

68th Annual Tennessee YMCA

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Sponsored by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement



April 8-11, 2021

Democracy must be learned by each generation.

68th General Assembly of the YMCA Youth in Government

GOVERNOR

Ansley Skipper

CHIEF OF STAFF

Ria Patel

HOUSE LEADERSHIP

Speaker of the Red House

Griffin Hood

Deya Rassul

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red House

Saanya Srivastava

Floor Leader of the Red House

Holden Korbey

Speaker of the Blue House

Sowmya Senthilkumar

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue House

Solmin Kim

Lily Grace Thome

Floor Leader of the Blue House

Saad Ali

HOUSE STAFF

Chief Clerk of the Red House

Caroline Powell

Chief Clerk of the Blue House

Edith McClure

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Tessa Bentley

Associate Justices

Laura Isaacs

Ommay Khyr

Riya Narayan

Fawwaz Omer

Will Schuessler

Attorney General

Harmon Colvett

Clerk of the Court

Allison Marquez

SENATE LEADERSHIP

Lieutenant Governor of the Red Senate

Matthew Shipley

Anisa Yusuf

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red Senate

Yenni Gonzalez Salinas

Floor Leader of the Red Senate

Philip Eigen

Erica Friedman

Lieutenant Governor of the Blue Senate

Heba Alali

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue Senate

Olivia Felker

Chris Yarbro

Floor Leader of the Blue Senate

Lydia West

SENATE STAFF

Chief Engrossing Clerk

Parth Mishra

Chief Clerk of the Red Senate

Ommay Farah

Eden Sekwat

Chief Clerk of the Blue Senate

Kyan Ramsay

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Tennessee YMCA Center for Civic Engagement
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
CONFERENCE AGENDA
TriStar Conference

Thursday, April 8, 2021

9:00AM	Opening Ceremony Posted Watch any time before session beings
1:30–2:30PM	Virtual Luggage Room (Optional- time to test Zoom for delegates & advisors)
3:00–4:00PM	Live Stream of Opening Ceremony
3:30PM	Officer Meeting
4:00–5:30PM	Senate Committees House Committees Governor’s Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
5:30PM	Dinner on your own
6:45- 7:30PM	Live Stream of Gubernatorial Debate
7:30–9:30PM	Senate Committees House Committees Governor’s Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps

Friday, April 9, 2021

8:15AM	Officer Meeting
9:00–11:00AM	Senate Committees House Committees Governor’s Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
11:00AM–12:30PM	Lunch on your own
12:30–12:45PM	LIVE: All Conference Session State of the State- Governor Ansley Skipper
12:45–2:30PM	Red & Blue Senate Sessions Red & Blue House Sessions Governor’s Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
2:30–3:00PM	Break
3:00–5:00PM	Red & Blue Senate Sessions Red & Blue House Sessions Governor’s Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
5:00–6:30PM	Dinner on your own
6:30–7:30PM	Candidate Town Hall
7:30PM–9:00PM	Social Activities Trivia Cookie Committee

Saturday, April 10, 2021

****Polls Open from 9:00am until 7:00pm****

8:15AM	Officer Meeting
9:00–11:00AM	Red & Blue Senate Sessions Red & Blue House Sessions Governor's Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
11:00AM–12:30PM	Lunch on your own
12:30–2:30PM	Red & Blue Senate Sessions Red & Blue House Sessions Governor's Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
2:30–3:30PM	Break
3:30–5:30PM	Red & Blue Senate Sessions Red & Blue House Sessions Governor's Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
5:30–7:00PM	Dinner on your own
7:00–8:30PM	Social Activities Tom Foolery Committee Game Night – Among Us
9:00–11:00PM	Crisis & Final Case

Sunday, April 11 2021

8:15AM	Officer Meeting
9:00–11:00AM	Red & Blue Senate Sessions Red & Blue House Sessions Governor’s Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
11:00AM–12:30PM	Lunch on your own
12:30–1:30	Red & Blue Senate Sessions Red & Blue House Sessions Governor’s Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps
1:30PM	Closing Ceremony

Saturday, May 1, 2021

12:00 – 2:00 PM	YIG Showcase (by invitation only)
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State of Tennessee

**Ansley Skipper
Governor**

My fellow Tennesseans,

It is my honor and privilege to be the first to welcome you to the 68th Annual Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government Conference, which is also the 2nd annual (and hopefully last) virtual conference.

Just like most aspects of the last year, YIG will clearly look different this year. And we come to YIG at a moment of crisis in our democracy, which has just seen an attack on our seat of government by citizens who have lost faith in and rejected the legitimacy of democratic elections.

Now more than ever, the work we do here is of vital importance, both for the present and the future. At YIG, we future leaders will learn the processes and values which make a healthy democracy; we will learn to compromise and to work with those with whom we disagree. And we will model for our state and our nation what a productive democracy looks like — and what it can do. Just as our state and national leaders are faced with the public health crisis and economic crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic, we too are faced with the challenge of responding to these crises; our effective, thoughtful actions here can serve as an inspiration for our leaders. Through the work and the power of our example, we can inspire our generation and future generations to take part in our democracy and to treasure our institutions.

We also have the opportunity to demonstrate that, in a democracy, civil disagreement is not only tolerated but encouraged. I'm sure you all will disagree with me and with each other at some point during this conference, and you should. As long as we agree on our shared democratic values, we can and should disagree on individual policies and issues. And, throughout this weekend, we will all have the opportunity to open our minds to new perspectives and perhaps even leave with new ideas and opinions.

I hope that we all take the opportunity to make this conference what we hope to gain from it, and to make the most of what could be disappointing circumstances. Let us treat each other with respect and empathy and let those values guide the policy decisions we make as we take leadership of our state for the weekend.

All of us officers are here as resources for you, and we hope to help make this conference everything you all want it to be. Have fun, make some new friends, but don't forget the gravity of the work we are called to do here. It is my honor to serve as your Governor this year, and I hope to hear your ideas, experiences, and goals for this conference.

And for those of you who are underclassmen, may you once again roam the halls of the Cordell Hull Building in years to come.

Best,

Ansley Skipper

Ansley Skipper

Governor of the 68th Annual Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government Conference



WELCOME *from the* GOVERNOR

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the State of Tennessee, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the 68th Annual YMCA Youth in Government Conference. As a long-time YMCA volunteer, I am thrilled to see that Youth in Government has been able to continue its tradition of success during this difficult year. While I will miss seeing YIG delegates here on Capitol Hill, I commend you for your ongoing commitment to civic engagement.

As you gather virtually 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 your weekend is full of fascinating conversations, good friends, and fun.

Warmest regards,

Bill Lee

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TENNESSEE YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
DELEGATE ROSTER

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
Adams	Cameron	Hume Fogg	Red Senate	Senator	S-1	RSB/21-1-1
Ahmed	Aryaan	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-1
Ajualip Hernandez	Vanessa	Kipp Collegiate	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-5
Akbar	Qasim	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-3
Alali	Heba	John Overton	Officer	Blue Lieutenant Governor	S-3	
Alexander	Jessica	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-3
Ali	Sana	Merrol Hyde	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-4
Ali	Saad	Merrol Hyde	Officer	Floor Leader of the Blue House	H-5	BHB/21-5-2
Anderson	Arden	Hume Fogg	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-3
Arbelaez	Sofia	St. Mary's School	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Arnold	Khristian	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-3
Arnold	Samuel	Summit	Red Senate	Senator	S-1	RSB/21-1-5
Barawid	Aaron	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-7
Barba	Diana	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-5
Barnard	William	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-1
Barocas	Sam	Currey Ingram	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-3
Barton	Alexis	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-2
Barzelay	Wiley	USN	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Begue	Ethan	Currey Ingram	GovCab	Education		
Bell	Ivy	Nolensville	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Beller	Bailey	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-5
Bennett	Jaci	Merrol Hyde	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Bentley	Tessa	Merrol Hyde	Officer	Chief Justice		
Berg	Ellie	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-5
Bettis	Wyatt	MBA	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-6
Bigelow	Anna	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-5
Boyapati	Meera	USN	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-1
Brady	Ava	TCA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-4
Braswell	Isaiah	TCA	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-2
Braude	Evie	Webb School	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-2
Brawner	Joseph	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-5
Brawner	Kate	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-4
Bricker	Sophia	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-3
Britt	Ethan	Nolensville	GovCab	Economic & Community Development		
Brown	Tristan	Hendersonville	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-4

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
Brownlee	Jamie	Hendersonville	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-4
Bryant	Trent	Springfield	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-4
Callis	Faith	Springfield	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-1
Carls	Georgia	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-3
Carpenter	Lucas	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-2
Carranza De La Paz	Elizabeth	Kipp Collegiate	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-5
Carroll	Lilly	Webb School	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-2
Chandra	Dhruv	MBA	Red Senate	Senator	S-1	RSB/21-1-2
Chintalapudi	Shreya	Webb School	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-3
Chomsky	Isaac	USN	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-4
Clemens	Emily	Merrol Hyde	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-4
Cloonan	Bryce	MLK	Red Senate	Senator	S-1	RSB/21-1-3
Cole	Mark	Hume Fogg	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Colorado Origua	Melissa	John Overton	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Colvett	Harmon	MUS	Officer	Attorney General		
Combs	Natalie	John Overton	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Conn	Isabella	Nolensville	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Couloubaritsis	Lee	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-3
Coulthard	Will	MBA	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-6
Cox	Carson	Merrol Hyde	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-3
Crawford	Molly	Webb School	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-5
Criner	Maggie	TCA	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-6
Culwell	Will	Davidson Academy	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-4
Curlin	Ella	St. Mary's School	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-5
Damian Fernandez	Sarah	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-1
Dang	Tyler	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-3
Dark	Peter	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-2
Davis	Courtney	Kipp Collegiate	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-3
Denham	Chloe	Nolensville	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Denney	Lily	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-4
Deppen	Jinny	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-5
Dinwiddie	Alicia	Summit	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-6
Do	Chelsea	Pope John Paul II	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-1
DuBois	Kaylie	Pope John Paul II	GovCab	Veterans Services		
Edwards	Connor	Merrol Hyde	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-2

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
Edwards	Chase	Pope John Paul II	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-1
Eigen	Philip	Hillsboro	Officer	Floor Leader of the Red Senate	S-2	RSB/21-2-5
Elahi	Abdullah	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-1
Esval	Chad	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-5
Farah	Ommay	Hume Fogg	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Red Senate	S-3	
Farooq	Ahad	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-1
Fayyaz	Arslan	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-1
Feaster	Philip	USN	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-5
Felker	Olivia	Webb School	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue Senate	S-4	
Field	Brady	Merrol Hyde	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-3
Fisher	Carson	Hendersonville	Red Senate	Senator	S-1	RSB/21-1-4
Fleming	Delaney	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-6
Floyd	Camryn	USN	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-6
Francel	Collin	Merrol Hyde	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-5
Fraser	Will	MUS	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-3
French	Lauren	USN	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-6
Friedman	Erica	USN	Officer	Floor Leader of the Red Senate	S-4	RSB/21-4-1
Fu	JiaJia	Whittle School	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-7
Funk	Kaylee	TCA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-4
Galbreth	Carly	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-2
Gamboia	Gaby	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-2
Gerhart	Gracie	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-5
Gilani	Shumaila	Hume Fogg	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-1
Gilmer	Emi	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-2
Gilmer	Lila	Hume Fogg	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-3
Gilmer	Hannah	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-2
Goetze	Harrison	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-4
Golczynski	Michael	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-3
Gonzalez Salinas	Yenni	USN	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red Senate	S-4	
Gott	Adrienne	Davidson Academy	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-6
Gowan	Cat	Hume Fogg	GovCab	Health		
Gowda	Maithreya	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-2
Grow	Owen	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-4
Gumm	Ashlyn	Merrol Hyde	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-1
Hacker	Jack	Pope John Paul II	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-4

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
Hall	Abigail	Springfield	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-1
Hall	Sophia	Summit	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-6
Han	Jennifer	St. Mary's School	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-5
Harper	Kiara	Hume Fogg	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-1
Hassan	Feley	Kipp Collegiate	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-6
Hayes	Mia	Summit	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-6
Hebron	D. Rod	Pope John Paul II	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-5
Heckers	Lucas	USN	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Heinz	Johnny	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-3
Hemingway	Seth	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-2
Henderson	Owen	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-6
Henry	Alex	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-5
Hess	Kara Grace	USN	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Hewavithana	Sithmi	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-2
High	Dylan	Nolensville	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-2
Hilk	Lena	MLK	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-5
Hill	Truman	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-3
Hood	Griffin	MUS	Officer	Speaker of the Red House	H-1	
Hopper	Peyton	Springfield	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-4
Hovis	Winston	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-6
Howard	Maggie	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-6
Howard	Bethany	Pope John Paul II	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-6
Howell	Averie	St. Mary's School	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-5
Hoyt	Rebecca	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-5
Hunt	Virginia	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-5
Ibrahim	Fatuma	Kipp Collegiate	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-6
Ikeda-Sanchez	Jorge	Summit	Red Senate	Senator	S-1	RSB/21-1-5
Imam	Shameema	Merrol Hyde	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-6
Infeld	Jordan	MUS	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-3
Isaac	Nacho	Pope John Paul II	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-4
Isaacs	Laura	St. Mary's School	Officer	Associate Justice		
Janjua	Hamza	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-7
Jenkins	Caitlyn	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-2
Jerrell	Sam	TCA	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-2
Johnson	Michael	Merrol Hyde	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-4

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
Johnson	Hank	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-6
Jones	Megan	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-1
Kanakamedala	Amar	MUS	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Karnes	Lillian	St. Mary's School	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-5
Kastner	Josie	Merrol Hyde	Press	Journalist		
Keeler	Joseph	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-1
Keuler	Tate	USN	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-4
Khyr	Ommay	Hume Fogg	Officer	Associate Justice		
Kile	Gabrielle	Webb School	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-5
Kim	Solmin	John Overton	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue House	H-5	
Kim	Rachael	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-3
King	Aubrey	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-3
Kirkpatrick	Alexander	Pope John Paul II	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-1
Kirkpatrick	Rebecca	Pope John Paul II	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-2
Kodali	Ashvin	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-4
Korbey	Holden	Hillsboro	Officer	Floor Leader of the Red House	H-1	RHB/21-1-4
Korisapati	Sourya	Nolensville	GovCab	TennCare		
Kouser	Navaal	Webb School	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-2
Krull	Ella	TCA	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-2
Kumar	Aarushi	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-4
Laibinis	Christopher	USN	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-6
LaMountain	Charlie	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-1
Latkovic	Cole	MUS	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-3
Lawson	Bryn	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-1
Le	Yen	John Overton	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Lenard	Audrey	Merrol Hyde	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-2
Li	Jennie	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-3
Liebenow	Amsey	St. Mary's School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-2
Liff	Jackson	USN	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-6
Lolis	Agni	Webb School	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-2
Marion	Darby	TCA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-4
Marquez	Allison	Hume Fogg	Officer	Clerk of the Court		
Mason	Piers	USN	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-6
McBride	Kathleen	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-5
McBride	Ben	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-3

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
McClure	Edith	Hume Fogg	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Blue House	H-5	
McCollum	Henry	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-3
McGarr	Sydney	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-2
McNamara	Daniel	Pope John Paul II	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-5
McSurdy	Eloise	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-2
Meffe	Sean	Pope John Paul II	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-1
Menad	Yasmine	Hendersonville	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-4
Menon	Gayathri	Merrol Hyde	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-6
Michel	Josiah	Pope John Paul II	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-5
Miller	Drew	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-4
Miller	Arden	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-1
Mishra	Parth	MUS	Officer	Engrossing Clerk	H-1	
Mohan	Hita	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-2
Monroe	Erin	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-2
Moon	Sarah	St. Mary's School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-2
Moore	Garrett	Nolensville	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-2
Muresan	Rachael	Whittle School	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-7
Mysinger	Ella	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-1
Narayan	Riya	USN	Officer	Associate Justice		
Nathan	Jay	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-4
O'Brien	Caroline	St. Mary's School	Blue House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-1
Okokhere	Christian	Nolensville	GovCab	Environment & Conservation		
Oliphant	Jack	Pope John Paul II	GovCab	Transportation		
Oliver	Alexandria	Kipp Collegiate	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-3
Omer	Ihsan	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-4	BHB/21-4-4
Omer	Fawwaz	MUS	Officer	Associate Justice		
Ores	Vincent	MUS	GovCab	Correction		
Ormseth	Erica	St. Mary's School	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-5
Ottinger	Sara	St. Mary's School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-1
Palmer	Isaac	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-1
Palmer	Sarah	TCA	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-6
Parsons	Grant	Merrol Hyde	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-3
Patel	Ria	St. Mary's School	Officer	Chief of Staff		
Perrin	Dillan	TCA	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-6
Perry	Noah	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-6

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
Pierce	Frank	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-1
Pinkley	Kaelyn	Merrol Hyde	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Piper	Anna Douglas	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-3
Pirvulescu	Alex	MLK	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-2
Powell	Caroline	Webb School	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Red House	H-3	
Qian	Kevin	Hume Fogg	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-3
Ramchandren	Saroja	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-4
Ramsay	Kyan	MUS	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Blue Senate	H-4	
Rassul	Deya	Hume Fogg	Officer	Speaker of the Red House	H-2	
Raza	Anum	St. Mary's School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-3
Reddy	Arnav	USN	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Rewa	Caela	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-4
Richards	Presley	Springfield	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-1
Roark	Peter	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-2
Roberts	Wade	MUS	GovCab	Children's Services		
Roberts	Angela	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-1
Rodriguez	Joshua	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-4
Rodriguez	Joseph	Merrol Hyde	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-2
Rogers	Ava	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-4
Roth	Avery	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-5
Royal	Ellie	St. Mary's School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-3
Ryan	Erin	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-1
Sahihi	Lily	Merrol Hyde	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-5
Salman	Alyaan	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-3
Sanchez	Rebecca	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-4
Sanders	Christyn	TCA	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-1
Schuessler	Will	MUS	Officer	Associate Justice		
Sekwat	Eden	Hume Fogg	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Red Senate	S-1	
Seng	Merry	John Overton	Officer	Managing Editor		
Senthilkumar	Sowmya	Webb School	Officer	Speaker of the Blue House	H-4	
Sharma	Reeya	St. Mary's School	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Shaw	Sarayah	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-5
Shelton	Bobby	Nolensville	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-2
Shipley	Matthew	Pope John Paul II	Officer	Red Lieutenant Governor	S-1	
Sibtain	Ayna	MLK	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-5

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
Siddiqui	Sidd	Merrol Hyde	GovCab	Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services		
Sikes	Andrew	Pope John Paul II	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-4
Singh	Kevlar	MUS	Red Senate	Senator	S-2	RSB/21-2-3
Skipper	Ansley	St. Mary's School	Officer	Governor		
Slade	Lily	Webb School	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-3
Smith	Camille	St. Mary's School	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Smith	Gabby	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-3
Smith	Carter	Merrol Hyde	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-5
Smith	Anna	St. Mary's School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-3
Smythe	McKenna	Merrol Hyde	Red Senate	Senator	S-3	RSB/21-3-1
Snyder	SavannahRae	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-1
Srivastava	Saanya	St. Mary's School	Officer	Speaker Pro Temp of the Red House	H-3	
Stockton	Bella	Pope John Paul II	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-1
Suitt	Darla	St. Mary's School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-1
Sullivan	McKenna	Pope John Paul II	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-6
Sullivan	Sloane	TCA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-4
Swafford	Travis	MBA	Red Senate	Senator	S-1	RSB/21-1-2
Tadrous	Michael	Nolensville	Blue House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-2
Tailor	Bianca	Webb School	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-5
Takeda	Kousei	Hume Fogg	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-3
Tam	Nicholas	MUS	Blue House	Representative	H-1	BHB/21-1-1
Teague	Jasmine	Hume Fogg	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-3
Telles Orellana	Daniel	Springfield	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-4
Tesauro	Nicholas	USN	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-1
Thome	Lily Grace	Webb School	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue House	H-2	
Thome	John	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-2
Tidwell	Campbell	Webb School	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-2
Touliatos	Alexandra	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-1	RHB/21-1-5
Turner	Cy	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-3
Vaughn	Maddie	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-5	BHB/21-5-4
Vega Perdomo	Laura Valentina	John Overton	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Victory	Natalie	Nolensville	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Virk	Maha	St. Mary's School	Red House	Representative	H-3	RHB/21-3-1
Vora	Aashi	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-4

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill #
Waites	Luke	Pope John Paul II	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-2
Warren	Jude	USN	Red House	Representative	H-4	RHB/21-4-4
Wattanaskolpant	Andrew	Merrol Hyde	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-5
Weir	Charlotte	Whittle School	Red House	Representative	H-5	RHB/21-5-7
West	Lydia	USN	Officer	Floor Leader of the Blue Senate	S-4	BSB/21-4-1
White	Mischa	Hutchison School	Officer	Social Media Director		
Whitehead	Dallas	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	S-2	BSB/21-2-5
Wilkinson	Suzanna	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-6
Wilson	Adam	Nolensville	Red House	Representative	H-2	RHB/21-2-2
Wineland	Reese	Webb School	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-2
Winters	Analia	Pope John Paul II	Red Senate	Senator	S-4	RSB/21-4-4
Wisby	Erika	Hume Fogg	Officer	Head Lobbyist		
Wolf-Dubin	Davi (Julia)	Hume Fogg	Blue House	Representative	H-3	BHB/21-3-4
Xie	Phaedra	Pope John Paul II	Blue House	Representative	H-2	BHB/21-2-2
Xu	Andrew	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-7
Yarbro	Christopher	MUS	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue Senate	S-2	
Yassin	Haami	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-1	BSB/21-1-3
Young	Jack	MBA	Blue Senate	Senator	S-3	BSB/21-3-6
Yusuf	Anisa	John Overton	Officer	Red Lieutenant Governor	S-2	
Zaptin	Jack	MUS	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Zuo-Yu	Qingyun	MLK	Blue Senate	Senator	S-4	BSB/21-4-5

ELECTION 2021

When will the polls be open?

**All day Saturday,
starting at 9:00 am!**

When will the polls be closing?

At 7:00pm on Saturday!

****Remember- Voting is online! The link to vote can be found under Elections in your Conference App.**

TRISTAR YIG BALLOT

* DENOTES OFFICES FOR WHICH YOU WILL BE VOTING

GOVERNOR*

Sidd Siddiqui
Chris Yarbro

RED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR*

Parth Mishra
Alexandra Touliatos

WHITE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

(LG) Alyaan Salman
(PT) Alex Pirvulescu

BLUE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

(LG) Shreya Chintalapudi

SPEAKER OF THE RED HOUSE*

Kyan Ramsay
Hita Mohan

SPEAKER OF THE WHITE HOUSE

(SP) Hamza Janjua
(PT) Cat Gowan

SPEAKER OF THE BLUE HOUSE*

Cameron Adams
Gracie Gerhart

BLUE FLOOR LEADER

(H) Shumaila Gilani-Hume Fogg

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT RULES OF PROCEDURE

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

I. Presentation of Bills or Resolutions

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

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

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

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

II. Amendments to Bills

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Debating Bills, Amendments, and other Motions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. Conducting Business

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

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

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

1. Add bills passed by the other chamber

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

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

V. Motions

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

1. Adjourn

2. Recess

3. Previous Question

4. Amendment

5. Adopt a Bill (Main Motion)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Voting

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

VII. Miscellaneous:

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

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

TABLE OF MOTIONS

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

BRIEF DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNDERSTANDING THE COMMITTEE PROCESS

What should delegates do during committee?

1. Evaluate Bills

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

2. Make Amendments

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

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

4. Rank Bills

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

FORMAT FOR DEBATE

I. Committee

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

Amendments

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

II. General Assembly/Plenary

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

SAMPLE COMMITTEE RANKING FORM

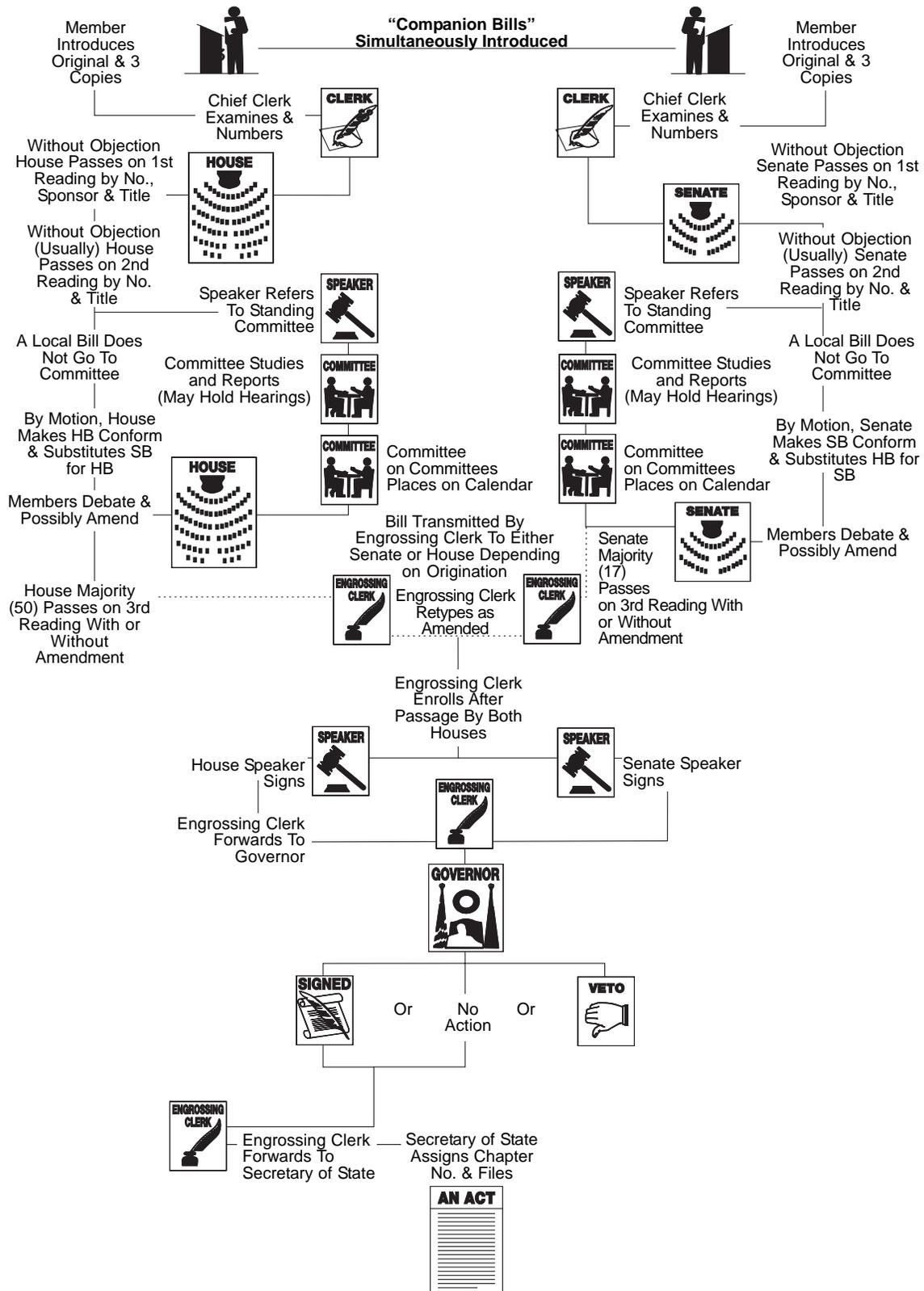
Best 1...2...3...4...5 Worst

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

How a Bill Becomes a Law in the General Assembly

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SENATE



LEGISLATIVE GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calendar:

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

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

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

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

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

Joint: A committee composed of members of both houses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolution:

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

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

Session:

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

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

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

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

Title:

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

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

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

SCRIPT FOR CCE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT DEBATE

by Tucker Cowden, MHMS

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

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

Overview

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

Asking Technical Questions (after being recognized by the chair)

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

Con/Pro Debate (after being recognized)

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

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

To Ask A Series of Questions

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

Chair: They do so yield

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

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

To Address the Assembly

Speaker: May I address the floor?

Chair: That is your right.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motions (must be made before the last con speech)

Speaker: (Shouts) Motion!

Chair: Rise and state your motion.

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

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

AWARDS DISTRIBUTION & CRITERIA

Distribution:

Outstanding Bill in the Red and Blue House
Outstanding Bill in the Red and Blue Senate
Outstanding Statesperson in the Red and Blue House
Outstanding Statesperson in the Red and Blue Senate
Outstanding Attorney Team
Outstanding Written Argument
Outstanding Lobbyist (Chosen by the Lobbyist component leader)
Outstanding Press Member (Chosen by the Press Corps leader)
Outstanding Governor's Cabinet Member (Chosen by the GovCab leader) National
Affairs Delegates
National Affairs Alternates

Outstanding Bill Criteria

Bills are considered for awards based on the following factors:

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

Outstanding Statesperson Criteria

Delegates are considered for awards based on the following criteria:

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

National Affairs Criteria

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

YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

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

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

- All individuals participating in the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Conferences will conduct themselves in a respectable and positive manner and present a good and decent reflection of themselves, their school, and their community. Any delegate in violation of this should expect consequences.
- All participants share equally the responsibility for their actions when violations of the code are witnessed. Those who decide to be present when a violation occurs, shall, by their choice, be considered a participant in the violation. In this program there are no “innocent by-standers.”
- Plagiarism of outside sources will not be allowed for any delegates. If evidence of plagiarism exists, delegates can expect to be disciplined by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement. Authors of plagiarized documents will be dismissed from the conference.
- All bill and resolution submissions should be serious in nature and align with Y core values. Submission of resolutions or bills that CCE staff deems offensive, disrespectful, not serious in nature, or otherwise violating the Y core values will result in the entire team being deregistered from the conference.
- Dress code for the conference is business attire. Business attire includes: Suits, dresses, long skirts, blouses or sweaters, blazers, slacks, and appropriate dress shoes.
- Business attire does NOT include: Jeans, skirts shorter than 1 inch above the knee, strapless or spaghetti strap style tops, bare midriffs, bare backs, sandals, flip-flops, athletic shoes, Converse sneakers, or Birkenstocks.
- Possession and or use of alcoholic beverages, drugs (unless prescribed), tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or pornography by any participant will result in an immediate expulsion from the conference. 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.
- All delegates are to participate in all scheduled sessions.
- 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.
- Visitor Policy: Only registered persons will be able to log into sessions. Delegates must log in to Zoom using the Zoom account noted in their registration. Any non-delegate wishing to observe proceedings must contact the CCE staff directly.
- 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.
- Appropriate Video Call Etiquette:
 1. When registering/signing-in for any video call or meeting, please use your registered First & Last Name, as well as your school. Example: "Jane Doe- CCE School". This helps us to ensure the privacy of our meetings.
 2. Please find a quiet area and call-in at the scheduled time so you can be fully present.
 3. Please do your best to keep background noise or distractions to a minimum.
 4. Delegates should present themselves in a professional manner.
 5. Please do not walk around with your phone or computer.
 6. Please do not take your phone or computer to the bathroom.
 7. Photos and videos of others without their expressed consent is prohibited.
 8. Delegate should not add virtual backgrounds.
 9. Delegates should not use props during sessions.
 10. Vulgar language, including swearing, name-calling or shouting/yelling at others is prohibited.
 11. When communicating in the chat box, please do not send links or information that is not pertinent to the CCE conference or aligned with our YMCA values.
- The YMCA Center for Civic Engagement staff reserves the right to make amendments to the Delegate Code of Conduct at any time.

WAIVER

Some sessions may be live streamed via the internet. I understand that my child or ward’s image and voice may be broadcast via electronic or other means.

In consideration for my child or ward being permitted to utilize the facilities, services and programs of YMCA of Middle Tennessee, I, on behalf of myself and my child or ward, and his or her heirs, personal representatives, assigns and next-of-kin, do hereby agree to the following:

I hereby give permission to the YMCA to use indefinitely, without limitation or obligation, photographs, film footage, or tape recordings which may include my child’s or ward’s image or voice for the purpose of promoting or interpreting YMCA programs and activities. I, as a parent or guardian of the above named minor, hereby give my permission for my child or ward to use the facilities and services of the YMCA and to participate in the programs offered by the YMCA.

I HAVE READ AND AGREE, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF SAID CHILD OR WARD, TO BE BOUND BY ITS TERMS.

Delegate Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Print Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Print Name: _____

School: _____

Parent Phone Number(s): _____

COMPONENT LEADERS

The Center for Civic Engagement would like to send a special thank you to our 2021 YIG Component Leaders!

Governor's Cabinet

Lily Norton

Lobbyists

Jess Newman

Press Corps

Allison Jennings

Parliamentarian

Mackey Luffman

Supreme Court

Lindy Yang

Awards Committee

Kelley Clack & Jessica Sayles

GOVERNOR'S CABINET

Ansley Skipper- Governor

Ria Patel- Chief of Staff

Ethan Begue-Education-Currey Ingram

Ethan Britt-Economic & Community Development-Nolensville

Kaylie DuBois-Veterans Services-Pope John Paul II

Cat Gowan-Health-Hume Fogg

Sourya Korisapati-TennCare-Nolensville

Christian Okokhere-Environment & Conservation-Nolensville

Jack Oliphant-Transportation-Pope John Paul II

Vincent Ores-Correction-MUS

Sidd Siddiqui- Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services -
Merrol Hyde

Wade Roberts-Children's Services-MUS

LOBBYISTS

Head Lobbyist – Erika Wisby

Mark Cole- Hume Fogg Academic

Reeya Sharma- St. Mary's School

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Managing Editor – Merry Seng

Social Media Director – Mischa White

Josie Kastner- Merrol Hyde

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Chief Justice

Tessa Bentley

Associate Justices

Laura Isaacs

Ommay Khyr

Riya Narayan

Fawwaz Omer

Will Scheussler

Attorney General

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Clerk of the Court

Allison Marquez

LAWYER TEAMS

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Jaci Bennett & Kaelyn Pinkley-Merrol Hyde

Ivy Bell & Chloe Denham-Nolensville

Natalie Combs & Yen Le- Overton

Melissa Colorado Origua & Laura Valentina Vega Perdomo- Overton

Isabella Conn & Natalie Victory-Nolensville

Sofia Arbelaez & Camille Smith-St. Mary's

Wiley Barzelay & Lucas Heckers-USN

Kara Grace Hess & Arnav Reddy-USN

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 1

Griffin Hood



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Christyn Sanders
Committee: House - Health
School: Tipton Christian Academy**

An Act To Amend Tennessee Code Annotated § 68-120-101

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
4 defined as follows:

5 A.) Fire Sprinkler system - an active fire protection method, consisting of a water
6 supply system, providing adequate pressure and flow-rate to a water distribution
7 piping system, onto which fire sprinklers are connected

8 B.) Residential fire sprinkler system - A fire sprinkler system within a one-family
9 or two-family dwelling, i.e. a house, a townhouse, or an apartment

10 C.) Tennessee Code Annotated § 68-120-101 - (i) If a local government seeks
11 to adopt mandatory sprinkler requirements for one-family and two-family
12 dwellings pursuant to this subdivision (a)(8), then the local government may
13 only adopt such requirements, by either ordinance or resolution, as appropriate,
14 upon an affirmative two-thirds (2/3) vote on final reading; provided, that if
15 passage of such ordinance or resolution requires two (2) readings, then such
16 requirements may only be adopted after reading such ordinance or resolution in
17 open session of the legislative body at meetings specially called on two (2)
18 different days that are no less than two (2) weeks apart; and if passage requires
19 three (3) readings, then the last two (2) readings shall occur on two (2) different
20 days that are no less than two (2) weeks apart. Mandatory sprinkler
21 requirements shall be voted on in an ordinance or resolution separate from any
22 other ordinance or resolution addressing building construction safety standards;
23 (ii) If a local government seeks to repeal the mandatory sprinkler requirements
24 adopted pursuant to this subdivision (a)(8), then the local government shall
25 repeal such requirements in the same manner as required to adopt such
26 requirements under this subdivision (a)(8); provided, that if a local government
27 adopted mandatory sprinkler requirements prior to April 27, 2012, then the local
28 government may repeal such requirements in the same manner the local
29 government adopted the requirements; and
30

31 Section 2: This bill will amend the above annotated code by completely deleting
32 this section and replacing it with the following:

33 All residential areas are required to have a residential fire sprinkler system
34 installed. The system shall be installed according to pre-existing residential fire
35 sprinkler laws. If a local government seeks to repeal the mandatory sprinkler
36 requirements adopted by this law they may petition the state on a case-by-case
37 basis.

38

39 Section 3: This bill will not cost the state of Tennessee anything.

40

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

42

43 Section 5: This law shall take effect on January 1, 2022. All residential
44 construction projects that have begun construction before this date are not
45 bound by this law.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Emi Gilmer, Hannah Gilmer, Eloise McSurdy
Committee: House - Health
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO ENSURE THAT HEALTHCARE DECISIONS ARE MADE IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE PATIENT'S BEST WISHES**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
2
3 Section 1) Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
4 defined as follows
5 Advance Directives for Healthcare Form: A form in which a person your written
6 wishes about what you want to happen, if you become incapable.
7 Central data repository: a central location in which data is stored and managed
8 Primary Care Provider: a physician who provides both the first contact for a
9 person with an undiagnosed health concern as well as continuing care of varied
10 medical conditions, not limited by cause, organ system, or diagnosis.
11 Health care provider: a person who is licensed, certified or otherwise authorized
12 or permitted by the laws of this state to administer health care in the ordinary
13 course of business or practice of a profession
14 Non-emergent medical decision: any medical decision that needs to be made in
15 which a health care provider has time to check the repository or ask a surrogate
16 to make without putting the patient at risk for death, permanent injury, or harm.
17
18 Section 2) This act will require primary care providers to present patients with
19 Advance Directives for Healthcare Forms and give patients the ability to fill it out.
20
21 Section 3) Patients may decline to fill out the form.
22
23 Section 4) Advance Directives for Healthcare Forms will be stored in an online
24 central data repository, which all Tennessee hospitals will have access to.
25
26 Section 5) Before a health care provider makes any non-emergent medical
27 decisions for a patient who is incapable of making the decision, the provider
28 must check the repository for an Advance Directives form.
29
30 Section 6) Any health care provider found to be in violation of this act will be
31 fined \$500 for the first offense. For every succeeding offense, the fine will
32 increase \$1000.
33
34 Section 7) This bill will require \$540,000 yearly for the salaries of
35 programmers/IT specialists, equipment, and office rent and an additional

36 \$20,000 when it is first implemented for equipment. This will be about
37 0.00002% of the Tennessee Department of Health Budget.

38

39 Section 8) All sections excluding Section 6 of this act will take effect July 1,
40 2021. Section 6 will take effect July 1, 2023.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Jordan Infeld, Will Fraser
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Memphis University School

**AN ACT TO DECRIMINALIZE THE POSSESSION OR CASUAL EXCHANGE,
SALE, AND CULTIVATION OF MARIJUANA**

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 Marijuana: any portion of the cannabis Sativa L. plant with a THC concentration
5 of 0.9% or greater

6 Casual exchange: the spontaneous passing of a small amount of an illegal drug,
7 regardless of whether money is received for the exchange of the illegal drug.

8 Drug offender school: an online program that deals with substance abuse, the
9 health effects of common substances, and laws pertaining to substances.

10 Sale: the exchange of marijuana for any amount of money. Any amount of an
11 illegal substance greater than 1 ounce will be deemed intent to distribute.

12 Paraphernalia: any equipment, product or material of any kind which is primarily
13 intended or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting,
14 concealing, producing, processing, preparing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or
15 otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance.

16
17 Section 2: Under current law, the possession or casual exchange of less than 1/2
18 ounces (14.17 grams) results in a Class A misdemeanor, attendance at drug
19 offender school, and a fine no less than \$250.

20
21 Section 3: This act will make the possession or casual exchange of marijuana
22 under 1 ounce (28.35 grams) not a criminal offence.

23
24 Section 4: Under this act, sale of marijuana under 10 pounds will be classified as
25 a misdemeanor.

26 i. This act will reduce the penalty for the sale of marijuana between 1 ounce and
27 1 pound to a Class B misdemeanor and a fine no less than \$250.

28 ii. The penalty for the sale of marijuana between 1 pound and 10 pounds will be
29 reduced to a Class A misdemeanor.

30 iii. The penalty for the sale of between 10 pounds and 70 pounds will be reduced
31 to prison time not exceeding 8 years.

32
33 Section 5: This act will reduce the penalty for the cultivation of cannabis sativa L.
34 plant.

35 i. This act will make the cultivation of 10 plants or less not a criminal offence.

36 ii. The penalty for the cultivation of between 10 and 19 plants will be classified
37 as a class A misdemeanor.

38 iii. The penalty for the cultivation of greater than 19 plants shall not exceed
39 prison time of 10 years and a fine of \$100,000.

40

41 Section 6: This act will legalize the possession of paraphernalia and reduce the
42 punishment for the sale of paraphernalia to a Class A misdemeanor punishable
43 with up to a \$1,000 fine.

44

45 Section 7: Because this act only changes the regulations regarding marijuana,
46 there is no additional cost towards the Tennessee government.

47

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

49

50 Section 9: This act shall take effect April 20, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



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

**An act to Create Additional Protections and Means of Assistance for
Student Loan Borrowers**

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

2 a) Student loan servicer: A company, limited liability corporation, individual, or
3 other organization that works with borrowers of student loans to collect
4 payments, notify borrowers of their payments, help borrowers avoid default, and
5 communicate with the borrower on behalf of the loan holder (lender). This does
6 not include banks, trust companies, federally chartered savings and loan
7 companies, and credit unions not acting as student loan servicers.

8 b) Default: When a borrower of a loan does not fulfill a payment period for 270 days.

9 c) Student education loan: A loan that is extended to a student loan borrower for
10 the purposes of funding the costs of postsecondary education expenses, which is
11 made or insured under title IV of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965.

12 d) Student loan ombudsperson: An advocate for student loan borrowers
13 employed by the office of the assistant attorney general whose responsibilities
14 are outlined below.

15
16 Section 2: The office of the assistant attorney general shall select an individual
17 to be the Tennessee student loan ombudsperson, an advocate for student loan
18 borrowers working under the consumer protection team of the office's financial
19 division. Their responsibilities include:

20 a) Negotiating consumer complaints with borrowers, servicers, and educational
21 institutions.

22 b) Assisting borrowers in knowing their rights and avoiding default on their
23 loans.

24 c) Advising the creation of new laws or programs to support student loan
25 borrowers.

26 d) Submitting a yearly report of their findings to the department of education
27 and the assistant attorney general to be used in the Assembly for presenting
28 data and compiling trends in consumer complaints.

29 e) Creating an education program of their own design to inform student loan
30 borrowers, the curriculum of which shall include loan terms, documentation
31 requirements, monthly payment obligations, income-based repayment options,
32 loan forgiveness, and disclosure requirements.

33
34 Section 3: The student loan ombudsperson may hire additional staff, contract
35 services to assist in data analysis, retain attorneys to assist in civil litigation, and

36 cooperate with other governmental agencies for investigational purposes, all with
37 the consent of the office of the assistant attorney general.

38
39 Section 4: Any company, limited liability corporation, individual, or other
40 organization intending to operate as a student loan servicer in Tennessee must
41 receive a license from the office of the assistant attorney general before July 1,
42 2022. Applicants to achieve a student loan servicer license must yield to an
43 investigation in which they will be evaluated by the office of the assistant
44 attorney general on criteria of being financially sound, the quality of services,
45 their goodness of character, and any more specific categories deemed fit by the
46 office. These licenses are not transferable or assignable and each servicer must
47 undergo individual review.

48
49 Section 5: Licenses for student loan servicers shall cost \$1000 for a one-time
50 registration fee, \$1000 for a renewal fee paid no later than January 31 of every
51 year, and an investigation cost determined by the office of the assistant attorney
52 general ranging from \$500 to \$1500.

53
54 Section 6: Student loan servicers licensed under the provisions of this bill are
55 responsible for responding to borrower inquiries within ten days, providing
56 pertinent information to a borrower inquiry in thirty days, maintaining the terms
57 and benefits of an original agreement if a borrower transfers student loan
58 servicers, and advising clients on managing underpayment, overpayment and
59 avoiding default.

60
61 Section 7: Student loan servicers licensed under the provisions of this bill shall
62 not directly employ a device or scheme to mislead or defraud a borrower,
63 misrepresent information in connection to servicing a loan, misrepresent or fail
64 to report information to a the state or to consumer reporting agency, or refuse to
65 communicate with an authorized representative of a student loan borrower.

66
67 Section 8: Servicers shall pay a borrower a sum double the amount of the money
68 they received under false pretenses, under fraudulent means, or in violation of
69 this act. Additionally, the office of the assistant attorney general may take civil
70 action against a student loan servicer from violation of this act, and civil cases
71 regarding the violation of this act must be brought against a student loan
72 servicer no less than four years after the alleged violation.

73
74 Section 9: This bill will cost \$79,824 annually for the salary of the student loan
75 ombudsperson, and additional future costs of the office of the assistant attorney
76 general for protection of student loan borrowers under this act shall be allotted
77 with the consent of the office and the assembly.

78
79 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

80
81 Section 11: This bill shall be enacted on July 1, 2021.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Alexandra Touliatos, Gracie Gerhart
Committee: House - Health
School: St. Mary's School**

**AN ACT TO GIVE ALL SUBSTANCE ABUSING PREGNANT WOMEN
ELIGIBILITY FOR TENNCARE**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature

2

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

4 a. Substance abusing: Person who uses a drug in amounts or by methods which
5 are harmful to the individual or others.

6

7 b. TennCare: Tennessee's Medicaid program for providing healthcare to those in
8 need.

8

9 c. TennCare Kids: TennCare program for children under the age of 20.

9

10 d. Neonatal abstinence syndrome: Conditions caused by withdrawals from drugs
11 a baby was exposed to in the womb.

10

11 e: TennCare criteria for eligibility: Must be a resident of the state of Tennessee,
12 a U.S. national, citizen, permanent resident, or legal alien, in need of health
13 care/insurance assistance, whose financial situation would be characterized as
14 low income or very low income. You must also be one of the following: pregnant,
15 or be responsible for a child 21 years of age or younger, or blind, or have a
16 disability or a family member in your household with a disability, or be 65 years
17 of age or older.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 f: TennCare Kids criteria for eligibility: Must be from a low income family, child
19 must be uninsured.

18

19

20 g: Adult Substance Abuse Treatment criteria for eligibility: Must have no financial
21 means of obtaining services, not enrolled in Tennessee's Medicaid program, do
22 not have any other third party health benefits payor source.

20

21

22

23

24 Section 2: The State of Tennessee will allow pregnant women with substance
25 abuse problems to be eligible for TennCare, regardless of income. Eligibility for
26 the Adult Substance Abuse Treatment program will also be given, regardless of
27 enrollment in TennCare.

24

25

26

27

28

29 Section 3: TennCare will cover prenatal services and delivery.

29

30

31 Section 4: Postnatal services will also be covered by TennCare up to 6 weeks
32 after birth. Eligibility for TennCare will be reevaluated for the mother based on
33 standard TennCare criteria after the 6 weeks.

31

32

33

34

35 Section 5: Eligibility for Adult Substance Abuse Treatment will also be given,
36 allowing for participation in licensed substance abuse treatment agencies and
37 access to outpatient treatment, detoxification, and HIV outreach.
38

39 Section 6: Eligibility for the Adult Substance Abuse Treatment program will be
40 reevaluated after birth based on their standard criteria.
41

42 Section 7: Children born to substance abusing mothers will then qualify for
43 TennCare Kids; TennCare Kids will provide treatment for newborns with neonatal
44 abstinence syndrome or other health-related needs.
45

46 Section 8: Eligibility for TennCare Kids will then be reevaluated based on
47 household income and other standard criteria after the newborn reaches 1 years
48 old.
49

50 Section 9: Pregnant women will be deemed substance abusers after a drug test
51 with positive results for opiates, cocaine, methamphetamine, amphetamines,
52 PCP, benzodiazepine, barbiturates, methadone, tricyclic antidepressants,
53 ecstasy, or oxycodone. To maintain eligibility for TennCare throughout the
54 pregnancy and for 6 weeks after birth, pregnant substance abusing women must
55 participate in one of the Adult Substance Abuse Treatment programs monthly
56 throughout the pregnancy.
57

58 Section 10: Because of the discontinuation of Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-107, or
59 the Fetal Assault Law which criminalized women for their pregnancy outcomes,
60 pregnant substance abusing women are able to seek help without fear of
61 repercussions.
62

63 All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
64

65 This act shall take place on January 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Wyatt Bettis, Will Coulthard
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Montgomery Bell Academy

A Bill to Expand Bilingual Driving Tests in the State of Tennessee

1 Be it enacted by the 2021 Model Legislature of Tennessee,
2

3 I. Terms to be Defined:

4 Driving Test: A driving safety safety test, which qualifies those who pass to
5 operate automobiles in the state of Tennessee.

6 Bilingual driving test: A variant of a driving test in which questions are translated
7 directly from English into another language, in order to be used by monolingual
8 speakers of a given language.
9

10 II. Purpose

11 To allow legal immigrants who are in the process of learning English a better
12 chance to find employment. If immigrants are going to come to our state, it is in
13 our best interest as a state and as a government to make it as easy as possible
14 for them to earn a living, have children, and to contribute to the Tennessean
15 economy. Rules will be no different for non-English speakers than they are for
16 Anglophones, and immigrant recipients of drivers licenses are expected to
17 maintain a clean legal record, follow Tennessee employment regulations, and
18 pay federal, state, and local taxes.
19

20 III. Provisions

21 That the Tennessee Department of Motor Vehicles expand the list of languages
22 they offer drivers tests in from the current five (English, Spanish, German,
23 Japanese, and Korean) to a modified 10 (all the previous languages, now
24 including Arabic, Vietnamese, Chinese, Tagalog, and Laotian). These additional
25 languages were determined by selecting every language with over 5,000
26 monolingual native speakers in the state of Tennessee.
27

28 IV. Appropriations

29 According to Larry Hogan, director of driver services for the Tennessee
30 Department of Motor Vehicles, the implementation of the German language
31 option to the Tennessee state driver's test cost about \$3,000, which suggests
32 that the new test would have a one-time cost of \$15,000. To raise this, we
33 propose a one time, one cent tax on the 2.3 million vehicle registrations done in
34 the year 2021.
35

36 V. Enactment

37 This bill will take effect February 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Abdullah Elahi, Nicholas Tam, Joseph Keeler
Committee: House - Education
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to Increase the Quality of Counselors in Public Schools

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

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

- 4 a) Mental Health: a person's condition with regard to their psychological and
5 emotional well-being.
6 b) School Counselor: a trained facility member whose job is to give emotional,
7 academic, social, and career aid to a student.
8 c) High-School: a school that typically comprises grades 9 through 12.
9 d) Refresher course: a short summer class for keeping a counselor's training up
10 to date.
11 e) Review form: an anonymous sheet for surveying student's counselor
12 meetings.
13 f) Background check: a check of what a person has done in the past such as a
14 criminal record.
15 e) Check-in: A mandatory session held by the school administration to assess
16 the counselor based on his work performance in the past semester.
17

18 Section 2: The hiring process for new counselors at all public middle and high
19 schools will be modified through the methods of conducting rigorous background
20 checks, seeking strong recommendations from the applicant's university or
21 training institution, and having a comprehensive analysis on the applicant's skills
22 concerning promoting mental and emotional welfare.
23

24 Section 3: Each counselor will have a check-in with the school administration
25 every semester.
26

27 Section 4: Public high school counselors employed in the top 10 counties with
28 the highest student suicide rates will be required to attend an online biannual
29 refresher course from a certified institution for 5 to 6 weeks in the summer.
30

31 Section 5: After a student meets with a counselor, they can fill out a review
32 form based on the counselor's performance. There will additionally be an optional
33 second form 3 weeks after to confirm their work has made a significant impact.
34 The results of this form will be available to the school administration, school
35 board, and to the Tennessee Department of Education.
36

37 Section 6: The addition of this bill will cost US \$195,000 every two years and will
38 be funded by the Tennessee Department of Education's budget.

39
40 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

41
42 Section 8: This act will take effect on August 1, 2021, the public welfare
43 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Lucas Carpenter, Peter Dark
Committee: House - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

An Act to Improve Sex Ed In Highschool

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 A) Abstinence- The practice of abstaining from sexual intercourse before marriage.

5 B) Contraceptives- A device or drug to prevent pregnancy.

6 C) Consent- The active agreement to participate in a sexual activity.

7 D) STDs- Sexually Transmitted Disease.

8 E) Healthy Youth Act- California's Sex Ed related law that includes their set curriculum.

9

10 Section 2: This act requires schools to offer the tools for for students to practice
11 safe sexual intercourse, including:

12 A) Provide students with the knowledge and skills necessary to protect their
13 sexual and reproductive health from HIV and other sexually transmitted
14 infections and from unintended pregnancy;

15 B) Provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to develop healthy
16 attitudes concerning adolescent growth and development, body image, gender,
17 sexual orientation, relationships, marriage, and family;

18 C) Promote understanding of sexuality as a normal part of human development;
19 ensure pupils receive integrated, comprehensive, accurate, and unbiased sexual
20 health and HIV prevention instruction and provide educators with clear tools and
21 guidance to accomplish that end;

22 D) Provide students with the knowledge and skills necessary to have healthy,
23 positive, and safe relationships and behaviors.

24

25 Section 3: This new curriculum will be modeled after the California state "Healthy
26 Youth Act" and will be implemented in the upcoming 2022 school year and will
27 be taught in our current "LifeTime Wellness" classes.

28

29 Section 4: The California "Healthy Youth Act" is a baseline for the curriculum and will
30 allow Tennessee to expand on it to make it more suitable for our state's needs.

31

32 Section 5: A student's Parent/Guardian can exempt their child from the course.

33

34 Section 6: This bill is fiscally neutral.

35

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

37

38 Section 8: This bill will go into effect in the 2022 school year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sam Barocas
Committee: House - State Government
School: Currey Ingram Academy**

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE
FOR THE STATE OF TENNESSEE**

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

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

5 Independent Redistricting Committee: A committee designated for drawing
6 districts for Tennessee's delegation to the United States House of
7 Representatives, the Tennessee House, and Tennessee Senate.

8 Partisan Gerrymandering: The intentional drawing, by politicians, of districts to
9 advantage or disadvantage voters, in terms of legislative representation, based
10 on partisan affiliation.

11 Racial Gerrymandering: The intentional drawing, by politicians, of districts to
12 advantage or disadvantage voters, in terms of legislative representation, based
13 on race or ethnicity.

14 Redistricting: The redrawing of legislative districts to account for population
15 shifts as displayed by the census. This process occurs every ten years unless
16 otherwise required by a higher court.

17
18 Section 2) The State of Tennessee shall create an Independent Redistricting
19 Committee designated for drawing districts for Tennessee's delegation to the
20 United States House of Representatives, the Tennessee House, and Tennessee
21 Senate. The Committee shall be known as the Tennessee Redistricting
22 Committee, or TRC.
23

24 Section 3) TRC will consist of nine total members. Three will be nominated by
25 the Tennessee State Senate Republican Caucus, one being from each of the
26 three Grand Divisions. Three will be nominated by the Tennessee State Senate
27 Democratic Caucus, one being from each of the three Grand Divisions. The
28 members nominated by the respective Tennessee Senate caucuses shall form
29 the respective Republican and Democratic delegations of TRC. The remaining
30 three TRC members shall be non-partisan, without any affiliation to any political
31 party, and shall each be nominated with consent from both of the two partisan
32 members of TRC from each Grand Division. Members must not hold any other
33 public office while a member of TRC to avoid conflicts of interest. If a vacancy is
34 to occur on TRC, the same process shall be used to appoint a replacement. The
35 chair shall be selected from one of the three non-partisan members, and shall be
36 elected via the support of at least two members from the Republican delegation

37 of TRC, and two members from the Democratic delegation of TRC. There are no
38 term limits for holding a seat on TRC or for being the chair or TRC.

39
40 Section 4) The TRC shall be required to draw fair districts for each of the
41 legislative bodies it has redistricting control over every ten years unless higher
42 courts rule a previous map is unconstitutional, and that they must redraw one of
43 the maps at another date. The TRC shall actively prevent partisan
44 gerrymandering and racial gerrymandering, and shall create maps that are fair
45 to all Tennesseans, regardless of political affiliation, partisan lean, race, or
46 ethnicity.

47
48 Section 5) TRC shall receive funding from the State of Tennessee and the
49 autonomy to establish a budget. They shall receive \$250,000 for their first year.

50
51 Section 6) All pieces of legislation in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

52
53 Section 7) Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, This
54 act shall take effect January 1, 2022, the general welfare required.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Lily Denney, Ava Rogers
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Initiate the 5-point Grading System

1 Section 1:
2 Be it enacted by the YMCA General Assembly of the state of Tennessee:
3 that the 100-point grading system be changed to the 5-point grading system alternative

4
5 Section 2:
6 An alternative to this would be incorporating teacher feedback into the 100-point
7 grade. Tests would be worth less overall and participation in class would be a
8 factor adding to each students' grade.

9
10 Section 3:
11 Starting in the school year 2021/2022, each school district will institute a new
12 grading system made up of 5 points determined by participation in class and
13 understanding of concepts.

14
15 Section 4:
16 The 5 point grading system is based off of teacher feedback and live commentary.
17 This helps the student see what they need to focus on, and be given the chance to
18 participate more in class and not stress about a grade number. Being given tests
19 that can make or break your grade is more likely to lead to depression, anxiety, and
20 cheating. The 5-point grading system makes the student more focused on
21 understanding a concept than getting enough points to pass.

22
23 Section 5:
24 live commentary- comments given to students by teachers during a planned
25 one-on-one meeting, or during class

26
27 Section 6:
28 Curriculum changes made to accommodate the 5 point grading system change
29 would be discussed and decided over the summer and put into action as the
30 school year starts.

31
32 Section 7:
33 Instead of having "end of the unit tests" covering everything learned in an
34 individual unit, teachers would have knowledge assessments before and after
35 covering all of the material in each unit to decide what parts students most
36 grasped and what the least understood part was. The scores the students got
37 wouldn't be used against them or put into the gradebook as grades, but noted
38 for the teacher to understand how much each student grew.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Averie Howell, Erica Ormseth
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: St. Mary's School**

AN ACT TO BAN PUPPY MILLS 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 a) Puppy mill: an establishment that breeds puppies for sale, typically on an
5 intensive basis and in conditions regarded as inhumane
6 b) Animal Welfare Act (AWA): sets forth the federal standards governing the care
7 of dogs and cats in commercial breeding facilities.
8 c) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA): agency responsible for
9 overseeing the commercial dog breeding industry and enforcing the AWA. Any
10 breeder who wishes to sell to a pet store or to consumers over the internet with
11 five or more breeding females must be licensed with the USDA

12
13 Section 2: Under the AWA, owners of puppy mills must provide adequate
14 conditions for their facilities. These conditions are meant to be regulated by the
15 USDA. However, less than a third of America's puppy mills are actually
16 regulated. Additionally, the terms in the AWA are too vague and insufficient,
17 allowing for the mistreatment of the dogs.

18
19 Section 3: In puppy mills, dogs are kept in inhumane conditions which include
20 little to no socialization, being confined in cages only 6 inches larger than their
21 body, lacking adequate veterinary care, food, and water, and breeding during
22 every heat cycle being permissible for females. Even though many regulations
23 are not enforced by the USDA, these conditions are also allowed under the AWA.

24
25 Section 4: Rather than buying dogs from puppy mills, people will instead obtain
26 dogs from rescue groups, shelters, or a smaller breeder.

27
28 Section 5: If the use of a puppy mill is discovered by local law enforcement, a
29 severe penalty will be imposed. Infractions will be turned over to the Tennessee
30 Bureau of Investigation. At the first encounter, the proprietor will be fined
31 \$5,000. The state will take possession of the dogs and dispatch them to local
32 rescue groups. If the proprietor is found operating a puppy mill succeeding the
33 initial infraction, they can be prosecuted with fines of \$20,000 and imprisonment
34 for up to two years.

35
36 Section 6: This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
37 generate revenue resulting from fines.

38

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

40

41 Section 8: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2022, the public welfare

42 requiring it.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 2

Deya Rassul & Lily Grace Thome



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Savannah-Rae Snyder, Arslan Fayyaz
Committee: House - Health
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**An Act to Provide Discrete Minor Abortion Access and Single Visitation
Abortion**

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

2 A) Medically Induced Abortion: The deliberate termination of a pregnancy
3 through uses of devices, products, and instruments relating to medicine and
4 health, within a liscenced facility by a physician qualified to perform such a
5 procedure.

6 B) Law Enforcement: Local, state, or federal systems composed of personnel
7 trained to enforce the law, investigate crimes, arrest, detain, and imprison
8 subjects.

9 C) Child Sex Abuse: The commision of any act involving the unlawful sexual
10 abuse, molestation, fondling, or carnal knowledge of a child, including acts of
11 peneration, attempted penetration, coerion into sexual activity, intimate contact
12 of any orphisis, intentional exposure of genitals to a child, or intentional touching
13 of genitals or intimate parts (breasts, genital area, groin, inner thighs, and
14 buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of either the child or the perpetrator).

15 D) Necessary Identification : State identification requested in order to prove
16 qualification, eligibility, identity, or medical record accuracy.

17 E) Guardian: A person legally responsible for the decisions and well being of a
18 minor, handicapped, or incompetent person.

19

20 Section 2: Minors between the ages of fourteen (14) and seventeen (17) will
21 have access to a medically induced abortion without the legal consent and
22 presence of a guardian. Minors must present all necessary identification and
23 financial resources within the medical facility on immediate request.

24

25 Section 3: All minors of thirteen (13) years of age or younger presented in a
26 medical facility who are seeking abortion services must be reported to law
27 enforcement and the Department of Child Services, Child Protective Services, or
28 further departments of child and family welfare, due to concerns of possible child
29 sex abuse in accordance with the state law.

30

31 Section 4: Failure to report suspected child sex abuse, in accordance with state
32 law will result in staff members of the facility with the knowledge of the child
33 being of thirteen (13) years of age or younger, being imprisoned for three (3)
34 months, paying a fine, or both.

35

36 Section 5: Minors of thirteen (13) years of age or younger may access abortion
37 services through provided necessary identification and court documents
38 acknowledging sexual abuse of a minor resulting in pregnancy has taken place,
39 without the presence and consent of a legal guardian. All victims regardless of
40 age when presenting court documents will not be subject to providing financial
41 resources for their medically induced abortion, but in accordance with the state
42 law, will have the procedure paid for through public funds.

43
44 Section 6: This bill will have an initial cost of 420,000 dollars, funded through
45 the Tennessee Department of Health, and is expected to annually reduce due to
46 related trends.

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

49
50 Section 8: This act shall take effect May 1, 2021, to provide individuals a wider
51 time window to access termination healthcare.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Adam Wilson, Garrett Moore, Michael Tadrous
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Nolensville High School

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL PASSENGERS SEATED IN A PASSENGER
VEHICLE TO WEAR A SEATBELT**

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

2 Seat Belt: An arrangement of straps designed to hold a person steady in a seat
3 (as in an airplane or automobile)

4 Automobile: A usually four-wheeled vehicle designed for passenger
5 transportation.

6

7 Section 2: The Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-9-603, a law that dictates driver safety and
8 does not require passengers over 18 to wear a seat belt in the rear seat of the
9 vehicle. This act amends part of the law, Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-9-603,
10 furthermore requiring that passengers over the age of 18 wear a seat belt when
11 riding in the backseat of the vehicle. This bill does not apply to passengers riding
12 in vehicles manufactured before 1968 that do not have seatbelts in the backseat.

13

14 Section 3: The passenger is required to wear the seatbelt properly, which
15 consists of:

16 The shoulder belt resting over the chest and shoulder, not resting under the arm
17 or behind the back

18 The lap belt resting over the hips and under the stomach

19 The seat belt must be snug with minimal slack

20

21 Section 4: Any violation of this bill will result in a Class C misdemeanor charge
22 which will require the passenger or driver to appear in court and pay a \$25 dollar
23 fine for the first offense and a \$50 fine for any following offenses.

24

25 Section 5: If enacted, this bill will have no cost.

26

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

28

29 Section 7: This act shall take effect May 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Anna Douglas Piper, Gabby Smith, Georgia Carls
Committee: House - Health
School: St. Mary's School**

AN ACT TO REQUIRE DOMESTIC ABUSE SCREENING DURING DOCTOR'S VISITS

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4

5 a. Intimate Partner Abuse (IPA): Including but not limited to: physical,
6 emotional, sexual, financial, and psychological abuse, as well as control over
7 contraception, pregnancy, and/or medical care.

8

9 b. Routine Check-ups: A routine physical examination conducted by your primary
10 care doctor to ensure good health and preventative care; recommended yearly.

11

12 Section 2: Throughout his or her lifetime, 1 out of 3 women and 1 in 10 men will
13 experience some form of intimate partner abuse according to the National
14 Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence survey. IPA is a prevalent worldwide health
15 problem and patients who are being abused exhibit chronic physical and
16 emotional symptoms, in addition to injuries sustained as a result of violence. IPA
17 is largely underrecognized as a health issue.

18

19 Section 3: Due to COVID-19 and recent quarantines, IPA has spiked. Economic
20 instability, unsafe housing, neighborhood violence, and lack of safe and stable
21 child care and social support have worsened already tenuous situations. To
22 combat the increase in domestic violence during the pandemic, a screening for
23 IPA will be mandated at all routine check-ups with physicians.

24

25 Section 4: If a person indicates that they have been the victim of such violence,
26 the clinician should refer the patient for more intensive, ongoing support
27 services, such as domestic violence centers or social workers, depending on their
28 situation.

29

30 Section 5: There is no cost to this bill.

31

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

33

34 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1st, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Joshua Rodriguez, Ashvin Kodali
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act to Add Firing Squads as a Legal Form of Capital Punishment

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Lethal Injection - an injection administered for the purposes of painless killing or
5 as a means of capital punishment

6 Midazolam - a sedative used to produce drowsiness and relieve anxiety before
7 surgery or certain procedures

8 Department of Corrections - a Cabinet-level agency within the Tennessee state
9 government responsible for the oversight of more than 20,000 convicted
10 offenders in Tennessee's fourteen prisons

11 Firing Squad - a six man team of licensed and trained officers who have been
12 selected to carry out this capital punishment by the Department of Correction

13 Effective and humane procedure - An execution controlled rapidly and
14 proficiently so as to maintain pointless or delayed suffering, in consistence with
15 the eighth amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America

16 Correctional medical physician- a trained medical physician who provides
17 services in prisons

18 Non-Lethal Round - A clip of blanks that will not harm or kill anyone

19 SR40c - a lethal handgun, legal in the United States

20 .40 S&W Round - a rimless pistol cartridge that is lethal

21
22 Section 2: From here on, firing squads will be added as a form of the death
23 penalty in Tennessee.

24
25 Section 3: Lethal injection has the highest botch rate at about 7.12% due to the
26 procedures being performed by non-medical personnel. Performers find it
27 difficult to find a vein for the needle because of the lack of education, which
28 leads them to insert the needle into the soft tissue. This causes inmates to
29 experience an extremely slow, unbearable death. Another reason for this high
30 percentage originates in the type of drugs implemented in lethal injections,
31 specifically midazolam, as it does not always keep the inmate unconscious under
32 high intensity pain. The electrocution chair has been proven to be extremely
33 painful by a survivor, despite having a failure rate of only 1.9%.

34
35 Section 4: This act will require the institution of firing squads. Firing squads have
36 not only been proven to be the most effective procedure for the death penalty in
37 the three states it is legal in, but also four death row inmates in Tennessee

38 asked to be executed by the firing squad, seeing that it was the most humane
39 form of punishment. Firing squads have the lowest failure rate at 0%. Also death
40 by firing squad is nearly instantaneous. They will be made up of 6 officers, who
41 must be licensed and employed under the current TN guidelines, and have been
42 an officer for 10 or more years. They will be selected by the Department of
43 Correction, and will undergo training to carry out the death penalty and ensure it
44 is an effective and humane procedure. Each officer will be paid \$300 per
45 execution. They will all remain anonymous for their own safety.

46
47 Section 5: There will also be a correctional medical physician provided by the
48 Department of Correction who is a licensed medical professional and has been
49 for 10 or more years. Their sole job is to examine if the death row inmate has
50 been killed after the firing squad procedure. They will also remain anonymous
51 and will be paid \$150 per execution.

52
53 Section 6: Currently all forms of the death penalty are performed in an execution
54 chamber. The only execution chamber in Tennessee is located at Riverbend
55 Maximum Security Institution. We plan to simply convert the existing execution
56 chamber so that it can accommodate all three forms of execution.

57
58 Section 7: The procedure for a firing squad will be carried out as followed:
59 6 officers will line up armed 25 feet away behind a black curtain and through a
60 brick wall cut with a gun port. The death row inmate will be on the other side of
61 the wall with a blindfold on, but it may be requested to be removed.
62 The 6 officers will then be armed with an SR40c with 4 of them being loaded with
63 . 40 S&W round and the other two containing a non-lethal round
64 The death row inmate will then be offered final statements or remarks in
65 accordance with Tennessee guideline on carrying out the death penalty.
66 A volley of bullets will then be fired at the convict's heart to ensure it is effective
67 and humane
68 After one minute a medical examiner will evaluate the convict to see if the
69 inmate is dead.

70
71 Section 8: To avoid psychological effects there will be two non-lethal rounds in
72 the gun so that no one will know who fired the fatal shots. Also each officer will
73 only be allowed to institute the death penalty procedure for 5 years which starts
74 after their first execution to avoid psychological trauma.

75
76 Section 9: This act will utilize the present subsidizing of the state spending plan
77 dispensed to the subsection of capital punishment within the Department of
78 Correction, and will be of no additional expense to the state.

79
80 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

81
82 Section 11: This act shall take effect on November 1, 2021, to allow ample time
83 for complete protocol development and training.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Jinny Deppen, Bailey Beller
Committee: House - Health
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO ALTER THE PARENTAL DECISIONS REGARDING AN ABORTION
PROCEDURE**

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

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

- 4 a) Medication abortion: Process of taking a series of drugs over a period of time
5 to produce an early miscarriage. Medication abortion is 91%-98% effective and
6 typically takes 2 days to end an early pregnancy. Costs upwards of \$1,000.
7 b) In-clinic abortion: Process in which a medical professional uses tools to
8 remove the pregnancy. The procedure averages at 10 minutes long and is 99%
9 effective. Costs upwards of \$1,500.

10
11 Section 2: This act proposes the abortion law in Tennessee stating a parent must
12 be present in the event of an abortion for someone 18 years of age and younger
13 be altered in which:

- 14 a) A parent or parental guardian is not required to be present when someone
15 under the age of 18 years demands an abortion procedure.
16 b) A parent or parental guardian is not required to give consent or permission to
17 allow the abortion the take place in someone under the age of 18 years.
18 c) While a parent or guardian is not required to be present in the event of an
19 abortion, a witness of 18 years or older must still be in attendance.

20
21 Section 3: A healthcare facility and/or medical professionals of any kind are not
22 permitted to question the whereabouts of a parent or guardian unless serious
23 medical concerns about the patient are produced.

24
25 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will not cost anything to be budgeted to the state
26 of Tennessee.

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

29
30 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public
31 welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Lauren French, Camryn Floyd
Committee: House - Education
School: University School of Nashville**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- 5 a) Birth Control - any method to prevent unwanted pregnancy.
6 b) Comprehensive Sexual Health Education - curriculum that aims to give
7 students the knowledge, attitudes, skills and values to make appropriate and
8 healthy choices in their sexual lives.
9 c) Abstinence - the choice not to have sex.
10 d) STI - sexually transmitted infection.

11
12 Section 2: This act requires Tennessee public middle and high schools to
13 incorporate a yearly comprehensive sexual health and STI prevention education
14 into the current health curriculum, starting in seventh grade. Abstinence-only
15 instruction is not permitted.

16
17 Section 3: This act will amend Tenn. Code. Ann. 49-6-1005 as follows:
18 Health courses will include comprehensive sexual health education and teaching
19 beyond abstinence. This includes educating students about HIV and other STI
20 prevention, pregnancy, birth control, sexual harassment, sexual assault, healthy
21 relationships, and human trafficking, as well as local resources for accessing care and
22 students' rights to access care. Teachers must have training in and knowledge of the
23 most recent medically accurate research on the topic. Health courses must promote
24 knowledge of sexuality as a standard part of human growth. Instruction and materials
25 must respect and address the needs of students of all genders and sexual orientations.

26
27 Section 4: Parents and legal guardians may remove their children from this class
28 by submitting a request to the school district with their cause for complaint, as
29 per current standards.

30
31 Section 5: The curriculum of this course will be developed by the Tennessee
32 Department of Education.

33
34 Section 6: Funding will come from Tennessee Department of Education's
35 curriculum development and will cost approximately \$500,000.

36
37 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Megan Jones, Sarah Damian Fernandez
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO PRIORITIZE STUDENTS MOTIVATION FOR THEIR MENTAL
HEALTH IN EDUCATION**

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

2

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

5 Self Motivation- It is a practice of stimulating the brain's capacity to comprehend
6 what the objective is on our own. This is a psychological mechanism that enables
7 retaining confidence/conviction.

8 Stationery- Commercially made writing materials, such as cut paper, envelopes,
9 writing instruments, continuous type paper, and other office supplies.

10 Interval - a definite length of time divided by two duration spans, quantity,
11 measurements, counts - how many or how much of anything you can calculate
12 occurs between the start and finish of a manufacturing process

13 Incorporate- to merge or integrate into something already existing to form an
14 entirety.

15 Enacted- to bring something into effect, particularly to make something law,
16 employing an authoritative act

17

18 Section 2) This act will obligate schools to incorporate into their schedules for
19 students to have at most 30 minutes for self-motivation twice a week. Motivation
20 has been shown to have a positive effect on students' academic achievement.

21 The following term will involve activities such as self-affirmation, quotes,
22 therapy, walks around campus, journaling, painting, etc. (anything to calm the
23 brain and make one motivated)

24

25 Section 3) It is mandatory that all students must be included in this period
26 following the school's guidelines. Teachers are asked to help reinforce these rules
27 and lead students during this interval.

28

29 Section 4) If enacted, this act will not require any funding from the state
30 government but the school will provide supplies/necessities (powerpoints,
31 stationery, etc.) or items the school already obtains for this term.

32

33 Section 5) Any and all bills and legislations that could and will interfere with our
34 bill are hereby repealed.

35

36 Section 6) This act shall take effect in the next upcoming school year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Rebecca Kirkpatrick, Luke Waites, Phaedra Xie
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act to Prevent Restriction by Brokerage Platforms

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 Online Brokerage Platforms- software provided by brokerage companies that
5 allow individuals to participate in the stock market from their homes and
6 personal computers or devices.

7 Shares - Percentage ownership in a financial asset or company.

8 Tennessee Resident- Person that resides in the state of Tennessee
9

10 Section 2): Brokerage platforms are not permitted to restrict the number of
11 available stocks or shares of a company a Tennessee resident can buy or sell.
12

13 Section 3): If a brokerage platform does not have the capital available to
14 purchase or sell a Tennessee resident one or more shares of stock, the
15 brokerage platform is not permitted to take funds from the Tennessee resident in
16 relation to the purchase of the aforementioned shares.
17

18 Section 4): Under this act, the penalty for the ongoing limiting of stock market
19 access to Tennessee residents will result in a \$5,000 fine per instance.
20

21 Section 5): Enforcement of Tennessee Securities Division will uphold and
22 enforce this act.
23

24 Section 6): This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
25 generate revenue from fines that will go to the Tennessee general fund.
26

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

29 Section 8): This act shall take effect on June 12, 2021, to give brokerage
30 platforms the time to abide by this law.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Tyler Dang, Lee Couloubaritsis, Qasim Akbar
Committee: House - Health
School: Memphis University School**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE CLEAN AIR FOR MINORS

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

2 A) Minor: Any person who is under the age of 18.

3 B) Smoking: The act of exhaling smoke or vapor from cigarettes, drug, electronic
4 vaporizer, or cigars that contain nicotine, tobacco, cannabis, or other drugs.

5 C) Child Endangerment: An act or omission that renders a child to psychological,
6 emotional, or physical harm either purposefully or due to negligence.

7 D) Secondhand Smoke: Secondhand smoke is involuntarily inhaled smoke from
8 burning tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars, or pipes that has been
9 exhaled by a person who is smoking nearby.

10 E) Status Offense: An action that is prohibited only to a certain age group of people.

11 F) Misdemeanor: A nonindictable offense of a minor wrong doing

12 G) Probation: A period of regular testing to monitor the behavior of an offender.

13

14 Section 2) This act will prohibit smoking on property that a minor resides
15 including but not limited to houses, apartment buildings, and mobile homes. This
16 restriction is not contingent to the minor's or minors' physical presence on the
17 property. If guardian smokes at the residence of a minor, he could face child
18 endangerment charges according to TN Code § 39-15-401. If a non-guardian
19 smokes at the residence of a minor in the presence of the minor's guardian, the
20 guardian could face child endangerment charges according to TN Code § 39-15-
21 401, and the smoker can be given a warning and class B misdemeanors for
22 repeat offences.

23

24 Section 3) This act will prohibit smoking anywhere within 20 feet of a minor in
25 public or private spaces including but not limited to public streets, sidewalks,
26 parks, or any other public area as well as any private establishments including
27 but not limited to restaurants, hotels, houses, apartment, and automobiles. If a
28 guardian smokes within 20 feet of his child, that guardian could face child
29 endangerment charges according to TN Code § 39-15-401 or a fine up to
30 \$1,000. If a non-guardian smokes within 20 feet of a minor, he will receive a
31 warning and then class B misdemeanor for a repeated offense.

32

33 Section 4) If a minor endangers himself in order to incriminate an adult other
34 than his guardian, the child's guardian can face a fine up to \$1,000. If a minor
35 endangers himself in order to incriminate his guardian, the child will be charged
36 a status offense and placed on probation for his first and second offenses. For all

37 following offense, the offender will be charged a misdemeanor and issued court-
38 mandated therapy.

39

40 Section 5) The implementation and publicization of this law will cost \$50,000 and
41 will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Health budget. This act
42 shall be publicized through local newspapers, news stations, and government
43 social platforms and websites.

44

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

46

47 Section 7) This act shall take effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Will Culwell
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Davidson Academy**

An Act to Require Additional Driver Testing for the Elderly

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
4 defined as follows:
5 DMV Road Test-a test administered at the DMV used to assess the ability of a
6 driver when operating a vehicle according to the state's driving laws
7 Driver-person who will be in operation of a vehicle
8 Elderly-anyone above the age of 70
9 Medical Form-DOT Medical Form used to obtain a Commercial Driver's License
10 Operation of a Vehicle-when the driver intentionally manipulates some
11 mechanical or electrical part of a vehicle
12 Vehicle-a machine that draws mechanical power and is used for transportation of
13 passenger, passengers and property, or property and cargo.
14
15 Section 2: This bill would require new restrictions for the elderly in regard to
16 renewing their driver's license
17
18 Section 3: At age 70, the driver is required to bring a physical form that meets
19 all Tennessee Department of Health and Safety driving requirements every 5
20 years. Starting at age 80 and continuing until age 90, the driver is required to
21 repeat the DMV Road Test every 5 years. From age 90 until death or inability to
22 drive, the driver is required to repeat the DMV Road Test every year. All
23 requirements must be met in order to maintain ownership of a driver's license.
24 Failure to do so would result in the restriction of the driver's license.
25
26 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
27
28 Section 5: This act shall take effect October 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
29 it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Bianca Taylor, Gabbi Kile, Molly Crawford
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO REGULATE THE AMOUNT OF SPACE NECESSARY FOR
LIVESTOCK**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

5

6 a) Livestock - A domesticated living creature or a wild creature previously
7 captured living in a field, a stall, or otherwise an enclosed living and/or sleeping
8 place.

9

10 b) Space/Land - The amount (in acres) of an enclosed area in which an animal
11 lives and/or sleeps. The confinement method can include, but is not limited to,
12 fences, crates, and/or closed stalls.

13

14 c) Class A misdemeanor - A crime that does not require punishment as extensive
15 as a federal offense's punishment. The punishment can be jail time (up to a
16 year) and/or a fine.

17

18 d) Class E felony - A crime that denotes time in a state prison from 1 to 4 years.

19

20 Section 2: This act will regulate the necessary amount of space per animal in an
21 enclosed or confined area and be treated as an addition to the Tennessee codes
22 39-14-202 (subsection A, list numbers 2 and 4). These codes state that it is a
23 Class A misdemeanor to fail unreasonably to provide adequate care or shelter for
24 an animal and to confine an animal in a cruel manner. A second-time offender
25 could be charged with a Class E felony.

26

27 Section 3: Buyers of livestock must provide proof of their appropriately sized
28 land, acreage, stalls, etc. that is in their ownership, or that is available to them
29 by renting or by personal permission, before purchasing new livestock.

30

31 Section 4: Current livestock owners must also adhere to this act's proposal, and
32 must make any appropriate additions to their land area or fenced enclosures in
33 order to comply with the newly placed measurements.

34

35 Section 5: The required amount of space would differ based on individual
36 species. Horses and cows would require 2 acres each, based on their weight,
37 activity level, and grazing capacity (how much grass they eat and at what rate).
38 Goats and sheep require ¼ an acre each based on their weight, activity level,
39 and grazing capacity as well. Pigs require 1/8 an acre, based on these same

36 criteria. Other animals not listed above can be allotted a required land amount
37 by their weight, such as animals over 1,000 pounds require 2 acres.

38
39 Section 6: This bill would require no extra government money to be spent
40 because it would use on-duty law enforcement to monitor farms in their
41 respective zone. Buyers having to provide proof of adequate space wouldn't cost
42 extra government money either, because buyers could simply provide their
43 contract, registration, photo evidence, or other simple, cost-free methods to
44 show the seller.

45
46 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

47
48 Section 8: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023, to allow current and/or
49 potential livestock owners and buyers to secure or build a space large enough to
50 accommodate their current and future livestock based upon the acreage
51 measurements given in this bill.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



**HOUSE
COMMITTEE 3
Saanya Srivastava**



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Maha Virk, Arden Miller, Caroline O'Brien
Committee: House - State Government
School: St. Mary's School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL FIREARM TRANSFERS AND SALES TO BE
CONDUCTED OR PROCESSED BY LICENSED DEALERS**

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 Background Check: A background check is a process that a person or company
5 uses to verify that an individual is who he or she claims to be, and provides an
6 opportunity for someone to check a person's relevant juvenile delinquency
7 records, mental health records, and in-state criminal record. Other information
8 checked includes education and employment history.

9 Firearm: A rifle, pistol, or any other portable gun.

10 Licensed Dealer: a person who must obtain permission from the federal
11 government to sell firearms

12 Class C Misdemeanor: less severe offence than a class A or B misdemeanor;
13 usually results in 30 days of jail and a fine of \$50. In the case of weaponry, this
14 fine can increase to \$500.

15

16 Section 2: Currently in Tennessee, private firearm transfers without a
17 background check are legal. This makes firearms accessible to people with
18 previous criminal records.

19

20 Section 3: With all firearm transfers requiring to be processed by licensed
21 dealers, private firearm transfers without background checks will be abolished.
22 Licensed dealers require criminal background checks, which is why this would
23 reduce the number of former criminals privately purchasing firearms.

24

25 Section 4: Currently, online sales that cross state lines must be processed
26 through a licensed dealer, however, those within state lines do not have to
27 undergo this process. Both online and in person sales will require these
28 background checks after this.

29

30 Section 5: Retribution for ignoring the law will result in a fine of \$500 and a jail
31 time of 30 days for the seller of the gun and a fine of \$500 for the buyer. Also, the
32 sellers gun distribution organization will be suspended or permanently shut down.

33

34 Section 6: No costs are to be paid by the Tennessee government.

35

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

37

38 Section 8: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Joseph Rodriguez, Seth Hemingway
Committee: House - Health
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE HEPATITIS C VIRUS TESTING IN PREGNANT
WOMEN**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1:

4 HCV: An acronym for Hepatitis C (virus), a virus that attacks the liver of the
5 victim and leads to severe inflammation. The common (more than 200,000 U.S.
6 cases a year) virus is catchable via contact with the blood or bodily fluids of an
7 infected individual, and is occasionally treatable through antiviral medications.

8 CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a national public health
9 institute that serves a United States federal agency under the Department of
10 Health and Human Services and whose headquarters are located in Atlanta,
11 Georgia.

12 HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus, a chronic infection affecting less than
13 200,000 Americans a year. In short, the virus spreads via contact with blood or
14 through sexual intercourse and weakens the immune system of the infected
15 individual, opening that.

16 Hepatitis B: A viral infection similar to HCV that spreads in the same way and
17 can generally be avoided through vaccination. An estimated number of 850,000
18 people in the United States may have Hepatitis B.

19 Vertical Transmission: Passage of a disease-causing agent from mother to child
20 during embryonic development.

21

22 Section 2: From here on, this act requires that HCV testing be included among
23 other ailments tested for during a mother's pregnancy, unless otherwise warned
24 against.

25

26 Section 3: Among pregnant women from 2011 to 2016, HCV testing increased by
27 135% (from 5.7% to 13.4%), and positivity increased by 39% (from 2.6% to
28 3.6%).

29

30 Section 4: Vertical transmission of HCV is the most common way HCV is passed
31 on to children. Transmission occurs just prior to the last month of pregnancy,
32 and probability of transmission is correlated to amount of infected RNA strands,
33 which increases as pregnancy continues. The offspring themselves can be
34 delivered prematurely, with a low body weight, or even without essential fetal
35 developments.

36

37 Section 5: The cost of each HIV Test is \$29-\$53 dollars depending on where the
38 products are purchased, and the cost of a Hepatitis C test would be potentially
39 less, between \$10-\$50. The overall cost of the new testing would be lower as it
40 can be less expensive and it only applies to women who ask for it.

41
42 Section 6: Only around 5,000 pregnant women nationwide have HIV, whereas
43 there are roughly 125,000 with HCV. Therefore, testing for HCV is just as needed
44 if not more. In addition, 4 out of 5 people with HCV don't have symptoms, so a
45 blood test is necessary in identification.

46
47 Section 7: The procedure for testing HCV will be carried out as follows: Blood
48 test "screening" for HCV antibodies is taken, and the test is performed in a lab
49 that performs routine blood work. Tests will be run by medical professionals. If
50 antibodies are shown in test results, Hepatitis C is present. Results can come
51 back after a few days to a few weeks.

52
53 Section 8: No laws come into conflict with this bill and therefore only the
54 implementation of a new procedure is being asked of the state rather than a
55 change in the current legislature.

56
57 Section 9: This act will take place July 1st in order to allow the state plenty of
58 time to organize the money and resources needed to implement the bill.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Khristian Arnold, Kousei Takeda-Mays
Committee: House - Business and Utilities
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO BAN THE USAGE OF ANIMALS FROM CIRCUS COMPANIES 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 a) Circus- A traveling company of acrobats, clowns, and other entertainers which
5 gives performances, typically in a large tent, in a series of different places

6 b) Torture- every act, omission, or neglect whereby unreasonable physical pain,
7 suffering, or death is caused or permitted, but nothing in this part shall be
8 construed as prohibiting the shooting of birds or game for the purpose of human
9 food or the use of animate targets by incorporated gun clubs

10 c) Animal- As stated in the Tennessee anti-cruelty provision, an animal is a
11 domesticated living creature or a wild creature previously captured

12 d) Ringmaster- one in charge of performances in a ring (as of a circus)

13 e) Wildlife Enforcement Officer- a wildlife enforcement officer will conduct
14 inspections, gather intelligence and investigate alleged violations that may harm
15 the environment or endanger wildlife. They will enforce laws that protect animal
16 and plant species and help conserve threatened species nationally and
17 internationally in collaboration with other federal departments.

18

19 Section 2: This act will ban the use of any and all animals in circuses. These
20 animals used in circuses such as elephants, lions, tigers, giraffes, etc. are
21 tortured in the act of creating entertainment for viewers. Animal circuses use
22 both physical and psychological methods of torture in order to tame the animals
23 for their shows. This bill shall be used as an example for other states to reduce
24 the practice of animal torture, as well as the benefits it will have towards animal
25 conservation efforts.

26

27 Section 3: This bill also applies to traveling circuses. There would be a document
28 given to every circus company that either travels to Tennessee or is located in
29 Tennessee. This document would consist of a pledge agreement to not use or
30 house any animal(s) in their circus. To allow the company to operate in
31 Tennessee, the Ringmaster or a representative of the circus is required to sign
32 the document.

33

34 Section 4: In order to enforce this ban in circuses, there will be enforcement
35 officers from the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Law Enforcement that will

36 inspect circuses at the start of their operation. This bill will require only part-time
37 enforcement officers due to the low amount of inspections made per year.

38
39 Section 5: Any circuses that torture animals in their shows are to be fined
40 \$2,500 and/or 11 months, 29 days to 30 years imprisonment. This is a class A
41 demeanor according to the animal cruelty laws of Tennessee. Once this bill is
42 implemented, many animals would be able to live normally and away from abuse
43 and mistreatment in Tennessee. This can reduce the number of endangered
44 animals.

45
46 Section 6: Only Germantown and Oliver Springs have banned the usage of
47 animals in circuses. With many cases of animal cruelty in circuses around the
48 United States, it is beneficial if the whole state of Tennessee bans the use of
49 animals in circuses. Most of Tennessee has circuses that do not have animals
50 involved. Tennessee can ban the overall usage of animals in circuses as a way to
51 prevent non-domestic animals from being abused or endangered.

52
53 Section 7: This bill will require a minimal financial cost to pay for the part-time
54 enforcement officers. If there are very low to zero cases of animals being used in
55 circuses in Tennessee, the number of enforcement officers needed to do this
56 would be decreased.

57
58 Section 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

59
60 Section 9: This act shall take effect on May 1, 2021, issued to provide circuses
61 time to meet the criteria established in this bill and make changes as necessary
62 before the closing of the school year in Tennessee. around the times when
63 schools are almost out for summer break, which is the peak time for circuses to
64 be in operation.

65



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Trent Bryant, Peyton Hopper, Daniel Telles Orellana
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Springfield High School**

**An Act to allow Criminal Reform for Non-Violent Offenders Convicted
Before May 18, 1981**

1 Section 1- Terms in this act will be determined as follows

2 Nonviolent Offense: Any criminal offense that is not violent in nature; includes
3 but is not limited to nonviolent theft, burglary, forgery, tax evasion, nonviolent
4 transit crimes, certain degrees of vandalism, illegal drug or alcohol consumption
5 that does not result in the death of another or own individual and was not
6 obtained via violence, and other similar and related crimes in which the
7 individual a) did not physically harm another individual with any kind of weapon
8 b) did not mention the intention of harming another individual.

9 Nonviolent Offender: A criminal or ex-criminal who has not served a prison
10 sentence for murder; sexual assault; rape; domestic violence; child abuse;
11 human trafficking; theft committed in a violent, menacing, and intimidating
12 manner; DUI related sentences and other similar and related crimes in which the
13 individual a) physically harmed another with any kind of weapon b) mentioned
14 the intention of harming another individual.

15 Tennessee Voter Restoration Form (SS-3041): Legal application designated in
16 the redemption of voter participation for nonviolent felons within the state of
17 Tennessee who have committed a felony on or after May 18, 1981.

18 Voter Rehabilitation: A government or independent program designed to
19 rehabilitate criminals in civic engagement and responsibility in order to restore
20 proper voting habits and rights to ex-criminals.

21 Time Restraint: Specific date and year after which an individual is no longer
22 eligible to be expunged for a felony.

23 Tennessee State Department of Corrections: The state-run offices of the TDOC.
24

25 Section 2- This document shall in no way, manner, or method prolong or shorten
26 the conviction of any suspect or criminal. If the suspect has been found guilty of
27 any crime through the due process of law, then the criminal shall have to answer
28 for his/her crimes by serving time in prison or community service. Absolutely
29 nobody shall be released, or have their sentence altered in any way as a result of
30 this bill. Drivers's licenses can be removed in instances of vehicular incidents and
31 any other situation the court of law deems necessary.
32

33 Section 3- A Tennessee Voter Restoration Form (SS-3041) shall be completed in
34 order to allow qualifying nonviolent felons regain voting rights. The felon must
35 meet the following requirements in order to apply:
36

37 The felon must have been convicted for a nonviolent offense.
38
39 The felon must have completed a full sentence for his/her crime.
40
41 The felon may not be allowed to apply if he/she has been convicted for treason
42 or obstruction of justice.
43
44 The felon may not be allowed to apply if he/she has a current life sentence or
45 death sentence.
46
47 There will be no time restraints that might impede the restoration of voting
48 rights to nonviolent felons.
49
50 Section 4- All nonviolent felons shall be eligible for the restoration of their voting
51 rights after having completed a Tennessee Voter Restoration Form (SS-3041).
52 The following changes will be performed:
53
54 The language on this form will be changed to reflect that the felon is able to fill
55 out the information.
56
57 The form will be sent directly to the Tennessee State Department of Correction
58 (This form was originally examined on a county level). Personnel at the
59 Tennessee State Department of Correction will examine the forms and decide if
60 restoration of voting rights is permitted for this person.
61
62 Any rejected SS-3041 forms may be requested to be examined by another agent
63
64 After the rejection, a person must wait a three-month period before submitting
65 another form.
66
67 Section 5- All rehabilitation centers must provide state voter rehabilitation to all
68 qualifying applicants. This curriculum shall be provided by the Tennessee
69 Department of Correction and shall engage with eligible felons in order to ensure
70 they relearn the principles of correct civic engagement and become better
71 equipped to reintegrate into society. No individual shall be excluded from
72 receiving this curriculum due to his/her race, ethnicity, religion, or gender.
73
74 Section 6- The funding will be covered under the Professional Services budget of
75 \$154,281,600 that the department already receives annually.
76
77 Section 7- All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
78
79 Section 8- This act shall take effect on January 1, 2022, the public welfare
80 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Ellie Berg, Rebecca Hoyt
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An act to prevent conflict of in the private prison industry

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: terms in this act will be defined as follows:
4 A) Private prisons: Privately owned for-profit institutions that have a contract
5 with local government agencies to provide the service of incarceration.
6 B) Legislation, policy, or rules: Lawmaking.
7
8 Section 2: Any private prison is restricted from drafting legislation, policy, or
9 rules governing how their services should be regulated.
10
11 Section 3: This law will require no expenditure of state funds.
12
13 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
14
15 Section 5: This act shall take effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Christopher Laibinis, Piers Mason, Jackson Liff
Committee: House - Education
School: University School of Nashville

**AN ACT TO FACILITATE VOTER REGISTRATION IN FIRST-TIME VOTERS
UNDER AGE 21**

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

a) Voter registration: The requirement that any eligible United States citizen
5 must register with the state election commission.

6

b) First-time voter: An individual who has not previously exercised his/her right
7 to vote in a municipal, state, or national election.

8

9

10 Section 2: This act mandates the Secretary of State to direct all public high
11 schools in Tennessee to oversee voter registration drives on school premises for
12 high school students age 17 and above during the first two weeks of May. Private
13 high schools will be encouraged to adopt similar procedures. Eligible individuals
14 must turn 18 on or before the next scheduled election. Online registration will be
15 encouraged for any student with a valid driver's license bearing an electronic
16 signature approved by the Department of Safety and Homeland Security.

17

18 Section 3: Mail-in applications will be made available for individuals who do not
19 qualify for online registration. The responsibility to return paper applications to
20 the county election commissions will remain with the individual.

21

22 Section 4: Totals cost incurred by the state of Tennessee to organize drives in all
23 public schools will not exceed \$5000 per annum. Designated funds will cover the
24 printing of one-page application forms with a return address sticker for county
25 election commissions as well as limited advertising materials.

26

27 Section 5: Each county election commission shall incur any costs associated with
28 its duty to process new voter applications, according to current policy.

29

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

31

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



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Chelsea Do, Bella Stockton
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATE POLICE RESPONSE TO CRIME

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

A. Mental health- state of well-being in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and is able to make a contribution to his or her community

B. Violent crime- offenses generally involve the use of force or injury to the body of another person

C. Non-violent crimes- crimes that do not involve the use of force or injury to another person

D. Substance abuse- overindulgence in or dependence on an addictive substance, especially alcohol or drugs

E. Healthcare worker- one who delivers care and services to the sick and ailing either directly as doctors and nurses or indirectly as aides, helpers, laboratory technicians, or medical waste handlers

Section 2: All police departments in Tennessee will be required to have different divisions for workers: violent crime and non-violent crime

Section 3: For appropriate non-violent crimes, healthcare workers will be dispatched to answer and handle mental health and substance abuse calls.

Section 4: The violent crime section will be dispatched to answer and handle violent crimes.

Section 5: The non-violent crime section will be dispatched to answer and handle non-violent crimes.

Section 6: All officers will be required by law to wear body cameras at all times.

Section 7: Any officers attending a non-violent call who uses unnecessary force in situations not deemed as self-defense will be discharged and charged accordingly in a court of law.

Section 8: The addition of body cameras will cost the state \$1,010,000.

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

Section 10: This act shall take effect January 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Evie Braude, Navaal Kouser, Campbell Tidwell
Committee: House - Health
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT HARM REDUCTION AND SYRINGE SERVICE
PROGRAMS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES**

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

2

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

4

5 SSP (Syringe Service Program): Community-based programs that provide
6 syringe access, disposal and/or exchange to IDUs, while also linking IDUs to HIV
7 and viral hepatitis prevention service, substance abuse treatment, and medical
8 and mental health care.

8

9 HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus): A virus that attacks the body's immune
10 system, and if not treated, it can lead to AIDS.

10

11 AIDS (Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome): The disease caused by HIV in
12 which the infected person is afflicted by a weakened immune system.

12

13 IDU (Injection drug user): One who transports drugs into his or her bloodstream
14 through the use of a needle.

14

15 Harm reduction programs: Programs designed to lessen the negative social
16 and/or physical consequences associated with various human behaviors.

16

17 Sterile needle: A needle that has been treated with chemicals or heat to destroy
18 all organisms on it.

18

19 Hypodermic syringes: A small syringe used with a hollow needle for injection of
20 material into or beneath the skin.

20

21 Section 2: According to Section 1, Article B, Part Two of TN Public Chapter No.
22 413, harm reduction programs must offer the following services:

22

23 Sterile syringes and needles, which's amount will be determined based on county
24 population

24

25 Safe disposal of contaminated needles and hypodermic syringes

25

26 HIV and viral hepatitis testing as well as linkage to treatment

26

27 Referrals to substance use disorder treatment, medical providers, and social
28 services

27

29 Education on HIV, STDs, and viral hepatitis prevention, as well as on overdose
30 prevention

28

29

31 Section 3: The objectives of this bill are as follows:

31

32 To ensure that all ninety-five (95) counties in Tennessee each have at least one
33 (1) Harm Reduction and SSP.

32

34 To prevent further spread of blood-borne infections such as viral hepatitis, HIV,
35 and AIDS through safely disposing contaminated needles.

33

34

35

36

37 To encourage those using drugs to seek help by registering for treatment that
38 has been proven as effective.

39
40 Section 4: Those visiting SSPs shall not be prosecuted for illegal substances
41 found on injection supplies, such as disposed syringes or needles. This will
42 ensure that these programs will not be abused by law enforcement in order to
43 apprehend potential drug offenders.

44
45 Section 5: Each county health department will be responsible for the
46 implementation of these programs, which are to be funded by the state. The
47 money saved from not having to manage as many addicts as before can be used
48 to supplement the hiring of addiction specialists. These programs can therefore
49 be implemented to a greater degree in areas with higher rates of blood borne
50 viral infections.

51
52 Section 6: This addition of this course will cost 5.5 million USD from the state's
53 budget.

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 January 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring
58 it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Brady Field, Carson Cox, Grant Parsons
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

AN ACT TO SOLVE THE INVASIVE SPECIES PROBLEM IN TENNESSEE

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
2 Invasive Species: an organism that causes ecological or economic harm in a new
3 environment where it is not native
4 Population Center: An area with 200 or more people per square mile
5
6 Section 2: We propose to make it legal to exterminate invasive species where
7 they are found outside of population centers. Invasive species are attacking and
8 destroying the ecosystems and causing harm to humans and biomes alike.
9
10 Section 3: This act would also require public school curriculum in 6th grade
11 science and high school biology I courses to cover invasive species and provide
12 students with specific examples of local invasive species and their effects.
13
14 Section 4: The point of this proposed law is to minimize the damage done to the
15 environment and protect humans, animals, and plants alike.
16
17 Section 5: This act will not have a cost.
18
19 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
20
21 Section 7: This law will go into effect on July 1, 2021.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Davi (Julia) Wolf-Dubin, Aarushi Kumar
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Better Inform Tennessee Educators on Exceptional Education

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

3 A) Exceptional Education (EE)-A form of instruction specially designed to meet
4 the unique needs of a student with some sort of handicap that makes it difficult
5 for them to perform at a proper level.

6 B) Exceptional Student-A student who, under the Individuals with Disabilities
7 Education Act (IDEA), qualifies for anything that falls under the banner of
8 Exceptional Education.

9 C) Praxis® Test-The tests currently used by the Tennessee Department of
10 Education as part of the process to obtain a Tennessee Practitioner Teacher
11 License.

12 D) Individual Education Program (IEP)-A legal document outlining the parts of a
13 plan or program developed to assist an exceptional student. Written by a
14 student's Exceptional Education teacher, with input from their general education
15 teachers, an IEP ensures that a student receives the help they need.

16 E) Accommodations-Any alteration in the established paradigm of a specific
17 exceptional student's education with the purpose of assisting them in performing
18 at the same level as their peers.

19
20 Section 2: In order to obtain any Tennessee Practitioner Teacher License, one
21 must have passed the Praxis II Special Education: Core Knowledge and
22 Applications test in addition to the Principles of Learning and Teaching test
23 corresponding to the grade level one wishes to teach. This addition is necessary
24 due to the fact that the Principles of Learning and Teaching tests do not
25 adequately cover how one teaches exceptional students, leading to teachers who
26 understand the laws around accommodations, but not how to properly teach
27 exceptional students or the reasoning behind the laws.

28
29 Section 3: Every principal and vice principal of a Tennessee public school is
30 hereby required to complete the free online course "Disability Inclusion in
31 Education: Building Systems of Support" and provide an image of the certificate
32 awarded at completion to their district's superintendent. This serves to ensure
33 that those responsible for running a school are adequately aware of how to make
34 sure that it can help all its students to the best of its abilities.

35
36 Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Education shall be responsible for
37 enforcing the aforementioned laws.

38 Section 5: An individual who obtains a teaching license after the first day of the
39 2021-2022 without passing the required tests has done so illegally, and the
40 license is therefore null and void.

41

42 Section 6: A principal or vice principal who fails to provide evidence of
43 completion of "Disability Inclusion in Education: Building Systems of Support" by
44 the first day of the 2021-2022 school year shall be subject to a written warning
45 from the superintendent. If they do not provide evidence of completion within
46 five (5) days, their school shall be subject to a 1% cut in funding, which shall
47 increase by 0.5% every two months they fail to provide evidence of completion.
48 If and when they complete the course, funding shall be returned to the original
49 level.

50

51 Section 7: The enactment of this bill shall require no expenditure of state funds.

52

53 Section 8: Any and all Tennessee laws and/or parts of laws in conflict with the
54 reforms outlined in this bill are hereby repealed, and therefore rendered null and
55 void.

56

57 Section 9: These laws shall take effect on the first day of the 2021-2022 school
58 year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sarayah Shaw, Kathleen McBride
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Offer Medication Assisted Treatment to Inmates in State Prisons Who Struggle with Opioid Use Disorder

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

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Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as followed:
Medication Assisted Treatment - The use of medications in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies to treat substance use disorders, in this case opioid use disorder. The acronym for Medication Assisted Treatment is MAT.
Opioid Use Disorder: The chronic abuse of opioids that causes clinically significant distress or impairment. Opioid use disorder includes dependence or addiction, and consists of an overpowering desire to use opioids, an increased tolerance for opioids, and withdrawal syndrome if the user stops taking the drug. The acronym for opioid use disorder is OUD.
Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act: The comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) was introduced in 2015 by Senator Sheldon Whitehouse, and was passed into law in 2016. This act establishes a comprehensive, coordinated, and balanced strategy through enhanced programs to expand addiction education and prevention efforts, while also promoting treatment and recovery.
Controlled Substance Act: The Controlled Substance Act (CSA) establishes federal US drug policy and regulates the manufacturing, importation, possession, use, and distribution of certain substances. It was passed as Title II of The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 and was signed into law by President Richard Nixon.
Tennessee Department of Corrections: TDOC is a Cabinet-level agency within the Tennessee state Government that is responsible for convicted offenders held in Tennessee state prisons. There are 14 state prisons in TN, and three of them are privately managed by Corrections Corporation of America.
Buprenorphine: Buprenorphine is an FDA approved medication for treating OUD as a medication assisted treatment.
Methadone: Methadone is a schedule II controlled medication used to treat opioid use disorder (OUD). Methadone is a long lasting opioid agonist, meaning that it binds to receptors in the brain and mimics the effects of opioids without the high and the harmful side effects.
Naloxone: Naloxone is an FDA approved medication used to treat alcohol use disorder (AUD) and opioid use disorder (OUD).

35 Behavioral Therapy: Behavioral therapy is an umbrella term referring to types of
36 therapy that treat mental health disorders. In the case of this bill, behavioral
37 therapy is being used to treat opioid use disorder and drug addiction.

38 Mental Health Screening: A mental health screening is an exam of your
39 emotional health the determines if you suffer from a mental health disorder.

40 Physician: a physician is a person who is qualified to practice medicine.

41 Practitioner: As referred to in this bill, a practitioner is someone who is actively
42 engaged and working in a medical profession.

43 Prescriber: A prescriber is someone who is responsible for making treatment
44 decisions and prescribing medicine.

45 Drug-Related Crimes: A drug-related crime is a crime that has to do with the
46 manufacture, possession, or distribution of drugs classified as having a potential
47 for abuse.

48 Opioid Treatment Program: Opioid Treatment programs provide medication
49 assisted treatment (MAT) to people who are diagnosed with opioid use disorder
50 (OUD). These programs must be approved by the Substance Abuse and Mental
51 Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

52 Community Supervision: Community Supervision is a set of programs that
53 provide supervision of convicted individuals in their local community rather than
54 placing them in a secure correctional facility. The two most common types of
55 community supervision are probation and parole.

56
57 Section 2: All Tennessee State Prisons will be required to offer free Medication
58 Assisted treatment to inmates who struggle with Opioid Use Disorder, regardless
59 of whether or not they were receiving treatment previous to their arrival. This
60 treatment will consist of taking one of three MAT medications (Buprenorphine,
61 Methadone, Naloxone) along with counseling and behavioral therapies.

62
63 Section 3: Existing and incoming inmates will be asked a series of questions and
64 a mental health screening will be performed to determine if they are a candidate
65 for MAT. If they are determined to be a candidate for MAT then they will be able
66 to choose one of the three offered medications, (Buprenorphine, Methadone,
67 Naloxone) based on which would be most beneficial to their specific situation. If
68 an incoming inmate was in an MAT program before they arrived, then their
69 treatment can be continued in the prison with whatever medication they were
70 previously taking.

71
72 Section 4: Inmates may continue to receive MAT as long as they require, or as
73 long as they are considered eligible. Practitioners will decide if the inmate is still
74 eligible to receive treatment based on their symptoms and counseling and
75 therapy sessions. If the inmate still requires MAT upon their release date, the
76 Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC) will continue to provide them with
77 free treatment (free of charge) for up to 60 post release, or until they can apply
78 for insurance. Once the offender is on their own plan, they can apply for
79 treatment outside of the prison system and it will be covered by their insurance.

80
81 Section 5: After giving the prescribed drug to the inmate the qualified
82 practitioner or physician will need to wait with the inmate for the necessary
83 amount of time for the pill to dissolve in their mouth. This will prevent the
84 inmate from returning to their cell with the medication still in their mouth, in
85 order to sell it to other inmates. While this is unlikely because the treatment will
86 be provided to any inmate who requires it, it is a necessary precaution.

87

88 Section 6: The program will be run by qualified physicians and practitioners who
89 have received the required amount of training and meet all necessary credentials
90 and criteria to prescribe and perform MAT.
91

92 Section 7: The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (CARA)
93 addresses the opioid pandemic, and endorses the use of medication assisted
94 treatment for OUD. It amends the Controlled Substance Act to, under certain
95 conditions and restrictions, raise the total number of patients a prescriber can
96 have for dispensing MAT medications from 30 to 100 per year. This means that
97 qualified practitioners providing MAT to inmates in prison, may treat up to 100
98 prisoners in their first year rather than thirty. After one year at a 100 patient
99 limit, qualifying physicians and other practitioners can apply to increase their
100 patient limit to 275.
101

102 Section 8: There are approximately 6,086 people currently in Tennessee prisons
103 for drug related crimes. Assuming that a large percentage of drug offenders
104 struggle with OUD, and each practitioner can take on up to 100 or 275 patients,
105 we will initially need to hire 23 practitioners who have been qualified for over a
106 year, or up to 65 practitioners who are in their first year of qualification. These
107 personnel will be placed in positions among the state prisons as needed. An
108 increase or decrease of practitioners may be needed to accommodate to the
109 increase or decrease in candidates requiring treatment.
110

111 Section 9: If any of the qualified Physicians or Practitioners repeatedly deny an
112 inmate who is a candidate for MAT access to treatment, their position will be
113 revoked and a replacement will be found immediately.
114

115 Section 10: Medicated-Assisted Treatment encompasses three different
116 medications which treat opioid use disorder in different ways. Buprenorphine
117 lowers the effects of a user's dependency to opioids like cravings and withdrawal
118 symptoms. Naloxone stops sedative and euphoric feelings of opioids by blocking
119 opioid receptors, which reduces and suppresses opioid cravings. Similar to
120 Naloxone, Methadone not only blocks the effects of opioids, but reduces
121 withdrawals and opioid cravings. MAT has been known to increase: patient
122 survival, retention in treatment, and a patient's ability to gain and maintain
123 employment. It has also been known to decrease illicit opiate use and criminal
124 activity in people with substance use disorders, and improve birth outcomes in
125 women who struggle with substance use disorders.
126

127 Section 11: Statistics show that within 2 weeks of their release, recently
128 incarcerated people are almost 42 times more likely to die from overdose than
129 the general population. MAT in prisons has been shown to significantly reduce
130 this number. One example of this is in Rhode Island prisons. Rhode island was
131 the first state to implement MAT in all their state prisons. After just one year of
132 implementing the program, they reported a 60.5% reduction of opioid mortality
133 in recently incarcerated people. A similar program in England also had
134 encouraging results. A nationwide study of 39 prisons found that MAT reduced
135 overdose deaths by 85% in the first month after release.
136

137 Section 12: According to Dr. Marc Stern, 'For every dollar we spend treating
138 substance use in corrections, we have a \$5 return in terms of decreased crime,
139 decreased use of the criminal justice system, and increased employment.' In this
140 sense, Tennessee saves money through the prospect of successful treatment,

141 not only directly but through the offenders who will not be reincarcerated
142 because they were given the correct treatment.

143
144 Section 13: The estimated cost for the first year of this program will be \$8
145 million considering that it will begin $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way into the year. While
146 this is more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the estimated budget for a normal year, it leaves more
147 room for unexpected fluctuation in candidates and costs considering that it is a
148 new program. After the first year of the program, the budget will be raised to
149 \$10 million per fiscal year. This budget not only accommodates the fluctuation of
150 the medications that candidates chose, but also allows for additional candidates
151 to be taken on through the year. This budget does not include the salary of
152 qualified physicians and practitioners required to prescribe the treatment and
153 provide counseling and therapy. The budget may be subject to change
154 throughout the year depending on the number of inmates requiring treatment
155 and the type of medication they chose.

156
157 Section 14: This bill is under jurisdiction of the TDOC and through them all
158 resource fulfillment, hiring, and funding will be done The TDOC will take the
159 necessary steps to ensure that all Tennessee correctional facilities are registered
160 Opioid Treatment Programs and meet all regulations to treat OUD using
161 medication assisted treatment.

162
163 Section 15: Rhode Island started offering an MAT program in their state prisons
164 in 2016. They are currently the only state in the US that offers all three
165 medications at every one of their prisons. A study at Brown University showed
166 that the number of recently incarcerated people who died from overdose dropped
167 by two-thirds just in the first year after the program was implemented.
168 According to Dr Josiah Rich, a professor at Brown University's medical school,
169 'The Magnitude of that drop in mortality is almost unheard of in public health.'
170 Their budget for the program is \$2 million dollars and they have a prison
171 population of approximately 3,600 people and about 22,000 people on probation.
172 This means the state has a total of about 26,000 residents either behind bars or
173 under community supervision. While Rhode Island has a significantly smaller
174 budget and prison population, their MAT program has offered very encouraging
175 results.

176
177 Section 16: All laws and parts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

178
179 Section 17: This bill will go into effect on April 1, 2022 to allow time to obtain
180 necessary qualifications for all Tennessee state prisons, and to higher the
181 required personnel.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Maggie Howard, Delaney Fleming, Suzanna Wilkinson
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An act to remove a license plate that features the confederate flag on
the TN DMV website and to cut all ties, monetary and otherwise from
The Sons of the Confederacy**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4

4 Sons of the Confederacy: Group founded in 1896 to preserve the history and
5 legacy of the confederate union.

5

6 Confederate Flag: In this context, the confederate flag is defined as the
7 Confederate battle emblem.

7

8

9 Section 2: Calls for the removal and halt of renewal of a government-issued
10 vanity license plate that features the confederate flag. This license plate will be
11 removed from in-person and online selling points.

11

12

13 Section 3: The process of removing these plates (by the TN DMV) should be
14 complete within a year after this bill's implementation because license plate
15 stickers must be renewed every year, and this bill prohibits renewal of this
16 license plate featuring Confederate imagery.

16

17

18 Section 4: This bill halts all state ties to The Sons of the Confederacy, and the
19 proceeds this organization receives from the sale of these license plates will not
20 be supplied in any way once these plates are prohibited for sale in the state of
21 Tennessee.

21

22

23 Section 5: This bill is fiscal neutral, and holders of this license plate featuring
24 confederate imagery must replace this plate at their own expense. All state ties,
25 monetary and otherwise, will be hereby severed from The Sons of the
26 Confederacy.

26

27

28 Section 6: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

28

29

30 Section 7: This bill will go into effect on June 1st, 2021.

30

31

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



**HOUSE
COMMITTEE 4
Sowmya Senthilkumar**



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Presley Richards, Abigail Hall, Faith Callis
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Springfield High School

**A RESOLUTION TO TO MOVE TRAFFICKING AND CONCEALING SEXUAL
SERVITUDE A CLASS A FELONY**

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

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

5 a. Trafficking- Deal or trade in something illegal.

6 b. Concealing- To purposefully prevent something from being known or noticed.

7 c. Controlled substance- A drug or chemical whose use, the government
8 regulates the possession or manufacture.

9 d. Restitution- Compensation for injury or loss.

10 e. Sexual servitude- the condition of a person who provides sexual services and
11 who, because of the use of force or threats, is not free to cease providing sexual
12 services or is not free to leave the place or area where the person provides
13 sexual services.

14
15 Section II: The offense of trafficking an individual for sexual servitude or
16 concealing sexual servitude will be moved from a Class B felony to a Class A
17 felony and shall be punishable by 15-60 years in prison and a fine of up to
18 \$50,000.

19
20 Section III: Trafficking includes but is not limited to recruiting, harboring,
21 transporting, enticing, providing, or maintaining another individual to subject to
22 sexual servitude.

23
24 Section IV: Concealing sexual servitude includes but is not limited to physically
25 restraining victims, abusing the law or legal process, knowingly destroying or
26 concealing evidence of sex trafficking.

27
28 Section V: Controlling a sex trafficking victims' access to controlled substance
29 shall be punished under this act.

30
31 Section VI: Knowingly destroying or confiscating any government identification
32 of a sex trafficking victim as means to conceal evidence of trafficking shall be
33 punished under this act.

34

35 Section VII: Restitution for physical trauma, mental trauma, property damage,
36 and medical or psychological treatment for the victim is decided on a case-by-
37 case basis.

38
39 Section IX: This act shall be at no additional cost to the state of Tennessee.
40

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

43 Section XI: This act shall take into effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare
44 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Erin Monroe, Hita Mohan
Committee: House - State Government
School: St. Mary's School**

**AN ACT REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A RECYCLING
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature

2

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

4 a.) Recyclable materials: solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse
5 (papers, metal, and glass)

6 b.) Recycling: transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or
7 marketable materials for use.

8 c.) Waste: all putrescible and nonputrescible items including, but not limited to,
9 garbage, ashes, industrial wastes, sewage sludge, demolition and construction
10 wastes, and abandoned vehicles.

11

12 Section 2: The State of Tennessee will create a program whose purpose is to
13 research, market, and analyze state policies with the purpose to further the
14 advancement of recycling markets and processing in Tennessee.

15

16 Section 3: The program will carry out the following actions:

17 a.) Further develop working relations with the manufacturers of companies
18 whose products involve the use of potential recyclable materials to decrease the
19 amount of waste produced.

20 b.) Analyze and evaluate state policies that pose to be disadvantageous towards
21 the increase of state-wide waste reduction programs while continuing to assess
22 the monetary costs and benefits of such programs to the state and
23 manufacturing companies.

24 c.) Provide contracts to local governments or other public institutions to enhance
25 the development of the growth of recycling markets in accordance with
26 previously set regulations.

27 d.) Create an annual work plan which must set into place an outline of actions
28 and provide recommendations for further implementing these projects into state
29 markets.

30 e.) Report to the legislature and governor of the State of Tennessee every other
31 year on the progress of the program in terms of its purpose and regarding the
32 rates of utilization of recyclable
33 manufactured products.

34

35 Section 4: The department will be responsible for the implementation of a state-
36 wide public information program in order to encourage waste reduction and

37 promote recycling by the public. Section 5: The Recycling Development Program
38 will be guided by a 14-member advisory board that will be chosen by the
39 Director of the Environment and Conservation Department with guidance from
40 the Department of Commerce and Insurance.

41
42 Section 6: The Advisory Board must meet at least once a quarter with the
43 members of the Recycling Development Program.

44
45 Section 7: This act is deemed necessary for the enhancement of the preservation
46 of public peace, health, safety, and support of the state government's existing
47 public institutions.

48
49 All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

50
51 This act shall take place on January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Aubrey King, Sophia Bricker, Jessica Alexander
Committee: House - State Government
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act to Reform Voter Registration in Tennessee

1 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth In Government

2

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

4 Voter registration: "the process whereby citizens register with election officials in
5 order to become eligible to vote"

6 Eligible voting population: "all U.S. citizens over the age of 18, excluding those
7 who may be exempt due to criminal status"

8 Absentee voters: "a vote cast by a person who, because of absence from usual
9 voting district, illness, or the like, has been permitted to vote by mail."

10 Indigent: "poor; needy."

11

12 Section 2: Currently, the state of Tennessee ranks 44th in voter registration,
13 with only 56.61%% of the eligible voting population registering to vote.

14

15 Section 3: Additionally, residents of Tennessee are required to register to vote
16 30 days before election day. A federal or Tennessee state ID with both the
17 voter's name and photo, such as a driver's license, passport, or handgun carry
18 permit, must be presented when voting. Exceptions include absentee voters by
19 mail, voters who are residents of a licensed nursing home or an assisted living
20 center and who vote at the facility, voters who are hospitalized, voters with a
21 religious objection to being photographed, and voters who are indigent and
22 unable to obtain a photo ID without paying a fee.

23

24 Section 4: This bill seeks to allow for same-day voter registration within the
25 state for all local state, and federal elections. Voters would be able to register up
26 until they decide to cast their ballots. Along with this, there would be no photo-
27 identification requirement, which disproportionately targets low-income, racial
28 and ethnic minorities, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Furthermore, the
29 Government Accountability Office found that strict photo ID laws reduce voter
30 turnout by 2-3%.

31

32 Section 5: There is no estimated cost for this bill as it calls for reallocation of
33 funds rather than the addition of new ones.

34

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

36

37 Section 7: This act will go into effect on January 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Tate Keuler, Isaac Chomsky, Jude Warren
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: University School of Nashville**

An Act to Attach Tennessee to the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact

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

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

- 4 a) Chief Election Official: The designated coordinator of democratic processes
5 within the state of Tennessee, currently the Secretary of State.
6 b) Electoral College: The system of elections by which the United States
7 determines the President and Vice President, namely through nominating slates
8 of electors to vote on their preferred political candidate.
9 c) Member State: A state of the United States, including the District of Columbia,
10 which has ratified the NPVCB and joined the NPVIC.
11 d) National Popular Vote: The total obtained by combining the popular vote for
12 each presidential slate in each state.
13 e) NPVCB: The National Popular Vote Compact Bill, which is the instrument of
14 the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact.
15 f) NPVIC: The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact, an agreement among
16 sixteen states and the district of Columbia to designate their electoral college
17 votes to the winner of the popular vote once the signatories represent a majority
18 of the available electoral college votes.
19 g) Popular Election: An election in which votes are counted as one, and tallies of
20 said votes are based on sheer number alone.
21 h) Presidential Slate: The pair of candidates running alongside each other for
22 President and Vice President of the United States.
23 i) Slate of Electors: The candidates who have been nominated by the chief
24 election official as presidential electors in order to vote for the presidential
25 candidate.
26 j) Statewide Popular Election: An election analogous to the current procedure,
27 according to the Tennessee state election commission.

28
29 Section 2: The State of Tennessee shall sign on and agree to the provisions of
30 the NPVCB, becoming the 17th member state to do so.

31
32 Section 3: Tennessee shall hold a statewide popular election for the President
33 and Vice President of the United States.

34
35 Section 4: Before the date specified in the Constitution for the casting of each
36 elector's vote, the chief election official shall create a tally of all votes cast in

37 each state in order to determine the popular vote total for each presidential slate
38 involved in the current election. This tally shall be created only utilizing official,
39 certified counts from each state.

40

41 Section 5: The chief election official shall deem the presidential slate who has
42 won the largest sum of the national popular vote as the winner of the national
43 popular vote.

44

45 Section 6: The chief election official shall confirm the slate of electors in
46 accordance with whosoever has been determined as the winner of the national
47 popular vote.

48

49 Section 7: In accordance with the agreements made through the NPVCB,
50 Tennessee electors shall assign their votes to the winner of the national popular
51 vote tally.

52

53 Section 8: At least six days prior to the electoral vote, Tennessee shall make a
54 final tally of their popular vote and shall send the result to the chief election
55 officials of other member states.

56

57 Section 9: The chief election official of Tennessee shall request the popular vote
58 results of other member states, in accordance with the provisions of the NPVCB.

59

60 Section 10: The chief election official of Tennessee shall notify the other chief
61 election officials of the other member states when the compact takes effect in
62 Tennessee, if/when Tennessee withdraws from the compact, and when the
63 agreement takes effect in other states.

64

65 Section 11: The chief election official of Tennessee shall not contest the final
66 results of the popular vote tallies of any other state.

67

68 Section 12: In the circumstance that the national popular vote results in a tie
69 between two or more presidential slates, the chief election official of Tennessee
70 shall designate the electors according to the Tennessee statewide popular vote.

71

72 Section 13: The Tennessee popular vote counts, national popular vote counts, all
73 other statements of votes, and all other materials used by the chief election
74 officials to determine the appointment of presidential electors shall be
75 immediately made publicly available as they are created or received.

76

77 Section 14: Tennessee may retract its membership, but retraction ratified six
78 months or less before the end of the current presidential term shall take effect
79 after the President or Vice President has been inaugurated.

80

81 Section 15: This agreement shall be made void if the electoral college no longer
82 exists.

83

84 Section 16: If any of the provisions of this agreement are found to be
85 unenforceable, illegal, or unconstitutional, the other provisions shall still be
86 enforced and considered, unless they are also found to be unenforceable, illegal,
87 or unconstitutional.

88

89 Section 17: Should the Chief Election Official fail to comply with the provisions
90 set forth in this bill, it shall be grounds for impeachment and removal from
91 office, effective immediately.

92
93 Section 18: This legislation shall have no effect on the existing Tennessee
94 budget, as the only changes being made are merely procedural in nature.

95
96 Section 19: All laws or part of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

97
98 Section 20: These provisions shall determine the process for determining
99 presidential electors in Tennessee in accordance with the NPVCB, in the year in
100 which the member states of the NPVIC cumulatively hold the majority of
101 electoral votes in the electoral college, on July 20th. This act shall take effect
102 immediately, and the provisions of the NPVCB as specified in Sections 5 through
103 18 shall take effect when the cumulative number of electoral votes held by the
104 member states of the NPVIC that have enacted similar acts is a majority of the
105 electoral votes in the electoral college.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Virginia Hunt, Diana Barba
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**A RESOLUTION TO EXPAND TCA 49-6-1901 AND 49-6-1902 TO INCLUDE
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES BEYOND SUICIDE**

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
2 Section 1) Terms of this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be as
3 follows:
4 a) LEA - Local Educational Agency commonly refers to a school district who
5 operates publicly under government funding
6 b) Mental health professional - one who is equipped to diagnose and treat mental
7 health issues
8
9 Section 2) All teachers within the public school system will be required to take
10 mental health awareness classes as part of their yearly training that include
11 issues of ADHD, depression, anxiety, OCD, and eating disorders. These trainings
12 will alternate years with the regular suicide prevention training provided by The
13 Jason Foundation.
14
15 Section 3) The LEA shall be required to adopt a plan to recognize all of the
16 aforementioned mental health issues, as well as establishing a plan of action to
17 individualize care and get the student further help if the situation requires.
18
19 Section 4) Mental health professionals need to be in contact with schools and
20 present in the LEA plan on the path of treatment in the event that a student may
21 need support.
22
23 Section 5) Training shall include warning signs, methods of reaching out to the
24 student and their family, assessing the situation, creating a plan, and contacting
25 professionals.
26
27 Section 6) Approved courses include those by the Mental Health Technology
28 Transfer Center, Supporting Educator Mental Health Literacy Tutorial Series is
29 required.
30
31 Section 7) This training will not detract from the budget, as the approved
32 courses offer training at no cost to educators.
33
34 Section 8) If this legislation is compromised, the school will receive a 1.5%
35 budget deduction.
36

37 Section 9) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

38

39 Section 10) This act shall take effect May 31, 2022, the public welfare requiring
40 it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Feley Hassan, Fatuma Ibrahim
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Kipp Collegiate**

An Act To Introduce A Resolution To Police Brutality

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in government
2
3 Section 1:
4 Terms in this act are defined as follows:
5 a) Disciplinary systems: A system in which law enforcement are enacted to
6 address unjustified police behaviors.
7 b)Unjustified police behaviors(consist of potentially behavior motivated by
8 biased or prejudice acts towards marginalized communities or people)
9 c) De-escalation tactics: Giving options of how each side of the party(Citizens
10 and Police officers) should respond to one another when in difficult situations
11 d) De-escalation training: A training that all police will be receiving in order to
12 learn to not pull their weapons, or harm anyone
13
14 Section 2: The state of Tennessee is required to impose disciplinary systems on
15 police brutality by having legislators enforce various pilot training for all officers.
16
17 Section 3: De-escalation training will be required of all types of police officers for
18 repeated two month intervals. If there are any complaints against any specific
19 officer,they will be required to participate in monthly training. After three
20 incidents, the police officer will be subject to any punishment the Chief Officer in
21 charge deems appropriate.
22
23 Section 4: This Act requires the amount of \$80,000(40k for the program, and
24 the other 40k for the citizens)
25
26 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
27
28 Section 6: This act shall take effect November 1, 2021



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Alexander Kirkpatrick, Sean Meffe, Chase Edwards
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

AN ACT TO MAKE THE MOVEMENT OF HEMP CONCENTRATES LEGAL

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. 'Hemp' - any cannabis with a 0.3% THC concentration or less.
5 b. 'Hemp concentrate' is not defined in the law presently. Only hemp and
6 marijuana are defined under the law. When hemp is concentrated into an extract
7 it becomes marijuana under present law, because the THC exceeds the level
8 under the definition of hemp. Therefore, an exception to the criminal code is
9 needed so that hemp extracts that presently are defined as marijuana can be
10 moved from the processor to the end products manufacturer without fear of
11 arrest or prosecution. The purpose of this bill is to protect hemp processors
12 moving concentrates to hemp products manufacturers.
13 c. 'Marijuana' - presently any cannabis exceeding a 0.3% THC concentration.
14 d. 'THC' - delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, the psychoactive component in hemp
15 and marijuana.
16

17 Section 2: 'Hemp concentrate' would be defined as any cannabis more than
18 0.3% THC concentration and not exceeding a THC concentration of 5.0% for the
19 purposes of reconstitution into a product that returns to a THC level that is
20 defined as hemp. This bill creates a definition of 'hemp concentrate' in the
21 agricultural code. And creates an exception in the criminal code's definition of
22 marijuana, changing certain offenses from persons transporting 'hemp
23 concentrate' with a THC content that does not exceed 5.0% from the place
24 where the concentrate was produced to a place where the concentrate will be
25 diluted into products with a THC content that does not exceed 0.3%.
26

27 Section 3: This bill has no fiscal impact.
28

29 Section 4: This bill will amend the language in Tennessee Code Annotated, 43-
30 27-101, and will create an exception to the language in Tennessee Code
31 Annotated, 39-17-427.
32

33 Section 5: This act shall take effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Lilly Carroll, Agni Lolis
Committee: House - Local Government
School: Webb School**

An Act to Better Animal Care and Improve Statewide Shelters

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

5 Domesticated animal- An animal that has been tamed and kept by humans as a
6 work animal, food source, or pet.

7 Animal shelter- An establishment that provides a temporary home for dogs, cats,
8 and other animals that are offered for adoption, and puts to sleep homeless
9 animals that are deemed unfit for adoption.

10 Animal control officer- Animal control officers maintain public safety by enforcing
11 animal licensing laws and humane care regulations while on patrol.

12 Class A misdemeanor- The most serious type of misdemeanor in most
13 jurisdictions. The punishment for a Class A Misdemeanor is typically close to the
14 maximum of one year in jail.

15 Class E felony- Any offense that lawmakers have designated as a felony but
16 failed to classify is punishable as a class E felony. Involves a sentence between
17 one and five years, a maximum fine of \$250,000 and up to one year of
18 supervised release.

19 Primary enclosure- Defined as an area of confinement such as a cage, run,
20 kennel, stall, or pen, where an animal eats, sleeps, and in most sheltering
21 situations spends the majority of its time.

22

23 Section 2: This act will regulate any mistreatment of animals in humane societies
24 and/or animal shelters will be treated as in addition to the Tennessee codes 39-
25 14-202 (subsection A, list numbers 2 and 4). These codes state that it is a Class
26 A misdemeanor to fail unreasonably to provide necessary food, water, care, or
27 shelter for an animal, and confine an animal in a cruel manner. A second time
28 offender may be charged with a Class E felony.

29

30 Section 3: All humane societies/animal shelters must be required by law to
31 follow the five freedoms for animal welfare:

32

33 Freedom from Hunger and Thirst- by ready access to fresh water and a diet to
34 maintain full health and vigor

35

36 Freedom from Discomfort- by providing an appropriate environment including
37 shelter and a comfortable resting area

38

39 Freedom from Pain, Injury, or Disease- by prevention or rapid diagnosis and
40 treatment

41

42 Freedom to Express Normal Behavior- by providing sufficient space, proper
43 facilities and company of the animal's own kind

44

45 Freedom from Fear and Distress- by ensuring conditions and treatment which
46 avoid mental suffering

47

48 Section 4: All sheltering organizations have a maximum capacity, and the
49 population in their care is not allowed to exceed a certain level. Factors that
50 regulate capacity for care include: the number of proper housing units;
51 employment for programs or services; personnel training; and average extent of
52 stay. The capacity for care may be altered due to many factors. For example,
53 when animal care staff is lost, or there is damage to enclosures, capacity for care
54 may temporarily decrease until new persons are hired and appropriately trained,
55 or enclosures are repaired or replaced. Operations that continue beyond the
56 capacity for care should be unlawful.

57

58 Section 5: In this act, staff members must adhere to adequate training by professionals.
59 In order to ensure staff and public safety, as well as secure humane animal care, this is
60 a requirement. Time and resources should be allocated for employees and volunteers to
61 complete training before undertaking responsibility in the workplace. Each task should
62 be demonstrated with the according skills, knowledge and training before proficiency is
63 assumed. Additional education should be provided in order to maintain and ameliorate
64 skills. Training should be documented and maintained.

65

66 Section 6: The primary enclosure must be structurally sound and maintained in safe,
67 working condition to properly confine animals, prevent injury, keep other animals out,
68 and enable the animals to remain dry and clean. There must not be any sharp edges,
69 gaps or other defects that could cause an injury or trap a limb or other body part.
70 Secure latches or other closing devices must be present. The primary enclosure should
71 be readily cleaned and disinfected. It must provide sufficient space to allow each
72 animal, regardless of species, to make normal postural adjustment. In addition to size
73 considerations, proper layout of the primary enclosure is essential to maintain animal
74 health and welfare. Food and water bowls or receptacles must be provided. Separation
75 between food, urination and defecation, and resting areas should be maximized.

76

77 Section 7: The county animal control officer will be responsible for enforcing these
78 stated laws. The average animal control officer makes \$26,781 a year. With this new
79 task added, the state will supply the counties with more money that will amount to
80 10% more than the current pay of an animal control officer. This will make the new
81 average pay for all \$30,569. The money added will come from 2% of pet shop and
82 kennel farm profits. This money will be sent to the federal government to pay local
83 government employees, more specifically animal control officers.

84

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

86

87 Section 9: This act shall take place on August 1, 2021, to allow for all shelters to
88 build new primary enclosures, place employees in specific training programs, fix
89 their facilities according to the laws stated above, and for the mentioned
90 businesses to reorganize their profits and taxes.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Henry McCollum, Truman Hill
Committee: House - Health
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**An Act to Implement a Universal Child Allowance for Tennessee
Households with Children Under 18**

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

3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless context suggests otherwise are defined as
4 follows

5 A) Value Added Tax (VAT): A tax on a product or service at each stage of
6 production or distribution.

7 B) Sales Invoice - An accounting document that records a business transaction
8 from one firm to another. They will usually include the service provided by and
9 the amount owed as payment for the service.

10 C) Credit-Invoice Method: A system by which businesses organize, calculate and
11 pay the amount of money that was collected by the VAT. Under such a system, a
12 VAT registered firm would record the amount of VAT revenue that is to be
13 collected by the government for each sale made by the firm. They would also use
14 the sales invoices of other VAT registered firms to determine the total VAT credit
15 they can deduct from the VAT payment that they make to the government. The
16 VAT credit amount for the buying firm is determined by the amount of revenue
17 collected by the VAT between the transactions of the buying and selling firms in
18 question, not including the selling firm's possible VAT credit.

19 D) VAT Registered Firm - A firm making a turnover of \$80,000 or more annually.

20 E) Turnover - The total sales made by a business.

21 F) Child allowance - A cash benefit given to the guardians and parents of persons
22 below the age of 18

23 G) Child - A person residing residing in the United States who is below the age of 18
24

25 Section 2: This act will distribute a \$250 monthly payment to every household
26 with persons below the age of 18. The payment will amount to \$3000 dollars per
27 year for every child within the household.
28

29 Section 3: This act is a necessary measure in order to fight against the
30 pervasiveness of child poverty in Tennessee. The United States has above
31 average levels of poverty compared to other OCED countries, and Tennessee's
32 child poverty ranking is significantly higher even compared to that of the United
33 States. Reductions in child poverty and early interventions have significant
34 economic returns later on which is an important reason to invest in generous
35 anti-poverty programs.
36

37 Section 4: This act will require the Tennessee Child Allowance to be distributed
38 by the Department of Human Services which already distributes numerous state
39 welfare benefits. The Tennessee Child Allowance will require no existing revenue
40 from the Department.

41
42 Section 5: This act has an estimated yearly cost of \$4,520,118,000 and will
43 require additional tax revenue in order to fund. This act proposes the utilization
44 of a Value Added Tax in order to fund the additional \$4.5 billion. The Value
45 Added Tax will replace the existing sales tax system and will be raised to 13%,
46 with gasoline, medical products and state procurements being tax exempt. This
47 act proposes using the Credit-Invoice Method to assess the tax. This system will
48 levy the VAT at each stage of production or distribution, however a VAT-
49 registered buying firm will be able to deduct an amount equal to the aggregate
50 VAT cost paid by the VAT-registered selling firm. The VAT-registered firms will
51 keep track of their VAT costs and VAT credits using the existing system of
52 purchase and sales invoices. The VAT is projected to raise a total of
53 \$14,686,698,000 over 1 year, which will be enough to afford the total combined
54 loss of \$14,549,018,000. The loss is made up of \$10,028,900,000 from sales tax
55 revenue and \$4,520,118,000 of additional expenditure. It's estimated that the
56 state will be left with a surplus of \$137,680,000.

57
58 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

59
60 Section 7: This act shall take effect October 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Harrison Goetze, Ihsan Omer, Owen Grow
Committee: House - Education
School: Memphis University School**

**AN ACT TO INSTALL VETERANS AS SCHOOL SECURITY GUARDS TO
PREVENT VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS**

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

- 2 A) Veteran: An honorably discharged former member of the United States
3 Military,
4 B) School: Any public school run by the state and/or city in the Tennessee limits,
5 C) Screening: An annual mental test applied by a licensed psychiatrist to ensure
6 that the veteran does not show signs of PTSD,
7 D) PTSD: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, a disorder common among military
8 personnel returning from combat,
9 E) Armed: The ability to carry a weapon secured in a holster on one's body,

10

11 Section 2: This act will install former veterans as armed security guards in
12 schools, provided they pass the required screening and undergo the training
13 required by Tennessee law to becoming an open carry security guard,

14

15 Sections 3: The veteran's pay will be included in the funds given to the school by
16 the government annually and will include money for the premium health
17 insurance that is provided to teachers at that school,

18

19 Section 4: The guards will be provided a room from which they may safely
20 monitor school activities and use as a break room that will also be used to store
21 weapons,

22

23 Section 5: The guards will be permitted to be armed with a M1911 Colt .45
24 model gun, a standard police weapon, at all times as well as have access to
25 Smith and Wesson M&P15s, also known as a 5.56mm NATO rifle, which will be
26 stored in a safe, designated room,

27

28 Section 6: Per officer this act will cost around \$40,000 annually depending on
29 the chosen insurance plan with a minimum of 5,451 employees,

30

31 Section 7: An additional 186 million dollars shall be added to the Tennessee
32 education budget,

33

34 Section 8: This act will go into effect at the beginning of the 2020-2021 school year,

35

36 Section 9: All laws conflicting this bill are hereby repealed.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Joseph Brawner, Chad Esval, Alexander Henry
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hillsboro High School**

An act to amend the Tennessee constitution to allow people to propose laws

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 Voting by initiative: When citizens can propose and vote on a constitutional
5 amendment directly without the need of a legislative referral.

6

7 Section 2: The Tennessee Constitution shall be amended to have a section 5
8 under Article IV. The text of section 5 shall be:

9

10 Section 3: Section 5(a) will read: Initiative petitions proposing a law will be
11 signed by registered voters equal to or greater than 5% of votes casted in the
12 state for the Governor in the last gubernatorial election. The proposed law must
13 be filed with the secretary of state no less than six months before it will be voted
14 on, when it is voted on it must contain the full law. Petitions for laws need no
15 more than one subject which needs to be expressed in the title. The secretary of
16 state will certify the validity of the petition within sixty days of the receipt.

17

18 Section 4: Section 5(b) will read: Petitions will be put in a ballot and voted on the first
19 monday of November in an even numbered year. Any proposed law that is given a
20 majority vote is then submitted to the general assembly. Within ninety days after the
21 Petition receives a majority vote, the general assembly decides whether or not to
22 approve the law or take no action. They approve the law by having a majority vote to
23 approve or deny the law by having the majority take no action. After the general
24 assembly approves the law, the law is enacted and will take effect the first day of July
25 that year. If the law is not approved by the general assembly it is not enacted.

26

27 Section 5: Section 5(c) will read: If a proposed law is not given a majority vote the
28 law can not be proposed again for another four years. If a proposed law is not
29 approved by the General assembly it can not be proposed again for two years.

30

31 Section 6: This bill is fiscal neutral

32

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

34

35 Section 8: This bill will be enacted immediately upon passage, the public welfare
36 requiring it.

36



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Gayathri Menon, Shameema Imam
Committee: House - Education
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

A resolution to require all high school students to take a life skills course

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1:

4 Life Skills Course~A skill that is necessary or desirable for full participation in
5 everyday life.

6 Personal Finance~covers the concepts of managing your money, saving, and
7 investing.

8

9 Section 2: This act will require all high school students in the state of Tennessee
10 to take a Life Skills course. Including:

11 A) Learning how to pay taxes

12 B) The basics of banking and insurance

13 C) Personal finances

14

15 Section 3: The official standards for said course will be set by the Tennessee
16 Department of Education.

17

18 Section 4: This course will roughly cost \$4,000,000 and will be funded through
19 the Tennessee Department of Education's Budget.

20

21 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are repealed.

22

23 Section 6: This act shall take effect during the 2026-2027 school year, the public
24 welfare requiring it.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 5

Solmin Kim



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Charlie LaMountain, Angela Roberts
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: St. Mary's School**

**An Act to Raise Tipped Workers' Pay to Minimum Wage Incrementally
Over a 5 Year Course**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2

3 Section 1: All terms used in this bill are defined as follows:

4 Tipped worker - Any person who works in a job where they earn at least \$30 in
5 tips every month

6 Minimum wage- The lowest hourly wage a business can pay their employees who
7 work by the hour

8 Employer - A person or business who provides jobs for people

9

10 Section 2: All employers of tipped workers will be required to pay their
11 employees the federal minimum wage, regardless of how many tips they make.

12

13 Section 3: Minimum pay for tipped workers will increase from the current \$2.13
14 in 2021 to \$7.25 in 2026 incrementally by 85 cents every year:

15 \$2.98 an hour, beginning on the effective date

16 \$3.84 an hour, beginning one year after the effective date;

17 \$4.69 an hour, beginning two years after the effective date;

18 \$5.54 an hour, beginning three years after the effective date;

19 \$6.39 an hour, beginning four years after the effective date;

20 \$7.25 an hour, beginning five years after the effective date;

21

22 Section 4: If federal or state minimum wage increases during this five year process,
23 the amount added annually to reach minimum wage will increase accordingly.

24

25 Section 5: If federal or state minimum wage increases five years after the
26 effective date, tipped workers' minimum wage will increase by the same process.

27

28 Section 5: Employers will not collect employee's tips for any reason.

29

30 Section 6: This bill will not cost the government.

31

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

33

34 Section 8: This act will take effect on July 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sydney McGarr, Gabriella Gamboa, Sithmi Hewavithana
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An act to allow students enrolled in Kindergarten through 12th Grade in institutions funded by the Tennessee Department of Education to play sports based on their gender identity.

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

- 2 a.) Discrimination: the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of
3 people or things
4 b.) Transgender: an adjective to describe individuals whose gender identity does
5 not match their sex assigned at birth.
6 c.) Gender identity: an individual's personal sense of having a particular gender.
7 d.) Intersex: a general term used for a variety of situations in which a person is
8 born with reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn't fit into the boxes of
9 "male" or "female."
10 e.) Gender non-conforming: a person whose behavior or appearance does not
11 conform to prevailing cultural and social expectations about what is appropriate
12 to their gender
13 f.) Gender-confirming medical treatments: any medical treatment in which a
14 transgender person may choose to undergo in order to obtain the physical
15 characteristics that match their gender identity
16 g.) Gender fluidity: a person whose gender identity is not fixed
17 h.) Agender: a person that has an internal sense of being neither male nor
18 female nor a combination of male and female; relating to being a person whose
19 gender identity is genderless or neutral
20 i.) Cisgender: a person whose gender identity corresponds with the sex the
21 person had or was identified as having at birth
22 j.) Hormone therapy: a treatment that adds, blocks, or removes hormones to
23 adjust hormone levels
24 k.) Sex reassignment operation: an operation in which an individual's physical
25 appearance is altered to resemble those of their identified gender
26

27 Section 2: This act hereby requires that no institution receiving funding from the
28 Tennessee Department of Education may prevent any student enrolled in
29 Kindergarten through 12th grade from participating in sporting events or sports
30 teams based on their gender identity. This bill applies to:

- 31 a.) individuals who identifies as transgender
32 b.) individuals who identify as gender non-conforming
33 c.) individuals who identify as intersex
34 d.) individuals who identify as genderfluid
35 e.) individuals who identify as agender

- 36 f.) individuals who identify as any other gender identities, orientations, or
- 37 expressions that differ from their biological sex
- 38 g.) students currently undergoing gender-confirming medical treatment of any
- 39 kind, including
 - 40 i) student who has previously undergone or is currently undergoing
 - 41 hormone therapy
 - 42 ii) students who have received or are in the process of receiving sex
 - 43 reassignment operations
- 44

45 Section 3: This restriction applies to any athletic departments directly funded by
46 the school. Privately sponsored teams or departments that are affiliated with the
47 school name, but not funded by the Tennessee Department of Education are not
48 applicable. This bill requires all Tennessee local boards of education, governing
49 bodies of all public charter schools, as well as the state board of education to
50 adapt or construct conflicting policies, as well as enforce policies to guarantee
51 proper observance and obedience of this bill.

52
53 Section 4: This bill is fiscal mutual.

54
55 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

56
57 Section 6: This act shall take effect on August 1st, 2021, and shall apply to the
58 2021-2022 school year and the academic years thereafter.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Shreya Chintalapudi, Lily Slade
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Webb School**

An Act to Mitigate Microplastics in Major Tennessee Waterways

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

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

4 Biodegradable: capable of being fully decomposed into natural elements by
5 microorganisms.

6 License Retailers: a person or business who is authorized to sell directly to a
7 consumer with a certified business license.

8 Microplastics: broken down pieces of plastic less than five millimeters long;
9 especially evident in water pollution.

10 Major Waterways in Tennessee: these waterways include lakes over 14, 000
11 acres in surface area and the major rivers listed: Tennessee River, Mississippi
12 River, Cumberland River, French Broad River, Nolichucky River, Pigeon River,
13 Wolf River, Conasauga River, and the North Fork Holston River.

14 Single-Use Plastic Bag: A plastic bag with a thickness under 35 microns.
15

16 Section 2: Under this act, all licensed retailers are prohibited from supplying
17 single-use plastic bags to customers.
18

19 Section 3: Plastic bags that do not meet the standards of this act must be
20 replaced with biodegradable bags or reusable bags composed of materials
21 including, but not limited to: paper, fabric, thick plastic over 35 microns, and
22 compostable materials. These bags must permit multiple uses.
23

24 Section 4: To account for expenses of bag replacements, retailers shall charge
25 customers for their bags at their own discretion.
26

27 Section 5: A retailer found guilty of violating any or all terms of this act shall
28 abide by the following consequences:

29 A fine of two hundred dollars (\$200) following a first offense

30 A fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) for a second offense

31 A fine of one thousand dollars (\$1000) for a third and/or subsequent offenses.
32

33 Section 6: The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC)
34 shall be required to encompass analyses of microplastics in standard water
35 examinations. These analyses shall be incorporated into testing of dissolved
36 solids. Results shall be published annually.
37

38 Section 7: This act will have a one-time cost of one hundred dollars per
39 Sediment-Microplastic Isolation Unit desired at water testing sites. These funds
40 will be allocated from the Tennessee Department of Environment and
41 Conservation (TDEC). In addition, this bill shall generate revenue for the state
42 from fines discussed in Section 3.

43
44 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

45
46 Section 9: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023, the safety and well-
47 being of Tennesseans and our environment requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Drew Miller, Caela Rewa
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School

AN ACT TO REFORM TENNESSEE'S OPEN CONTAINER LAW

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2

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

4 Driver's Vicinity- The front left quarter of the vehicle, within range of the driver's
5 grasp, including all shared cupholders between the front two seats.

6 Passengers' Vicinity- Any area of the car excluded from the driver's vicinity.

7 BAC- Blood Alcohol Concentration, a measurement of the percent of alcohol in a person's
8 bloodstream typically recorded in milligrams of ethanol per 100 milliliters of blood.

9

10 Section 2: Currently Tennessee law prohibits a driver from consuming or possessing
11 an alcoholic beverage in a vehicle if the beverage is open and immediately capable
12 of being consumed. However, unlike in 40 other states, the Tennessee open
13 container law applies only if the container is in the driver's vicinity, not passengers'.

14

15 Section 3: This act will reform Tennessee's open container law, amending TCA
16 §55-10-41 so that both drivers and passengers are prohibited from having an
17 open container of alcohol while the vehicle is being operated.

18

19 Section 4: Drivers who are discovered with open containers of alcohol anywhere in
20 the car, not just in the driver's vicinity, may now face the same penalty as described
21 in TCA 55-10-416, which is a class C misdemeanor and up to a \$100 fine.

22

23 Section 5: The purpose of this bill is to aid in preventing reckless driving that often results
24 from group alcohol consumption. Open containers anywhere in the car, even found in the
25 passengers' vicinity is probable cause for the driver to undergo sobriety tests.

26

27 Section 6: If the driver fails the physical sobriety test and is mandated to take
28 the breathalyzer test, in which he/she is found to have BAC over .08%, he/she
29 will still face formal DUI charges, with penalties according to TCA 55-10-401

30

31 Section 7: This bill will have no fiscal impact to the state, but will instead
32 generate revenue from additional fines and costs.

33

34 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in violation with this bill are hereby repealed.

35

36 Section 9: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public
37 welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Vanessa Ajualip Hernandez, Elizabeth Carranza De La Paz
Committee: House - Education
School: Kipp Collegiate**

**AN ACT TO INTRODUCE QUEER- FRIENDLY SEX EDUCATION INTO
PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4

5 A.) Queer: A person who identifies as homosexual, but can also encompass
6 people who identify outside of the traditional heterosexual and cisgender
7 identities.

7

8 B.) Education/ Sex education: The teachings about sexual health and
9 reproduction within a classroom setting.

9

10 C.) Queer-friendly Education: Education that encompasses the sexual health and
11 reproduction of non-tradition heteroexual and cisgender people.

11

12 Section 2: This bill applies to any and all schools that receive funding from the
13 local and federal government within the Nashville district and excludes private
14 schools.

15

16 Section 3: This bill is to be enforced by the individual Local Education Agencies
17 and corresponding entities. All schools will be required to ensure that any
18 courses related to sex education within schools do not hold information for only
19 heterosexual and cisgender people.

20

21 Section 4: Schools will include queer friendly sex education in schools.

22

23 Section 5: The curriculum will be created by the Tennessee State Board of
24 Education.

25

26 Section 6: Depending on the grade level, queer friendly education will be
27 adjusted given the knowledge level of the students given the current curriculum.
28 The lowest level queer education be introduced is 13 years old. Parents must be
29 given warning about the type of education that will be given in schools. Parents
30 have the option to request for their students to not be exposed to queer friendly
31 education if in middle school.

32

33 Section 7: In high school, there can be an emphasize that queer friendly sex
34 education is in place for those who identify as queer. Any information disclosed
35 by students shall be considered private and cannot be shared without

36 permission. Any teacher found in violation of this shall be held accountable as
37 deemed appropriate by the corresponding Local Education Agency.

38
39 Section 8: As this bill adds onto existing curriculum, there will a minimum of a
40 \$500 cost for additional teaching materials per school.

41
42 Section 9: If schools are reported to disregard this bill by Local Education
43 Agencies after initiation, schools will be penalized \$1000. For every incident that
44 occurs afterwards, schools can be fined up to \$1000 per semester. After three
45 incidents, the school will be penalized \$2500 and will have to undergo
46 supervision by the Local Education Agencies.

47
48 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

49
50 Section 11: This act shall take effect on August 1, 2023, to provide time for
51 schools to meet the criteria established in this bill.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Mia Hayes
Committee: House- Education
School: Summit High School**

**AN ACT TO INSTALL A SCHOLARSHIP FUND BY THE NAME OF
DOLLARS OFFER LEADERS LITERATURE IN YOUTH (D.O.L.L.Y.)**

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

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

5 A) Reconstructive Plastic Surgery: Head and face reconstruction surgery to repair
6 or reshape deformities of the head and face (craniofacial).

7 B) Cosmetic Plastic Surgery: A medical procedure intended to remove or alter
8 portions of the body for the purpose of symmetry or beautification of a certain
9 body part.

10 C) Botox: A surgical injection of a drug intended to reduce aging by paralyzing
11 parts of the facial structure as a way of reducing the amount of wrinkles and
12 adding volume.

13 D) Breast Augmentation: A cosmetic surgery with the intent of changing the
14 shape, altering the texture, or increasing the size of a woman's breast.

15 E) Breast Lift: A cosmetic surgery to alter the size, contour, and elevation of a
16 woman's breast.

17 F) Butt Augmentation: "Brazilian butt lift", silicone implants, fat transplants, to
18 alter the shape or size of the buttocks.

19 G) Eyelid Lift: A procedure to add or remove fat or skin from the eyelid.

20 H) Liposuction: A cosmetic procedure to remove excess fat from under the skin
21 through the process of suction.

22 I) Rhinoplasty: Surgery to alter the shape of the nose.

23 J) Tummy Tuck: The removal of excess skin and fat from the middle and lower
24 abdomen in order to tighten the muscle and fascia of the abdominal wall.

25 K) Soft Tissue Fillers: Injectable implants used for creating a smoother or fuller
26 appearance in the face.

27 L) Hair Restoration: The removal of hair follicles from one part of the body to a
28 bald or balding part of the body.

29 M) Face Lift: Plastic surgery on the face and neck regions to remove defects and
30 imperfections (i.e. wrinkles, sagging skin) typical of aging.

31 N) ACT: A nation wide standardized test that measures a student's skill in
32 practical thinking and test taking.

33 O) Green ETF- Carbon neutral exchange traded funds that invest predominantly
34 in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, or geothermal
35 power.
36

37 Section 2: All Tennessee public middle and high schools will be required to
38 participate and provide information about the requirements for the scholarship
39 awarding process.
40

41 Section 3: The scholarship opportunity of \$2,000 will be awarded to as many
42 students as possible whose household falls below the federal poverty line, whose
43 score on the ACT is at least a 21, or whose GPA remains at least a 2.5
44 throughout their high school career. The leftover funds, should there be any, will
45 be reserved and used for the coming school year.
46

47 Section 4: This scholarship fund addition will cost \$22,000,000 and will be
48 funded through a raised tax of 0.95% on the procedures of Cosmetic plastic
49 surgery as specified: Botox, Breast Lift, Eyelid Lift, Liposuction, Rhinoplasty,
50 Tummy Tuck, Soft Tissue Fillers, Hair Restorations, Face Lifts, and Breast
51 Augmentation with the exclusion of necessary and approved medical procedures.
52 These procedures are not to be confused with Reconstructive Plastic Surgery.
53 80% of leftover funds will be invested in green, solar focused ETF's as managed
54 by the state treasury while the remaining 20% will roll over into the funds for
55 next year.
56

57 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
58

59 Section 6: This act will hereby take effect on January 1st, 2022.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Rachael Muresan, Charlotte Weir, JiaJia Fu
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Whittle School and Studios

**An Act to Restore Felon Voting Rights by Amending Article 1 Section 5 of
the Tennessee State Constitution**

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) Article 1 Section 5 of the Tennessee State Constitution: The elections shall be
5 free and equal, and the right of suffrage, as hereinafter declared, shall never be
6 denied to any person entitled thereto, except upon a conviction by a jury of
7 some infamous crime, previously ascertained and declared by law, and judgment
8 thereon by court of competent jurisdiction.

9 b) Infamous crime: Upon conviction for any felony, it shall be the judgment of
10 the court that the defendant be infamous and be immediately disqualified from
11 exercising the right of suffrage. No person so convicted shall be disqualified to
12 testify in any action, civil or criminal, by reason of having been convicted of any
13 felony, and the fact of conviction for any felony may only be used as a reflection
14 upon the person's credibility as a witness.

15

16 Section II: Is amended by deleting the clause, "except upon a conviction by a
17 jury of some infamous crime, previously ascertained and declared by law, and
18 judgment thereon by court of competent jurisdiction.", from Section 5 Article 1
19 of the Tennessee State Constitution.

20

21 Section III: The clause shall be replaced with "except for felons convicted of a
22 crime currently serving their sentence in state prison or jail. However, once the
23 prison sentence and parole is served, their suffrage shall be restored."

24

25 Section IV: The act will neither require funding from the state budget, nor
26 require a change in the existing resources for implementation.

27

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

29

30 Section VI: This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Aryaan Ahmed, Ahad Farooq, Isaac Palmer
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to Reduce the Maximum Prison Time for Second Degree Murder Charges

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

4 A) Second Degree Murder- A killing that occurs from an act that shows the
5 person's indifference to human life.

6

7

7 Section 2: This act will decrease the maximum time of the original sentence, going from
8 15-60 years to 15-51 years, as 51 years is the current life sentence in Tennessee.

9

10

10 Section 3: The duration for second degree murder should be reduced as although
11 there is malicious intent, there is never an intent to kill someone in the
12 murderer's mind, unlike a first- degree murder.

13

14

14 Section 4: 30% of all prisoners are in prison because of murder charges, and of
15 those 30%, 24% are second degree murder charges.

16

17

17 Section 5: The average cost per year for a prisoner in Tennessee is \$23,468.

18

19

19 Section 6: There are about 58,000 prisoners in Tennessee.

20

21

21 Section 7: Upon the passing of this bill, the new maximum cost for inmates
22 charged with second degree murder will be \$5,198,002,368.

23

24

24 Section 8: Tennessee is the third overall state in prison population; second
25 degree murder sentences, although they may not contribute the most to these
26 numbers, still have an effect and reducing the sentence time by 9 years would
27 help decrease that number.

28

29

29 Section 9: This act will cost up to \$1,196,868 per prisoner depending on their
30 sentence, and it will be funded by the Tennessee Department of Correction budget.

31

32

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

33

34

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



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Connor Edwards, Saad Ali, Audrey Lenard
Committee: House - Health
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FREE MENSTRUAL HYGIENE PRODUCTS

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

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

4 Menstrual hygiene product: a product used to catch menstrual flow, such as
5 pads, cloths, tampons, and cups

6 Toxic shock syndrome: a sudden, potentially deadly reaction to poison released
7 by bacteria that grow when a tampon is left in for too long

8 Period poverty: the inability of a person to access menstrual hygiene products
9

10 Section 2: Menstrual hygiene products should be just as accessible as soap and
11 toilet paper are for students, as they are just as important for health and taking
12 care of the body.
13

14 Section 3: These products are extremely expensive when bought in-store, and
15 around 20% of teenagers who menstruate struggle to afford period products or
16 are not able to purchase them at all, while many more teenagers are spending
17 their own money and resources on them.
18

19 Section 4: Sales tax is enforced on these products, meaning that the state is
20 capitalizing off a natural body process. Previous efforts to repeal or even
21 temporarily halt this tax have been shot down by male lawmakers in Tennessee.
22

23 Section 5: A lack of access to menstrual products leads many teenagers to
24 infection, anxiety, and even more serious medical emergencies such as toxic
25 shock syndrome.
26

27 Section 6: More than a dozen state legislatures have recently introduced bills
28 that would require public schools to supply free tampons and other menstrual
29 products in their bathrooms. California, Illinois, New Hampshire and New York
30 have already enacted similar legislation, and a number of school boards and
31 universities have started providing the products for free.
32

33 Section 7: Overall, increased access to these products would support students
34 experiencing homelessness, reduce period poverty, help those who lack
35 transportation to purchase supplies, and also help kids who don't receive
36 knowledge or help concerning menstruation from their guardians at all.
37

38 Section 8: Taking all of this into consideration, all public middle and high schools
39 in Tennessee will be required to provide free menstrual hygiene products in
40 gender-neutral and girls' bathrooms.

41
42 Section 9: Each school district will be responsible to distribute the products and
43 enforce this act with funding granted from the state

44
45 Section 10: This act will cost an estimated \$1.5 million the first year of
46 implementation and then \$350,000 each year thereafter (including both products
47 and sanitary dispensers)

48
49 Section 11: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

50
51 Section 12: This act shall take effect during the 2022-2023 school year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Rachael Kim, Jennie Li
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Implement Electronic Waste Recycling 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. Covered electronic devices: consumer electronics that can be collected,
5 recycled, and sold as pounds to meet manufacturer recycling obligation.
- 6 b. Consumer: a person located in the state who owns covered electronic
7 devices, including individuals, households, nonprofit
8 organizations/corporations with less than 75 employees, charities, small
9 businesses with less than 50 employees, government agencies, schools,
10 school districts, and private schools or boards of cooperative educational
11 services.
- 12 c. Retailer: a person or business that sells covered electronic devices to the
13 public in small quantities for use or consumption.
- 14 d. Manufacturers: include those who assemble, manufacture, import, and/or
15 own a brand name of covered electronic devices that are offered for sale in
16 the state.
- 17 e. Recycle: to separate, dismantle or process the materials or components
18 contained in electronic waste for reuse in new products or components.
- 19 f. Electronic Waste Collection sites: sites at which electronic waste is accepted
20 and collected from consumers before transport to consolidation facilities.
- 21 g. Electronic Waste Consolidation facilities: facilities that receive and store
22 electronic waste for the purpose of organizing and categorizing before
23 transport to an electronic waste recycling facility.
- 24 h. Electronic Waste Recycling facilities: facilities that separate, dismantle or
25 process the materials and components contained in electronic waste, and
26 prepare them for use or reuse in new products.
- 27 i. Electronic Waste: covered electronic devices that are unwanted, at the end of
28 their "useful life," or for any other reason, enters the waste collection or
29 recycling system.
- 30 j. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC):
31 organization in the state of Tennessee committed to providing a cleaner and
32 safer environment by managing regulatory programs that maintain standards
33 for air, water and soil quality.
- 34 k. Electronic Waste Recycling plan partners: the collection sites, consolidation
35 facilities, and recycling facilities that are involved with a manufacturer's
36 recycling plan for covered electronic devices under their affiliated brands.

37 I. Program Year: the annual period where all approved recycling plans are in full
38 swing and electronic waste is directed to registered manufacturers.

39
40 Section 2) In the US, only 25 states have laws governing its disposal of
41 electronics. In states without such regulations, like Tennessee, citizens are
42 strongly recommended, but are not under law to recycle electronic waste. Due to
43 Tennessee's current lack of state laws governing electronic waste, it is now the
44 fastest growing segment of the state's solid waste stream.

45
46 Section 3) Under this act, consumers residing or occupied in the state of
47 Tennessee will be banned from discarding electronic waste into landfills and
48 incineration facilities. This is in response to the hazardous dangers to human
49 health and environment that are presented by the toxic components contained in
50 electronic waste such as mercury, lead, cadmium, nickel, etc.

51
52 Section 4)
53 I. In reference to progressive Electronic Waste Regulation and Recycling Acts in
54 other states like New York's Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act and
55 Pennsylvania's Covered Device Recycling Act, this bill will make it mandatory for
56 consumers in the state of Tennessee to recycle their electronic waste and will
57 require manufacturers in the state to establish their own recycling plans for
58 covered electronics under their affiliated brands for reuse. Manufacturers will
59 fund their recycling plans which will be of no cost to consumers.

60 II. Recycling plans of manufacturers active in the state of Tennessee must
61 include:
62 -Publicizing and offering their own collection sites that consumers of their
63 covered electronic devices can access via drop-off sites, mail-back services,
64 retailer-take back, etc., including a website or toll-free telephone number.
65 -Hiring/partnering with consolidation facilities that are either independent or that
66 operate within recycling facilities.
67 -Hiring/partnering with recycling facilities that are properly certified under third
68 party certification bodies such as R2 or e-Stewards.
69 -Offering the names and locations of utilized consolidation facilities and recycling
70 facilities.
71 -Descriptions of the recycling processes that hired recycling facilities intend to
72 use.

73
74 Section 5) Any failure of consumers to perform their duties imposed by this act
75 will be monitored through a complaint-driven system managed by the TDEC
76 staff. Six(6) environmental conservation officers from each region of TN will be
77 hired by the TDEC for the purpose of investigating complaints and giving
78 citations when appropriate. This number is subject to increase based upon need
79 in following years. The salaries for each officer will include a payment of \$3,729
80 per month, \$44,748 annually.

81
82 Section 6) Manufacturers that desire to sell covered electronic devices under
83 their affiliated brands in the state will have to fill out and send a registration
84 form to the TDEC. Forms will need to be received at least 2 months before the
85 program year begins.

86
87 Section 7) Manufacturers that are approved and successfully registered by the
88 TDEC will be imposed to pay a one-time registration fee of \$5,000 to the TDEC
89 at least 30 days prior before the program year begins.

90
91 Section 8) Manufacturers will be required to report annual covered electronic
92 device collections and recycling data by the end of each program year to the
93 TDEC.
94
95 Section 9) No retailer shall sell any covered electronic devices in the state unless
96 the manufacturer and the manufacturer's brands are registered with the TDEC.
97
98 Section 10) Penalties aligned with this act consist of:
99 -any consumer in the state who fails to perform any duty imposed by this act
100 shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$100.00 for each violation.
101 any manufacturer registered to the TDEC throughout the program year who:
102 I. fails to submit any report, fee, or surcharge to the TDEC as required shall
103 be liable to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000.00 for each day a report, fee,
104 or surcharge is not submitted.
105 II. fails to perform any duty imposed by this act shall be liable for a civil
106 penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for the first violation, \$2,500 for the second
107 violation, and \$5,000 for the third violation and subsequent violations of this
108 bill within a twelve-month period.
109 -any retailer who fails to perform any duty imposed by this act shall be liable for
110 a civil penalty not to exceed \$250.00 for the first violation, \$500.00 for the
111 second violation, and \$1,000 for the third violation and subsequent violations of
112 this bill within a twelve-month period.
113 -all penalty fees collected shall be paid over to the commissioner for deposit to
114 the Environmental Protection Fund established by the TDEC.
115
116 Section 11) If enacted, this bill will require an initial financial cost of \$268,488
117 to the state of Tennessee for the first program year; the net cost is subject to
118 change in the following years based upon the increasing number of
119 environmental conservation officers. This bill may also generate revenue from
120 penalty fines and registration fees.
121
122 Section 12) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
123
124 Section 13) This bill shall take effect on January 1st, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Maddie Vaughn, Rebecca Sanchez, Kate Brawner
Committee: House - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Mandate Safe, Healthy, and Developmentally Appropriate
School Hours**

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

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

4 A) School- Public schools including middle and high schools (typically grades 5-12)

5 B) School Day- A full day of school not including periods before the start of the
6 regular day

7
8 Section 2: All middle and high schools should begin the school day no earlier
9 than 8:30 am. Additionally, this bill encourages the State Department of
10 Education to post information regarding the impacts of sleep deprivation and
11 early school start times on adolescents to spread awareness of this issue.

12
13 Section 3: Currently, schools in Tennessee begin at varying times ranging from 7
14 am to 9 am. Research shows that this negatively affects student's ability to
15 retain information and perform at optimal levels. Many other states have
16 introduced legislation to mandate start times or establish committees dedicated
17 to studying the impacts of start times. Studies have prompted national
18 organizations such as the CDC, American Medical Association, and American
19 Academy of Pediatrics to release statements recommending start times of 8:30
20 am at the earliest.

21
22 Section 4: There are many existing models of districts that have either incurred
23 no cost or saved money. They used strategies including flipping elementary start
24 times, creating dual-route bus systems, shortening passing periods, and
25 reducing the number of buses needed. If enacted, this bill would likely improve
26 student attentiveness and performance while decreasing substance abuse,
27 depression, and car accidents, as shown in research studies regarding
28 associations between school start times and impacts on adolescents.

29
30 Section 5: Implementation will be handled at the district level and should be
31 cost-neutral.

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

34
35 Section 7: This bill shall take effect in August of 2022, allowing districts to
36 establish a plan for compliance.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Jennifer Han, Ella Curlin, Lillian Karnes
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: St. Mary's School**

A BILL TO DECREASE THE USE OF SINGLE-USE PLASTICS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
2
3 Section 1) Terms used in this bill, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
4 defined as follow:
5 a) Plastic- A synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers
6 such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be moulded into shape while
7 soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form
8 b) Bag- A flexible container with an opening at the top, manufactured for
9 carrying goods
10 c) Retail stores- A place of business that sells goods to the public in relatively
11 small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale
12 d) Single-Use Plastics- A plastic based material that is made with the intent to be
13 disposed of after a single, or very few, uses
14
15 Section 2) The state of Tennessee does hereby instate an extra charge on the
16 use of single-use plastic bags in retail stores. This charge will be ten cents
17 (\$0.10) and is applied to each individual bag in the total purchase
18
19 Section 3) Any violation of this law will result in a fine of one thousand dollars
20 (\$1,000) per day for the first violation of this chapter, two thousand dollars
21 (\$2,000) per day for the second violation, and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per
22 day for the third and any subsequent violations.
23
24 Section 4) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
25
26 Section 5) This bill shall take effect on December 31, 2021.

**TENNESSEE YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT**



**SENATE
COMMITTEE 1
Matthew Shipley**



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: Cameron Adams
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Hume Fogg Academic

An Act to Repeal HB8004 and HB8005 to Protect the Rights of Protesters

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 HB8004- As introduced, authorizes the Attorney General to initiate a criminal
5 prosecution whenever the Attorney General receives information sufficient to
6 constitute probable cause to investigate a violation of any state criminal law if
7 the violation adversely impacted the rights of citizens to peacefully demonstrate.
8 HB8005- As enacted, revises certain criminal laws concerning vandalism, assault,
9 disorderly conduct, rioting, obstructing traffic, camping on state property, and
10 other offenses; authorizes the TBI to investigate certain offenses; requires the
11 district attorneys general conference to make a report to the general assembly.
12 Class E felony- Any offense that lawmakers have designated as a felony but
13 failed to classify. Usually theft of property worth more than \$1,000 but less than
14 \$2,500 and can be punishable to up to three years in prison.
15

16 Section 2 : This act will hereby repeal the legislation passed through HB8004 and
17 HB8005.
18

19 Section 3: Through the repeal of HB8004, The State General Attorney will no
20 longer have free discretion to prosecute certain protest-related offenses if district
21 or local attorneys choose not to prosecute such cases.
22

23 Section 4: Through the repeal of HB8005, its revised criminal laws will return to
24 their original state, including but not limited to: the classification of camping on
25 state property as a class E felony, the criminalization of marking with chalk on a
26 government building, and the mandatory minimum sentencing introduced for
27 these certain types of newly created felonies and misdemeanors.
28

29 Section 5: This act will not require funding from the state budget as it's merely
30 policy and would in fact save an estimated \$1.3 million a year in state and local
31 government.
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 immediately upon becoming law, the public
36 welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: Travis Swafford, Dhruv Chandra
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Montgomery Bell Academy

**AN ACT REQUIRING UTILITY PROVIDERS TO INSTITUTE A NET ENERGY
METERING POLICY FOR CUSTOMERS USING SOLAR ENERGY IN
TENNESSEE.**

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
2 Net Energy Metering - form of tracking electricity usage that gives residential
3 and commercial customers using solar energy the ability to send excess
4 electricity back into the grid and receive a credit on their utility bills
5 Solar Energy - power obtained by harnessing the sun's rays, often through the
6 use of solar panels that convert energy from sunlight into electricity
7
8 Section 2: This bill hereby requests the following:
9 Acknowledging the dangers posed by non-renewable energy sources, we propose
10 the incentivization of solar energy usage through this act. This will be
11 accomplished by requiring utility providers in the state of Tennessee to give
12 customers who send solar-generated electricity back into the electric grid credit
13 on their utility bills.
14
15 Section 3: Fiscal Requirement:
16 This bill requires no funding, and applies to all utility providers that conduct
17 business in the state of Tennessee.
18
19 Section 4: Policy Enforcement and Penalties:
20 This bill will be enforced by the Tennessee Department of Energy. Utilities that
21 do not comply with the policy established herein will face fines amounting to the
22 value of the utility bills that they charge customers.
23
24 Section 5: Effective Date:
25 This act shall take effect on January 1, 2022.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: Bryce Cloonan
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School

AN ACT TO REQUIRE FIREARM LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR ALL GUN-OWNERS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 Firearm Liability Insurance: A form of insurance that will compensate innocent
5 victims for their medical care in the event of a gun-related accident or gun-
6 related injuries.

7 Firearm: any rifle, pistol, or other portable guns.

8 Carry permit: a permit allowing an individual to carry a handgun legally, whether
9 concealed or otherwise.

10

11 Section 2) This act will require all gun-owners, as defined in this act, to obtain
12 and maintain a liability insurance policy of an amount no less than 200,000 USD,
13 prior to such ownership. It will serve as an incentive to reinforce safety measures
14 to conduct the use of the firearm as safely as possible.

15

16 Section 3) Under this act, the penalty for not having or maintaining said
17 insurance will be a semi-annual fine of 5,000 USD and the temporary revocation
18 of the individual's carry permit.

19

20 Section 4) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
21 generate revenue resulting from fines.

22

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

24

25 Section 6) This act shall take effect 30 days after passage, the public welfare
26 requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Carson Fisher
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Hendersonville High School

**An Act to Encourage Paradiplomacy and Economic Cooperation Between
Cities**

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) City and Town: A named, incorporated settlement with a local government
5 and defined boundaries.

6

b) Sister Cities and Twin Towns: A social or legal agreement between two cities
7 or towns that are geographically and politically separated for the purpose of
8 cultural exchange and economic cooperation.

9

c) Public Utility: A service provided to the public from a corporation that is under
10 government regulation: natural gas, water, electricity, sewerage, and telephone
11 lines.

12

d) Public Utility Property: The property of corporations that provide public
13 utilities and that are subject to government regulation.

14

e) Paradiplomacy: International relations conducted between regional
15 governments or cities on their own.

16

17 Section 2: This act will promote sister city and twin town programs for
18 Tennessee cities and towns by utilizing property tax incentives for public utility
19 properties in order to encourage paradiplomacy and economic cooperation.

20

21 Section 3: The State of Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury shall allow County
22 Assessors to reduce the property tax of public utility properties by 25% within
23 the geographic boundaries of cities or towns participating in sister city or twin
24 town programs.

25

26 Section 4: Cities and towns already engaged in a sister city or twin town
27 program will automatically be eligible for the tax reductions.

28

29 Section 5: The tax deduction eligibility shall be recurring as long as the city or
30 town is still participating in a sister city or twin town program for the year prior
31 to the property tax due date.

32

33 Section 6: Only the properties that are utilized solely for the purpose of public
34 utilities may be eligible for the reduction in property tax rate.

35

36 Section 7: Cities or towns will not be eligible for the tax reduction until an official
37 agreement is reached and enacted for at least one year.

38
39 Section 8: This bill will not require any funds to enact.

40
41 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

42
43 Section 10: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2021 at 12:00am.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

RED SENATE



Sponsors: Samuel Arnold, Jorge Ikeda-Sanchez
Committee:
School: Summit High School

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TENNESSEE ETHICS COMMISSION ACT OF 2006

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 Law 3-6-103- Title 3 Legislature, Chapter 6 Ethics and Lobbying, Part 1
5 Tennessee Ethics Commission Act of 2006, Section 103 in the Tennessee Code.
6 A division of the bureau of ethics and campaign finance, to be made a Tennessee
7 ethics commission. The commission is composed of six appointed members.

8 Law 3-6-103 (c)(1)- Title3 Legislature, Chapter 6 Ethics and Lobbying, Part 1
9 Tennessee Ethics Commission Act of 2006, Section 103, Subsections (c)(1)(a-c)
10 Governor appoints one member of the majority party and one member of the
11 minority party.

12 The Speaker of the Senate appoints one member from a list of three nominated
13 by the majority caucus, and one member from a list of three by the minority
14 caucus. A second list of candidates can be requested, but no one from the
15 original list can be nominated.

16 The Speaker of the House appoints one member from a list of three nominated
17 by the majority caucus, and one member from a list of three by the minority
18 caucus. A second list of candidates can be requested, but no one from the
19 original list can be nominated.

20 Law 3-6-103 (2)- Title3 Legislature, Chapter 6 Ethics and Lobbying, Part 1
21 Tennessee Ethics Commission Act of 2006, Section 103, Subsection (2)
22 Each appointee is subject to a 2/3 confirmation vote of approval by each house.

23 Law 3-6-103 (d)(1)- Title3 Legislature, Chapter 6 Ethics and Lobbying, Part 1
24 Tennessee Ethics Commission Act of 2006, Section 103, Subsections (d)(1)(a-c)
25 Gubernatorial appointees serve two year terms.

26 Senate appointees serve three year terms.

27 House appointees serve four year terms

28 Law 3-6-103 (e)- Title3 Legislature, Chapter 6 Ethics and Lobbying, Part 1
29 Tennessee Ethics Commission Act of 2006, Section 103, Subsection (e)

30 The initial chair of the commission is appointed by the governor. Every year
31 thereafter the commission elects a chair from among its membership. The chair
32 serves in that capacity for one year and is eligible for reelection. The chair
33 presides over all meetings.

34 Tennessee Ethics Commission Act of 2006- Law 3-6-103

35 Law 2-3-203- Title 2 Elections, Chapter 3 Place and Time of Elections, Part 2
36 Times of Elections, Section 203 in the Tennessee Code.

37 Time for elections for various positions.

38 Tennessee Ethics Commission- An division of the bureau of ethics and campaign
39 finance tasked with regulating lobbying and ensuring the integrity and ethics of
40 the work and actions of public officials and the state legislature.
41 Law 35-50-120- Title 35 Fiduciaries And Trust Estates, Chapter 50 Miscellaneous
42 Provisions, Section 120 in the Tennessee Code.
43 Establishment of blind trusts and regulations on who can hold it.
44
45 Section II: Law 3-6-103 (c)(1)(A), Law 3-6-103 (c)(1)(B), and Law 3-6-103
46 (c)(1)(C) are hereby repealed.
47
48 Section III: Law 3-6-103 (d)(1)(B) and Law 3-6-103 (d)(1)(C) are hereby
49 repealed, and Law 3-6-103 (d)(1)(A) shall be amended as follows:
50 Strike "The gubernatorial appointees", and insert "All commission members"
51
52 Section IV: Law 3-6-103 (2) shall be amended as follows:
53 Strike lines 1-4
54 Strike within subsection 3-6-103 (2)(v) "." and insert ";"
55 Insert within new section following subsection 3-6-103 (2)(v), "Surrender control
56 of personal assets to a blind trust as defined by Law 35-50-120 for the duration
57 of their term."
58
59 Section V: Law 2-3-203 shall be amended as follows:
60 After section 1, insert:
61 (2) Members of the Ethics Commission;
62 Renumber the sections in sequence
63 Section VI: This act will not require funding from the state budget.
64
65 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
66
67 Section VIII: This resolution shall take effect October 1, 2021, the public welfare
68 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Bryn Lawson, Erin Ryan, Ella Mysinger
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Webb School**

An Act to Permanently Imprison Convicted Child Rapists

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

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

4 a) Child Rape- a crime involving a range of indecent or sexual activities between
5 an adult and a child under the age of 18 without consent following the Romeo
6 and Juliet Law.

7 b) Romeo and Juliet Law- an exception to an age of consent law that allows for
8 individuals with a certain age difference to legally engage in sexual activities
9 together. In Tennessee exemption for consensual sexual acts between a minor
10 who is 13 or older and a defendant who is less than four years older.

11
12 Section 2) In the state of Tennessee, those convicted of aggravated rape of a
13 child crimes are imprisoned for twenty-five to sixty years. The bill proposed will
14 require the imprisonment of the perpetrators for lifetime without the opportunity
15 of parole.

16 a) A typical pedophile will commit one hundred seventeen sexual crimes in a
17 lifetime according to the National Sex Offenders Registry. The organization
18 SSAIS(Stop Sexual Assault in Schools) would work in conjunction with the
19 National Department of Sexual Violence to provide knowledge to minors in
20 schools. This would encourage speaking up to trusted adults and an investigation
21 would be conducted. If the investigation proved conclusive, the offender would
22 be put on trial and would be put in prison,if convicted.

23
24 Section 3) This act will require all proven child rapists to be imprisoned for their
25 lifetime without opportunity for parole.

26
27 Section 4) Consensual intercourse between a minor and an adult that are four
28 years or less apart, are not affected by this degree. This act would be in
29 conjunction with the Romeo and Juliet Law of TN.

30
31 Section 5) The option of solitary confinement is also permitted.

32
33 Section 6) The cost of this law would be an extra thirty dollars per taxpayer per
34 year in the state of Tennessee. This would provide approximately two hundred
35 million dollars overall to start the imprisonment of child-rapists for life. This
36 funding would be necessary to provide cells, food, and basic necessities for these
37 prisoners. To lower the tax cost to Tennessee taxpayers the price would be split

38 amongst them and the Department of Child Services and/or Child Welfare
39 Agency to imprison child-rapists for life without parole. This could lower the
40 original tax rate of thirty dollars to a number closer to twenty.

41

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

43

44 Section 8) This act shall take immediate effect upon becoming law with public
45 welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE



Sponsors: Amsey Liebenow, Sarah Moon
Committee: Senate - Education
School: St. Mary's School

An Act to remove the American Opportunity Credit and Lifetime Learning Credit and create the Lifetime Tennessee Learning Opportunity Credit.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2

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

4 Student - A person who is studying in some form of a school or college, in this
5 case a person studying in higher education.

6 Tax relief - government programs or policies designed to reduce the amount of
7 taxes paid by individuals or businesses. For the purposes of this bill, it will
8 concern individuals of specific groups, students furthering their degrees.

9 American Opportunity Credit - allows a student to claim up to \$2,500 per year
10 for the first four years of school as the student works toward a degree or similar
11 credential.

12 Lifetime Learning Credit - allows a student to claim up to \$2,000 per year for any
13 college or career school tuition and fees, as well as for books, supplies, and
14 equipment that were required for the course and had to be purchased from the
15 school.

16 Bachelor's degree - A degree awarded to students by colleges and universities
17 after three to seven years of study focused on one course of study, also known
18 as a major.

19

20 Section 2: Students who are furthering their education past that of a high school
21 diploma should receive 3,000 dollars in tax relief for every year of education, not
22 just that of the first four years focusing on a bachelor's degree.

23

24 Section 3: Currently, Tennessee Legislation has two credits for tax relief
25 available to students furthering their education past that of a high school
26 diploma, the American Opportunity Credit and the Lifetime Learning Credit. This
27 act will eliminate these two credits and form a new credit called the Lifetime
28 Tennessee Learning Opportunity Credit.

29

30 Section 4: The Lifetime Tennessee Learning Opportunity Credit will be a
31 combination of the two current credits, Lifetime Learning Credit and American
32 Opportunity Credit, as it will provide students with up to 3,000 dollars per year
33 during all years of furthering their education.

34

35 Section 5: With this credit, any student enrolled at an official vocational,
36 community, institute of technology, art and design, liberal arts, private, public,

37 or online university is eligible. If a student feels that their school does not fit into
38 one of these guidelines and believes themselves to be worthy of this credit, they
39 can apply through the Tennessee IRS in the Tax-Exempt and government
40 entities division.

41

42 Section 6: This act will cost about 200,000,000 million more dollars per year for
43 the state of Tennessee, coming from the Tennessee House education budget.

44

45 Section 7: Violation of this act would include the illegitimacy of a student's
46 enrollment in a form of higher education and would result in the felony crime of
47 tax fraud or tax negligence depending on the circumstances and outcome of the
48 trial. Tax fraud would result in up to a five year prison sentence, a 100,000
49 dollar fine, and a possible 75% civil penalty fee and tax negligence, a 20% civil
50 penalty.

51

52 Section 7: This bill will be put into effect prior to the 2022 tax returns deadline,
53 so that college students will have the opportunity to receive their tax relief within
54 the next two years.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Haami Yassin, Michael Golczynski, Cy Turner
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Montgomery Bell Academy**

**AN ACT TO REPEAL AND BAN MANDATORY ANNUAL EMISSIONS TESTING
ON PRIVATE VEHICLES FOR LOWER INCOME FAMILIES**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
2
3 Section 1: terms in the resolution will be defined as follows:
4 Emissions testing: the administration of a test that determines the amount of air
5 pollutants from a motor vehicle.
6 Private vehicle: A vehicle that belongs to an individual for their personal use
7 Public vehicle: A vehicle owned and operated by a public agency
8 Public agency: A department or organization belonging to the federal
9 government
10 Fume incineration: A technique used where VOCs (volatile organic compounds)
11 and air pollutants are forced to react to heated oxygen in an incinerator,
12 changing the air pollutants into oxygen, carbon dioxide, and water vapor. Used
13 as a way of reducing air pollution in industrial areas
14 Fume Incinerators: Incinerators used in fume incinerations
15 National 12% and 10% tax bracket: People who make up to \$9,876 are taxed
16 10% and people who make between \$9,876 - \$40, 125 are taxed 12%
17 Air pollution: mixture of molecules and gases in the air.
18
19 Section 2: The Tennessee Government will no longer require mandatory
20 emissions testing on private vehicles owned by families in the national 12% and
21 10% tax bracket
22
23 Section 3: Bill would still require all public vehicles to be tested for emissions
24
25 Section 4: Fume incineration plants will be put in major cities to combat air
26 pollution.
27
28 Section 5: The implementation of this act would cost the state \$1,200,000 and
29 will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Environment and
30 Conservation
31
32 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict in this are hereby repealed.
33
34 Section 7: The one year trial period of this law will be put in effect on March 1
35 and will be reassessed by the governor with the assistance and council of the
36 Tennessee State Senate



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Aashi Vora, Saroja Ramchandren, Jay Nathan
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Webb School**

**A Resolution to Call For A Vote to Amend Article IX, Sections 1 and 2, of
the Tennessee State Constitution**

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

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

- 5 a) Religion: Belief in a God or a future state of rewards or punishments
6 b) Civil Department: A department or group of people performing civil service
7 jobs in the state of Tennessee constituting of, but not limited to, government
8 positions
9 c) Ministers: a person authorized by a church or other religious organization to
10 perform functions such as teaching of beliefs; leading services such as weddings,
11 baptisms or funerals; or otherwise providing spiritual guidance to the
12 community.
13

14 Section 2: Willing voters will vote one time for these amendments, yes or no, at
15 the time of the next regularly scheduled election for the State of Tennessee
16 House of Representatives. These votes will immediately go into effect in favor of
17 the voting majority.
18

19 Section 3: Article IX Section 1 of the Tennessee State Constitution states:
20 "Whereas ministers of the Gospel are by their profession, dedicated to God and
21 the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their
22 functions; therefore, no minister of the Gospel, or priest of any denomination
23 whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature."
24

25 Section 4: We propose this law be changed to include ministers as candidates for
26 civil department, as a duty to God should not stop someone from serving their
27 state. This allows for anyone, barring those in violation of other laws prohibiting
28 a candidate from holding office, to be given the chance to run for and hold public
29 office. We propose this section be removed in its entirety.
30

31 Section 5: Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State Constitution states: "A
32 person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and
33 punishments, shall not hold any office in the civil department of this state
34 (Tennessee)."
35

36 Section 6: We propose that this law be changed to include both belief systems
37 without a God and state of rewards and punishments, and a lack of religion or
38 belief system. This allows for anyone, barring those in violation of other laws
39 prohibiting a candidate from holding office, to be given the chance to run for and
40 hold public office.

41
42 Section 7: We propose that Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State
43 Constitution be changed for it to comply with the federal standards (of the
44 United States Constitution). We propose to change it to: "No religious test shall
45 ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United
46 States." This will be protected by the First (1) Amendment and reinforced by the
47 Fourteenth (14) Amendment.

48
49 Section 8: This amendment requires no funding.

50
51 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

52
53 Section 10: This act shall go into effect on January 1st of the year after a
54 scheduled election, in favor of the voting majority, with the public welfare
55 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government**



BLUE SENATE

**Sponsors: Daniel McNamara, Josiah Michel, D. Rod Hebron
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act to Provide Fair Wages to Penal Workers

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

3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless otherwise specified, will be defined as
4 the following:

5 Penal labor- Work done by inmates that have its own regulation separate from
6 regular laws.
7

8 Section 2: Directs Department of Corrections to amend DOC Policy 504.04 to set
9 the wage for penal laborers no lower than the state minimum wage.
10

11 Section 3: This Act will have no fiscal impact.
12

13 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
14

15 Section 5: This act will become effective on July 1, 2021 to allow appropriate
16 preliminary financial set up to occur.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE



Sponsors: Adrienne Gott
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Davidson Academy

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH JUVENILE GUN COURTS IN THE CITIES OF
NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

5 a. Gun Court is a specialty court intervenes with youth that have been
6 charged with gun offenses that lack fatal injury. These include short term
7 initiatives that supplement instead of replacing the standard juvenile court
8 proceedings.

9 b. Youth is defined as anyone who is a minor in the state of Tennessee; it
10 includes everyone under the age of 18.

11 c. Gun is defined as a weapon incorporating a metal tube from which bullets,
12 shells, or other missiles that are propelled by explosive force.

13 d. Gun offenses include the following:

14 i. Gun found refers to when a gun was not a part of the main charge, but
15 it was present.

16 ii. Gun used to menace refers to when a gun was used to frighten or
17 harass someone.

18 iii. Gun fired refers to when a gun was fired near people or into a home,
19 building, or vehicle.

20 iv. Gun used in crime refers to a gun that was used in the committing of a
21 crime.

22 v. Gun in possession refers to when the possession of a gun was the
23 primary and only charge.

24 e. Weapon is defined as a tool designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or
25 physical damage.

26 f. Weapons offenses are violations of statutes or regulations that control
27 deadly weapons. Deadly weapons include firearms and their ammunition,
28 silencers, explosives, and certain knives.

29 g. Risk factors are conditions or variables associated with a higher likelihood
30 of delinquency and/or juvenile justice system contact.

31 h. Monitoring capacity development means tracking changes
32 in capacities both during and after a project or an intervention to improve its
33 impact and sustainability.

- 34 i. A target population is a certain group of the population that share similar
- 35 characteristics and is identified as the intended audience for a product,
- 36 advertising, or research.
- 37 j. Juvenile refers to minors.
- 38 k. Procedure is defined as a series of actions conducted in a certain order or
- 39 manner.
- 40 l. A planning group consists of people with subject matter expertise,
- 41 experience in preconference planning, and contact with and knowledge of
- 42 experts in the field.

43
44 Section 2: Individuals eligible for this program are juveniles charged with
45 nonviolent weapons offenses or involved in interactions with law enforcement
46 where weapons were recovered. This includes the following circumstances:

- 47 a. Youth charged with gun offenses
- 48 b. Youth charged with other weapons offenses
- 49 c. Youth arrested for offenses not involving guns but who are found to be in
- 50 possession of a gun at the time of arrest
- 51 d. Youth with identified risk factors for criminal involvement with guns
- 52 e. Section 3: The Department of Juvenile Justice is tasked with overseeing
- 53 the implementation of the Juvenile Gun Courts which includes:
- 54 f. Assemble a planning group consisting of judges, probation officers,
- 55 prosecutors, defense attorneys, and community members.
- 56 g. Analyze the measures of need
- 57 h. Identify the program's target population and define goals
- 58 i. Choose the resources necessary to support the program
- 59 j. Develop procedures for gun court operation.
- 60 k. Develop program management and monitoring capacity.
- 61 l. Establish a plan for program evaluation.

62
63 Section 4: Fiscal Line Item: This addition of this course will cost \$6,000 per
64 person and will be funded through Juvenile Court's budget.

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

67
68 Section 6: This act shall take effect March 2, 2022, the public welfare
69 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Hamza Janjua, Aaron Barawid, Andrew Xu
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to Outlaw Civil Asset Forfeiture

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. Civil Asset Forfeiture: a legal tool that allows law enforcement officials to seize
5 property that they assert has been involved in certain criminal activity. In fact,
6 the owner of the property doesn't even need to be guilty of a crime: Civil asset
7 forfeiture proceedings charge the property itself with involvement in a crime.
8

9 Section 2: Civil asset forfeiture will be completely outlawed for state crimes in
10 the state of Tennessee, as Nebraska, North Carolina, and New Mexico have
11 already done.
12

13 Section 3: To prevent the seizure of assets, the police shall be banned from
14 taking any assets of a person unless the person has been found guilty of any
15 charges.

16 A. The police are not legally allowed to take the property of a suspect unless
17 given approval from a judge, usually in the form of a court order.

18 B. The suspect must be found guilty in court before police take his\her
19 belongings.

20 C. Police who do illegally seize goods will be tried in criminal court, and the
21 assets will either be returned or an equivalent sum of money will be paid to the
22

23 Section 4: Clearly illegal items such as drugs and unauthorized firearms can still
24 be seized under state law, since they do not fall under the jurisdiction of civil
25 asset forfeiture.
26

27 Section 5: This bill will cost the Tennessee government 14 million dollars of a 33
28 billion dollar budget (.04%), as the Tennessee State Police Department will no
29 longer be allowed to sell seized goods for profit.
30

31 Section 6: All laws and actions in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
32

33 Section 7: The act shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

**TENNESSEE YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT**



**SENATE
COMMITTEE 2
Anisa Yusuf & Chris Yarbrow**



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Shumaila Gilani, Kiara Harper
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Hume Fogg Academic

An Act to Allocate Additional Funds to the Tennessee Energy Efficient Schools Initiative

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

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

4 LED Light Bulb- a solid-state lighting (SSL) device that fits in standard screw-in
5 connections but uses LEDs (light-emitting diodes) to produce light.

6 Grant- Grants are non-repayable funds or products disbursed or given by one party,
7 often a government department, corporation, foundation or trust, to a recipient,
8 often a nonprofit entity, educational institution, business or an individual.

9 Loan- Loans are the lending of money by one or more individuals, organizations,
10 or other entities to other individuals, organizations etc. The recipient incurs a
11 debt and is usually liable to pay interest on that debt until it is repaid as well as
12 to repay the principal amount borrowed.

13 The Tennessee Energy Efficient Schools Initiative(EESI)- A council providing
14 grants and loans to public school districts for capital outlay projects and
15 establishes and supports energy management programs.
16

17 Section 2: This act will allow all public school districts (grades K-12) to apply for
18 a need-based grant provided by the Tennessee Energy Efficient Schools Initiative
19 in replacing disadvantageous fluorescent and incandescent lighting with its
20 environmentally friendly and overall healthy LED counterpart.
21

22 Section 3:This act will permit schools districts to apply for grants and/or loans
23 without needing to fully reimburse the EESI.
24

25 Section 4: The potential recipients of this grant will need to follow the thorough
26 application and distribution process required by the EESI and its council.
27

28 Section 5: The recipients of this grant will undergo annual audits by an EESI
29 council member in order to upkeep the grant.
30

31 Section 6: This act will have no fiscal impact to the Tennessee State Budget. An annual
32 allotment of eight million, five hundred thousand USD, over the course of 6 years, totalling
33 fifty-one million USD will be provided by the Tennessee Education Lottery Corporation(TEL)
34

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

37 Sections 8: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021, or the beginning of the fiscal year.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

RED SENATE



Sponsors: Dylan High, Bobby Shelton
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Nolensville High School

**A Resolution to Amend Tennessee's Constitution to Elect the State House
of Representatives by Proportional Representation**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a) Proportional Representation - An electoral system where the proportion of
5 seats given to each party is equal to the proportion of votes for the party in their
6 constituency.

7 b) Least Remainder Method - A method of seat distribution in which each party's
8 percentage of votes is rounded down and remaining seats are given to the
9 parties with the greatest remainder of votes.

10
11 Section 2: In Article II, Section 4 of the Tennessee Constitution, the sentence
12 "After each decennial census made by the Bureau of Census of the United States
13 is available the General Assembly shall establish senatorial and representative
14 districts" shall be amended to "After each decennial census made by the Bureau
15 of Census of the United States is available the General Assembly shall establish
16 senatorial districts and adjust the number of members from each house district
17 to be proportional with the population of each district".

18
19 Section 3: Article II, Section 5 of the Tennessee Constitution, which regulates
20 the election of the State House, shall be amended to read: The number of
21 representatives shall be one hundred and shall be apportioned so that each
22 Grand Division of Tennessee comprises one multi-member district. The
23 proportion of seats apportioned to each district shall be equal to the percentage
24 of the state population living in that district. In House of Representatives
25 elections, each district shall elect its members through district-wide proportional
26 representation elections, which shall use the least remainder method.

27
28 Section 4: Article II, Section 5a of the Tennessee Constitution, which regulates
29 who may represent a district shall be amended to read: Each district shall be
30 represented by one or more qualified voters of that district.

31
32 Section 5: This amendment will only change the election method in the
33 Tennessee House of Representatives. No alterations will be made to the
34 Tennessee Senate, gubernatorial, US House, or any other state or national
35 elections.
36

37 Section 6: In order for a political party to gain ballot status in one district, it
38 must submit a petition with a number of signatures equal to 2.5% of the number
39 of votes cast in the previous gubernatorial election in that district. If a political
40 party is unable to gain the required number of votes, it will remain available as a
41 write in option.
42

43 Section 7: This bill shall cost the state government \$0, aside from the cost of
44 paying the salary of one additional representative. Updating voting machines is a
45 cost handled by the local governments and should be negligible, since
46 proportional representation keeps an electoral system in which only one vote is
47 cast per person.
48

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

51 Section 9: Upon passage by a two thirds majority of both houses of the
52 Tennessee General Assembly, this bill will be submitted to voters in a
53 referendum during the 2022 Tennessee elections. If approved by voters, this bill
54 will take effect for the 2024 Tennessee state elections.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: Kevlar Singh, Cole Latkovic
Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means
School: Memphis University School

**AN ACT TO LEGALIZE AND REGULATE CONSUMPTION AND POSSESSION
OF RECREATIONAL AND MEDICAL MARIJUANA**

1 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
2 defined as follows:
3 "MARIJUANA" means all parts of the plant of the genus cannabis whether
4 growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant,
5 and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of
6 the plant, its seeds, or its resin, including marihuana concentrate.
7 CONSUMER means a person twenty-one years of age or older who purchases
8 marijuana or marijuana products for personal use by persons twenty-one years
9 of age or older, but not for resale to others.
10 "marijuana cultivation facility" means an entity licensed to cultivate, prepare,
11 and package marijuana and sell marijuana to retail marijuana stores, to
12 marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to other marijuana cultivation
13 facilities, but not to consumers.
14 "marijuana establishment" means a marijuana cultivation facility, a marijuana
15 testing facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or a retail marijuana
16 store.
17 "marijuana product manufacturing facility" means an entity licensed to purchase
18 marijuana; manufacture, prepare, and package marijuana products; and sell
19 marijuana and marijuana products to other marijuana product manufacturing
20 facilities and to retail marijuana stores, but not to consumers.
21 "marijuana accessories" means any equipment, products, or 15 materials of any
22 kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for 16 use in planting,
23 propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, composting, manufacturing,
24 compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing,
25 packaging, repackaging, storing, vaporizing, or containing marijuana, or for
26 ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana into the human body
27 Excise tax - "An excise tax is an indirect tax charged by the government on the
28 sale of a particular good or service."
29 Sales tax - "A sales tax is a consumption tax imposed by the government on the
30 sale of goods and services."
31 Special sales tax
32
33 Section 2. This act will allow for an adult, 21 years or older, to consume or
34 possess up to one ounce of marijuana and to cultivate up to six plants for both
35 recreational and medical purposes

36 Section 3: Under this legislation, in regards to personal use and regulation of
37 marijuana, the following acts are not unlawful and shall not be an offense under
38 Tennessee law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Tennessee
39 law for persons twenty-one years of age or older:
40 possessing, using, displaying, purchasing, or transporting marijuana accessories
41 or one ounce or less of marijuana
42 possessing, growing, processing, or transporting no more than six marijuana
43 plants, with three or fewer being mature, flowering plants provided that the
44 growing takes place in an enclosed, locked space, is not conducted openly or
45 publicly, and is not made available for sale.
46 consumption of marijuana, provided that nothing in this section shall permit
47 consumption that is conducted openly and publicly or in a manner that
48 endangers others.

49
50 Section 4: Driving under the influence of marijuana shall remain illegal and open
51 containers of marijuana in motor vehicles shall remain prohibited

52
53 Section 5: This act will also permit local governments to regulate the lawful
54 operation of marijuana-related facilities and allow for manufacture, possession,
55 or purchase of marijuana accessories or the sale of marijuana accessories to a
56 person who is twenty-one years of age or older.
57 It will do so by providing the licensing of cultivation facilities, product
58 manufacturing facilities, testing facilities, and retail stores and makes marijuana
59 subject to the same quality restrictions as tobacco products
60 Further, Marijuana sold in this state will be labeled and subject to additional
61 regulations to ensure that consumers are informed and protected

62
63 Section 6: As shown by Colorado's success, this legislation will also establish a
64 separate Marijuana Tax Cash Fund (MTCF) to collect sales tax revenue from
65 retail and medical marijuana.
66 Revenue from MTCF must be spent the following year on substance abuse
67 prevention and treatment programs or programs designated to mitigate the
68 disproportional impact on minorities as a result of the War on Drugs (i.e. law
69 enforcement training and education, ACLU, etc.)

70
71 Section 7: This act would require the general assembly to enact an excise tax to
72 be enacted on wholesale and retail sales of recreational marijuana.
73 Ninety percent of the excise tax revenue collected or the first \$40 million,
74 whichever is greater, will be credited to the State Board of Education to go
75 towards the Basic Education Program (BEP) through which Tennessee schools
76 are funded
77 The excess of the marijuana excise tax revenue will go to the Tennessee
78 Department of Education to further provide programmatic support.

79
80 Section 8: Both medical and retail marijuana are also subject to the existing 7%
81 TN state sales tax, which is applied to most purchases in the state.
82 Ten percent of this tax will be allocated to local governments and distributed
83 according to the percentage of marijuana sales within city and/or county
84 boundaries.
85 The remaining 85% will be allocated to the state with 75% of that going towards
86 the MTCF

87

88 Section 9: As done with alcohol and other substances, recreational marijuana
89 also will be subject to a special local sales tax as well of 5.5%
90 All revenue from this tax on marijuana retail products as earlier described will be
91 allocated to the MTCF.
92
93 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
94
95 Section 11: There will be no cost for this program.
96
97 Section 12: This act shall take effect on April 20, 2022.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Jamie Brownlee, Yasmine Menad, Tristan Brown
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hendersonville High School

**An Act to Standardize the Sex Ed. Curriculum and Cease Involvement of
Crisis Pregnancy Centers in TN Public Schools**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 SECTION I: TERMS IN THIS ACT WILL BE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

4 Crisis Pregnancy Center (CPC)- A center which intends to intercept pregnant
5 women or those who are seeking help with sexual health issues with the intent
6 to promote abstinence-only education and provide resources as abortion
7 alternatives. A majority are religiously affiliated via. associations with faith-based
8 organizations (Heartbeat International, Carenet, and NIFLA)

9 Standardize - To create a set of 'standards' to provide a universal education to
10 public school students in a state. Standards define what a student should be
11 taught according to grade level and other considerations.

12

13 SECTION II: If enacted, this act will cease the involvement of Crisis Pregnancy
14 Centers in Sex ed within Tennessee public schools. Currently, their involvement
15 violates the 1st amendment specification which separates church and state.

16

17 SECTION III: Furthermore, if enacted this act will replace CPC-led sex education
18 programs with an in-depth set of standards as well as teacher resources to
19 provide students with age appropriate and factual information on the subject.
20 These standards would be added to the Tennessee Health Education and Lifetime
21 Wellness Standards Grades 9-12, contained within the Human Growth and
22 Development component and the Sexuality subcomponent.

23 These standards will be developed by The Tennessee Department of Education in
24 association with doctors and childhood development experts.

25

26 SECTION IV: The course addition will cost roughly \$97 thousand dollars annually
27 and is funded through the Tennessee Department of Education budget, which is
28 currently \$211.8 million

29

30 SECTION V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

31

32 SECTION VI: This act shall take effect August 1st, 2022.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Philip Eigen
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Hillsboro High School

An act to secure parental leave.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: The terms in this bill are defined as follows;

- 4 a) 'Credit grade': a system of letter grades assigned to investments based on their
- 5 creditworthiness typically graded from CCC (worst) to AAA (best);
- 6 b) 'Standard and Poor's' and 'Moody's': two industry-standard investment grading
- 7 companies;
- 8 c) 'Security or instrument': types of investments

9
10 Section 2: Any for-profit corporation which employs at least 100 employees within the
11 state of Tennessee must provide no less than 6 weeks parental leave to all employees
12 who give birth.

13
14 Section 3: After one successful year of employment by any employee of the female
15 sex by any company described by section 2, said company must put aside no less
16 than 6 weeks worth of the employee's pay;

17 a) If the employee works exclusively hourly, the financial assumption for parental
18 leave savings must be no less than 6, 40-hour weeks at the employee's current pay
19 scale;

20 i) At the time when the parental leave is to begin, the company should find the
21 average hours worked per week, not including overtime, over the previous 6
22 weeks, and the leave pay should be provided as such;

23 ii) In the event that the weekly hours comes to less than 40, any additional funds
24 may be recuperated by the corporation.

25 b) If the employee works exclusively on salary, the amount must be calculated as no
26 less than 6 weeks, 1.5 months, or .12 years worth of pay at the employee's current
27 pay scale.

28 c) For each employee requiring these savings to be made, the state of Tennessee
29 shall provide \$500;

30 i) The corporation may choose to receive this supplement after the one year mark
31 or at the time the funds are paid out to the employee;

32 ii) Should this supplement be accepted at the one year mark, it will be subject to
33 all local, state, and federal taxes;

34 iii) Should this supplement be accepted at the time the funds are paid, it shall be
35 granted directly to the employee and they will therefore assume all responsibility
36 for the associated federal taxes;

37 iv) This supplement will be provided for all qualifying employees employed before
38 the enactment of this legislation.
39

40 Section 4: The money put aside for these parental leave savings may be invested;
41 a) Before these funds are invested, it must be declared how many weeks have been
42 set aside.

43 b) Corporations that invest these funds into any security or instrument that is
44 immediately liquid must not invest below a Standard and Poor's 'BBB' credit grade or
45 a Moody's 'Baa2' credit grade.

46 c) Corporations that invest these funds into any security or instrument that is not
47 immediately liquid must not invest below a Standard and Poor's 'A' credit grade or a
48 Moody's 'A2' credit grade;

49 i) If a corporation invests in a security or instrument that is not immediately
50 liquid, they immediately assume liability for the payment of these funds.

51 d) Corporations may choose to insure these investments, but no investment shall
52 assume the credit grade of the insurer.

53 e) Any dividends returned on the initial investment that surpass the funds required to
54 cover the period of weeks prescribed at the time of initial investment adjusted for the
55 employee's current pay scale may be assumed by the corporation.
56

57 Section 5: The corporation must only provide for, in time and funds, a single case of
58 parental leave of no less than 6 weeks;

59 a) Should an employee that qualifies for these requirements already have a child at
60 the one year mark of employment, these requirements are not nullified.

61 b) Should an employee, before the time of the enactment of this legislation, have
62 been provided a paid parental leave of no less than 6 weeks during the current
63 employment period, these requirements are nullified.
64

65 Section 6: If an employee is terminated or separates from the corporation without
66 having used their parental leave, the corporation may recuperate the funds put aside
67 into their standard operating account;

68 a) Under these circumstances, and the condition that the corporation accepted the
69 supplement at the one year mark of employment, the \$500 must be returned to the
70 state within 90 days of the employee's termination or severance.
71

72 Section 7: For all applicable employees employed before the passing of this
73 legislation, the corporation must provide 6 weeks of parental leave, but is not
74 required to have immediately liquid funds to cover that period;

75 a) The company is responsible for provide those 6 weeks of pay at the pay scale of
76 the employee at the time of the taken leave over the next 10 years regardless of the
77 employee's continued employment, given that the leave was taken after the passing
78 of this act;

79 b) Until that amount is paid to the employee, it should be considered a liability;

80 c) Should the employee die before the funds are repaid, the debt is nullified;

81 d) This repayment does not include leave taken before the passing of this bill.
82

83 Section 8: For employees at or above the age of 50, none of the above applies other
84 than Sections 1 and 2.
85

86 Section 9: If an employee is terminated in order to recuperate immediate liquidity of
87 these funds, it shall be understood as a discriminatory and unlawful termination.
88

89 Section 10: Any employee who feels that they have been discriminated against
90 regarding the financial requirements of this bill may make a formal complaint to the
91 Tennessee Equal Employment Opportunity Office at which time a formal investigation
92 may take place.

93
94 Section 11: This program will require the state to possibly assume \$600,000,000 of
95 expenses via the Department of Human Services.

96
97 Section 12: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

98
99 Section 13: This act shall take effect July 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: Alicia Dinwiddie, Sophia Hall
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Summit High School

AN ACT TO REPLACE THE USE OF STYROFOAM LUNCH TRAYS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH REUSABLE POLYPROPYLENE PLASTIC LUNCH TRAYS

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 Polystyrene foam tray: Trays on which food is served in public schools, made of
5 non-biodegradable polystyrene foam and disposed of following use. This includes
6 Styrofoam® products.

7 Public schools: Tennessee public elementary, middle, and high schools.

8 Reusable polypropylene plastic lunch tray: Trays on which food is served in
9 public schools, made of durable polypropylene and reused hundreds of times
10 over years. Polypropylene is the typical material of reusable plastic lunch trays,
11 which does not sustain any damage from the use of water, acid, or detergents
12 and is a durable, food-safe, and BPA-free material.

13 Cleaning equipment: commercial dishwashers suitable to rinse, sanitize, and dry
14 all reusable plastic lunch trays before being reused each day for lunches.

15
16 Section 2: All polystyrene foam trays will be eliminated from usage in public
17 school cafeterias.

18
19 Section 3: All polystyrene foam trays will be replaced by reusable polypropylene
20 plastic lunch trays.

21
22 Section 4: Cleaning equipment for the trays will be provided to schools that do
23 not currently possess them.

24
25 Section 5: To provide two industrial dishwashers for each school in the district
26 and one plastic lunch tray for each currently enrolled student in Tennessee public
27 schools, the cost would be at most a one-time purchase of \$14,947,371. This
28 would save the state of Tennessee millions of dollars over the course of two
29 years, as the cost of polystyrene foam lunch trays for each student over two
30 years costs an estimated \$21,101,855.

31
32 Section 6: Funds for the implementation of this bill will be raised through a
33 temporary .3% added tax on tobacco products, increasing the current rate from
34 6.6% to 6.9%, which will return to the original tax rate upon the establishment
35 of reusable lunch trays and cleaning equipment in all Tennessee public schools.

36 This would raise an estimated \$19,181,818 in its first year to benefit the
37 establishment of this program.

38

39 Section 7: Schools will be allocated sufficient funds through their individual
40 budgets to replace damaged or lost trays in future years if need be. Because this
41 bill will save millions of dollars from the statewide school budget, it is not
42 necessary to sustain the increased tax following the initial establishment of
43 materials in order to provide funds for these allocations.

44

45 Section 8: All communication, distribution, and logistics will be delegated under
46 the Tennessee Department of Agriculture which regulates food service operations
47 and the Tennessee Department of Education.

48

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

50

51 Section 10: This act shall take effect June 30th, 2021, the public welfare
52 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: William Barnard, Frank Pierce
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: Montgomery Bell Academy**

An Act to Regulate Ride-Sharing

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) Taxi service - The act of a driver driving another person or driving multiple
5 people in exchange for capital.

6 B) Driver - A person who drives the car for another person or multiple people for
7 an employer.

8
9 Section 2: All Drivers as defined in this act must be issued a license by the
10 Tennessee Department of transportation in order to operate a Taxi service as
11 defined in this act.

12
13 Section 3: An individual must be twenty-one (21) and not have committed a
14 Traffic Violation within six (6) months before applying for a license. The
15 individual must also possess a valid driver's license.

16
17 Section 4: In order to obtain a license, an initial license fee of \$150 is required.
18 Then the Driver must agree to a background check.

19
20 Section 5: The license must be renewed every two (2) years after obtaining the
21 license to remain valid.

22
23 Section 6: Failure to properly obtain a valid license will result in a \$10,000 fine.

24
25 Section 7: An employer must also provide fuel and proper cleaning supplies, and
26 any other additional cost to the driver for running the service to the drivers.

27
28 Section 8: An employer must pay a wage to the Driver if they are waiting for a
29 passenger or providing a taxi service.

30
31 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

32
33 Section 10: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2022, to provide time for
34 Drivers to secure a license.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE



Sponsors: Alexis Barton, John Thome
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Webb School

An Act To Provide Funds For Rural Jail Reentry Programs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

a) Rural jails: Any public or private place for the confinement of people accused or convicted of a crime that is located in a rural county, designated by the United States Census Bureau.

b) Public Chapter 1051: An act to amend Tennessee Code, which gave a non recurring sum of 1,000,000\$ (one million dollars) to the department of corrections of four counties.

c) Index of Relative Rurality (IRR): An index created Dr. Brigitte S. Waldorf of Perdue University to measure Tennessee’s 95 counties based on their rurality on a scale of 0-1, with 0 being the least rural and 1 being the most.

Section 2) Upon passage, this act would grant 67 counties a one-time grant of 35,375\$ to either create or expand upon reentry programs for inmates in county jails. The funds for this would come from the department of correction; this grant would aim to reduce the cycle of incarceration that many minor offenders face.

Section 3) The grant may only be used by local law enforcement for the following purposes: programs that seek a targeted reduction in recidivism or probation revocations; programs that identify potential participants by use of a validated risk assessment tool designed for its intended use and target the most intensive supervision and treatment for people at a high risk of reoffending; programs that use evidence-based rehabilitative services designed to address primarily criminogenic needs; programs that must be evaluated annually for effectiveness using a nationally recognized assessment, such as the correctional program check-list and correctional program assessment inventory; and programs that advance interventions that are tailored to fit the learning styles, motivation, and strengths of individual participants.

Section 4) The grant is presented to only counties with a IRR index rating of 1-.60, in an effort to curb the increasing incarceration rate of 681% since 1970. Rural communities are often overlooked for grants because of their size yet rates of imprisonment have continually risen.

Section 5) No later than December 31 of each year, the department of correction shall report to the speaker of the house of representatives and speaker of the senate the grants awarded pursuant to this section and the results of the measurable outcomes agreed upon between the department and recipients for the previous fiscal year. The report shall be made available publicly on the department of correction's website.

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



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Alyaan Salman, Ben mcbride, Johnny Heinz
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to Illegalize All Open Containers of Alcohol in a Moving Vehicle

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Open Container of Alcohol: any alcoholic beverage that has a broken seal, has
5 been opened, or has had some of the contents removed, obviously excluding
6 common alcoholic products such as hand sanitizer

7 Breathalyzer- a device used by police for measuring the amount of alcohol in a
8 driver's breath.

9 Class C Misdemeanor: Under Tennessee's laws, class C misdemeanors are the
10 least serious misdemeanors, punishable by up to 30 days in jail, a fine of up to
11 \$50, or both

12 Class B Misdemeanor- Under Tennessee's laws, Class B misdemeanors carry up
13 to 6 months in jail and / or fines up to \$500.00.

14
15 Section 2: All open containers of alcohol in moving vehicles, whether they are in
16 possession of the passenger or they are freely sitting in the car, are hereby
17 banned. If one wishes to transport alcohol via his car, it should be closed and
18 preferably kept in the trunk. This is already in effect in almost every other state.

19
20 Section 3: If a car is found with an open container of alcohol, the driver will be
21 convicted with a class C misdemeanor for his first and second time, and a class B
22 misdemeanor every time after that.

23
24 Section 4: This act shall require all officers to always be carrying a portable
25 breathalyzer while on active duty. If the cop uses the breathalyzer on the driver
26 and finds a high alcohol blood percentage, he has the right to thereby arrest the
27 driver.

28
29 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

30
31 Section 6: This act will require additional funding of roughly 700,000 dollars from
32 the Tennessee Department of Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

33
34 Section 7: This act shall go into effect on June 1, 2021.

35



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Sloane Sullivan, Kaylee Funk
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Tipton Christian Academy**

An act to provide education on mental illness in all public high school health classes

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2

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

4

5 a) Mental Illness- Mental illnesses are conditions that affect a person's thinking,
6 feeling, mood, or behavior, such as depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, or
7 schizophrenia.

7

8 b) Public School- A school supported by public funds

8

9 c) Mental Illness Education- Providing education on how mental illness affects
10 one's life and being informed on the early signs of mental illness and how to
11 seek help.

11

12 Section 2): All public high schools will be required to include mental illness
13 education in the current health class curriculum.

14

15 Section 3): This added curriculum will be required of incoming freshmen,
16 excluding all classes graduating before 2025 from the added coursework.

17

18 Section 4): The standards for the curriculum requirement will be set and
19 overseen by The Tennessee Department of Education.

20

21 Section 5). The addition of this curriculum will cost \$6,150,000 and will be
22 funded by the Department of Education. The money received will allow for each
23 of Tennessee's 485 public high schools to allot money for coursework, training,
24 financial compensation for teachers, and any other necessary materials. The
25 money given to each school will depend on the number of students as well as the
26 number of employed teachers.

27

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

29

30 Section 7). This act requires that once signed into law all parts of the act will go
31 into effect as of August 1, 2021, in terms of the new school year. Full compliance
32 will be expected of the graduating class of 2025 and all Tennessee public
33 schools.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Avery Roth, Dallas Whitehead, Anna Bigelow
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO CREATE A GRANT TO FURTHER FUND THE TENNESSEE
SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAM**

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

4 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows (all numbers are according
5 to the estimated 2022 fiscal budget information):

6 a) Rainy-Day Fund: A reserved amount of money set aside to be used when
7 there are unexplained deficits without an accumulation of debt. According to the
8 most recent estimates, the 2022 fund will be approximately \$1,500,000,000.

9 b) Tennessee School Nutrition Program: This program is responsible for
10 providing nutritious meals for students across the state, as well as in household
11 and child care institutions. It ensures that nutritionally balanced and low-cost, or
12 free, lunches are provided to children each school day.

13 c) Fiscal Grants Managers: An individual that works under the Grants
14 Management branch of the Finance section of the Tennessee Department of
15 Education.

16 d) Nutrition Services Program: The district-level program responsible for
17 providing nutritious school lunches for students.

18 e) Head Nutritionist: The individual or individuals responsible for their districts'
19 nutrition services program.
20

21 Section 2: This act will put into motion a permanent withdrawal of \$50,000,000
22 from the Rainy-Day Fund, with \$10,000,000 annually to be distributed to
23 Tennessee school districts over a 5-year period. This will be distributed through a
24 grant, which would allow districts to apply for and receive need-based funding
25 for their nutrition services programs. The applications will be processed through
26 the Grants Management branch of the Department of Education. At the end of
27 the grant's 5-year period, this act will be reevaluated to compensate for possible
28 population changes, then reintroduced to the 2026 legislative session.
29

30 Section 3: When each district receives the annual funding from the grant, the
31 head nutritionists of the district's nutrition services program will be given the
32 duty of allocating the funds at a district-specific level.
33

34 Section 4: Any district may apply for the grant, but funding will only be given to
35 priority district applicants based on a set criteria of needs. District grant
36 applications will be reviewed by a group of Fiscal Grants managers appointed by

37 the head of the Grants Management branch. This group will determine how much
38 funding will be given to each applicant, and allocate it based on the previously
39 mentioned criteria.

40

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

42

43 Section 6: This bill will take effect at the start of the next fiscal year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Bethany Howard, McKenna Sullivan
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act To Reduce Infant Mortality

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature;
2
3 Section 1 :Terms in this act are defined as follows;
4 Baby Box - A cardboard box to provide infants a safe and healthy place to sleep
5 filled with educational materials for new families to decrease rates of infant
6 mortality.
7 Newborn / Infant - A child born within five weeks of birth.
8 Legal guardian - An adult in legal care of infant.
9
10 Section 2: A baby box will be made available to all infants whose legal guardians
11 are Tennessee residents.
12
13 Section 3: Legal guardians will pick up baby boxes at county public health offices
14 after certifying Tennessee residency within five weeks of the child being born.
15
16 Section 4: This measure has an estimated cost of 6-12 million dollars per year.
17
18 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
19
20 Section 6: This act shall take effect in July 1st 2021 after passage of this bill.

**TENNESSEE YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT**



**SENATE
COMMITTEE 3**

Heba Alali



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: McKenna Smythe, Ashlyn Gumm
Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School

An Act to Increase and Incentivize Shelter Adoption Throughout Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 a) Domestic pet/animal: an animal that has been tamed and kept by humans as
5 a means of companionship; specifically pertaining to shelter animals (dogs and
6 cats) within this bill

7 b) Tax credit: a specified amount of money reduced from the amount owed by a taxpayer

8 c) Overcrowding or hoarding: housing too high a number of domestic pets in a
9 given location that affects their care

10 d) Euthanized: the killing of an ill or homeless individual (domestic animal) to
11 relieve them of their issue or to clear room for others in need

12
13 Section 2: According to the ASPCA, 6.5 million domesticated pets enter shelters
14 across the nation and of those 1.5 million are euthanized each year.

15
16 Section 3: Acknowledging that the U.S. Pet Ownership and Demographics
17 Sourcebook by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) ranks
18 Tennessee within the top 10 states with the most dog owners at 44.1% of the
19 population, suggesting a cultural favor of domesticated pets.

20
21 Section 4: This act will instate a tax credit of \$150 on each domestic animal
22 adoption from shelters in the state of Tennessee, excluding private breeders or
23 similar facilities.

24
25 Section 5: When enacted, this bill will promote and incentivize domestic pet
26 adoption across the state of Tennessee.

27
28 Section 6: To avoid the possibility of overcrowding or hoarding of domestic pets
29 as a means of monetary gain, adoptive pet owners are eligible only 2 possible
30 adoption related tax credits per fiscal year with an all-time maximum of 5.

31
32 Section 7: This act will not require funding from the state budget.

33
34 Section 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

35
36 Section 9: This act shall become effective June 1st, 2021.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Ella Krull, Isaiah Braswell, Sam Jerrell
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Tipton Christian Academy**

**An Act to Require First Responders and Social Workers to Carry
Naloxone and be Trained in its Use**

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

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

5 a) Naloxone: An opioid antagonist; medicine that rapidly reverses an opioid
6 overdose,

7 b) Opioid: A compound resembling opium in addictive properties and
8 psychological effects

9 c) Overdose: An excessive and dangerous dose of a drug,

10 d) First Responders: A person who has received specialized training and is the
11 first to arrive at an emergency scene. These people include law enforcement
12 officers, paramedics, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), and firefighters,

13 e) Social Workers: A trained professional with the aim of alleviating the
14 conditions of those in need of help or welfare,

15 f) Tennessee Department of Health: the primary agency of state government in
16 Tennessee responsible for public health,

17 g) Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services: The
18 branch of the Tennessee Department of Health responsible for planning, setting
19 policy, and quality standards, system monitoring and evaluation, and advocating
20 for persons of all ages who have a mental illness, serious emotional disturbance,
21 or substance abuse disorders,
22

23 Section 2) America, currently in an opioid overdose epidemic, loses almost
24 50,000 people annually to opioid overdoses. To counter the horrific number of
25 deaths, this act will require all first responders and social workers to carry
26 naloxone kits in case of an opioid overdose emergency,
27

28 Section 3) Paramedics, EMTs, and firefighters are to carry at least two naloxone
29 kits in their emergency vehicle at all times,
30

31 Section 4) Social workers and all other first responders are to carry one naloxone
32 kit on their person
33

34 Section 5) All social workers will be required to participate in the free naloxone
35 administration training program provided by the Tennessee Department of
36 Health,

37

38 Section 6) Naloxone administration training, currently required by all first
39 responders, will continue to be enforced and held as a standard in all training
40 required,

41

42 Section 7) If enacted, this bill will require \$2.6 million annually, which will be
43 budgeted from the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance
44 Abuse Services. As training is completely free, the only fiscal requirement will
45 come from the purchase of the naloxone itself. If any extra cost is presented, it
46 will be obtained from drug possession fines,

47

48 Section 8) All laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed,

49

50 Section 9) This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2022, the public's safety
51 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government**



RED SENATE

**Sponsors: Alexandria Oliver, Courtney Davis
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Kipp Collegiate**

**An Act to Resolve Unsheltered Homeless People in Freezing
Temperatures**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2

3 Section 1:

4 Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

5 Public transportation- any form of transportation funded and issued by the
6 government available to the general public (such as but not limited to: busses,
7 trains, etc.)

8 Homeless people- any person who does not have a residence to go to

9 TDOT- abbreviation for Tennessee Department of Transportation

10

11 Section 2:

12 People experiencing homelessness will be allowed to reside on public
13 transportation after usual operating hours when temperatures are dangerously
14 low. Tennessee can become anywhere from Thirty to Forty (30 to 40) degrees
15 Fahrenheit during the height of winter. This is increased by wind frequency and a
16 person's body temperature. Any temperature at or below the freezing point,
17 Thirty two (32) degrees, is deemed dangerously low, and because temperatures
18 in the winters are even lower at night, the need for shelter increases. This can
19 also lead to homeless shelters being over capacity during cold winter nights,
20 which means not every homeless person is able to get a spot in them.

21

22 Section 3: This bill would not apply to jurisdictions in Tennessee that do not have
23 any forms of public transportation.

24

25 Section 4:

26 The standards of this bill will be established by the Tennessee Department of
27 Transportation and employees under the Tennessee Department of
28 Transportation. The Department of Transportation handles all the funding and
29 governing of methods of transportation in Tennessee. This includes allocating
30 funds and resources to public transportation. Employees under TDOT would be in
31 charge of creating routes and operating public transportation. The Tennessee
32 Department of Health would help handle other services and support for making
33 sure the homeless people have all of the proper mental and physical health
34 despite the cold. The Tennessee Department of Health would also be responsible
35 for making sure the busses are up to standard and in shape for use. Police
36 officers will also be trained by the Tennessee Department of Health to provide

37 any excess support necessary on public transportation or in transit stations. The
38 employees that handle operation of public transportation would be given a
39 monthly salary of around \$5,000 per month for as long as their services are
40 required. This would be a full time position. After the last busses have run, the
41 individuals riding the bus would be permitted to wait in the transit station until
42 the temperatures have risen or until the morning busses depart.

43

44 Section 5:

45 Any time the temperatures in any Tennessee jurisdiction fall at or below Thirty
46 two (32) degrees or experience major winter weather developments, then public
47 transportation will make routes to pick up and provide people experiencing
48 homelessness who do not have any safe shelter with somewhere to reside during
49 these instances of extreme weather. Public transportation drivers would follow
50 set routes to pick up these homeless people, and then would have the option to
51 continue driving to try and pick up more people or to wait out the weather in the
52 transit station.

53

54 Section 6:

55 The enactment of this bill will cost roughly \$2,000,000 over the course of the
56 first four months of its run. This would cover the salaries of employees and
57 keeping up the conditions of public transportation.

58

59 Section 7:

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

61

62 Section 8:

63 This act shall take effect November 1, 2022



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

RED SENATE



Sponsors: Drew Sikes, Jack Hacker
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Pope John Paul II High School

AN ACT TO DISCOURAGE RECKLESS DRIVING

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 BAC: blood alcohol content; it is illegal for a driver to be on the road with a BAC
5 of 0.08% or more, and they are not considered safe anymore, which can lead to
6 a DUI.

7 DUI: driving under the influence of alcohol, happening whenever a person's
8 blood alcohol content is 0.08% or more.

9 Tennessee DMV test: a test that must be taken in Tennessee in order to receive
10 a driver's permit, and consists of 30 questions, 24 or more of which must be
11 answered correctly to pass. It covers content from the Tennessee Driver's
12 Handbook, which includes the traffic laws and safety that must be followed on
13 the road.

14 Tennessee Driver Improvement Point System: points are built up after moving
15 traffic violations, and a driver's license will be revoked after 12 points have been
16 built up, on top of other individual penalties such as jail time or fines.

17
18 Section 2: This act will require the Tennessee DMV test to be retaken by every
19 licensed driver in the state every 15 years in order to refresh themselves of and
20 study the laws regarding the road, so that they are less likely to accidentally
21 break one.

22
23 Section 3: Any person who has had their license REPLACE: revoked from a DUI,
24 too many points on their license, or for a similar reason will be required to retake
25 the Tennessee DMV test again in order to demonstrate their knowledge of
26 Tennessee driving law. This is to further discourage dangerous behavior on the
27 road and to ensure that aggressive and reckless drivers are beware of the laws
28 put in place by the state.

29
30 Section 4: Under this act, the minimum and maximum penalties for a DUI will
31 increase to discourage driving under the influence to avoid fatal accidents. A first
32 time DUI offense will increase from \$350-\$1500 to \$500-\$2000, a second
33 offense from \$600-\$3500 to \$800-\$4500, a third offense from \$1100-\$10000 to
34 \$2000-\$13000, and a fourth and subsequent offenses from \$3000-\$15000 to
35 \$5500-\$20000. INSERT: After the third offense, the driver will be required to
36 attend rehab for a duration determined by a judge, and this will also apply to the
37 fourth offense. If a fifth offense occurs, the driver will have their license

38 permanently revoked, and they will be required to attend rehab for a duration
39 determined by the judge that should be at least twice as long as the previous
40 offenses.

41
42 Section 5: This act will raise the point values for several moving traffic offenses
43 in the Tennessee Driver Improvement Point System. All speeding offenses will be
44 raised by 1 point, driving less than the posted minimum will be increased from 3
45 to 4, driving too fast for conditions will be raised from 3 to 5, reckless driving will
46 be raised from 6 to 8, and careless or negligent driving will be increased from 4
47 to 6. INSERT: More serious punishment for dangerous misconduct on the road
48 will emphasize the importance of the laws

49
50 Section 6: This act will not require funding from the state, and may even
51 generate additional revenue with increased fines.

52
53 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

54
55 Section 8: This act shall take effect on June 20, 2021, to provide time for drivers
56 to prepare for the new penalties and laws established in this bill.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Philip Feaster
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: University School of Nashville

**AN ACT TO RAISE THE TENNESSEE MINIMUM WAGE AND TO DELEGATE
THE ANNUAL CHANGE OF THE TENNESSEE MINIMUM WAGE TO A SENATE
COMMITTEE**

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

2

3 Section I: Definitions

4 Minimum wage: The minimum required hourly pay for employers in the State of
5 Tennessee.

6 Consumer Price Index: A measure of the average change in prices paid by urban
7 consumers for general consumer goods and services overtime, released by the
8 United States Bureau of Labor.

9 FICA (Federal Insurance Contributions Act): An act requiring deductions per
10 paycheck for payroll tax to fund Social Security and Medicare programs.

11 FLSA (Fair Labor Standards Act): An act which establishes the creation of the
12 minimum wage, overtime pay for over 40 hours of work a week, and prohibits
13 child labor.

14

15 Section II: Beginning April 10th, 2020, the State of Tennessee will require
16 employers to provide a minimum worker wage of at least eleven dollars (\$11.00)
17 an hour.

18

19 Section III: The Tennessee Senate Standing Committee for Commerce and Labor
20 will meet annually to discuss the necessary changes that should be made to the
21 minimum wage.

22

23 Section IV: The Committee will, if they determine it to be necessary, update the
24 minimum wage based on the following criteria:

25 CPI (Consumer Price Index) released by the United States Bureau of Labor
26 Statistics

27 Median income in the State of Tennessee

28 Income deductions, which include:

29 Federal income tax

30 FICA Deductions, which includes:

31 Social Security Deductions

32 Medicare Deductions

33 Average monthly cost of living in the State of Tennessee, which includes:

34 Average monthly 1 bedroom apartment rent costs

35 Average monthly prescription costs for lower-income workers

36 Average monthly transportation costs for lower-income workers
37 Average monthly grocery costs for lower-income workers
38
39 Section V: The Committee will incrementally raise the minimum wage for 3 years
40 until 2024, when it will be set at fifteen dollars (\$15.00) an hour.
41
42 Section VI: After 2024, the Committee will continue meeting annually and may
43 decide to raise or lower the minimum wage. The minimum wage will not be
44 lowered to under eleven dollars (\$11.00) an hour.
45
46 Section VII: The tipped employee minimum cash wage will be raised to five
47 dollars and eighty eight cents (\$5.88) an hour, to compensate for the raised
48 minimum wage as added to the maximum tip credit against minimum wage,
49 which is five dollars and twelve cents (\$5.12), in accordance with FLSA.
50
51 Section VIII: The minimum cash wage will be raised incrementally depending on
52 how much the Committee raises the minimum wage by over the three year
53 period. The minimum cash wage will end up at nine dollars and eighty eight
54 cents (\$9.88) an hour in 2024.
55
56 Section IX: FLSA will be amended to fit the contents of this bill as of April 10th 2021.
57
58 Section X: All laws that are in conflict with the contents of this bill are hereby repealed.
59
60 Section XI: This bill will not cost the State of Tennessee anything, as any
61 expenses will be to the employers.
62
63 Section XII: This bill will come into effect on April 10th, 2021.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government**



BLUE SENATE

**Sponsors: Sara Ottinger, Darla Suitt
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: St. Mary's School**

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

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

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

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

8 C) Personnel- any employee working on a public transportation vehicle

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

12 E) Security cameras- a type of camera, generally wireless, that records
13 surroundings for the purpose of social safety and maintenance of the law.

14

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

18

19 Section 3: Another statement must be implemented in or outside the vehicle to
20 inform passengers that they are being recorded.

21

22 Section 4: Opportunities for passengers to confidentially file complaints through
23 the internet or means of electronic communication should be implemented,
24 giving the victim the choice to remain anonymous if he or she so pleases.

25

26 Section 5: Security cameras will be implemented to attest to claims in case of
27 false accusations against another individual, and to serve as proof in a real
28 accusation.

29

30 Section 6: Individuals who choose to act inappropriately on public transportation
31 vehicles are required to be dealt with by the personnel, who reserve the privilege
32 to prohibit future travels upon such vehicles and are allowed to contact law
33 enforcement if necessary. Repeat offenders will be barred from boarding vehicles
34 entirely.

35

36 Section 7: This bill will require up to \$100 for installation per vehicle. Installation
37 will occur in stages.

38

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

40

41 This act shall take effect on August 14th, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Carly Galbreth, Caitlyn Jenkins, Reese Wineland
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: Webb School**

An Act to Require Paid Parental 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 a) Parental Leave: the period of time an employee can take off from work due to
5 a pregnancy, birth, adoption, or foster care.
6 b) Employee: someone who is employed in a for-profit company in the state of
7 Tennessee and works at least forty (40) hours per week.
8 c) Unemployment Insurance Tax: a tax that all employers must pay to the state
9 of Tennessee. Also called UI tax.
10 d) Small business: a business with 500 or fewer employees.

11
12 Section 2: Once enacted, this bill will allow employees to be absent from work
13 for eight (8) weeks because of an adoption, pregnancy, childbirth, or foster care
14 and still receive full income. After eight (8) weeks, their employer can pay for
15 their parental leave, but the state will no longer provide those funds.

16
17 Section 3: A section will be added to the Tennessee Department of Labor and
18 Workforce Development website page where employees can apply for parental
19 leave. When an employee fills out this application, an alert will be sent to their
20 employer.

21
22 Section 4: Employees must file for parental leave at least three (3) months
23 before they plan on taking it and may only apply once every twelve (12) months.

24
25 Section 5: Employees who cannot give three (3) months notice due to a medical
26 emergency or the adoption/foster care notice arriving less than three (3) months
27 in advance do not forfeit their right to paid parental leave.

28
29 Section 6: Regarding adoption and foster care, parental leave starts the day the
30 employee takes custody of the child. If travelling is required to receive the child,
31 parental leave may begin the day of departure.

32
33 Section 7: Once enacted, this bill will expand the UI tax to also cover funds
34 needed for parental leave. The Tennessee UI tax is currently 2.7%. This bill will
35 raise that amount to 4.2-4.6%.

36

37 Section 8: All small businesses are exempt from this bill. Nonprofits and not-for-
38 profits currently do not have to pay UI taxes, so they will also be exempt from
39 paying this UI tax increase.

40
41 Section 9: This bill will not cost the state of Tennessee any money.

42
43 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

44
45 Section 11: This act will take effect on October 1, 2021, the beginning of the
46 2021-2022 fiscal year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Kevin Qian, Jasmine Teague
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Construct More Affordable Housing in the Greater Nashville Area

1 Be It Enacted by the Metropolitan government and Nashville Mayor's office

2

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

4 a) Affordable - Housing is considered affordable if it costs less than 30% of a
5 household income.

6 b) Low-income - A household with income between 51% and 80% of the area
7 median income

8 c) Household - All the people living in a unit. May include an individual, couple,
9 family, or unrelated roommates.

10 d) Cost burdened - Households paying more than 30% of their income towards
11 housing costs

12 e) Cost of living - is the cost of maintaining a certain standard of living. Changes
13 in the cost of living over time are often operationalized in a cost-of-living index.

14 f) Housing Choice Voucher Program - An assistance program allowing eligible
15 low-income households to pay 1/3 of their income towards rent.

16 g) Tennessee Housing Trust Fund- is designed for the production and
17 preservation of affordable rental housing through the acquisition, new
18 construction, or rehabilitation of affordable housing for households with
19 extremely low incomes.

20

21 Section 2: The Nashville Mayor office will help assist in building affordable living
22 homes acceptable for low income and median job salaries.

23

24 Section 3: This act will enable low-income households for Housing Choice
25 Vouchers under certain conditions. If a household breaks any conditions, tenants
26 shall be given a one (1) month notice and thereafter the removal from the
27 premises.

28

29 Section 4: This act shall help the cost of living in Nashville and residents to save
30 money and an easier solution to finding housing.

31

32 Section 5: The Tennessee Housing Trust Fund will allow banks to work with
33 organizations and help construct more affordable housing spaces.

34

35 Section 6: This act will require a cost of \$250 million and will be funded through
36 the operating budget of the Metropolitan government.

37

38 Section 7: The money supplemented will be able to start building at least 1000
39 housing units in the greater Nashville area.

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 January 1, 2022, or the beginning of the
44 fiscal year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Darby Marion, Ava Brady
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Tipton Christian Academy**

**An act to require public schools to provide a safe environment for
education for students who are victims of abuse**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
4 defined as followed:
5 Victims- children or teen students who have been mentally, sexually or
6 physically assaulted.
7 Abuse- physically, sexually, or mentally injuring a child or teen either with intent
8 or through neglect.
9 Schools- both public, a school supported by public funds.
10 Safe environment- a private space for victims who choose to participate.
11
12 Section 2: Under this act, all public schools in Tennessee are required to offer a
13 safe environment for students who are victims of abuse and cannot function in a
14 classroom setting. This setting will be overseen by the school phycologist and/or
15 school guidance counselor.
16
17 Section 3: The standards of analyzing the student victims will be deciphered by a
18 referral of school personnel or self-referral with further screening.
19
20 Section 4: The addition of this act concerning budget will be deciphered on a
21 school-by-school basis. If a school does not have a private or extra room/area
22 needed to host this space for the victims, an extra room will be required. In
23 order to add this space it would cost \$15,000-\$20,000 per room added. This will
24 be supplied by the Tennessee Department of Education budget.young
25
26 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
27
28 Section 6: This act shall take effect on the date of each school district's
29 beginning of the 2021-2022 school year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Andrew Wattanaskolpant, Lily Sahihi, Collin Francel
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act to Expand Voting Ease and Accessibility

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

3 Section 1: Terms will be defined as follows:

4 Absentee Ballot: a ballot completed and typically mailed in advance of an
5 election by a voter who is unable to be present at the polls.

6 Voter ID: a law that requires a person to show some form of identification on
7 election day. In many jurisdictions requiring voter IDs, voters who do not have
8 photo ID often must sign a Challenged Voter Affidavit to receive a ballot to vote

9 Early Voting: a system or practice by which votes are cast ahead of election day

10 Automatic Voter Registration-a system in which eligible voters are automatically
11 registered to vote whenever they interact with government agencies

12 Electoral System: a set of rules that determine how elections and referendums
13 are conducted and how their results are determined

14 Infamous Crimes: Crimes that result in a criminal being permanently barred from
15 voting in Tennessee. These crimes are voter fraud, treason, any degree of
16 murder or rape, certain felonies involving bribery, misconduct involving public
17 officials and employees, or interference with government operations, and sexual
18 offenses or violent sexual offenses that are felonies where the victim was a
19 minor.

20 Ballot curing: allows voters to fix ballots that are missing signatures or
21 discrepancies in signatures

22 Universal Absentee Ballots: expands eligibility of voting by absentee ballots to all
23 voters
24

25 Section 2: Voter ID will only be required for first-time voters. These voters may
26 provide any one of the currently accepted means of identification, as well as (1)
27 credit or debit card, (2) student ID card, (3) insurance plan ID card, (4) health
28 club ID card, (5) ID card provided by a public establishment, and (6) Employee
29 ID card.
30

31 Section 3: Implement Automatic Voter Registration (AVR) with an option to opt-
32 out.
33

34 Section 4: Every eligible voter will have access to no-excuse absentee balloting
35 requested 90 days before the election and no later than one week before the
36 election.
37

38 Section 5: Absentee ballots may be accepted up to 10 days after the date of the
39 election provided they are postmarked by election day.

40
41 Section 6: The period of early voting will be extended to 30 days before the
42 election through the day before the election. The time window for early voting
43 will be set to 8am-7pm, with voting still closed on holidays.

44
45 Section 7: A bipartisan commission of experts will be formed to determine how
46 many more machines must be bought such that ballots will be counted in a
47 timely manner and the number of polling locations necessary to ensure readily
48 available access for all citizens. The commission will make a recommendation to
49 the legislature once it has finished its study, which will be considered for debate.
50 The commission will also ascertain the effectiveness of these voting reforms and
51 their impact on voter fraud over the next two national elections, and make a
52 report to the legislature.

53
54 Section 8: County clerks must notify voters of a rejected ballot within 3 days of
55 the election.

56
57 Section 9: Voters will be able to cure ballots with signature discrepancies up to 7
58 days after the date of the election.

59
60 Section 10: Felons not disqualified by an infamous crime will automatically have
61 their voting rights restored upon leaving prison.

62
63 Section 11: The cost of this bill will not exceed \$1,000,000, taken from the
64 Budget of the Secretary of State.

65
66 Section 12: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

67
68 Section 13: This act shall take effect October 1, 2021.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government**



BLUE SENATE

**Sponsors: Noah Perry, Owen Henderson, Jack Young
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: Montgomery Bell Academy**

**AN ACT TO NECESSITATE FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS FOR ALL
TENNESSEE WORKERS.**

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). Minimum wage- the lowest hourly rate by which an employer must pay an
5 employee.
6 b). Employer- one who employs the services of others; one for whom employees
7 work and who pays their wages or salaries.
8 c). Employee- a person employed who works for a wage.
9 d). Workweek- the 24-hour periods of time consisting of Monday, Tuesday,
10 Wednesday, and Thursday.
11 e). Overtime- period or periods of time worked by an employee, paid by an
12 employer that exists outside of the workweek.
13 f). Wage- the amount of insured dollars paid to each employee by an employer.

14
15 Section 2: Employers are prohibited from paying employees below a 15 dollar
16 minimum wage. This includes:

- 17 a). The creation of an independent, non-partisan commission that purports the
18 relational value of 15 dollars to the creation of this bill and proposes, to the
19 Tennessee legislature, the modification of "15 dollar minimum wage" in Section 3
20 to an equal relational value to the date of passage of this bill.
21 b). The funding of a sub-agency within the Tennessee Department of Finance &
22 Administration to help employers report their paid weekly wage to all employees.
23 Any violations of Section 2 of this act will be considered a crime, punishable
24 under the terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 2013.
25

26 Section 3: All time worked in overtime will be paid an additional 20% in relation
27 to their wage during the workweek, and all workers unable to work overtime
28 (including employees whose employers do not offer work in the overtime period,
29 disabled workers, workers with no benefits, etc.) will be compensated to a 15%
30 bonus in their weekly pay.
31

32 Section 4: Any employer who, by tried by jury, or who accepts bail, that
33 circumvents the provisions in this law are liable to:

- 34 a). Pay, to the state of Tennessee, 50% of all money considered illegally
35 received in violation of the standards of Labor established by this Law.

36 b). Face a mandatory prison sentence of 5 years, with a maximum of 20 years.
37 In addition, they will have to pay up to a fine determined by the jury.

38

39 Section 5: In order to fund this bill, the Tennessee legislature will,

40 a). Create an inheritance tax, whereby all individuals who receive over \$125,000
41 in assets will have each subsequent asset taxed by a ramping tax up to 30% of
42 total assets.

43 b). Modify the Tennessee income tax, whereby all earners who receive more
44 than \$146,000 dollars per year ought to pay 5% in additional income tax,
45 earners who earn +more than \$372,000 per year ought to pay 7% in additional
46 income tax, earners who earn more \$1,000,000 per year ought to pay 7% in
47 additional income tax, and earners who earn more than \$10,000,000 ought to
48 pay 10% in additional income tax.

49

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

51

52 Section 7: In enacted, all provisions in Section 4 will pay for the costs of this bill.
53 Any excess money will be added to the Tennessee Treasury. If Section 4 does
54 not provide the necessary income, then the Commerce and Labor Committee,
55 and/or the Commerce and Labor Committee ought, to avoid state deficit, modify
56 Section 4 whereby the excess cost is paid for.

57

58 Section 8: This act will go into effect on June 1, 2021, at 12:00 AM CST, the
59 public welfare requiring it.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 4

Olivia Felker & Yenni Gonzalez Salinas



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: Erica Friedman
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: University School of Nashville

An Act to Provide Complimentary Feminine Hygiene Products in Public School Restrooms

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

2
3 Section 1: Terms will be defined as followed:

4 Local Educational Agency (LEA) - a public board of education or other public
5 authority within a state that maintains administrative control of public
6 elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or
7 other political subdivision of a state.

8 Feminine Hygiene Product - any product used by women with respect to
9 menstruation or other genital-tract secretions; includes tampons and sanitary
10 napkins.

11 "Eligible school" - any public high school.

12
13 Section 2: This act will require each LEA to provide feminine hygiene products, at
14 no charge, in all women's and girl's bathrooms and locker rooms in an eligible
15 school building where instruction is provided, excluding any bathrooms and
16 locker rooms specifically designated for teacher or staff use. LEA's will also be
17 responsible for the installation of feminine hygiene product dispensers in these
18 restrooms.

19
20 Section 4: This initiative will last for 5 calendar years, and data on its impact,
21 including how it affects absenteeism, graduation rates, and student health, will
22 be monitored by each LEA and reported to the Health Commissioner as well as to
23 the Education Commissioner.

24
25 Section 5: If enacted, this bill will have an initial cost of \$2,000,000 and an
26 annual cost of \$500,000 to be budgeted from the Department of Health.

27
28 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

29
30 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Alex Pirvulescu
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School

An Act To Implement The Teacher's Pay Increase For Additional 5%

1 BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follow:
a. Teachers Pay Increase - As professionals, teachers are underpaid and they deserve a raise.
b. Sin Tax - An excise tax specifically levied on certain goods deemed harmful to society and individuals, for example alcohol, tobacco and gambling.

Section 2: To accommodate the teachers' pay to be increased to a closer required percentage (10%), my proposal is to increase by another 5% starting with 2022 school year.

Section 3: Since it's already increased by 4% from the beginning of 2020 school year, the State spent an additional \$117M. To make the additional 5% increase to fund the increase, the State needs an additional \$140M.

Section 4: All products of tobacco and alcohol within state lines will be applied an increase of 7% to the actual cost, which will generate an additional \$55M for funding the teachers' pay increase. We can propose a higher tax on tobacco since Tennessee's tax is lower than most of the states of USA.

Section 5: All lottery winnings will be applied an additional 13% tax increase to generate an additional \$85M. More than half of the sin tax is gambling tax and TN is ranked as #14 in profiting from the gambling tax.

Section 6: These increases in tax will be applied for the next five years to examine the teachers' turnover rate, which is currently very high (40%) comparing with the median (16%) of USA.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Arden Anderson, Lila Gilmer
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Hume Fogg Academic

AN ACT TO INCREASE RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

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. Course- an online or in-person SANE training or certification course. Is able to
5 be provided through the International Association of Forensic Nurses, East
6 Tennessee State University, or Vanderbilt University School of Nursing.

7 b. Department- Tennessee Department of Health.

8 c. Hospital- any hospital licensed by the Tennessee Board for Licensing Health
9 Care Facilities.

10 d. QMP- Qualified Medical Provider. Can be a nurse, physician, or physician’s
11 assistant with SANE or SAFE training and certification.

12 e. RN- Registered Nurse. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), has
13 completed either an associate’s degree in nursing (ADN) or a bachelor’s degree
14 in nursing (BSN), in addition to passing a licensing exam. In order to qualify for
15 SANE training, the individual must be a registered RN.

16 f. SAFE - Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner, or a physician or physician’s
17 assistant that has SAFE training and certification.

18 g. SANE- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, also known as a forensic nurse. A
19 Registered Nurse that has SANE training and certification

20 h. Sexual Assault Evidence Kit- a DNA testing kit administered by trained
21 medical examiners that aids in identifying, and if charged, prosecuting the
22 assaulter. Also known as a rape kit or forensic exam.

23
24 Section 2: By January 1, 2026, all hospitals will be required to have a minimum
25 of one QMP available to complete a Sexual Assault Evidence Kit within 90
26 minutes from a patient’s arrival at the emergency department.

27 a. Failure to meet this requirement will result in the suspension of the hospital’s
28 license until requirements are met, according to chapter 1200-08-01-.03 of the
29 Rules of the Tennessee Department of Health Board for Licensing Health Care
30 Facilities.

31 c. The examiner of the patient must be a certified SANE or SAFE in order to
32 complete the forensic exam properly.

33
34 Section 3: RNs may apply for the Tennessee SANE Training Grant, as established
35 in this act, after completing either an online or in-person course as defined in
36 Section 1 (f) of this act. Upon completing the course they are eligible to receive

37 a full or partial scholarship, depending on scholarship demand and demonstrated
38 need. If they fail to complete the course, they are ineligible for this grant.

39 a. This grant shall exist for a total of five years, after which the Department shall
40 evaluate the program and submit recommendations to the Tennessee General
41 Assembly for moving forward.

42 b. In the interim, the Department will make a report to the House Health
43 Committee and the Senate Health and Welfare Committee on an annual basis.

44
45 Section 4: The Tennessee SANE Training Grant of \$250,000 shall be funded
46 through the budget of the Tennessee Department of Health. For the first year,
47 \$50,000 shall be appropriated from these funds to reimburse up to 100
48 applicants for the cost of their SANE training. Any remaining funds shall remain
49 in the Department's budget for the continuation of this program in the coming
50 years.

51
52 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

53
54 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming law, the public
55 welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Nacho Isaac, Analia Winter
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Pope John Paul II High School

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE TENNESSEE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 TRA - An abbreviation for Tennessee Rail Association

5 Memphis-Nashville Line: The new line mandated to be constructed by the
6 Tennessee Rail Association.

7 National rail network: All rail lines within the United States. This can include
8 Amtrak but does not denote any specific organization but rather all rail operators
9 and organizations.

10
11 Section 2: An organization known as the Tennessee Rail Association will be
12 formed with the purpose to construct, procure, and manage new and existing rail
13 lines to work for the welfare of the Tennessee public. The TRA will be given the
14 jurisdiction to work in all aspects of the rail transportation industry, such as
15 traditional rail, light rail, rapid transit, electrified rail, high-speed rail, or any
16 other form within the industry. The TRA will be built upon a for-profit model.

17
18 Section 3: The TRA will be owned 51% publically and 49% privately in order to
19 work with and harmonize the private sector and already existing rail owners with
20 the TRA. Public ownership of the company will fall under the jurisdiction of the
21 Tennessee Department of Transportation.

22
23 Section 4: The TRA will be mandated to construct a new rail line extending from
24 Memphis to Nashville. The specific details and type of rail will be determined by
25 the TRA. This line will be fully owned and operated by the TRA.

26
27 Section 5: All lines under the operation of the TRA will give priority to transit,
28 with freight and other uses being secondary, with the expectation of maintaining
29 current freight and shipping lines. The Memphis-Nashville Line will be exclusively
30 used for transit.

31
32 Section 6: The TRA should attempt to integrate and cooperate with the wider
33 national network, including Amtrak. However, all potential cooperation should be
34 on an equal basis and the TRA should remain an independent organization. The
35 TRA will be permitted to operate outside of Tennessee if it aligns with the
36 interest of Tennessee.

37

38 Section 7: 200 million dollars will be allocated to subsidizing the TRA for five
39 years after the implementation of this bill, after which a vote will be held by the
40 General Assembly to renew, modify, or end the TRA's subsidies. The funds for
41 the subsidy will be taken from the existing Tennessee Department of
42 Transportation budget.

43
44 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

45
46 Section 9: This act shall take effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: Carter Smith
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School

**AN ACT TO MAKE VEHICULAR HOMICIDE DUE TO INTOXICATION A
CLASS A FELONY**

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 Vehicular Homicide: The reckless killing of another by the operation of an
5 automobile, airplane, motorboat or other motor vehicle, as the proximate result of:

6 (1) Conduct creating a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to a
7 person;

8 (2) The driver’s alcohol or drug intoxication;

9 (3) Conduct constituting the offense of Drag Racing.

10 Vehicular Homicide due to Intoxication: The reckless killing of another by the
11 operation of an automobile, airplane, motorboat or other motor vehicle while it is
12 also proven that:

13 (1) The defendant killed the alleged victim by the operation of a motor vehicle,
14 automobile, airplane, or motorboat

15 (2) The defendant acted recklessly, i.e., the defendant was aware of, but
16 consciously disregarded, a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the alleged
17 victim would be killed.

18 (3) That the killing was the proximate result of the driver’s intoxication, i.e.,
19 having a blood alcohol level of .08% or higher or acting “under the influence” of
20 any intoxicant, marijuana, narcotic drug, or drug producing stimulating effects
21 on the central nervous system or under the influence of alcohol.

22 Class A Felony: A crime serious enough that has been committed is punishable
23 by 15 to 60 years in prison and a fine of up to \$50,000

24
25 Section 2: This act will require that all Tennessee Citizens found guilty of
26 Vehicular Homicide due to Intoxication (having a blood/alcohol concentration
27 level of 0.8% or higher) be convicted of a Class A Felony and shall be judged
28 based on the severity of the situation and the extenuating circumstances, with
29 penalties up to:

30 Serve 15 to 60 years in prison

31 Pay a fine of up to \$50,000

32 The mentioned fine will contribute to the prisoners in-prison costs.

33
34 Section 3: Any person convicted of Vehicular Homicide due to Intoxication will
35 also be required to take alcohol rehabilitation classes for a minimum of 20 hours,
36 or for as long as a rehabilitation counselor sees fit, as part of their sentencing.

37

38 Section 4: Persons convicted of Vehicular Manslaughter due to Intoxication will
39 also have their license suspended in the state of Tennessee for up to 10 years
40 after release from prison.

41

42 Section 5: This act will come at a cost of \$5,000,000 and shall be funded by the
43 Tennessee Department of Corrections.

44

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

46

47 Section 7: This act will go into effect on June 1, 2021, and shall be enforced by
48 the government, applying to every citizen convicted of Vehicular Homicide due to
49 Intoxication. This act will take place every year hereafter.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government



RED SENATE

Sponsors: Maggie Criner, Dillan Perrin, Sarah Palmer
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Tipton Christian Academy

**AN ACT TO ADD MENTAL HEALTH ANALYSIS TO THE PROCESSING
SYSTEM FOR TENNESSEE JAILS**

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

2
3 Section 1:

4 Jail- A place of confinement of people accused or convicted of crime,

5 Booking- a procedure at a jail or police station following an arrest in which
6 information about the arrest is entered in the police register,

7 Step 7 (of the booking process)- General Health Screening, which would include:
8 making sure the suspect is neither in need of immediate care nor a threat to
9 officers or other suspects being held. This can include blood tests and X-rays,

10
11 Section 2: As stated by the National Alliance on Mental Illness, "In a mental
12 health crisis, people are more likely to encounter police than get medical help."
13 To reduce such an occurrence, we are implementing a mental health analysis
14 into the processing system at state jails. This analysis will be an addition to step
15 seven of the booking process of an arrest,

16
17 Section 3: With the current booking process, inmates may have an unknown or
18 undiagnosed mental health issue that could possibly worsen without the needed
19 treatment. Without treatment for the inmates' mental illness, their health may
20 lead to behavioral issues or even suicide. With the proper treatment given to the
21 prisoners, this could help prevent the cycle of the inmate processing in and out
22 of jail and can even possibly save lives,

23
24 Section 4: We will be raising the pay of each licensed psychologist who performs
25 mental evaluations on the inmates by 5% of their hourly wage if they do not
26 work at the jail annually.

27 If the licensed psychologist works year round, then we would add a 5% raise
28 onto their annual paycheck.

29
30 Section 5: This act shall take effect January 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Meera Boyapati, Nicholas Tesauro, Lydia West
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: University School of Nashville**

**An Act to Offer Tax Incentives for Increasing Insulation of Residential
Homes and Decreasing Energy Usage for a Smaller Environmental
Footprint**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 R-value

5 A measure of how well a barrier resists heat and the passage of energy

6 This applies to all buildings, but the average R value for residential homes are

7 from R-13 to R-23 for exterior walls, while R-30 to R-49 is common for roofs.

8 Tax credit

9 Dollar subtraction from the income tax owed

10 Tax deduction

11 A reduction of money needed to pay for the tax in question

12 Property Tax

13 Home asset value multiplied by the levy or property tax rate

14
15 Section 2: This act will provide a tax reduction to all residential homeowners
16 whose houses have an exterior R value greater than 30 and have a ceiling R
17 value greater than 60.

18
19 Section 3: This act will allow for greater conservation of energy in homes across
20 Tennessee, contributing to less burning of fossil fuels and an eventual reduction
21 of greenhouse gas.

22
23 Section 4: Raise property tax rate by 0.05% for residents that do not meet the R
24 value requirements.

25 The residents that do meet the R value requirements are exempt from this tax.

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

28
29 Section 6: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law, the
30 public welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE



Sponsors: Maithreya Gowda, Peter Roark
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Montgomery Bell Academy

**AN ACT TO RAISE AWARENESS FOR AND PROMOTE ORGAN AND BLOOD
DONATION IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3

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

4

a) organ donation: post-mortem donation of one's organs, mainly to critical patients who require organ transplants to survive

5

6

b) blood donation: donating one's blood mainly to patients who are candidates for receiving blood, based on condition and need

7

8

c) health professionals: Any expert with the knowledge or experience to educate others on the details of donations and/or transplants

9

10

d) select organizations: non-profit organizations approved by the TN Board of Health to host blood or organ donation events

11

12

e) virtual meetings: discussions over an app such as google meet or zoom that allows people to connect face to face online to maintain social distancing

13

14

Section 2) All students enrolled in a Tennessee high school must participate in at least one informational discussion involving organ and blood donation.

15

16

17

Section 3) The purpose of the discussions will be to inform students on details of donation and the importance of it; the structure of the discussion will be up to each school.

18

19

20

Section 4) The discussions will be led by health professionals from select organizations involved with blood and organ donation.

21

22

23

Section 5) Schools will be responsible for ensuring that each of their students has attended at least one of the aforementioned discussions before graduation.

24

25

26

Section 6) Registering for organ or blood donation will not be expected or required of any of the discussion attendees.

27

28

29

Section 7) If the occasion arises where the discussion cannot be held in person due to COVID-19 related issues, then schools may conduct virtual meetings at their discretion.

30

31

32

Section 8) The implementation of this act will not require any funding from the state of Tennessee.

33

34

35

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

36

37

Section 10) This act shall take effect July 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.

38



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Anum Raza, Anna Smith, Ellie Royal
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: St. Mary's School**

**AN ACT TO PROHIBIT SHACKLING DURING PREGNANCY, LABOR, AND
POSTPARTUM RECOVERY IN STATE AND PRIVATE PRISONS**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4

5 a. Shackling- the use of physical restraint or mechanical device to control the
6 movement of the body. Types of shackling includes: handcuffs, leg shackles, and
7 wrist/ waist restraints

7

8 b. Postpartum: The time following the birth of a child where the mother
9 experiences drastic emotional and physical changes. This period of time can last
10 for 12 weeks or longer, and is determined by the healthcare professional.

10

11 c. Active labor: A period of time that begins when contractions have become
12 regular and the cervix is dilated between six and ten centimeters, 4-8 hours on
13 average.

13

14 d. Correctional officers- an officer responsible for the custody, safety, security,
15 and supervision of inmates in a prison or any other correctional facility

15

16 e. State prison: a prison controlled by the state government especially used to
17 detain people convicted of serious crimes

17

18 f. Private prison: A prison run by an organization not affiliated with the
19 government. A private prison is contracted by the government.

19

20 g. Violent offenders: Any inmate who is serving time in prison for any felony
21 crime of violence that includes the attempt to cause harm or death to others.

21

22 h. Physician: a doctor who has completed training and has a position as a
23 medical healthcare provider.

23

24 Section 2) 1: Any inmate, serving a sentence at a state or county prison, who is
25 pregnant while incarcerated will not be subjected to shakling or any type of
26 physical restraints during any of the stages of their pregnancy, active stage of
27 labor, and 48 hours postpartum unless specifically requested by the physician for
28 a longer period of time.

29

30 Section 3) Active labor stages include the possible transport of pregnant women
31 in facilities- including correctional facilities and prisons, or to and within the
32 hospital, or to any other destination.

33

34 Section 4) Under this act, the physician with the inmate during any stage of
35 labor is responsible for prohibiting any use of physical restraints, such as

35

36 shackles and handcuffs. Additionally, a correctional officer will be present outside
37 the door to oversee that shackling will not be used.

38
39 Section 5) If absolutely necessary due to the status of the inmate, the least
40 restrictive restraint necessary used shall be a frontal wrist restraint which will
41 cause the least amount of harm to the fetus or inmate.

42
43 Section 6) Instances where a least restrictive restraint is needed:
44 If the prisoner is at risk for causing harm to herself or to others.
45 If there is a risk for the prisoner fleeing and she absolutely needs to be
46 contained.

47
48 Section 7) If restraints are used on a pregnant woman or women in her
49 recuperation period, the instance needs to be reported to the state government
50 within 10 days. The report needs to include the reason for use restraints, details
51 of the types of restraints used, any injuries caused, and physicians signature.

52
53 Section 8) This bill will not require any additional cost.

54
55 Section 9) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

56
57 Section 10) This act shall take effect January 1, 2022, the public welfare
58 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government**



BLUE SENATE

**Sponsors: Sana Ali, Emily Clemens, Michael Johnson
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

AN ACT TO AID ADULTS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESSES

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

5 Mental illness- a wide range of mental health conditions - disorders that affect
6 your mood, thinking and behavior including depression, anxiety disorders,
7 schizophrenia, eating disorders and addictive behaviors

8 Telehealth- the delivery and facilitation of health and health-related services
9 including medical care, provider and patient education, health information
10 services, and self-care via telecommunications and digital communication
11 technologies

12 Mobile crisis services- interventions provided in response to a crisis in order to
13 reduce the acute symptoms which relate to behavioral health emergency and to
14 prevent admission of an individual to a hospital or other restrictive environment

15 Crisis center- a resource for individuals going through mental health crises, and
16 can provide mental health services and emotional support for their state or local
17 communities

18

19 Section 2: This act will increase state funding of the Tennessee Department of
20 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services regarding specific resources
21 including:

22 Telehealth visitation and virtual mental health care consultation

23 Mobile crisis services provided by trained crisis specialists

24 Crisis walk-in centers offering face to face assessment and post-op referral
25 services

26

27 Section 3: If enacted, this bill will require additional funding of \$3,000,000 from
28 the state budget towards the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
29 Services.

30

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

32

33 Section 5: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public
34 welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Ayna Sibtain, Lena Hilk, Qingyun Zuo-Yu
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

AN ACT TO DECRIMINALIZE AND LEGALIZE CANNABIS USE

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in government

2

3 Section 1: The following terms will be used in the context of the provided
4 definitions.

5 Decriminalization- Cannabis remains illegal but a person will not be prosecuted
6 for possession under a specified amount.

7 Legalization- No legal prohibitions against cannabis within set regulations

8 Medicinal- Prescribed by a doctor

9 Recreational-For personal use only

10

11 Section 2: All cannabis usage and cultivation will be decriminalized and legalized
12 under certain conditions. Currently, cultivation, recreational, and medicinal
13 cannabis is criminalized and illegal with the exception of certain oils for patients.
14 Any medicinal cannabis prescribed by a doctor is legal. For recreational cannabis
15 buying, selling, or possessing will be illegal below the age of 21. Adults buying
16 from and gifting or selling to minors is illegal. People over the age of 21 are able
17 to possess and buy up to one ounce of cannabis flower or other products using
18 the provided conversion rates. Legal cannabis can only be purchased from
19 licensed stores.

20

21 Section 3: One ounce of cannabis flower is equivalent to 8 grams of cannabis
22 concentrate, and 850 milligrams in edibles. All cannabis products must indicate
23 they have cannabis. Stores must require a license before the purchase of
24 recreational cannabis and verification for medicinal cannabis.

25

26 Section 4: Growers may have up to 3 plants unless a doctor gives permission
27 otherwise or the grower is licensed by the state or state-recognized power. The
28 plants must be in a private, secure place inaccessible by others.

29

30 Section 5: Violators will be arrested by normal law enforcement. Medical
31 recommendations will follow the data and results from federal, state, or certified
32 private-sector research. Counties must follow state limits but are able to set
33 their own. Those who have doctor recommendations are in the state medical
34 database and must carry a card to legally purchase their medicinal cannabis if it
35 is beyond normal state regulations.

36

37 Section 6: The punishments for violations of state laws will follow current laws
38 with adjustments made according to new regulations. Examples include simple
39 possession or casual exchange still following §39-17-418 except simple
40 possession will refer to 2-10 ounces of cannabis flower., and growing cannabis
41 would still fall under §39-17-417. Criminal charges will be adjusted in this
42 manner for other crimes.

43
44 Section 7: This act will cost around \$50,000,000.

45
46 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed

47
48 Section 9: This act will take effect January 1st, 2022

49



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government**



BLUE SENATE

**Sponsors: Winston Hovis, Hank Johnson
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Webb School**

An order to offer tax incentives to make your house more energy-efficient

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
2 defined as follows:
3 Energy Efficient: Lower energy consumption with renewable resources
4 Renewable Resources: A way to get energy that is not detrimental to the
5 environment such as solar power and wind turbines.
6 Tax Incentives: All citizens who switch over to/already use renewable energy will
7 receive a tax deduction on electricity of .25% from the original 1.5% tax.
8 Natural Energy: An energy source that is naturally occurring and renewable
9 (such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat.)
10
11 Section 2) This act will allow people who would like to use natural energy to
12 power their homes to have lower taxes on electricity. This incentive would create
13 a want by the people to take advantage of this new bill by going out and
14 switching to natural energy to save money. This new want and need for natural
15 energy will reduce the pollution in the state and create cleaner air.
16
17 Section 3) Anyone who is found guilty of fraud in order to get a tax deduction
18 though this bill will be fined \$5,000 and they will be responsible for the taxes
19 they did not pay.
20
21 Section 4) This act requires the citizen to register through the state that you do
22 use renewable natural energy and are eligible for the tax deduction
23
24 Section 5) This act will not require any government funding as it is only a tax
25 decrease
26
27 Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
28
29 Section 7) This act will be put into effect in July 2021.

Tennessee Mail-In Application For Voter Registration

You can use this form to:

☞ register to vote in Tennessee or to change your name and/or address.

To register to vote:

- ☞ you must be a U.S. citizen, AND
- ☞ you must be a resident of Tennessee, AND
- ☞ you must be at least 18 years old on/or before the next election, AND
- ☞ you must not have been convicted of a felony, or if you have, your voting rights must have been restored.

☞ **If you register by mail, you must vote in person the first time you vote after registering.**

MAIL OR HAND DELIVER THIS FORM TO YOUR COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION.

Go to: http://tnsos.org/elections/election_commissions.php to find your County Election Commission address.

Instructions / checklist:

- Please PRINT with a blue or black **INK** pen (not felt tip).
- Provide the information in boxes 1-10 below, read and answer the VOTER DECLARATION in box 11, and sign by the "X" in box 12.
- An application for voter registration must be postmarked or hand delivered to the proper county election commission office at least 30 days before an election.
- Voter registration records are public records, open to inspection by any citizen of Tennessee, excluding social security numbers.
- To ensure a more confidential mailing process of this form, the applicant is encouraged to place the voter registration application in an envelope addressed to the county election commission.**

Names of persons selected for jury service in state court are not chosen from permanent voter registration records.
*If you are qualified and the information on your form is complete, we will add your name to the county's voter rolls.
 We will then mail you a voter registration card. This card will tell you where to vote.*

Federal or Tennessee State Government Issued Photo ID Is Required To Vote Unless Exception Applies.

Are you interested in working on Election Day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<p>1 Are you a citizen of the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Will you be 18 years of age or older on or before Election Day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If you answered "No" in response to either of the above, do not complete this form.</p>	<p>FOR COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION USE ONLY Mail _____ Reg # _____ Approved _____ Effective Date _____ P/A _____ District _____ Precinct _____ Ward _____</p>									
<p>2 LAST NAME _____ FIRST NAME _____ MIDDLE NAME _____ SUFFIX _____</p>	<p>3 SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F 4 RACE (OPTIONAL) _____</p>									
<p>5 ADDRESS WHERE YOU LIVE (DO NOT GIVE A P.O. BOX) _____ APT. # _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____</p>	<p>6 ADDRESS WHERE YOU GET YOUR MAIL (IF DIFFERENT THAN ABOVE) _____ 7 E-MAIL (OPTIONAL) _____</p>									
<p>8 DATE OF BIRTH _____ CITY AND STATE OF BIRTH _____ SOCIAL SECURITY # _____</p>	<p><small>(required under T.C.A. § 2-2-116 for purposes of identification and to avoid duplicate registration)</small> 9 PHONE # _____</p>									
<p>10 NAME AND ADDRESS ON LAST VOTER REGISTRATION</p> <p>NAME _____ ADDRESS _____</p> <p>CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____</p>										
<p>11 VOTER DECLARATION: I, being duly sworn on oath (or affirmation) declare that the above address is my legal residence and that I plan to remain at such residence for an undetermined period of time and say that to the best of my knowledge and belief all of the statements made by me are true.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Are you a resident of the State of Tennessee?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Have you ever been convicted of a crime which is a felony in this state, by a court in this state, a court in another state, or a federal court?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	1. Are you a resident of the State of Tennessee?	_____	_____	2. Have you ever been convicted of a crime which is a felony in this state, by a court in this state, a court in another state, or a federal court?	_____	_____	<p>12 WARNING: Giving false information to register to vote or attempting to register when not qualified is a felony punishable by not less than two (2) years nor more than twelve (12) years imprisonment or a fine of \$5,000 or both.</p> <p>X _____ Signature (or mark) of Applicant Date _____</p> <p><i>If applicant is unable to sign, provide signature of person who signed for applicant.</i></p> <p>_____ Signature of Person Assisting</p> <p>_____ Address</p>
	Yes	No								
1. Are you a resident of the State of Tennessee?	_____	_____								
2. Have you ever been convicted of a crime which is a felony in this state, by a court in this state, a court in another state, or a federal court?	_____	_____								

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