



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H001**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Trinity Presbyterian School

**Author(s):** Pickett Reese

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Expand the Use of Background Checks to All Firearm Retailers

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Background Checks: Investigate a person's background based on criteria and may include  
4 employment, education, criminal records, credit history, motor vehicle and license record checks.

5  
6 Sportsman: a man who hunts or shoots wild animals as a pastime.

7  
8 Section II: Proposition

9  
10 The purpose of this bill is to expand the use of background checks across all firearm retailers, which  
11 includes federally non-licensed and online retailers. Following the passage of this bill all  
12 gunpurchases in the state of Alabama will be subject to background checks before a final sale is  
13 made. This will apply to gun shows and online retailers. In order to streamline this process, a  
14 stronger, more thorough database on the criminal and health record of gun-buyers will be created.  
15 This database will follow all privacy laws. Retailers will, with consent, input the drivers license  
16 number of a perspective buyer into the database and the background check will be conducted. A  
17 penalty system will also be created; gun related crimes or accidents would be noted on records and  
18 limit what kind of gun a said person could buy, or if they could purchase a gun at all. Penalties  
19 would range from a higher fee to a ban on purchasing firearms.

20  
21 Section III: Justification

22  
23 Gun violence has become a notable issue locally and nationally. In a state like Alabama, this debate  
24 is more complex than it is nationally. Alabama has a tremendous natural diversity with more than  
25 1.3 million acres of public hunting land and some of the most liberal seasons and bag limits in the  
26 nation. In order to maintain our status as a destination for sportsman, while keeping our states  
27 citizens and visitors safe, it is imperative that we expand the use of background checks across all  
28 federally non-licensed and online firearm retailers. 19 states and the District of Columbia have  
29 implemented similar background check systems. In these states, following the implementation of  
30 these laws, domestic gun-related deaths rates dropped by 47% and law enforcement gun-related  
31 deaths dropped by 53%. Gun-related suicides dropped by 47%, and illegal gun trafficking  
32

33 rates dropped by 43%. These laws have not only made the public safer, but have not prevented  
34 their citizens from enjoying their second amendment rights. Alabama must do the same.

35  
36 Section IV: Funding

37  
38 The funding for the database will be provided by a 5 cent tobacco tax increase. Additional revenue  
39 will fund a gun safety awareness campaign for the state. The campaign will encourage gun safety  
40 for all gun owners.

41  
42 Section V: Severability Clause

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44 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

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46 Section VI: Enactment Clause

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48 This bill will go into effect January 1, 2020 after its passage and signing by the Governor, to its  
49 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H002**

**Committee:** \*Special Order\*

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Trinity Presbyterian School

**Author(s):** Brody Ratliff, Alex Fisher

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Heroes at Home

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **SECTION I:**Definitions:

2  
3 PTSD(Post Dramatic Stress Disorder)- a disorder that develops in some people who have  
4 experienced a shocking, scary, or dangerous event.

5  
6 Veteran- a person who has served in the military.  
7

8 **SECTION II:**Explanation: As a nation we consider our veterans among our most respected heroes.  
9 We do not however always treat them as such. It is estimated that 30% of our returning military  
10 members have Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Of those, it is thought that half of military  
11 members with PTSD do not report it. Whether it is a lack of funds, knowledge, or political pressure  
12 these problems are not always solved. That is where the "Heroes at Home" Bill comes in. The  
13 program will span over four years. The program will treat Veterans, provide them with therapy,  
14 housing if needed, and help them work their way back into the economy and our society.  
15

16 **SECTION III:**Cost and Funding: Since the U.S is not always deploying and returning the same  
17 amount of active soldiers depending on their war status, the annual price of this program will vary.  
18 This program will be run through the ADVA. The ADVA will fund the educational and the housing  
19 aspects. Finally, healthcare, including therapy and the diagnosis and treatment of PTSD will be  
20 funded through the Department of Health and Hospitals.  
21

22 **SECTION IV:** Action: The "Heroes at Home" Bill implements a four year program for veterans  
23 returning from combat. Any veteran that receives these benefits must have: 1.) Lived in Alabama for  
24 at least 6 years leading up to their deployment or have graduated from one of our universities with a  
25 four year degree. 2.) Served their full term or been honorably discharged. Once they meet these  
26 requirements they must opt into the program within one year of returning to Alabama, if not they  
27 cannot opt in later. The 4 year program is separated into three phases. (1.) The first year is an  
28 entire year of diagnosis and treatment of PTSD. Soldiers without PTSD will skip to phase two, but  
29 still be entitled to therapy throughout the program. This year will also serve as a year of  
30 readjustment into society without the normal pressures of everyday life.(2.) In the second phase, the  
31 soldier has two years to attend a state technical college, to receive OTJ Training, to partake in  
32

33 internships, or attend trade school. This will allow veterans to learn a skill or trade that he/she can  
34 then apply to a career to become a valued member in the economy. During the 2 years any training  
35 program must be preapproved by the Alabama Department of Veteran Affairs (ADVA) "Heroes at  
36 Home" committee.(3.) Finally, phase 3 is the final year under government aid. During this time  
37 veterans must look for work. If they are not actively looking for work they are subject to lose their  
38 program benefits. This only applies to veterans still able to work.

39

40 **SECTION V: Repealing Clause:**

41

42 All Laws or Parts of Laws in Conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

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44 **SECTION VI: Enactment:**

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46 This bill will go into effect on Jan 1, 2020 after its passage and signing by the Governor, or its  
47 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H003**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Jeff Davis

**Author(s):** Justin Gage, Shuntavious Miles

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Increase Minimum Wage Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Definitions

2  
3 Minimum wage is an hourly wage an employer can pay an employee.

4  
5  
6  
7 Section 2: Purpose

8  
9 The purpose of this bill is to ensure the citizens of Alabama are receiving a higher minimum wage  
10 that reflects the cost of living and increase Alabama's minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$9.00 per hour.  
11 Currently, there are eighteen states in the union that began the new year with higher wages. This  
12 increase will help to offset the rising cost of living in the state of Alabama. Also, it will add a boost to  
13 the economy because workers will have more money to spend and more in sales taxes can be  
14 collected. The increase in minimum wage can lead to higher morale in the work place, which can  
15 increase productivity and efficiency.

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19 Section 3: Consequences

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21 This may encourage companies to hire less employees.

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24  
25 Section 4: Funding

26  
27 The change will take place in two stages. We propose that the minimum wage will increase from  
28 \$7.25 to \$8.25. This change should go into effect in 2019. The final minimum wage change from  
29 \$8.25 to \$9.00 should go into effect, January 2020.

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

Section 6: This act shall become effective in January, 2020 after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H004**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Jeff Davis

**Author(s):** Jasmine Atkins, Kwantavius Lawson

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** School Safety Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Definitions

2  
3 Crosswalks: Designed to keep pedestrians together where they can be seen and protected by  
4 motorists and cross safely at the flow of traffic.

5  
6 Crossing Guard: Traffic management usually stationed on busy roadways. Crossing guards can be  
7 paid or can volunteer.

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11 Section 2: Propostition

12  
13 Elementary schools will now be required to have at least two crosswalks above ground within 200 to  
14 300 feet of each other.

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16 Lamp posts located in school yards will be required to have sercuirty cameras and the cameras will  
17 be recording at all times throughout the day.

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21 Section 3: Justification

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23 In the state of Alabama, children are most likely to die before the age of 21 due to car accidents.  
24 There have been a total of 948 deaths in the state of Alabama caused by hit and runs lastly updated  
25 in 2017. The total deaths per 100,000 population is 19.4%.

26  
27 Consequences: School adminstration will receive a warning and a date to meet the requirements.  
28 After failing to meet the requirements, the school administration will be fined \$2,500.

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Section 4: Funding

Money will be taken out of the general funds and raise gas prices by \$0.10 to fund this project.

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

Section 6: This act shall become effective within a 3 months after its passage and approval by the Governor por its otherwise becoming a law.





# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H005**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Jeff Davis

**Author(s):** Kelly Pitts, Ornesha Whatley

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** The Alabama Elderly Driver Test Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Definitions

2  
3 Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV): A state-Level government agency that adminsters vehicle  
4 registration and drivers licensing.  
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8 Section 2:

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10 This bill will require that all citizens of Alabama over the age of 70 are required by law to renew their  
11 drivers license of the DMV. A special test will be made for elderly citizens to impove their ability to  
12 react appropriately when driving. Because fatal crashes per mile traveled increase around the age  
13 70, it is important to test the reflexes and vision skills of these citizens. The bill will help prevent  
14 crashes by the elderly and protect others on the road. Approximately 79 percent of people over 70  
15 are still driving. As you get older your vision get worse, timing is mislead, and health chance while  
16 driving the car is increased; therefore, elderly citizens should be required to take a special vision  
17 test to ensure that their vision is precise.  
18

19 Section 3:

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21 The Department of Motor Vechiles will oversee and enforce this act.  
22

23 Section 4:

24  
25 All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed  
26

27 Section 5:

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29 The bill will take effect on June 1, 2019  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H006**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Jeff Davis

**Author(s):** Dominic Terry, Lavontae Jones

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Making Band an Official Sport Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 What is a sport?

2  
3 - a sport is an activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes  
4 against another or others for entertainment.

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Where do teams  
compete in sports?

8 - Teams compete in different tournaments and in stadiums.

What is Marching band?

13 - A group of musicians who play instruments while marching, typically in a parade or sporting  
14 events. The dictionary defines a sport as " an athletic activity requiring skill or physical prowess and  
15 often of a competitive nature." According to that description, marching band should technically be  
16 considered a sport. You are to stretch before marching band practice and also have competitive  
17 exhibitions such as battle of the bands, jamborees and gym battles.

Can a band member be considered a athlete?

20 - a band member could be considered an athlete because a athlete is some one who proficient in  
21 sports and other physical exercises. a band does all kinds of exercising such as running marching  
22 respiratory exercises and push ups.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H007**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Indian Springs

**Author(s):** Luke Hillegass

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Alabama Net Neutrality

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2

3 Net Neutrality - The principle that Internet service providers should treat all data equally and not  
4 discriminate or charge differently based on user, content, website, platform, application, type of  
5 equipment, or method of communication.  
6

7 Internet Service Provider (ISP) - A company that provides customers with Internet access. Data  
8 may be transmitted using several technologies, including dial-up, DSL, cable modem, wireless or  
9 dedicated high-speed interconnects. Examples: Verizon, AT&T, T-Mobile, etc.  
10

11 Federal Communications Commission (FCC) - An independent agency of the United States  
12 government to regulate interstate communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable.  
13  
14  
15

16 **Section II: Proposition**  
17

18 All citizens of Alabama shall have net neutrality. Internet Service Providers shall treat all data  
19 equally and shall not discriminate or charge differently based on user, content, website, platform,  
20 application, type of equipment, or method of communication.  
21  
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24 **Section III: Justification**  
25

26 Keeping the internet free of corporate control is crucial for innovation, allowing new companies and  
27 technologies to grow. A handful of large telecommunications companies dominate the broadband  
28 market. This bill will prohibit them from suppressing particular views or limiting online speech,  
29 ensuring a more open internet for everyone.  
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**Section IV: Confliction**

Any existing legislation that is in conflict with this bill is hereby repealed.

**Section V: Enactment**

This bill will be effective March 1, 2019, upon its enactment and approval by the governor otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H008**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Indian Springs

**Author(s):** Julia Goldberg

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Prayer Rooms in Public Schools

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I:**

2  
3 As used in this bill, the following words shall have the following meanings:

4  
5 Prayer Room. A dedicated place for any person to go at any point during the school day to freely  
6 express their religion.  
7

8  
9  
10 **Section II:**

11  
12 The purposes of this bill are to guarantee that the freedom of religion is not diminished by public  
13 schools in the state by requiring schools to have a prayer room and to ensure that no person is  
14 marginalized on account of religion.  
15

16  
17  
18 **Section III:**

19  
20 All public schools are required to have a prayer room that is accessible to all persons. No group  
21 prayer may be organized by the school in this room. The school may not discourage individuals  
22 from using the prayer room in any way.  
23

24  
25  
26 **Section IV:**

27  
28 In providing prayer rooms for use by any student or student group of any religion, public schools  
29 must remain neutral and may neither promote religion nor demonstrate a preference for one religion  
30 over any other religion.  
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**Section V:**

This law will go into effect on January 1, 2020.

**Section VI:**

All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H009**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Dothan - Northside Methodist

**Author(s):** Sam Stinson

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Alabama's Digital Privacy Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Alabama consumers maintain the right to request that a business disclose the categories  
2 and specific pieces of personal information that the business has collected about the consumer. The  
3 consumer may also request the source of that information, the method used to acquire the  
4 information, and the business purpose for collecting the information.  
5

6 Section 2: Consumers may demand that a business delete personal information collected from the  
7 consumer and the business must comply. Consumers have the right to opt out of a business's  
8 collection and sale of their personal information, and a business may not discriminate against  
9 consumers who do so.  
10

11 Section 3: All nonfinancial businesses must disclose to customers, in writing or by electronic mail,  
12 the types of personal information the business shares with or sells to a third party for direct  
13 marketing purposes or for compensation. Businesses must post a privacy statement that gives  
14 customers the opportunity to choose not to share information at no cost.  
15

16 Section 4: In the case of a security breach, businesses must notify affected consumers immediately  
17 upon becoming aware of the breach.  
18

19 Section 5: A library or library system supported by public monies shall not allow disclosure of any  
20 record or other information which, including e-books, identifies a user of library services as  
21 requesting or obtaining specific materials or services or as otherwise using the library.  
22

23 Section 6: Operators of websites, online or cloud computing services, online applications, or mobile  
24 applications directed at children are prohibited from marketing or advertising on its internet service  
25 specified products or services inappropriate for children's viewing, such as alcohol, tobacco,  
26 firearms, or pornography.  
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28 Section 7: Companies may not make a false or misleading statement in a privacy policy, published  
29 on the Internet or otherwise distributed or published, regarding the use of personal information  
30 submitted by members of the public.  
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Section 8: Punishments

All company infrastructures must be compliant by January 1, 2022.

The office of the Attorney General shall have the exclusive authority to bring an action for damages on behalf of any named individual or individuals at a suggested rate of \$7,500 per day for as many days as the company is not in compliance.

All monies received from fines and penalties will revert to the Alabama General Fund and may be budgeted to the cost of enforcement of this act.

Section 9: The sections of this bill are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the parts which remain.

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

Section 11: This bill will become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H010**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Catholic

**Author(s):** Patrick Flores

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Giving Non-Violent Felons a Fresh Start

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

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#### Section I: Definitions

Recidivism- repeated or habitual relapse, as into crime.

Non-Violent Crime- Crime which lacks violence. Examples are unarmed burglary and drug possession.

Parole- a conditional release of a prisoner serving an indeterminate or unexpired sentence.

Work Release- the practice of allowing a prisoner to work outside of the prison during the day.

#### Section II: Reasoning

46% of felons in the United States are convicted for non-violent crimes. Many are first time offenders. Most of these prisoners released want to start a new life. However, most of these people can't be hired by many employers because they have a felony on their criminal record. It's because of these limitations of employment that many non-violent offenders reoffend in order to survive. This starts a cycle of recidivism which could be prevented by giving these offenders the opportunity to restart their lives.

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Section III: Solution

First time non-violent offenders who have not yet been released from prison will be resentenced to complete work release in order to possibly gain early release through parole, or may be sentenced to a period of time ranging from six to eighteen months in a halfway house. If they complete these requirements, they will have their offense they served the previous sentence for wiped off their record in order for them to contribute to society, and start their life over. If they reoffend, they will not be able to be resentenced for that offense, or any other subsequent offenses.

Section IV: This act shall go into effect five months after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H011**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Catholic

**Author(s):** Michael Hodges

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Funding for Alabama's Pre-K Program

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section 1: Definitions**  
2

3 Cigarette: a cylindrical roll of finely cut tobacco cured for smoking, considerably smaller than most  
4 cigars and usually wrapped in thin white paper.  
5

6 Education Budget: the money appropriated for education in the state budget  
7

8 Pre-K: daycare with some educational content for children younger than five, provided by  
9 elementary schools or preschools.  
10

11  
12  
13 **Section 2: Purpose**  
14

15 The tax on cigarettes shall be raised by \$0.225. This will raise the tax from \$0.675 to \$0.90. This  
16 raised tax would still be lower than the national average and it would bring in an extra \$59,334,000.  
17 The money brought in by this increase would go to help fund Alabama's Pre-K program through the  
18 state-appropriated education budget. This increase would add the equivalent of about 320  
19 classrooms and about 4,480 students. The program's budget with this added tax would be  
20 \$155,334,000.  
21

22  
23  
24 **Section 3: Justification**  
25

26 Alabama has one of the worst school systems in the country. We are currently ranked 47th in the  
27 country for education. This bill will help to provide more money for Alabama's Pre-K program. This  
28 increase will help this program be able to reach more children and prepare them for school. Studies  
29 have shown that the foundations for future academic success are best laid as early as possible in a  
30 child's education.  
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**Section 4: Repealing Clause**

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

**Section 5: Enactment Clause**

This bill shall become law following its passing and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H012**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Catholic

**Author(s):** Ellie Pool, Ada Zeigler

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Add all products that include Nicotine to taxable Tobacco products in Alabama

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1 Definitions

2  
3 Vapor product - any nicotine liquid or other material containing nicotine that is depleted when you  
4 use vapor products.

5  
6  
7  
8 Section 2 Beginning January 1, 2019, vapor products will be added to the taxable tobacco products.  
9 These products will include vapes, vape products, e-cigarettes, cigarettes, and all products  
10 including nicotine. They were originally only to help those adults who struggled with nicotine  
11 addiction and not for younger teenage students to get addicted to them.

12  
13  
14  
15 Section 3: By adding all nicotine products to taxable tobacco products it will cause these products to  
16 have an added tax them. The money raised from this tax will go to the Department of Revenue.

17  
18  
19  
20 Section 4 The Department of Revenue will oversee the fulfillment of this bill.

21  
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23  
24 Section 5 This bill will go in effect on January 1, 2020.

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

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H013**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Ryan Conn

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** A bill to better maternity leave

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2  
3  
4

5 Maternity Leave: A period of time granted to a mother before and after the birth of a child.  
6

7 Employer: A person or company who provides jobs to people.  
8

9 **Section II: Proposition**  
10  
11  
12

13 It will be mandatory for all women who are employed full time to have at least 12 weeks of maternity  
14 leave upon the birth of their child. Women will have up to 2 weeks before the expected due date and  
15 a minimum of 10 weeks after the deliver. Additionally, women will be granted an extra 5 weeks per  
16 child they already have at home up to 10 extra weeks ie: if a woman has a child but already has 2  
17 kids they will be entitled to 22 weeks of leave. If a woman has twins then they will be entitled to a  
18 minimum of 20 weeks of maternity leave after birth. This bill also accounts for adoption, in which 10  
19 weeks of leave will be granted in the case a woman decides to adopt a child.  
20  
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23 **Section III: Justification**  
24  
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26

27 The first few months of a child's life are among the most important because it is the timeframe when  
28 they develop a bond with their mother. A mother-baby bond is essential to kick start development  
29 as well as keep a baby healthy in their first few weeks on our planet. Mothers have an obligation to  
30 their babies and employers have an obligation to make sure the process is as easy as possible. We  
31 must value the safe development of infants over small amounts of profit. This bill ensures that  
32

33 women have adequate time to recover from childbirth and form the necessary bonds with their  
34 children who are so dependent on them. Our obligation is to the safe development of future  
35 generations and therefore we must affirm this bill.

36  
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39 **Section IV: Severability Clause**

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43 Any laws or legislation in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

44  
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47 **Section V: Enactment Clause**

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51 This bill will go into effect immediately upon being signed by the governor.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H014**

**Committee: \*Special Order\***

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Sarah Beth Corona

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Legalize the Lottery

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**

2  
3 Lottery: A means of raising money by selling numbered tickets and giving prizes to the holders of  
4 numbers drawn at random

5  
6 Powerball lottery: A multi-state lottery started in 1992 allowing for multiple winners; holds the world  
7 record jackpot of \$1.586 billion

8  
9 Mega Millions lottery: One of America's biggest jackpot lottery games that can be won by multiple  
10 people; began in 1996

11  
12 **Section II: Propositions**

13  
14 This bill will legalize a gambling system in the form of a lottery in Alabama to aid in the funding of  
15 schools. The state will have the opportunity to participate in the Powerball and Mega Millions  
16 lotteries along with 44 other states and, once given the portion of revenue determined by ticket  
17 sales, reserve money for the education system.

18  
19 **Section III: Justification**

20  
21 According to data from the U.S. Labor Department, Alabama ranks 36 in average teacher salary at  
22 \$49,777. If school budgets are held constant, lottery revenue will drastically increase funding and  
23 opportunities for schools, teachers, and the futures of Alabama students. Alabama teachers  
24 deserve a pay raise because the state has the third highest graduation rate, meaning the teachers  
25 are some of the most hard-working and effective in the U.S.. Teachers are also 30% more likely to  
26 take on second jobs than other professions. The lottery would not only make teacher's salaries  
27 adequate, but also allow for more jobs.

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29 **Section IV: Funding**

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This bill requires no federal funding.

**Section V: Severability Clause**

Any laws or parts of a law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

**Section VI: Effective Date**

This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H015**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Carter Dewees

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Municipal Wage Freedom: Let Alabama's Cities Decide

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Minimum Wage- The lowest wage permitted by law or by a special agreement.

4  
5 Uniform Minimum Wage- A minimum wage established as the same throughout a state or nation.

6  
7 Municipality- A city or town that has corporate status and local government.

8  
9 Preemption- The use of a state law to overturn a municipal ordinance.

10  
11 Section II: Background

12  
13 In February of 2016, the State of Alabama enacted the Alabama Uniform Minimum Wage and Right-  
14 to-Work Act. This established a uniform minimum wage in Alabama and prevented municipalities  
15 from raising their own minimum wage and enacting other reforms in the workplace. This law was  
16 enacted in direct response to the Birmingham City Council voting to gradually increase their  
17 minimum wage to \$8.50 and eventually \$10.10.

18  
19 Section III: Proposition

20  
21 This bill would repeal the Uniform Minimum Wage and Right-to-Work Act, effectively freeing cities to  
22 establish their own minimum wages.

23  
24 Section IV: Justification

25  
26 Though not all of Alabama needs a minimum wage increase, each municipality should have the  
27 right to adjust their minimum wage. Each municipality in Alabama has a different cost of living,  
28 different economic indicators, and, by binding them to a \$7.25 minimum wage, Alabama has  
29 stripped them of their economic freedom.

30  
31 The NAACP, the Legislative Black Caucus, and other labor groups sued on behalf of Birmingham

32

33 after the passage of the Alabama Uniform Minimum Wage and Right-to-Work Act. In July of 2018,  
34 the 11th U.S Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Alabama Uniform Minimum Wage and Right-to-  
35 Work act violated the 14th Amendment, calling it “rushed, reactionary, and racially polarized”.

36  
37 Section V: Conflicts

38  
39 All laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

40  
41 Section VI: Enactment Clause

42  
43 This bill will become effective immediately after its passage and signing by the Governor, or its  
44 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H016**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Sara Guven

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Más Bueno Education Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**

2  
3 executive functions- a regulatory system of general cognitive abilities that includes processes such  
4 as attention and inhibition

5  
6 dorsolateral prefrontal cortex- brain region associated with cognitive skills like attention and inhibition

7  
8 **Section II: Proposal**

9  
10 This bill will make four credits of foreign language classes required in order to graduate Alabama  
11 high schools.

12  
13 **Section III: Justification**

14  
15 Currently, no foreign language credits are required to graduate. This bill strengthens Alabama  
16 students' competency in the college application process and also equips Alabama students with  
17 skills that make them more desirable employees. According to an article published in the National  
18 Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine, bilingualism strengthens the control mechanisms  
19 of the executive functions, causes increased activation of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex,  
20 improves learning through greater attention to detail and attention management, and protects  
21 against age-related decline. Besides the numerous cognitive benefits and the greater prospective  
22 employability, fluency in a second language enables Alabama students to become better citizens of  
23 the nation and the world.

24  
25 **Section IV: Funding**

26  
27 Funding for the additional resources and teacher salaries required for this bill's enactment will come  
28 from an increase of the cigarette tax from \$0.68 per pack to \$1.00 per pack and an increase of the  
29 gasoline tax from \$0.20 per gallon to \$0.30 per gallon.

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**Section V: Severability**

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

**Section VI: Enactment**

This act will become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H017**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Safa Khan

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** No Patience? No Problem: An act to allocate funding to new computers at Alabama DMV branches.

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1  
2 SECTION 1: Definitions

3  
4 Hardware: the collection of physical, tangible parts or components of a computer. Main parts would  
5 be hard drive and RAM, these are vital to the vitality of a computer

6  
7 Department of Revenue: oversees public services, and motor vehicles which are important to this  
8 bill.

9  
10 SECTION 2: Purpose

11  
12 The purpose of this bill is to increase the speed of the computers at the DMVs and make sure they  
13 are up to date. This is to prevent random local and state shutdowns of computers which happens  
14 often, and to decrease the long wait of those trying to retain their permit or license. The computers  
15 will be only changed in the DMV part of the public services because there tends to be a longer wait  
16 line in this section. This is just the first step for further improvements. The Hard drive and RAM is  
17 what typically makes the computer slow and causes many delays. There will be a replacement with  
18 completely new computers because changing an old computer with a new RAM and hard drive  
19 would cost just as much, and it would be like giving AirPods to an iPhone 4s. New computers are  
20 needed to ensure drivers can reach the DMVs with the reassurance that there will be no random  
21 shutdowns and any delays due solely to the computers' fault.

22  
23 SECTION 3: Funding and Control

24  
25 Funding for this legislation will come from the Department of Revenue under Supplies Expenses.  
26 Typically hiring someone to install parts, and buying the hard drive and RAM for 1 computer would  
27 be \$500. But buying an efficient, but cheap Dell would be around \$600. For the requested budget  
28 under Supplies expenses for 2019 is \$5,000,000. The total for all 150 branches, with seven  
29 computers each, and hiring a person to install these computers per branch (roughly \$300 according  
30 to many websites) would be \$675,000. This number is 13.5% of the spending for Supplies  
31 Expenses. The way to fund this is by requesting for a higher budget for the next fiscal year, by  
32

33 prioritizing this first. By prioritizing this, the department would have to cut some unnecessary funding  
34 in some programs in the Department of Revenue... such as Travel Out-of-State, which is \$1 million.  
35 The department would prioritize this bill's funding by cutting off portions of these programs by a  
36 small margin (2% or less) slowly over time, so the funding for other programs are stable as well.  
37 Once enough money has been collected, the department will stop cutting money from these other  
38 programs.

39  
40 Section 4: Severability Clause

41  
42 All laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

43  
44 Section 5: Enactment Clause

45  
46 This bill will take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year 2020.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H018**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Jacob Moore

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Treat Mental Health Fairly in Schools

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**

2  
3 Mental health- a person's condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being.

4  
5 Mental illness- a condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling or mood.

6  
7 Public school- a school that is maintained at public expense for the education of the children of a  
8 community or district and that constitutes a part of a system of free public education commonly  
9 including primary and secondary schools.

10  
11 Code of conduct- an agreement on rules of behavior for the members of that group or organization.

12  
13 Disciplinary action- a process for dealing with job-related behavior that does not meet expected and  
14 communicated performance standards.

15  
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19  
20 **Section II: Proposition**

21  
22 This bill aims to protect Alabama public school students from facing unjust disciplinary action in  
23 response to mental health-related incidents. Under this bill, students with professionally diagnosed  
24 mental health issues cannot be punished for actions caused by or related to their illness/disorder  
25 using their school's standard code of conduct.

26  
27 **Section III: Justification**

28  
29 Students with mental health illnesses or disorders that inhibit their ability to control certain actions  
30 should not be punished using rules that only accomodate students without such conditions.  
31 Punishing students with mental health issues for their condition only stigmatizes mental illness and  
32

33 fails to present any solutions.

34

35 **Section IV: Severability Clause**

36

37 Any laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

38

39 **Section V: Enactment Clause**

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41 This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or  
42 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H019**

**Committee:** \*Special Order\*

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** William Seitz, Nikki Pedicord

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Reformation of the Alabamian Paper System

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 "Toxic 20"- A list of the top twenty states with the worst toxic air pollution.

4  
5 Paper Mills- A factory that produces paper through steps including but not limited to: wood  
6 preparation, pulping, chemical recovery, bleaching, and papermaking to convert wood to the final  
7 product

8  
9 Pulp Mills- A manufacturing facility that converts wood chips or other plant fiber source into a thick  
10 fiber board which can be shipped to a paper mill for further processing. Includes mechanical, semi-  
11 chemical, and chemical processes.

12  
13 Greenhouse Gases- A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect. Includes the following gases:  
14 water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons, &  
15 hydrofluorocarbons.

16  
17 P.B.T.s- Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals. Includes polychlorinated biphenyls  
18 (PCBs), dioxins and furans, lead, mercury, and chromium, existing and banned pesticides, and  
19 other chemicals with PBT characteristics. They pose risks because they are toxic even in small  
20 quantities, persistent, and can travel great distances even with a small amount (via equipment or  
21 products, food, or the environment)

22  
23 P.O.P.s- are organic compounds that are resistant to environmental degradation through chemical,  
24 biological, and photolytic processes. They are often emitted as a result of industrial processes and  
25 are divided into three groups. They include:

26  
27 Pesticides: aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex,  
28 toxaphene.

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30 Industrial chemicals: hexachlorobenzene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

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By-products: hexachlorobenzene; polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF), and PCBs.

Tree-Free Paper- an alternative to wood-pulp paper by its raw material composition. It is more eco-friendly considering the product's entire lifecycle.

## Section II:

In the most updated version of the "Toxic 20" list produced in 2012, Alabama's toxic air pollution ranks as the fourteenth worst in the country. Most toxic air pollution in the state is due to industrial processes, namely pulp and paper mills. They are the leading air pollutant in the state and emit almost every chemical that has dramatically worsened the state's air quality. To alleviate the damage pulp and paper mills have brought to the state while not destroying the paper economy, an alternative paper milling process is needed. Tree-free paper is the solution. It offers Alabama an eco-friendly edge over the South, less air pollution, and more jobs in-state that were not available with traditional paper mills. Specifically, the most reasonable substitutions for traditional paper in Alabama are straw and hemp-based paper. The production of such substitutions is easy to do given the agreeable environment available to farm them, especially in rural Alabama where job opportunities are needed. Encouragement to shift from the traditional paper milling industry into a more environmentally-conscious, job-producing alternative is necessary to improve Alabama's quality of living.

## Section III:

The encouragement to shift from traditional paper milling processes to tree-free paper milling will be done through:

### I. Carbon tax

a. For all traditional pulp and paper mills in Alabama there will be a tax of \$0.76 per metric ton of greenhouse gas, P.B.T., and P.O.P. emissions.

This carbon tax will encourage businesses to shift to tree-free milling processes or make drastic changes to ameliorate their air pollution.

### II. Tax deductions for farmers

a. For all straw and hemp suppliers/growers supplying exclusively for tree-free paper mills, there will be a 10% tax deduction on fuel and transportation, a 36% tax deduction on property tax, a 5% tax deduction on farm expenses, and a 38% tax deduction on crop insurance.

This will facilitate the farmers' ability to successfully produce and supply substitutions for paper mills especially in the agricultural southern part of Alabama.

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III. Tax deductions for tree-free paper mills

a. For all tree-free paper mills there will be a 17% tax deduction on property tax and a 6% tax deduction on fuel and transportation.

This will entice tree-free paper mills to come to Alabama and provide the state with a competitive edge over the alternative paper milling industry.

Section IV:

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

Section V:

This bill shall become effective the following year upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H020**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Bella Serra

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Required CPR Certification in Schools Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2

3 CPR- cardiopulmonary resuscitation; consists of mouth-to-mouth respiration and chest  
4 compression; allows oxygenated blood to circulate to vital organs such as the brain and heart.  
5

6 CPR Certification- the certification to perform CPR  
7

8 **Section II: Proposition**  
9

10 This bill will require all high schools to implement a CPR certification class into their health  
11 education programs that their students must pass in order to graduate. The certification class will be  
12 provided upon taking the required health class. All health education instructors will have completed  
13 the CPR, AED, and First Aid Instructor courses to qualify as a CPR instructor in order to teach the  
14 students.  
15

16 **Section III: Justification**  
17

18 Currently, no CPR certification credits are required for students to graduate high school. This bill is  
19 a step to further inform the public of how to save lives through the use of education. It aims to  
20 implement a life skill into the health education system in Alabama High Schools and directs learning  
21 toward crucial skills that students will utilize in times of emergency throughout their lives.  
22

23 **Section IV: Funding**  
24

25 Funding for teacher training to become a CPR instructor, CPR certification materials, and additional  
26 fees required for this bill's enactment will come from an increase of the cigarette tax from \$0.68 per  
27 pack to \$1.00 per pack and an increase of the gasoline tax from \$0.20 per gallon to \$0.30 per  
28 gallon.  
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30 **Section V: Severability Cause**  
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All laws and parts in conflict with this bill or the provisions of this bill are hereby repealed.

**Section VI: Enactment Clause**

This bill will go into effect the following school year after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H021**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Whitt Sheumaker

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Prohibition of Abstinence-Only Sex Education

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**

2  
3 *abstinence*: the practice of refraining from sexual intercourse

4  
5 *abstinence-only sex education*: a form of sex education that teaches abstinence outside of  
6 marriage, often excluding other types of of sexual and reproductive health education such as birth  
7 control and safe sex

8  
9 *STI*: sexually-transmitted infection

10  
11 *STD*: sexually-transmitted disease

12  
13 **Section II: Proposition**

14  
15 This bill will prohibit any abstinence-only sex education from continuing in Alabama schools.

16  
17 Sex education from prohibition forwards will be mandated to include information on birth control and  
18 safe sex.

19  
20 **Section III: Justification**

21  
22 Studies have shown and continue to show that abstinence-only sex education does not work. Teens  
23 still engage in sexual intercourse, but now in a more dangerous manner because their institutions  
24 have failed to properly educate them on safe sexual activity. Teens end up with STIs, STDs, and  
25 unwanted pregnancies as a result. With new education that teaches teens how to avoid these, the  
26 end result of unwanted circumstances is still achieved, now even more successfully. No funding  
27 should be required, just curriculum changes across the board.

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29 **Section IV: Severability Cause**

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

**Section V: Enactment Clause**

This bill will become effective the beginning of the 2019–2020 school year upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H022**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Cole Stacey

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** The Alabama Fair Jobs Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2

3 Just cause: A provision in an employment contract in which the termination of an employee requires  
4 the employer to articulate the basis of every termination.  
5

6 Employment at will- The statute that companies are able to terminate employees "at their will"  
7 insofar as it abides by public policy.  
8

9 **Section II: Proposition**  
10

11 1) Require that all S corporations, partnerships, and sole proprietorships to include just clause in all  
12 employee contracts.  
13

14 2) Disputes between the employer and employee upon the basis of termination shall be determined  
15 through the Alabama Civil Court of Appeals.  
16

17 3) Require that any S corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship found of unjust termination  
18 shall pay a fine of \$7,500 to the unjustly terminated.  
19

20 **Section 3: Justification:**  
21

22 Worker productivity and trust is a vital part of efficient business. Employment at will puts workers  
23 divides workers from their management in fear of angering their superiors. Just cause will enable  
24 workers to become more interactive in the business and allow them to voice concerns and or  
25 promote ideas to promote the business.  
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27 **Section 4: Conflicts**  
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29 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.  
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**Section 5: Enactment**

This bill will go into effect immediately upon passage.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H023**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Caroline Bass

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Call Me a Constitutional Convention Alabama!

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section One: Definitions

2  
3 Dr. Thomas Corts- President of Samford from 1983-2006

4  
5 Alabama's Constitution- the longest state Constitution and the longest known Constitution in the  
6 World.

7  
8 Section Two: Proposal

9  
10 Alabama's government is ranked the least effective in the United States. Dr. Thomas Corts, made  
11 the argument that Alabama's Constitution needs to be rewritten, "For almost one hundred years," he  
12 noted, "it has been acknowledged that our state constitution was poorly conceived, poorly written,  
13 composed largely with Reconstruction in mind .... Writers of the Constitution of 1901 worked from  
14 wrong motives that led them to wrong conclusions and we have been paying a price ever since."

15  
16 The state's current document dates to 1901 and at 376,000 words is about 80 times the length of  
17 the original U.S. Constitution, making it by far the longest and most amended of state constitutions.  
18 Amendments make up about 90 percent of it. Many local government functions are established by  
19 the constitution, and it often takes an amendment proposed by the Legislature to make changes to  
20 policies affecting a single county, or even a single town.

21  
22 This Bill, after being voted on by the people of Alabama, will allow for a non-partisan delegate  
23 election who will draft the Constitution to be ratified.

24  
25 Section Three:

26  
27 1. Non-partisan delegate election. Voters will elect two citizen delegates from their House District,  
28 for a total of 210. These may be any state citizens 18 or older. These House districts have been  
29 previously approved as providing fair representation under federal law.

30  
31 2. All delegates will have to create a document that will balance all of their interests against the  
32

33 interests of the other delegates for the good of Alabama.

34

35 3. Electors will have copies of existing constitutions to use as guides. The Preamble and some of  
36 the existing Articles can be retained. They could propose a complete constitution or parts of a  
37 constitution for voters to approve or reject.

38

39 4. The new Constitution will have to be accepted or rejected by the citizens' vote.

40

41 Section Four:

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

44

45 Section Five:

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47 This act will become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its  
48 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H024**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Vestavia Hills

**Author(s):** Noah Smith

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Removing Straight Ticket Voting in Alabama

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: (Definitions)**  
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4

5 Straight Ticket Voting: Straight Ticket Voting is the practice of voting for every candidate that a  
6 political party has on a ballot by bubbling in the respective party.  
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10 **Section II: (Proposal)**  
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14 This bill will remove straight ticket voting from Alabama ballots.  
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18 **Section III: (Justification)**  
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22 Alabama is one of seven states that still allows straight ticket voting on ballots. Removing straight  
23 ticket voting will make citizens take more time on their ballot and read each name. This will push  
24 more citizens to do research on each candidate they will be voting for and make a more informed  
25 decision. Although it may take more time to vote, there will be a higher quality of votes leading to a  
26 higher quality candidate in office.  
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30 **Section IV: (Severability Clause)**  
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"All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this acts or provision of this act are hereby repealed."

**Section V: (Enactment Clause)**

This bill will become effective immediately following its enactment and approval by the governor.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H025**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Tessa Allen

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Physician Assisted Suicide

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

#### Section I: Proposition

If the recipient of the life ending medication is insured, the insurance company can offer co-pay to help aid in paying for the medication. If the recipient is not insured, they are responsible for paying or raising the funds for the medication. Applicants must have a diagnosis of end of life in six months or less and experience loss of autonomy, dignity, or ability to participate in activities that make life enjoyable. Applicants must be proven to understand their diagnosis as well as the medicine behind life ending medication. Applicants only can apply for life ending medication, not relatives or partners. All applying for life ending medication are required to be checked off by a psychiatrist, to check their mental stability. Applicants must be checked by a doctor who had not been part of their previous treatment to check that their medical diagnosis is accurate. The recipient must also have at least two relatives or long-term companions that serve as their support system or provide relief through the process. Doctors have the choice to provide life ending medication and do not perform euthanasia. Every county is responsible for providing at least one available physician who is willing to provide a prescription for life ending medication in order to help applicants who are bed bound or too ill to go across state or county lines.

#### Section II: Justification

Those who are in pain and do not enjoy their natural life anymore due to diagnosis resulting in death in six months or less should have the choice to end their life without experiencing six months of pain or mental torment. It is also known that 27- 30 percent of the Medicare is used to help treat the 5 percent of patients with fatal diagnosis'. Allowing those who want to end their life in a pain free way, is serving as dignity and would open up some funding in medicare for others in need. This bill does not force physicians to prescribe medication for life ending drugs if they do not want to. This bill is necessary to help those who need and appreciate it, but is not to function as a way to force moral opinions on those not wanting of them.

#### Section III: Severability Clause



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“All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act or provision of this act are hereby repealed”

**Section IV: Enactment Clause**

Should this bill be passed and signed by the governor, it will take effect on May 1, 2019



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H026**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Jack Armstrong

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Effectively Eliminating Sanctuary Cities

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

#### Section 1: Definitions

ICE- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is a law enforcement agency of the federal government of the United States tasked to enforce the immigration laws of the United States and to investigate criminal and terrorist activity of foreign nationals residing in the United States.

Illegal immigrant - A foreign-born person who doesn't have a legal right to be or remain in the United States.

HB 56- A law passed by the State of Alabama in 2011 that specifically targets illegal immigrants and people who knowingly assist or employ them.

Sanctuary city- A city whose municipal laws and law enforcement practices tend to protect from deportation or prosecution, despite federal immigration law.

Detainer - A request by ICE to hold an arrested individual or convicted criminal being released from state or local jails until ICE can pick them up for deportation.

#### Section II: Proposition

All law enforcement agencies in the state of Alabama shall comply with all lawful requests for assistance of any federal immigration agencies. No municipalities, cities or any other local jurisdictions shall foster, protect, or overlook illegal immigrants.

#### Section III: Punishment

A law enforcement agency that is found by a court of law to have intentionally violated this act is

33 subject to a penalty not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$1,500 for the first violation; and not  
34 less than \$25,000 and not more than \$25,500 for each subsequent violation. Each day of a  
35 continuing violation constitutes a separate violation for the civil penalty. A person who is a sheriff,  
36 chief of police, or constable or a person who otherwise has primary authority for administering a jail  
37 commits an offense if the person: has custody of a person subject to an immigration detainer  
38 request issued by ICE; and knowingly fails to comply with the detainer request. An offense in this  
39 circumstance is a Class A misdemeanor. If a person holding an elective or appointive office of a  
40 political subdivision of this state violates this act, it results in the forfeiture of the person's office.

41

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#### 44 **Section IV: Justification**

45

46 Currently in Alabama illegal immigrants are routinely released on the scene of encounters with law  
47 enforcement because of their immigration status. American citizens and authorized guests are held  
48 to an infinitely higher standard in similar encounters with the law. This reality created by official and  
49 unofficial sanctuary policies places the interests of illegal immigrants above those of Alabama's  
50 citizens.

51

52 This act reinforces HB 56 by focusing on local officials, local jurisdictions, and agencies whose  
53 actions and policies fail to reflect the values of law-abiding Alabama citizens.

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#### 57 **Section V: Severability Clause**

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

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#### 63 **Section VI: Enactment Clause**

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65 This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H027**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Lucy Bowling

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Amending the Three-Strike Law

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

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#### SECTION I: DEFINITIONS

Felony: a crime more severe than a misdemeanor with a punishment ranging from no less than one year to life.

Three-Strikes Law: also known as a Habitual Offender Law, any law that attempts to prevent habitual offenses with an increase in severity of sentencing after repeated offenses, with the most severe punishment occurring after the third offense.

#### SECTION II: PROPOSITION

Currently, Alabama Code Title 13A. Criminal Code § 13A-5-9 outlines increases in punishment for repeated felony convictions. This includes mandatory minimum sentences, some of which include life sentences. It also states that if an individual has previously committed a felony, they will be charged with the next higher class felony. For example, a repeat offender that commits a Class C felony will be charged with a Class B felony. Mandatory life sentences for repeat Class B and C felonies should be removed. In addition, repeat offenses should not be charged as a more severe felony class.

#### SECTION III: JUSTIFICATION

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Three-strike laws have been proven to not be effective in their goal of reducing repeated crimes. Repeat offenders are not deterred by the increase in sentencing and often end up serving a life sentence for a crime that would typically have much shorter sentencing. Alabama is currently one of the highest states in number of individuals serving life sentences. Many of these individuals would not be serving such a sentence without Habitual Offender Laws. These sentences only exacerbate Alabama's overcrowded prisons. In addition, the increase in the Class of Felony charged means that if an individual committed three Class C Felonies, they will be charged with a Class A felony despite never committing a felony of this severity. These charges can be unnecessarily severe.

**SECTION IV: SEVERABILITY CLAUSE**

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

**SECTION V: ENACTMENT CLAUSE**

This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H028**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Jessica Brouillette

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Gardens for Prisons

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

#### Section I: Proposition

All Alabama Prisons will start to build gardens in their facilities to bring in an extra source of food to the kitchen and help reduce the prison's budget for food. The correctional officers will supervise the prisoners' activities with their garden such as planting, watering, and harvesting the food from the gardens. The source to start the gardens will be a cigarette tax that will be raised from \$0.68 to \$0.80 to provide for the supplies, seeds, and soil for the gardens. The seeds will be hearty crops such as potatoes, squash, corn, etc. to supply the most nutrients for the prisoners with their own grown food. The Alabama Prison's garden is required to be checked every month by a determined independent third party to give the government an update to make sure that the prison is trying to grow a garden successfully to lessen the cost of food.

#### Section II: Justification

Alabama Prisons are overcrowded and lead to not enough prison funds and more mental problems. Creating a garden would resolve both of these serious issues. Gardening would decrease the cost of food since crops could be used in the kitchens to feed the prisoners since they are growing the food themselves with little cost from prisoners being used for free labor. Letting prisoners work outside and learn to garden teaches them skills to benefit them in the future once they are released and helps them to look forward to a goal in growing crops. This work would also satisfy the prisoners since it is an achievable goal that can be accomplished with their time in prison. Fresh crops would give prisoners better nutrients and make them happier since they could taste and see the freshness of their food that they made themselves. Gardening food would help to give back to the community if a surplus of crops are grown to benefit the people around them instead of just the prison.

#### Section III: Severability Clause

"All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this acts or provision of this act are hereby repealed."

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**Section IV: Enactment Clause**

Should this bill be passed and signed by the governor, it will take effect on January 1, 2020.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H029**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** John Butrus

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Increasing Access to Vocational Education Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section 1: Definitions**  
2

3 Vocational School: A type of educational institution designed to provide the vocational education or  
4 technical skills required to perform the tasks of a particular job.  
5

6 **Section 2: Propositions**  
7

8 (a) The state will increase the quantity and quality of Vocational Schools in Alabama. Currently, the  
9 state lacks both the schools and teachers that are needed to educate more people. Additionally, at  
10 high schools the state already labels as failing, programs to inform those students about vocational  
11 education after graduation will be established.  
12

13 (b) In order to minimize initial costs, the state will prioritize looking for functional abandoned or  
14 underutilized buildings to establish the schools. This has the effect of both reducing expenses and  
15 helping to improve the areas in which the buildings are located. To attract teachers, the state will  
16 offer tax incentives along with competitive salaries for the given field to those whom the state  
17 determines to be qualified. Initially, the state will open 10 new schools. Five years after the initial  
18 openings, the state will prepare a report on the status of the schools and what can be done to make  
19 them even better.  
20

21 (c) The vocational specialty for schools will be determined after a series of conversations. The state  
22 will engage in conversations with industry and vocational education experts across the nation to  
23 determine the areas that are the most useful for Alabama to focus its vocational efforts. Once it  
24 knows which areas the Vocational Schools will focus on, they will determine the proper number of  
25 teachers for each school.  
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27 **Section 3: Justification**  
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In the status quo, hundreds of thousands of Alabamians are trapped in poverty. Additionally, many who went to college are continually burdened with tens of thousands of dollars in student loan debt. As a result, Alabama is one of the most welfare-dependent states in the nation.

Vocational education is one of the best ways to decrease poverty and inequality. It is a time tested way to achieve a more equal society. This bill will help incentivize job creation. Additionally, it will help the state's financial situation. By lifting people out of poverty, the state will need less assistance from the federal government. And, the state will have to spend less on welfare.

Even more importantly, by enlarging the number of Alabamians who have technical education, companies looking to expand will be much more likely to choose Alabama because we would have a large talent pool.

**Section 4: Procedure**

The Alabama State Department of Education is responsible for the implementation of this bill. Funding for this bill will come from a temporary increase of excise taxes on cigarettes from \$0.68 to \$0.80 and a 10% increase of excise taxes on alcohol. Once the schools are opened, the excise tax increase on alcohol will be reduced to the lowest amount possible while still keeping the schools funding as high as possible. The excise tax increase on cigarettes will be maintained. At that point, the schools will generate revenue for the state directly and indirectly as they will be very helpful in reducing poverty.

**Section 5: Severability Clause**

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this bill or the provisions of this bill are hereby repealed.

**Section 6: Enactment Clause**

This bill shall become effective six months after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H030**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Marielle Cornes

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Sales Tax Should be Eliminated from Feminine Products

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Currently, many states are starting to remove the sales tax on feminine products since they**  
2 **are a necessity in women's lives and most women spend approximately \$200 to \$300 a year**  
3 **on feminine products. Currently, Viagra, gasoline, lubrication oil, and many other items are**  
4 **tax-free in Alabama but not feminine products. Taking this tax away will decrease a major**  
5 **burden on women, especially those who are low income. Alabama is one of the lowest**  
6 **ranking states when it comes to women's rights and this bill is just one step in the right**  
7 **direction.**

8  
9 **Section 1:** Feminine products - Anything, such as a tampon or sanitary towel, used for handling  
10 menstrual discharge.

11  
12 Sales tax - A tax levied on the retail price of merchandise and collected by the retailer.

13  
14 **Section 2:** Alabama should remove the sales tax currently placed on feminine products. The lack of  
15 a tax on these products that are necessary for women would reap many benefits. First, it would  
16 allow easier access to safe feminine products for many women. The lack of tax may allow women to  
17 upgrade the quality of the products they use which provides major health benefits. The lack of a tax  
18 will also make it easier for prisons and schools to provide these products to women for lower prices.  
19 Finally, a lack of taxing will show that these items are a necessity and will decrease negative  
20 perception that is brought about.

21  
22 **Section 3:** No initial funding will be needed to enact this bill. A 2% increase in property tax will be  
23 enacted to compensate for the lack of funds from the tax on feminine products.

24  
25 **Section 4:** All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

26  
27 **Section 5:** This bill will come into effect on January 1, 2020  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H031**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Belle Drummond

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Background Checks for the Adoption of Pets Bill

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions  
2

3 Background Check: the process of looking up and compiling criminal records, commercial records,  
4 and financial records of an individual or an organization.  
5

6 Animal abuse or neglect: deliberately hurting or harming an animal or situations where a human  
7 fails to properly take care of an animal under their care.  
8

9 Registered Breeder: animal breeders that are registered with state kennel permits or are registered  
10 with a breed club or association, like American Kennel Club (AKC).  
11

12 Section II: Proposal  
13

14 To ensure the safety of pets, this bill would give adoption shelters and private registered breeders  
15 the option to refuse adoption to anyone convicted of abuse or neglect of any animal or person.  
16 Almost 2,000 animal abuse cases are reported every year, and 71% of domestic violence abusers  
17 also target animals, which is why any case of abuse should give breeders and adoption shelters the  
18 option to refuse adoption of a pet. Only 30% of adoptions are made through shelters, which is why it  
19 is important to include private breeders as well. Without including breeders, adoption through  
20 shelters could go down drastically and the abuse of animals could still continue at its normal pace.  
21 Once enacted, this bill could make animal cruelty cases go down by huge percentages.  
22

23 Section III: Funding  
24

25 Usual background check fees will be waived by the Alabama State Police so it does not cause a  
26 financial burden on shelters. This will have no impact on state income because no shelters or  
27 breeders were previously using background checks to provide said income; therefore, there will be  
28 no funding required.  
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Section IV: Repealing Clause

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this acts or provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section V: Enactment Clause

This bill will become effective on January 1, 2020 upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H032**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Sam Estreicher

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** State Funded ACT Tests

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**

2  
3 ACT Grading Scale: The scale the College Board uses on the ACT. This scale ranges from 1 to 36.  
4 The higher the number, the greater the performance on the test.

5  
6 ACT Registration Cost: The ACT normal registration cost is \$50.50, without the writing section. With  
7 the writing section, the cost is \$67.00.

8  
9 **Section II: Body/Purpose**

10  
11 The state will fund ACT tests for students that make a 30 or above on the test based on the ACT  
12 Grading Scale. Scoring a 30 or above on the ACT will earn you admission and a form of scholarship  
13 to most colleges in Alabama. The required score of at least a 30 to receive a reimbursement of the  
14 registration cost will encourage students to perform and prepare well for the test. If a student does  
15 not have to pay for the registration cost, it enables them to take more ACT preparation classes or  
16 buy helpful preparation materials. The state itself will benefit by having better performances on the  
17 ACT and therefore more students seeking an education beyond high school. The previous funded  
18 ACT tests for juniors will be removed for this new re-imbusement system.

19  
20 **Section III: Funding**

21  
22 The ACT tests scoring a 30 or above will be paid for by a tax on alcohol of .03 cents. The average  
23 high school student takes the ACT twice. If every high school student in Alabama took the ACT  
24 twice and a desired 6-7% of the scores are a 30 or above, under 5 million dollars would be required  
25 to reimburse the students with the required score. This tax would easily do that. Students will not be  
26 reimbursed for any sort of extra fee such as late fees or third-party registration fees.

27  
28 **Section IV: Severability Clause**

29  
30 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

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**Section V: Enactment Clause**

This bill shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the governor or it otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H033**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Lewis Fischer

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** The Hands-Free Cell Phone Use Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **SECTION 1.** Beginning January 1, 2020, all state and local police agencies will begin to enforce a  
 2 hands-free law. This law will require that all drivers in the state of Alabama be prohibited from  
 3 touching a cell phone while driving. It will also reinforce the prohibition of texting, accessing the  
 4 internet, or filming while driving. The fine for a first conviction shall be \$50 and 1 point on a driver's  
 5 record. The fine will be \$100 and 2 points for a second violation and \$150 and 3 points for the third.  
 6 Furthermore, if a first time offender proves that he/she has obtained a hands-free device after being  
 7 ticketed, the charge may be dropped.

8  
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 10  
 11 **SECTION 2.** Distracted driving is the number one cause of vehicle accidents in the state of  
 12 Alabama. Currently, drivers with graduated licenses are allowed to talk on their phones without a  
 13 bluetooth or equivalent hands-free device. Additionally, first time offenders who are found to be  
 14 guilty of *texting* while driving only receive a \$25 fine. This is certainly not a large enough penalty to  
 15 deter those who wish to disregard the safety of others for their own convenience. Many studies  
 16 have shown that texting while driving can be as (if not more) dangerous than driving under the  
 17 influence. This law would allow drivers to understand the danger of using their phones while driving  
 18 and would force them to fear the penalty.

19  
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 21  
 22 **SECTION 3.** A total of 16 states have already instituted hands-free laws with tremendous success.  
 23 In July of 2018, Georgia's hands-free law began to take effect. More than 8,000 citations were  
 24 issued by the Georgia State Patrol alone since the law took effect. Georgia State Police have  
 25 surveyed drivers in the state and learned that more than 90% of drivers are already aware of the  
 26 new law and its consequences. It is also believed that the law has saved many lives and prevented  
 27 numerous accidents; from 2017 to 2018, the number of fatalities in vehicular accidents decreased  
 28 by 100. The decrease in deaths is most likely not attributed to increased safety features in cars, for  
 29 the nationwide trend shows more deaths by car accidents as a whole.

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**SECTION 4.** Furthermore, the increased revenue by ticket issuance would be extremely beneficial for the state. If Georgia can serve as a prediction for the number of tickets to be issued, then just under 8,000 may be accrued in a year (adjusted for population). This would mean that the state would gain more than \$200,000 annually that could be allocated to important initiatives such as education or infrastructure projects. Therefore, a hands-free law would increase state revenue in addition to informing drivers of the dangers of using a cell phone on the road.

**SECTION 5.** Any laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

**SECTION 6.** This bill shall become effective on January 1st of 2020 after its passage and approval by the governor or its otherwise becoming a law.





# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H034**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Sam Graham

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** The Mandatory Immunization Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions  
2

3 Vaccine: a substance used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against  
4 one or several diseases, prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products, or a synthetic  
5 substitute, treated to act as an antigen without inducing the disease.  
6

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8  
9 Immunization: the action of making a person or animal immune to infection, typically by inoculation.  
10  
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12

13 Section II  
14

15 The required vaccinations already in place for entering Alabama Public Schools stated in the State  
16 Board of Health's Book of rules, Chapter 420-6-1, Section .03, shall become required by law as  
17 mandatory vaccinations for the youth of Alabama. As also stated in Chapter 420-6-1 of the Rules of  
18 the State Board of Health, a written objection based on religious values and/or practices may be  
19 submitted by an individual's parent/guardian to the County Health Department to be processed and  
20 approved to gain exemption to required immunizations or testing. A licensed physician can provide  
21 individual exemption from the required immunizations or testing on a Certificate of Medical  
22 Exemption as well.  
23  
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25

26 Section III  
27

28 This bill is to protect the people of Alabama as a whole from any sort of dangerous outbreak and to  
29 preserve the safety and future of young citizens by requiring vaccinations by law. Similar bills have  
30 been proposed and passed in Italy and Australia to date.  
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#### Section IV

This bills stated requirements would be added to the State Board's book of rules and the State of Alabama's Judicial system. The law would be upheld by the State of Alabama's Judicial system and the attached punishment for offenders would likewise be carried out by the same system.

#### Section V

Failure to immunize an individual according to the outlined vaccination dates may be punishable by a non-compliance fine of \$600 or more.

#### Severability Clause

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this acts or provision of this act are hereby repealed.

#### Effective Date

This act to become effective immediately upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H035**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Kate Howell

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Increasing Charter Schools in Alabama Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 SECTION I: Definitions  
2

3 Charter school: a public school that is funded by a charter from the state but operates independently  
4 from the state school system  
5  
6  
7

8 SECTION II:  
9

10 This bill would set up and establish 7 new charter schools, one in each district, in old school  
11 buildings. If this bill were to be enacted, a new option for education would be available for the  
12 citizens of Alabama. This bill also would revitalize buildings rather than leaving them to rot. By  
13 passing this bill, Alabama's education system would be taking a step away from older tradition and  
14 a step towards something more modern and adaptable. Charter schools are able to focus on things  
15 public schools would not be able to do due to heavy regulations. This creates more opportunities for  
16 students. Charter schools have been proven to be successful and effective, and Alabama should  
17 embrace them.  
18  
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20

21 SECTION III:  
22

23 The funding for this bill would come from raising the tax on a pack of cigarettes from \$0.675 to \$1.  
24 Any necessary additional funding would come from the Education Trust Fund.  
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28 SECTION IV:  
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30 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this acts or provision of this act are hereby repealed.  
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SECTION V:

This act is to become effective upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H036**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Libby Kerr

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Public School District Separation Reform Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2

3 **Public School System:** a school that is maintained at public expense for the education of the  
4 children of a community or district and that constitutes a part of a system of free public education  
5 commonly including primary and secondary schools.  
6

7 **Section II: Purpose**  
8

9 Alabama law currently states that any city with a population of 5,000 can enter into an agreement  
10 with its current school system and separate, forming their own, independent public system.  
11 According to AL.com, since the year 2000, 47 new districts have been created nationwide through  
12 this process or similar processes, and 10 of them have been from Alabama. The creation of new  
13 systems such as these, forces the government to spread their already small education budget in  
14 order to pay for new facilities, teachers, and various resources. When these cities separate they  
15 also take their tax base with them, leaving the their previous system with fewer funds and  
16 resources. While the amount of students is decreasing, this sudden drop in funding creates  
17 problems for the school. There are also often clear difference in the affluence of those in new and  
18 old systems. For example, according to AL.com, more than 65 percent of students in the  
19 Birmingham city school district qualify, based on their families income, for free or reduced-price  
20 meals, while its bordering, previously separated, systems have less than 10 percent or in some  
21 cases no students that qualify. While these divides have led to some of Alabama's, and the nation's,  
22 best school systems, the continuous creation will also lead to a dangerous gap in the quality of  
23 Alabama students education. For this reason, this bill requires that the minimum 5,000 person  
24 population is raised to 25,000 in the hopes that it will discourage the creation of new, overly isolated  
25 school systems as well as force them to reach a larger, more diverse population. This change will  
26 prevent the government from having to fund more systems than it can handle, and work to provide  
27 more students with proper, equal education. Finally, already established school systems will be  
28 grandfathered in, and not required to conform to this new law.  
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30 **Section III: Funding**  
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This Bill will not require Government spending and will hopefully, in the long run, save Alabama money and better the state's public education system.

**Section IV: Severability**

Any laws or parts of laws conflicting with this bill will hereby repealed.

**Section V: Enactment**

This Bill will be enacted immediately.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H037**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Garrett Long, Wade Roberts

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Arming Teachers in Public Schools

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1:  
2  
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4

5 School Resource Officer: A law enforcement officer who is specifically trained to for the school  
6 setting  
7  
8  
9

10 Public School: Any school that is funded by taxpayer money.  
11  
12  
13

14 Section 2:  
15  
16  
17

18 This bill allows faculty of all Alabama public schools who have or wish to have a concealed carry  
19 license to carry a pistol while working in order to encourage a stronger presence of guns and raise  
20 the potential number of lives that can be protected in the event of a dangerous situation that risks  
21 the lives of students/faculty.  
22  
23  
24

25 This bill was created in response to the Stoneman Douglas High School shooting on February 14,  
26 2018 in Parkland, Florida that revealed the flaws in our schools' security.  
27  
28  
29

30 The intentions are for teachers to be able to protect their students in their classrooms from a  
31 dangerous situation rather than being vulnerable while waiting for a school resource officer or the  
32

33 district police to arrive.

34

35

36

37 Teachers will follow all the laws of acquiring a concealed carry permit of the county they reside in;  
38 for instance, they do not have a criminal background, they do not have a mental illness, etc.

39

40

41

42 Teachers will have to attend a training course provided by their district police and be deemed  
43 satisfactory. The district police and school resource officer will be notified of their possession of the  
44 pistol.

45

46

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48 Teachers will provide for themselves the cost, the permit, the pistol, the ammunition, and all other  
49 accessories for necessary.

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53 Section 3:

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57 This bill will be enforced by the district police force in which the public school is located.

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61 Section 4:

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65 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act or provision of this act are hereby repealed.

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69 Section 5:

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73 This act to become effective upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise becoming  
74 of a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H038**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Mary Grace Lorino

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** A Bill to Implement CIT's in Alabama's Prisons

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**

2  
3 Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT): A specialized police-based program intended to enhance officers'  
4 interactions with individuals with mental illnesses and improve the safety of all parties involved in  
5 mental health crises.  
6

7 **Section II: Proposition**

8  
9 This bill will hereby ensure that Crisis Intervention Teams are placed in every prison in the state of  
10 Alabama. These trained officers serve as specialized front-line responders who are better informed  
11 to redirect individuals with mental illnesses, when appropriate, to treatment services instead of the  
12 judicial system. The CIT system is a collaboration between law enforcement and mental health to  
13 provide specialized police response that is more accessible to those with serious mental illnesses.  
14

15 **Section III: Justification**

16  
17 The CIT program will most commonly be composed of volunteers selected after a review by a CIT  
18 coordinator or other senior officer with 40 hours of classroom and experiential de-escalation training  
19 in handling crises. Alabama's prisons have the highest homicide rate in the country. Over the last  
20 two years, there have been 19 homicides within Alabama's prison system. There is a direct  
21 correlation between the level of prison violence and the shortage of correctional staff in an  
22 overpopulated prison system with limited resources for rehabilitating offenders. The CIT program  
23 would provide a new outlet for offenders that need special resources. This program could potentially  
24 lower the violence across Alabama's prisons and assist in the rehabilitation of prisoners with mental  
25 issues.  
26

27 **Severability Clause**

28  
29 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act or provision of this act are hereby repealed.  
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**Effective Date**

This act to become effective upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H039**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Tate Record

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Spring Break Economic Revival Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1:

2  
3 In recent years, coastal Alabama cities (primarily Gulf Shores and Orange Beach) have banned  
4 alcohol on the beach during spring break. This bill requires that each town on Alabama's coast  
5 designate at least one mile of centrally located shoreline that continues to permit alcohol for the  
6 whole year. Also, any business on a beachfront property (for example restaurants, bars, and clubs)  
7 may reserve the right to allow alcohol on the beach immediately in front of their establishment.  
8 However, this business will be held solely responsible for cleaning any debris left behind from  
9 potential partygoers and ensuring that law is followed and order is maintained. Though these  
10 businesses may permit alcohol, they and their customers are in no way exempt from any other local  
11 or state law, and any beachgoers who break other laws will be held accountable by law  
12 enforcement.  
13  
14  
15

16 Section 2:

17  
18 Many residents of Alabama's coast and the coasts of neighboring states have been skeptical of  
19 spring breakers on their beaches. Rather than associating with raucous college parties, towns have  
20 understandably marketed themselves as a more family-friendly environment. However, with most  
21 major beaches now banning alcohol during the spring break season, an entire market is being left  
22 untapped. Florida's beaches, once dubbed the spring break capital of the world, have seen a drastic  
23 decline in the past few years due to strict alcohol bans on beaches. Alabama, with proper  
24 precaution, has the lucrative opportunity to access part of the idle spring break party market while  
25 continuing to attract its economic base- the family-friendly market.  
26  
27  
28

29 Section 3:

30  
31 This bill will require minimal funding from the state. Local law enforcement may feel added pressure,  
32

33 but with only small fractions of the beaches permitting alcohol during spring break, the crowds will  
34 be easier to control. The police already have sufficient resources and monetary support, but the  
35 state may provide extra help for cleanup and crowd control if necessary. Furthermore, the few  
36 beachfront businesses that do end up permitting alcohol on the beach directly in front of them will  
37 be held responsible for their own trash and security. Businesses who abuse this privilege and fail to  
38 meet their responsibilities will have their right to permit alcohol on the beach revoked. The  
39 enormous economic gains that come from college-age spring breakers traveling to Alabama's coast  
40 will counteract the minimal financial expenses of local police. Seeing as Panama City lost a reported  
41 \$81 million last year, a complete alcohol ban is not a risk our coast should take. The new market will  
42 tremendously boost the local economies and small businesses of Alabama's coast which has seen  
43 a decline in recent years. At the same, there will still be plenty of space for families who wish to  
44 have a less hazardous, alcohol-free vacation. For this reason, these families, for the most part, will  
45 return to the Alabama gulf coast, and coastal towns will be able to preserve their family-friendly  
46 reputation.

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48 Section 4:

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50 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

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52 Section 5:

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54 This bill shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor or it  
55 otherwise becoming a law.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H040**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Wade Roberts

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** The Inmate Rehabilitation Reform Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I:** Definitions  
2

3 Inmate: A person confined to state prison. In the context of this bill, an inmate is a person confined  
4 to an Alabama state prison.  
5

6 Warden: The head official in charge of the supervision and management of a state prison.  
7

8 Electronic Cigarette: A battery-powered device in the shape of a cigarette, cigar, or pen that does  
9 not contain tobacco but instead contains nicotine, flavorings, and other chemicals. Electronic  
10 cigarettes are purposed for smoothly transitioning one off of an addiction to more harmful drugs.  
11

12 Cigarette: A small roll of tobacco in a wrapper of thin paper designed for smoking. Cigarettes also  
13 include harmful chemicals such as ammonia, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, hydrogen  
14 cyanide, formaldehyde, vinyl chloride, nicotine, acetone, and tar.  
15

16 Casing: An external shell. In the context of this bill, the casing is of an electronic cigarette.  
17

18 State: The State of Alabama  
19

20 **Section II:** Purpose  
21

22 Electronic Cigarettes will be bought by the state and sold to inmates who are enrolled in the  
23 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT). The goal and benefits of doing so are  
24 improving inmate morale, reducing contraband, improving the safety of prison employees and other  
25 inmates, and generating revenue for the state.  
26

27 **Section III:** Proposal  
28

29 A) The company from which the electronic cigarettes are to be purchased is to be decided by the  
30 commissioner of the Alabama Department of Corrections. The purchase of electronic cigarettes to  
31 be sold to inmates is the responsibility of the commissioner of the Alabama Department of  
32

33 Corrections, who retains the right to purchase electronic cigarettes purposed to be sold to inmates.

34

35 B) The electronic cigarettes purchased by the state to be sold to inmates are to be in full compliance  
36 with all Food and Drug Administration regulations stated in The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic  
37 Act and The Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Act. The electronic cigarettes purchased by  
38 the state to be sold to inmates must be in full compliance with the following regulations:

39

40 (1) The casing of the electronic cigarette is to be made of a low-density, transparent plastic.

41

42 (2) The ends of the electronic cigarette are to be sealed to serve as protection from tamper-obvious  
43 tape.

44

45 (3) The electronic cigarette is to be less than or equal to 18mg in strength.

46

47 (4) The electronic cigarette is to include a timing function that limits inhalation time to a maximum of  
48 4 seconds.

49

50 (5) The electronic cigarette is to be disposable and non-reusable.

51

52 C) The electronic cigarettes purchased by the state to be sold to inmates are to be sold only to  
53 inmates enrolled in The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program at the time of the  
54 purchase of the electronic cigarette. The inmate's status regarding The Residential Substance  
55 Abuse Treatment Program is to be specified on the inmate's identification card. The selling of the  
56 electronic cigarettes is to occur once every day at a time of the warden's choosing. Every inmate is  
57 allowed only one electronic cigarette per day.

58

59 D) Each electronic cigarette is to be sold to inmates at \$10.00 USD. The revenue made by the  
60 selling of electronic cigarettes to inmates is to be allocated to the budget of the Alabama  
61 Department of Corrections.

62

#### 63 **Section IV: Funding**

64

65 This act will be funded by an extra \$0.63 USD/per cigarette pack tax. The revenue from this tax will  
66 be added to the budget of the Alabama Department of Corrections to be used to purchase  
67 electronic cigarettes to be sold to inmates enrolled in The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment  
68 Program.

69

#### 70 **Section V: Severability Clause**

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

73

#### 74 **Section VI: Enactment**

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76 This act shall become effective upon its passage and approval by the Governor of Alabama or its  
77 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H041**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Ethan Shunnarah

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Alabama's Overcrowded Prison Solution

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 A. Definitions  
2  
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4

5 1. Nonviolent Crime: Crime that does not involve the use of any force or injury to another  
6 person.  
7

8 2. House Arrest: The state of being kept as a prisoner in one's own house, rather than in a  
9 prison. The offender wears an electronic monitoring device around the ankle that notifies the  
10 authorities if the offender leaves a certain radius of their residence.  
11

12 3. Drug Rehabilitation Center: A residential or non-residential facility that specializes in the  
13 treatment of addiction and substance abuse.  
14

15 4. Mental Health Program: A program designed to use psychiatrists, psychologists, other  
16 mental health professionals, and/or mental health hospitals to aid a person with their mental stability  
17 and well-being.  
18

19 5. Repeat Offender: A person who has already been convicted for a crime, and who has been  
20 caught again for committing the crime and breaking the law for which he had been prosecuted  
21 earlier.  
22

23 6. PEW Research Center: A nonpartisan organization that informs the public about the issues,  
24 attitudes and trends shaping the world who use public opinion polling, demographic research,  
25 content analysis and other data-driven social science research.  
26  
27  
28

29 B. Proposition  
30

31 Criminals who perform nonviolent crimes will be placed under house arrest and instated into a drug  
32

33 rehabilitation program, mental health program, or both, instead of prison, unless they pose a direct  
34 threat to another person. Repeat offenders will serve a short sentence in jail to discourage further  
35 violations. The determination of which program the criminal will be instated into along with the  
36 length of the prison term for repeat offenders will be made through normal proceedings with a judge  
37 in criminal courts. All nonviolent inmates currently incarcerated will be periodically released from  
38 prison based upon level of criminal offense (Class A, B, or C) and amount of sentence already  
39 served, unless they pose a direct threat to another person. The money saved by the State (see part  
40 C) will be used towards the building, maintenance, and renovation of drug rehabilitation centers and  
41 mental health programs along with the necessary renovation of current prisons. The leftover money  
42 each period will enter the Alabama State General Fund.

#### 43 44 45 46 C. Justification

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48  
49  
50 Alabama has the worst overcrowding in prisons in the country. In the most recent monthly statistics  
51 report published on The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) website, in September 2018,  
52 Alabama had 20,087 in-house inmates. However, ADOC in-house facilities were designed to  
53 collectively only hold a capacity of 13,318. The sentence of placing nonviolent criminals under  
54 house arrest and instating them into a drug rehabilitation center and/or mental health program  
55 instead of prison achieves the goal of the reduction of overcrowding: First, it lessens the number of  
56 incarcerated inmates. Second, it frees up money to renovate and expand the capacity of current  
57 facilities. In a 2009 study, The PEW Research Center found that, on average, it costs a state \$3.42  
58 per day to care for a prisoner on probation, while it costs them \$79.00 per day to care for an  
59 incarcerated prisoner. By placing nonviolent criminals under house arrest instead of incarceration,  
60 the state can save roughly 36 times the amount of money they are currently spending, with the  
61 difference going towards the maintenance of the drug rehabilitation centers and mental health  
62 programs.

#### 63 64 65 66 D. State Provisions

67  
68 Any funding will come from the usual money delegated from the Alabama State General Fund to the  
69 Alabama Department of Corrections.

#### 70 71 72 73 E. Sanctions

74  
75 Criminals who are currently incarcerated for committing nonviolent crimes will not be released if  
76 they pose a direct threat to another person. Criminals who, in the future, commit a nonviolent crime  
77 will be incarcerated if they pose a direct threat to another person. Repeat offenders will be  
78 incarcerated and lose the privelege of house arrest.

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F. Contradiction

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

G. Enactment

This act is to become effective immediately upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise become a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H042**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Brooke Smith

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** MANDATORY LIFE SKILLS COURSE FOR CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I

2  
3 Definitions:

4  
5 Foster care: a system in which a minor has been placed into a ward, group home, or private home  
6 of a state-certified caregiver, referred to as a "foster parent" or with a family member approved by  
7 the state.

8  
9 Age out: to reach an age at which one is no longer eligible for the system of care designed to  
10 provide services.

11  
12 Life skills: a skill that is necessary or desirable for full participation in everyday life.

13  
14 Section II

15  
16 Purpose: To request \$50,000 for the purchase and administration of an online life skills course for  
17 all children in foster care in the state of Alabama between the ages of 16 and 17 before they age out  
18 of the system to help provide and inform them with information on "life basics" as a legal adult.

19  
20 Section III

21  
22 Justification: 23,000 foster children in the United States age out of the foster care system every  
23 year. More than half of these teens will become homeless, addicted to drugs, incarcerated, or dead  
24 within 2 years of aging out of the system. Alabama has an extremely high rate of children and teens  
25 in foster care, with over 6,000 kids currently in the foster care system. Many of these teens have  
26 grown up with no support system, and must enter the real world with no basic life skills. These new  
27 adults are in desperate need of a course to help introduce them to life skills that they will need in the  
28 future, such as budgeting and planning, basic job skills, basic computer literacy, communication  
29 skills, goal-setting and maintaining, resume writing, and more. This course shall be taken between  
30 the ages of 16 and 17, online (or with an instructor in insinuating circumstances). It is the  
31 responsibility of the Alabama Department of Human Resources to manage the administration of this  
32

33 course. This course shall be free to those receiving it, and the cost of \$50,000 in order to purchase  
34 the online course and materials shall be paid by the state of Alabama General Fund. The course will  
35 be updated as seen fit by the management company in ownership of the course. This may be  
36 expensive, but is crucial to help avoid welfare debts incurred by former foster children as they reach  
37 adulthood. This course is worth the price, because it may not only help Alabama's children in foster  
38 care achieve success, but will also help our great state of Alabama stay away from social costs  
39 incurred

40

#### 41 Section IV

42

43 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

44

#### 45 Section V

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47 This act shall go into effect beginning January 1st, 2020, after its passage and approval by the  
48 governor of Alabama or its otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H043**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Mabry Smyer

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Alabama Pay Transparency Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I. Definitions

2  
3 Gender wage gap: the difference, on average, between the remuneration of men and women who  
4 are working

5  
6 Pay transparency: A policy which allows employees to discuss their compensation with each other  
7 without fear of retaliation, informs employees about how payment decisions are made within an  
8 organization, and provides disclosure to employees of what their colleagues earn

9  
10 Section II.

11  
12 To alleviate the wage gap in Alabama, all organizations must adopt a policy of pay transparency.  
13 Practices introduced with such a policy would help to identify and challenge discriminatory pay and  
14 employment practices.

15  
16 In Alabama, women make an average of 73 cents for every dollar made by men. This sets the state  
17 of Alabama at 48th on the national ranking of gender pay equity. The wage gap proves to be even  
18 larger for women of color. A statewide pay transparency policy would create an opportunity for  
19 marginalized employees to discuss inequality in payment decisions.

20  
21 Section III.

22  
23 Under this act, an employer may not prohibit an employee from inquiring about, discussing, or  
24 disclosing the wages of any employee. It shall be unlawful for the employer to discriminate or  
25 retaliate against an employee posing questions regarding the employee's wages or the wages of  
26 any of the employee's coworkers. An employee may bring civil action against an employer for the  
27 violation of this law.

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No equal pay laws currently exist in the state of Alabama besides minor federal protections. Policies like this one are already in place in nearly every state in the country. Passage of this bill would bring the state of Alabama closer to pay equity among all people, regardless of gender or race.

Section IV.

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

Section V.

This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H044**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Mark Waller

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Payday Lending Reform Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Payday Lending: A small, short term unsecured loan. These loans can also be referred to  
2 as cash advances.

3  
4 APR: The Annual Percentage Rate. It is the interest rate for a whole year, rather than just a monthly  
5 interest rate, applied on a loan.

6  
7  
8  
9 Section 2: There will be two main components to this bill, the first being to set a maximum APR  
10 charged for each loan. The APR charged on payday loans can be as high as 500%, and can often  
11 soar even higher. Because the borrower usually is unable to borrow from actual banks, they are  
12 forced to do business with payday loan companies. Frequently, the borrower is not able to pay back  
13 the loan in time, and the situation can spiral out of control due to the overly high interest rates. This  
14 bill sets a maximum APR at 36% with the goal of eliminating excessively unfair annual percentage  
15 rates.

16  
17 The second component of this bill is to set a minimum time to pay back the loan. The interest on  
18 payday loans is usually compounded paycheck to paycheck, hence the name payday lending. This  
19 bill will instate a "Thirty days to pay" policy, so the minimum time that borrowers will have to pay  
20 back their loan will be 30 days, and interest will be compounded at least every 30 days. To pay back  
21 a loan on the next payday is unfair to the borrower and unnecessary on behalf of the lender, and  
22 this thirty day to pay policy will correct these unfair practices.

23  
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25  
26 Section 3: This enactment of this bill would cost the state of Alabama nothing.

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

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Section 5: This bill will become effective July 1, 2019, upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H045**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Virginia Webb

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** The Gasoline and Diesel Tax Increase Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Definitions

2  
3 Department of Transportation: A state-level government agency responsible for helping maintain  
4 and develop the state's transportation systems and infrastructure.

5  
6 Gasoline/Diesel Tax: A sales tax imposed on the sale of gasoline/diesel where the funds are used  
7 for transportation or infrastructure purposes.

8  
9 Section 2: This bill will increase the state gasoline tax and diesel tax by 4 cents a gallon. The  
10 current gasoline tax is 22.91 ¢/gal, and the diesel tax is 21.89 ¢/gal. This tax is in addition to the  
11 18.4 ¢/gal gasoline and 24.4 ¢/gal federal diesel tax. The gasoline tax has not increased since  
12 1992, and an increase is necessary in order to accommodate the demands of road construction and  
13 maintenance. Bridges and highways throughout the state are in drastic need of repair, yet the state  
14 does not have enough funds to provide the necessary restorations. Road construction will help  
15 prevent traffic congestion and fuel Alabama's economy by providing jobs. The generated money  
16 from the sales tax will go towards paying for improved infrastructure.

17  
18 Section 3: The Alabama Department of Transportation will oversee and enforce this act.

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

21  
22 Section 5: This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020 upon its enactment and approval by the  
23 governor or otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H046**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Amelia Winston

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Sea Turtle Disorientation Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **SECTION I. Definitions**  
2

3 Turtle disorientation: Hatchlings use the natural light horizon, which is over the ocean, along with  
4 the white crests of the waves to reach the water when they emerge from the nest. Any other light  
5 sources such as beachfront lighting, street lights, light from cars, campfires etc. can lead hatchlings  
6 in the wrong direction, also known as disorientation.  
7

8 **SECTION II. Proposition**  
9

10 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Alabama in Congress assembled,  
11 that all houses or other buildings closer than 200 feet to the high tide line of an ocean or bay must  
12 block or turn out all lights facing the shore past 11:00 p.m.  
13

14 **SECTION III. Justification**  
15

16 Given that sea turtles, when newly hatched, steer toward the natural light of the ocean horizon, an  
17 issue of order is necessary in order to prevent a hatchling from subsequently mistaking an unnatural  
18 light source with the ocean, consequently travelling toward human civilization and allows it to not  
19 make its natural journey to the ocean.  
20

21 **SECTION IV. Funding**  
22

23 No government money is required from the Alabama State Government in order to implement this  
24 law. Those caught violating or reported to be violating this law will be fined \$80 for the minor  
25 violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. 50% of this fine will go towards the National  
26 Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in order to fund for further sea turtle aid and protection.  
27 The other 50% of the fine goes to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.  
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**SECTION V. Severability Clause**

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

**SECTION VI. Enactment Clause**

This bill becomes effective immediately upon passage and approval.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H047**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** William Wood

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Solar Panel Tax Credit

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1:  
2  
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5 The energy grid found in the state of Alabama is powered mainly by emission-rich sources. This  
6 predominantly includes natural gas and coal plants, in addition to some crude oil. This piece of  
7 legislation proposes a one time state tax credit for Alabama citizens and attempts to reduce the  
8 carbon footprint of the state. Households must have over fifty percent of their home's electricity to  
9 be sourced from home solar energy to qualify. This means homeowners must have a solar panel  
10 system installed on their homes to be eligible for the tax credit.  
11  
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14 Section 2:  
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17

18 No funding is required of the State, however a one time tax break shall be in place of three  
19 thousand US dollars to Alabama citizens, who may apply for the break on their annual tax returns  
20 through the Alabama Department of Revenue. Alabama communities, if they have the resources,  
21 can look forward to seeing reductions in emissions and improvements in air quality.  
22  
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25 Section 3:  
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29 With only thirty percent of Southern Company's power plants, the parent company of Alabama  
30 Power, being of zero emissions, a way to offset this massive carbon footprint is necessary. With  
31 over four hundred seventy one billion btu of energy produced from emission-heavy sources in the  
32

33 state of Alabama alone each year, this can lead to serious consequences on not only the  
34 environment, but the health of citizens too. Pollutants from coal plants are linked to cardiovascular,  
35 respiratory, and cerebrovascular conditions. A tax credit will encourage Alabamians to utilize zero-  
36 emission energy sources, in a beginning step towards lowering the carbon-footprint of the state.

37  
38 Section 4:

39  
40 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

41  
42 Section 5:

43  
44 This bill shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor or it  
45 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H048**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Pavel Shirley

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Alabama Healthcare Innovation Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

#### Section I – Definitions

Medicaid – Joint federal and state health care program for eligible low-income adults, children, pregnant women, elderly adults and people with disabilities. Medicaid is administered by states, according to federal requirements and partly funded with federal money. Expansion would allow individuals making as much as 138% of the federal poverty line to qualify for Medicaid.

Innovation Waiver Program – A federal program created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) that allows states to waive or amend certain sections of the law if they can prove to the Federal Government that their changes would not cost the Federal Government more money or reduce coverage.

Reinsurance Programs – Programs by which states help insurance companies keep healthcare premiums low by subsidizing the costs associated with the care of certain high-risk individuals in the coverage pool.

#### Section II: Proposal

This bill will:

- Direct the Alabama Medicaid Agency to take any and all steps necessary to implement the Medicaid expansion program as provided for under the PPACA. The Agency is authorized to seek assistance from any state or federal agencies to implement the program. All other state agencies or other government institutions shall provide assistance as requested.

- Direct the Alabama Medicaid Agency to apply for a federal Innovation Wavier to create a reinsurance program that will reimburse insurers 80 percent of claims for individuals up to \$250,000 once a \$50,000 threshold is passed. This will help keep health insurance premiums low for all Alabamian consumers. The state will additionally request \$130 million in funding for this reinsurance program.

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- Levy a one-time surcharge of \$180 million on health insurers operating in the state of Alabama in order to fund the remainder of the reinsurance program through at least 2021. A review of the state of the reinsurance fund will be conducted 2 years after the program begins.

### **Section III: Justification**

16% of Alabamians live without healthcare. That is 3% higher than the national average and represents a crisis of coverage. Two things drive Alabamians away from healthcare: unaffordable premiums and general poverty. This bill is a substantive and comprehensive attempt to address both of these issues and protect Alabamians. In a wealthy society no individual ought to remain without a basic necessity like healthcare. No individual's financial security ought to be destroyed by a simple, necessary visit to a hospital. For too long the state has simply ignored these problems.

This bill would expand health coverage to at least 314,000 people. Additionally, the vast majority, 95% until 2020 and 90% afterwards, of immediate and long-term costs would be covered by federal subsidies provided for in the PPACA. The creation of the state reinsurance program will make Alabama one of the most consumer friendly and competitive healthcare markets in the country reversing the dangerous conditions that have resulted in only one company controlling 84% of the market. This program will ensure that no more health insurers exit the market and reduce Alabamian's choices even further.

Additionally, it is exceedingly likely that the state reinsurance program will be approved by the Federal Government as similar programs have been accepted in 7 other states, at similar levels of funding, and because the current administration has publicly encouraged states to pursue these policies.

Finally, extensive bipartisan evidence proves that expanding Medicaid saves money, vastly improves access to healthcare, and creates jobs. Expanding Medicaid will ensure prosperity beyond just its immediate effects on coverage rates. A University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) study found that expanding Medicaid would generate between \$2.2 and \$4.5 billion in economic activity per year and between \$12 and \$27 million in revenue for the state government. A further UAB study found that Medicaid expansion would be at least revenue neutral for the state.

### **Section IV: Funding**

Funding for Medicaid expansion will be drawn from federal subsidies, the current budget of the Alabama Medicaid Agency, and any additional revenue produced for the state due to the benefits of Medicaid expansion.

### **Section V: Severance**

Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed

### **Section VI: Enactment**

This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H049**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Chloe Kinderman

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Alabama Water Management Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

#### Section I: Definitions

Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries – The department of the Alabama state government responsible for regulating and overseeing agricultural industries and the production of agricultural products

Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources – The department of the Alabama state government responsible for managing freshwater fish, wildlife, marine resources, state lands, state parks, and other natural resources

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs – The department of the Alabama state government responsible for administering a broad range of state and federal programs that contribute to the support and growth of Alabama communities

Alabama Department of Environmental Management – The department of the Alabama state government responsible for implementing environmental laws

Alabama Water Resources Commission – A subset of the Department of Economic and Community Affairs that oversees the management of water resources within Alabama

Earmarked Funds – Funds reserved for a project or department

Geological Survey of Alabama – Explores and evaluates the mineral, water, energy, biological, and other natural resources of the State of Alabama and conducts basic and applied research in these fields

Instream Flow – The water flowing in a stream channel

Riparian Law – Doctrine that gives all owners of land contiguous to streams, lakes, and ponds equal rights to the water



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Water Management Plan – A document that defines the optimum distribution and regulation of water resources

**Section II:**

In 1990, the Alabama Water Resources Study Commission warned that without action, water would become the limiting factor for growth in Alabama. Yet, Alabama still lacks a comprehensive water management plan to ensure reliable access to water for the people of Alabama and protect the state’s natural resources. Due to droughts in 2007, the Alabama Legislature formed the Permanent Joint Legislative Committee for Water Policy Management to develop a plan for Alabama. In 2012, former Governor Robert Bentley formed a task force, the Alabama Water Agencies Working Group (AWAWG), to recommend a state water management plan. In 2017, Governor Kay Ivey disbanded AWAWG and tasked the Permanent Joint Legislative Committee for Water Policy Management and the Alabama Water Resources Commission with producing a plan. Since then, the committees have gathered data outlining how much water is in the state’s rivers. At the end of 2018, the Alabama Water Resources Commission voted to produce a compilation of the state’s existing laws and policies into one document by 2020. These efforts have failed to produce a substantive proposal, so decisive action is necessary to ensure the future of water access for the State of Alabama.

**Section III:**

This bill mandates the creation of a comprehensive and sustainable water management plan by the end of 2020 and appropriates 2 million dollars from the 217 million dollars in earmarked funds allotted to the Department of Economic and Community Affairs to meet this goal. The Permanent Joint Legislative Committee for Water Policy Management and the Alabama Water Resources Commission will work with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, the Geological Survey of Alabama, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries to produce a plan that fulfils several requirements.

- Provides for local planning
- Addresses the impacts on the State's water resources from water use, land use patterns, population growth, climate change, economic development, and hydrologic extremes (both floods and droughts)
- Establishes the geographic extent of the water resource planning areas (i.e., watersheds, counties, regions, etc.)
- Delineates the roles between state and local entities by reviewing options for local roles in water resources management activities
- Considers and incorporates, as appropriate, the recommendations for statewide water resources management from the October 1990 study of Alabama’s water resources entitled, *Water for a Quality of Life*, the August 2013 report by the AWAWG, *Water Management in Alabama*, and the December 2013 report by the AWAWG, *Mapping the Future of Alabama Water Resources Management; Policy Options and Recommendations*

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- Considers enhancements and/or additions to the Alabama Water Use Reporting Program
- Recommends revisions to riparian law that would more evenly allocate water across Alabama and determines the legal basis under which Alabama will manage its water resources
- Protects existing water needs and promote the sustainable use of water in Alabama's growing industries
- Establishes a mechanism for drought monitoring, management, planning and response processes
- Promotes water conservation and efficiency for public utilities
- Adopts a unified instream flow policy to provide a mechanism for better agency coordination and management of water resources. A statewide policy concerning instream flows should serve as one cornerstone to a comprehensive, realistic, and economically balanced water management plan

**Section IV:**

Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this Bbill are hereby repealed.

**Section V:**

This bill will become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H050**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Johnny Nathan

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** A Bill to Provide Rehabilitation for Parents of Children in Foster Care

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I (Definitions):

2  
3 Alabama Department of Human Resources: Alabama's primary social service agency that protects  
4 children and vulnerable adults from abuse, neglect or exploitation.

5  
6 Section II (Purpose):

7  
8 Around 28 percent of children who were placed in foster care in 2017 were there because of  
9 parents' drug abuse. Over half of the children in foster care are not able to return to their birth  
10 parents, and many of these children are unable to find an adoptive family before they age out of the  
11 foster care system. Children who age out of the foster care system without finding a family are  
12 statistically at a greater risk of developing drug problems, having unplanned pregnancies, going to  
13 prison, or worse. In fact, 80 percent of the prison population once was in foster care, and girls in  
14 foster care are 600 percent more likely than the general population to become pregnant before the  
15 age of 21. Even the children who are able to be adopted into a family are at risk of making poor  
16 decisions later in life because of the inability to connect with their adoptive families, which is very  
17 common among adopted foster children. One study conducted by the Institute for Family Studies  
18 found that elementary students with two adoptive parents acted out in school much more and  
19 scored much lower on certain standardized tests than children who lived with their birth parents. For  
20 all of these reasons, it is essential that we do everything in our power to rehabilitate the parents of  
21 foster children and to help return those children back to their homes and families.

22  
23 This bill will provide the Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR) with funding to  
24 implement rehabilitation programs to help parents who have lost their children to foster care  
25 because of drug problems. The rehabilitation program will consist of different types of care  
26 depending on the type and extent of addiction, whether that is behavioral therapy, medication, a  
27 combination of both, or some other type of treatment. For instance, medications, such as  
28 methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone would be available for individuals addicted to opioids,  
29 while nicotine preparations (patches, gum, lozenges, and nasal spray) and the medications  
30 varenicline and bupropion would be available for individuals addicted to tobacco. Some of the  
31 funding for this bill will go to hiring specialists who will guide the parents through recovery and  
32

33 monitor their progress. These programs will help parents overcome their drug problems and  
34 become eligible caretakers again. If and when the DHR determines that the parent's drug addiction  
35 is under control and the home is a safe place, the children will be able to return to their birth  
36 parents. This bill would not only benefit the children, who would be able to grow up in a safe  
37 environment with their biological parents, but it would also be another step in solving the ever-  
38 growing drug problem in Alabama.

39  
40 Section IV (Funding):

41  
42 Funding for the rehabilitation program will come from the Substance Abuse Block Grant (SABG).  
43 The SABG is a federal grant and is a major source of funding for substance abuse prevention,  
44 treatment, and recovery support services provided throughout the state by agencies under contract  
45 with Alabama Department of Mental Health (ADMH).

46  
47 Section V (Enactment):

48  
49 This bill shall become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or  
50 otherwise becoming a law.

51  
52 Section VI (Severance): Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H051**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Alison Gaston

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Anti-Plastic Act of Alabama

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I:

2  
3 Bisphenol A (BPA)- an industrial chemical used to make plastic

4  
5 Commercial- involving or relating to buying and selling goods and products

6  
7 Dioxin- persistent organic pollutant (POP) that make up chemically-related compounds that  
8 accumulate in the food chain, especially in fatty tissue

9  
10 Plastic- a synthetic material made from organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, styrofoam,  
11 etc., that can be molded into shape and into a set form

12  
13 Plastic pipework- hollow cylinder made of plastic used to transport substances that flow, such as  
14 fluids, slurries, powders, and small solids

15  
16 Section II:

17  
18 This bill will place a tax on all plastic bags used in grocery stores, plastic straws and utensils given  
19 in restaurants, and plastic pipes used in construction. Plastic bags will have a 15 cent charge per  
20 bag added to the customer's total at checkout. Plastic straws and utensils will have a 15 cent  
21 charge per item used added to the customer's bill. Plastic pipes will have a \$12 charge per foot  
22 added to the total upon purchase. The money collected from this tax will go towards the Educational  
23 budget for the state of Alabama.

24  
25 Section III:

26  
27 According to the Ocean Conservancy, plastic production and consumption are predicted to double  
28 in the next decade. Much of this plastic will enter the ocean and threaten its wildlife, the food chain  
29 within the ocean, and therefore negatively impact the worldwide environment. Dioxins, BPAs, and  
30 other byproducts of plastic production have become a concern due to possible health effects on the  
31 brain, endocrine and reproductive systems, fetal development, and blood pressure. Upon its  
32

33 passage, the tax will discourage patrons from using single-use plastics that take hundreds of years  
34 to decompose and plastic pipes that lead to higher energy costs and CO<sub>2</sub> output. Patrons will be  
35 more likely to use reusable bags while shopping, restaurants may turn to paper straws and reusable  
36 utensils, and construction companies will be encouraged to use more environmentally friendly  
37 pipes, such as ductile iron pipe. Should this occur, less plastic will end up in oceans and  
38 Alabamians' health will improve.

39

40 Section IV:

41

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

43

44 Section V:

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46 This bill is to become effective July 1, 2019, upon its enactment and approval by the governor or  
47 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H052**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Birmingham - Mountain Brook

**Author(s):** Daniel Carmichael

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Archery in School Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 1. Definitions

2  
3 Archery: the sport or skill of shooting with a bow and arrows, especially at a target

4  
5 2. Proposition

6  
7 Fund archery kits to be used in physical education to schools not already participating in National  
8 Archery in School Program (NASP)

9  
10 3. Justification

11  
12 Archery in the Schools is designed to teach Junior Olympic Archery Development style archery  
13 programs to 4th-12th grades as part of an in-school curriculum to improve educational performance  
14 and participation. Core content covers archery history, safety, technique, equipment, mental  
15 concentration and self-improvement. Before presenting the two-week archery course, teachers  
16 undergo a eight-hour National Archery in the Schools Program archery-training program. There are  
17 significant benefits derived from archery programs. NASP engaged students in the educational  
18 process, improving classroom performance and reducing dropout rates. Most dropouts indicate they  
19 were not involved in extracurricular activities. Archery taught through this program is accessible to  
20 all students of nearly all ages and skill levels. Educators report that the archery in the schools  
21 program "engages the unengaged" and inspires students to greater achievement in school.  
22 Providing free kits will incentivise schools to hold the proper training for archery physical education.

23  
24 4. Funding

25  
26 Funding will come from the Forever Wild Land Trust

27  
28 5. Severability Clause

29  
30 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed

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6. Enactment Clause

This bill will become effective starting the school year of 2020/2021





# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H053**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Saint James

**Author(s):** Ryan Barranco

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Helping to End Alabama's Opioid Crisis

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

#### Section I: Definitions

Opioid - Opioids are drugs that act on the nervous system to relieve pain. Continued use and abuse can lead to physical dependence and withdrawal symptoms. They come in tablets, capsules or liquid.

Hair Follicle Drug Test - Hair follicle drug tests can identify drug use up to 90 days prior to the test date. That's because the chemicals from the drugs that end up in your bloodstream become part of the hair cells as your hair grows. A small piece of hair is extracted from the back of the head.

#### Section II: Explanation

The opioid crisis is a public health and economic crisis that is ruining the quality of life for Alabama residents. It impacts every part of our economy, including healthcare, education, business, and local governments. The crisis has spread throughout all parts of Alabama's economy. It is neither limited to backstreets in urban settings nor isolated in rural communities.

From 2006 through 2014 there were 5,128 deaths from overdoses in Alabama. The state's death rate per 100,000 in 2014 was 14.9 . The number of overdose deaths climbed 82 percent from 2006 to 2014. In 2016 there were 741 overdose deaths attributed to the increase of 15.3 deaths per 100,000. The overdose deaths are not limited to opioids, but the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has indicated prescription opioids and heroin account for most drug deaths.

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Opioids are a class of drugs that includes heroin as well as prescription pain relievers such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, morphine, and fentanyl.

In 2012 Alabama was first place in the nation for per capita opioid prescriptions with 143.8 prescriptions per 100 residents. In 2016 it was estimated that for every 100 people there was 166 prescriptions for opioid products.

**Section III: Action**

This bill will require a mandatory drug test to be taken 90 days after the end of an opioid prescription.

The required drug test will be a Hair Follicle Drug Test 90 days after the prescription is supposed to end. This will insure that the patient is not abusing the opioids provided.

If a patient fails the drug test there will be a retake of the drug test immediately upon obtaining the results to insure it was not a false positive. Failure after the point of the second positive will result in a misdemeanor charge with a possible penalty of up to one year in jail and \$1000 in fines.

Failure to show up for the required drug test will result in a \$250 fine, the first time. If the patient fails to show up at all after the first fine, the doctor will be instructed to contact the proper authorities, and will result in a possible misdemeanor or fine.

**Section IV: Funding**

The Hair Follicle Drug Test will be paid for by the Alabama Department of Public Health.

**Section V: Severability Clause**

Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

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**Section VI: Enactment Clause**

This bill will become effective immediately following its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H054**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Chandleigh Barton

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Banning Conversion Therapy

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 conversion therapy- it is a psychological treatment or spiritual counseling designed to change a  
4 person's sexual orientation from homosexual to heterosexual through electroshock therapy

5  
6 Section II: Proposal

7  
8 Conversion therapy for homosexuals should become illegal.

9  
10 Section III: Justification

11  
12 Conversion therapy is still legal in 36 states and studies show that 700,000 adults in the U.S. have  
13 received it. Every prominent health association, including the American Medical Association,  
14 American Psychological Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics, opposes conversion  
15 therapy on youth. They call it harmful and ineffective; causing depression, suicidal thoughts or  
16 action, family rejection and more. The Trevor Project, the world's largest suicide prevention and  
17 crisis intervention organization for L.G.B.T.Q+ youth, is leading a campaign to ban conversion  
18 therapy in every state. The problem is, many legislatures believe that this doesn't even exist, which  
19 is why the bill has not been passed in some states. Last year, a new movie, Boy Erased, was  
20 released to shine a light on the brutal practice. Now that people know the practice exists, they  
21 understand why it is so terrible and needs to be banned. Conversion therapy does not work, it only  
22 causes physical and emotional harm. Instead of trying to change people, we should accept them for  
23 who they are.

24  
25 Section IV: Consequences

26  
27 The expected outcome of this bill would be that the suicide rate in the L.G.B.T.Q+ Community will  
28 decrease.

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30 Section V: Enforcement

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The Office of Prevention in the Alabama Department of Mental Health would enforce this law.

Section VI: Payment

There is no payment required.

Section VII: Conflicting Laws

This Bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

Section VIII: Enactment

This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H055**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Dothan - Northside Methodist

**Author(s):** Abbey Knight, Mary Elizabeth Parker

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Perscription Drug Pick-Up Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Each pharmacy in Alabama filling a prescription for a controlled substance shall require  
2 the purchaser of the medication or medications to be at least 16 years of age with a valid,  
3 unsuspended driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by this state, and to sign a  
4 record of each transaction.  
5

6 Section II: Individuals between the ages of 16 and 19 may only purchase prescribed medications  
7 when the prescription is in the individual's own name.  
8

9 Section III: Physicians and legal guardians may, as necessary, leave instructions on the prescription  
10 with the pharmacy preventing a minor between the ages of 16 and 19 from purchasing the  
11 controlled medication or medications.  
12

13 Section IV : All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.  
14

15 Section V: This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the  
16 Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H056**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Raven Brown

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Substituting Bad Drugs For Better Ones

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Opioids- Substances that act on opioid receptors to produce morphine like effects.

4  
5 Methadone- A narcotic that can treat moderate to severe pain. It is a full agonist opioid.

6  
7 Buprenorphine- A narcotic used to treat pain as well as narcotic pain relievers addiction. It is a  
8 partial agonist opioid.

9  
10 Partial agonist- Drugs that bind to and activate a given receptor, but have only partial efficacy at the  
11 receptor.

12  
13 Full agonist- Drugs that bind to and activate a given receptor, but have only full efficacy at the  
14 receptor.

15  
16 Efficacy- The ability to produce a desired or intended result.

17  
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19  
20 Section II: Proposal

21  
22 My bill proposes the limitation of prescribed full agonist opioids, such as methadone, and substitute  
23 them with registered partial agonist opioids, such as buprenorphine.

24  
25 Section III: Justification

26  
27 Full agonist opioids have the same effects as heroin causing them to be as addictive. Partial agonist  
28 opioids do not have such addictive properties as full agonists, but are just as effective. There have  
29 been 736 reported deaths in 2015 caused by drug overdose. 38% of those deaths were caused by  
30 opioids. Nationwide, there have been roughly 52, 404 reported deaths, in 2015 alone, from drug  
31 overdose. Of those death, 63% of them were caused by opioids. Specifically, prescribed OxyContin  
32

33 and Percocet which are full agonist opioids. If full agonist drugs were replaced with partial agonist  
34 drugs, such as buprenorphine, higher doses could be prescribed, but overdose is less likely.

35  
36 Section IV: Consequences

37  
38 I expect the causes of full agonist opioid overdoses will decrease. I don't expect full agonist opioids  
39 to be completely abandoned and not used, I just want them to be used in moderation or substituted  
40 with partial agonist opioids.

41  
42 Section V: Enforcement

43  
44 The Department of Health and Human Services would have oversight and will do most of the  
45 enforcing. The use of unprescribed full agonist opioids will be taken care of the same way as un-  
46 prescribed drugs in Alabama. "If you are in possession of a prescription drug and don't have a valid  
47 prescription in your own name to show a police officer, you may be charged with this crime."

48  
49 Section VI: Payment

50  
51 There is no payment required.

52  
53 Section VII: Conflicting Laws

54  
55 This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing

56  
57 Section VIII: Enactment

58  
59 This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or it's  
60 otherwise becoming law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H057**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Manasa Chintala

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Safe Injection Sites

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Opioids: A drug that is prescribed by a doctor and is highly addictive

4  
5 Insite: an example of an injection center

6  
7 Amphetamine: a drug that stimulates the central nervous system

8  
9 Vapor products: any non combustible product containing nicotine or other substances that employs  
10 a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical or mechanical  
11 means, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce vapor from nicotine or other  
12 substances and includes an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe,  
13 or similar product or device and any vapor cartridge or other container of nicotine in a solution or  
14 other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic  
15 cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar devices

16  
17 Section II: Proposal

18  
19 This bill will require Alabama to have a medical facility that allows people to consume pre-obtained  
20 drugs under the supervision of trained staff. This facility is designed to reduce the health and public  
21 order issues often associated with public drug consumption. Addicts can come here without fear of  
22 arrest or of dying from an overdose. Facility staff members do not directly assist in consumption or  
23 handle any drugs brought in by clients, but are present to provide sterile injection supplies, answer  
24 questions on safe injection practices, administer first aid if needed, and monitor for overdose. Staff  
25 also offer general medical advice and referrals to drug treatment, medical treatment, and other  
26 social support programs. People bring their own drugs, obtained on the street or through a dealer,  
27 and can test them, if they choose to, for the presence of fentanyl, a dangerously powerful synthetic  
28 opioid often mixed into heroin supplies (and possibly methamphetamine as well). They can relax,  
29 take the time to clean the injection site thoroughly with an alcohol wipe, find a useful vein without  
30 having to hurry. When they are done injecting, they safely dispose of their syringes in a biohazard  
31 box. Then they are moved into an adjoining room, where they continue to be monitored for signs of  
32

33 overdose. If a person appears to have trouble breathing or turns pale and clammy, a trained  
34 technician can administer naloxone, an opioid overdose-reversal drug, and save that person's life.

### 35 36 Section III: Justification

37  
38 Over the last few years, the U.S. has spent \$1 trillion fighting the war on drugs and there has been  
39 no decline at all among ages 12 or older. Drug addiction is a real health issue that plenty of people  
40 struggle with; we ignored that because we spent so much time locking people up. Adderall is an  
41 over the counter drug and is an amphetamine, like meth. "One study showed people who took both  
42 couldn't tell the difference," stated Addiction, April 2012. Another example of a dangerous drug is  
43 heroin which is an opioid that lawmakers banned, but scientist just invented new opioids that act on  
44 the exact same receptors in the brain. When lawmakers made prescription opioids harder to get,  
45 addicts turned to heroin because of its easy access. Heroin is cheaper and easier to get than  
46 prescribed opioids that have the same effects. Since the government cracked down on painkillers,  
47 heroin deaths skyrocketed. Between 2010-2015, deaths more than tripled and some studies found  
48 that 80% of new heroin user started off on prescription opioids. Places like Insite prevent people  
49 from dying unnecessarily from overdoses over these drugs. Injection sites like Insite have operated  
50 across the world for decades and in time there has not been a single death in any facility. It will take  
51 drug addicts out of the street and decrease prison overcrowding. "There is also a lot of evidence  
52 that coercive treatment fails, 12-step programs work only five to 10 percent of the time, and  
53 supervised consumption often serves as a pathway to voluntary treatment. Within two years of its  
54 opening in 2003, North America's first supervised consumption site, Insite in Vancouver, Canada,  
55 was associated with a 30 percent increase in detox enrollment." -- Science supports supervised  
56 injection sites. Why don't politicians agree?, Center for Health Journalism.

57  
58 We need to accept drug use is a fact of life. Instead of pushing zero tolerance policies or throwing  
59 drug addicts into jail; we should use harm reduction strategies to help people and save lives.

### 60 61 Section IV: Consequences

62  
63 As a result of this bill, there will be a decrease in accidental overdoses of opioids. Citizens will have  
64 a safe place to take drugs without fear of drug charges or of an overdose. While on site, drug users  
65 will be introduced to information that will help them overcome their addiction.

### 66 67 Section V: Enforcement

68  
69 No enforcement is needed for this bill.

### 70 71 Section VI: Payment

72  
73 This bill requires a \$0.25 milliliter tax on vapor products as a way to generate revenue to help fund  
74 this facility. Any remaining money from this tax will go to towards funding more buildings. This is a  
75 good thing to tax because e-cigarettes are a luxury and not many people can afford it. This tax will  
76 help reduce the teens addicted to e-cigs and make it a little harder to buy constantly. The rates of  
77 people moving to e-cigs have risen in Alabama, therefore this tax will bring a great amount of  
78 revenue to fund an injection center.

### 79 80 Section VII: Conflicting Laws

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-This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

Section VIII: Enactment

-This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H058**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Cherokee County Student Y-Club

**Author(s):** Ethan Laney

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** An Act to Mandate Drug Tests for Medicaid Recipients

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 I - Definitions

2  
3 Drug Test - an examination of biologic material (such as urine, hair, saliva, or sweat) to detect the  
4 presence of specific drugs and determine prior drug use.

5  
6 Medicaid - provides health coverage to around one million Alabamians, including eligible low-  
7 income adults, children, pregnant women, elderly adults and people with disabilities.

8  
9 II - Purpose

10  
11 This bill will mandate drug tests for all current and potential Medicaid recipients. Each quarter, all  
12 Medicaid recipients 19 and older will be administered a drug test before benefits are given.

13  
14 III - Consequences

15  
16 If a person's drug test results are positive, they can choose to go to rehabilitation and keep their  
17 Medicaid coverage or deny rehabilitation and lose their Medicaid coverage. If a person denies  
18 rehabilitation, they will be eligible to re-apply to Medicaid two years following the day of denial. If a  
19 person's drug test results are positive twice, they will NOT be eligible to re-apply to Medicaid for five  
20 years following the date of the second offense. If the person has a child, the child's Medicaid  
21 coverage would NOT be terminated, even if the parent's coverage was.

22  
23 IV - Funding and Administration

24  
25 The cost of drug tests will be funded from the Alabama Medicaid Agency and will be administered  
26 by the Alabama Medicaid Agency's individual offices.

27  
28 V - Severability Clause

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

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VI - Effective Date

This act shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H059**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Hannah Elder

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Minors Should Be Treated as Minors

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section 1: Definitions**

2  
3 **Minor-** a person under the age of full legal responsibility.

4  
5 **Waiver-** when a judge waives the protections that juvenile courts provide.

6  
7 **Non-violent-** free of violence

8  
9 **Felony(serious crime)-** a crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a  
10 misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death.

11  
12 **Automatic transfer-** laws that require juvenile cases to be transferred to adult criminal court if the  
13 offender is of a certain age and the offense was serious/violent.

14  
15 **14th Amendment-** guarantees all citizens "equal protection of the laws."

16  
17 Juvenile Court: a court of law responsible for the trial or legal supervision of children under a  
18 specified age (18 in most countries).

19  
20 **Section II: Proposal**

21  
22 This bill will cause for minors to be treated as they are, minors. They will no longer be able to be  
23 tried as adults. Meaning, the minors will be able to receive adequate rehabilitation, schooling, and  
24 mental health treatment.

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28 **Section III: Justification**

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30 By law, you are not a legal adult until you are 18. Yet, the judicial system is still allowing children  
31 under 18 to be tried as adults. The courts are justifying it by using the 14th amendment which  
32

33 forbids states to restrict the basic rights of citizens or other persons. The right being the ability to be  
34 tried as adults when you are not one. Most of the minors tried as adults are in jail for **nonviolent**  
35 crimes such as: violation of probation, drug offenses, public order offenses, status offense, and low  
36 level property offenses. Of course, the main minors publicized are those who do the more violent  
37 crimes. Most of the children in those prisons have untreated mental illnesses and their 23 hours of  
38 isolation while in prison does not help. The isolation only increases their mental illness which can  
39 potentially affect them for their lifetime. Hence, this may be the reason why people incarcerated in  
40 adult prisons are 36x more likely to commit suicide than youth placed in juvenile centers. By law,  
41 the states are required to separate minors by sight and sound from adult inmates but many states  
42 don't comply with the law. Thus, the children are subjected to indefensible-cruelty. Minors are 5x  
43 more to be raped in prison than in a juvenile center; most within the first 48 hours of  
44 incarceration. Thus, being the most sexually victimized of any other incarcerated persons. Many  
45 youth in prison don't have access to education; 40% of jails lack any educational services. This lack  
46 of education, along with their criminal record, causes them to be unable to get a good job when/if  
47 they leave jail. Hence, they are 34x more likely to be re-arrested. Lastly, their incarceration is  
48 expensive, costing 31-60 thousand dollars per year which comes from the taxpayers. More states  
49 are passing reforms to make it harder for youth to be tried as adults but, lets legalize it instead.  
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#### **Section IV: Consequences**

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#### **Section V: Enforcement**

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#### **Section VI: Payment**

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#### **Section VII: Conflicting Laws**

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#### **Section VIII: Enactment**

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This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or its

83 otherwise becoming law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H060**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Olivia Frazier

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Drink and Drive

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Alcohol- a colorless, volatile, flammable liquid that is produced by the natural fermentation of sugars  
4 and is the intoxicating constituent of wine, beer, spirits, and other drinks

5  
6 BAC- blood alcohol concentration

7  
8 Breathalyzer- a device used to measure and provide immediate results as to a person's blood  
9 alcohol concentration using a breath sample

10  
11 DUI- driving under the influence

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14  
15 Section II: Proposal

16  
17 This bill will require every alcohol-serving bar or restaurant in Alabama to provide a BAC test to any  
18 customer that wants it. If the establishment's test is later found inaccurate, they will NOT be held  
19 accountable. With the renewal or obtainment of a liquor license, the establishment will be required  
20 to have a test available for customers. The breathalyzer will have to be approved by the local police  
21 department for it to be considered valid.

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25 Section III: Justification

26  
27 In the United States between 800,000 and 1,500,000 people are arrested for a DUI every year. In  
28 2012, 15% of all fatal crashes that occurred during the week were alcohol-related. During the  
29 weekends, 30% of all fatal crashes are alcohol-related. In 2010, 1,210 children under 15 years old  
30 were killed in an alcohol-related wreck. In 2015, 247 people died in alcohol-related accidents in  
31 Alabama. The purpose of providing BAC tests to alcohol-consuming customers is to reduce the  
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33 number of fatal, alcohol-related wrecks along with decreasing the number of people convicted for  
34 DUI.

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38 Section IV: Consequences

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46 Section V: Enforcement

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50 The BAC test will be added to the checklist of things the Alabama Department of Health checks  
51 when they rate an establishment.

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55 Section VI: Payment

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59 Upon acquiring a liquor license the establishment will be required to pay for their own breathalyzer.  
60  
61 This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

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65 Section VII: Conflicting Laws

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69 This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its  
70 otherwise becoming law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H061**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Erin Hosmer

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** An easier route for divorces

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Prenuptial- an agreement made by a couple before they marry concerning the ownership of their  
4 respective assets should the marriage fail.

5  
6 Alimony- court ordered money to be payed to one's spouse after a divorce.  
7  
8  
9

10 Section II: Proposal

11  
12 Those below the age of 24 when engaged will sign a prenuptial agreement to be used if they ever  
13 are to get divorced. They will leave the marriage with what they brought in, including but not limited  
14 to their physical and financial properties.  
15  
16  
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18 Section III: Justification

19  
20 Those who get married between the age of 20-24 years old have around a 37% chance to get  
21 divorced, which is statistically higher than any other age group. If one person is under 24 and the  
22 other is higher it will still be required. This will be made before the marriage has gone bad, therefore  
23 the prenup will be fair since both parties have agreed. This will allow of an easy and fair separation  
24 rather than a long and costly battle in court. The prenup would act as insurance, in case there is a  
25 divorce, it's a safety measure. The prenup will expire after 10 years since you get alimony after 10  
26 years.  
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30 Section IV: Consequences

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They will not be able to get a marriage certificate or license without the signed prenup.

#### Section V: Enforcement

This bill will be enforced by the State of Alabama. Marriage is sanctified by the state so they can not be married unless they have met the prenuptial requirements.

#### Payment VI: Payment

The fee for a marriage license in Alabama is 70\$, so the prenup will cost a fee of only 30\$. The prenup will be drawn up by the state, everyone will use the same one unless they choose to get one personally made. The average prenup costs \$2,500. Which may seem like a lot but it pales in comparison to the costs of divorce which could entail full blown lawsuits and most divorces cost 15,000 to 30,000.

#### Section VII: Conflicting Laws

This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

#### Section VIII: Enactment

This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or its otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H062**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Vincent Indovina

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Priority Project

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: *Definitions***

2  
3 Veteran- a person who has served in the military.

4  
5 National Guard- the primary reserve military force partly maintained by the states but also available  
6 for federal use.

7  
8 Alabama Military Department- The military department is responsible for managing the military  
9 forces of Alabama.

10  
11 Alabama State Department of Education- The Alabama State Department of Education is the state  
12 education agency of Alabama.

13  
14 Public school- a school supported by public funds.

15  
16 Private school- a school supported by a private organization or private individuals rather than by the  
17 government.

18  
19 Unemployed- (of a person) without a paid job but available to work.

20  
21 PTSD- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

22  
23 **Section II: *Proposal***

24  
25 In Alabama, there are approximately one thousand six hundred and thirty seven (1,637) public  
26 schools with seven hundred forty four thousand six hundred and thirty seven (744,637) students  
27 enrolled and fifty one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven (51,877) teachers for those  
28 students. Alabama is home to approximately nine thousand six hundred and forty (9,640) Alabama  
29 Army National Guard. This state is also home to three hundred eighty eight thousand eight hundred  
30 and sixty five (388,865) veterans. Five hundred and forty two (542) of these veterans are homeless  
31 and approximately twenty one thousand seven hundred seventy six (21,776) are unemployed. This  
32

33 proposal ensures the protection of Alabama public school students and teachers via armed  
34 personnel. The student to armed personnel ratio will be one for every four hundred (400) students.  
35 This will cause a demand for one thousand eight hundred and sixty two (1,862) armed personnel.  
36 The unemployed veterans of Alabama will be the priority of being placed in schools followed by the  
37 Alabama Army National Guard. If the veterans, by volunteer, do not fulfill the required number, the  
38 Alabama Army National Guard will be utilized. All eligible active duty personnel or veterans will be  
39 screened for any signs of PTSD or any other conditions that would make them a risk to place in  
40 schools by medical professionals and will be affirmed by the Military Department that they are well  
41 suited in order to neutralize a threat if required. If the active personnel or veterans do not meet the  
42 requirements, they will be ineligible to be placed in the schools or will undergo training in order to  
43 meet these requirements.. All means of defense will be provided by the Alabama Military  
44 Department with pre-existing means. Alabama's private schools are not directly included in this  
45 proposal due to the fact that private schools are not government run and funded, therefore can not  
46 fund the military personnel in their schools and the government can't force them to place armed  
47 personnel in their schools. If private schools wish to participate in this proposal, the enactment of  
48 this bill allows the schools to inquire with the Alabama Military Department to deploy armed  
49 personnel in their schools. If these schools wish to participate, they will be required to permission  
50 from the Alabama Military Department.

### 51 52 **Section III: *Justification***

53  
54 The state of Alabama owes these students and teachers a duty of care to educate them and protect  
55 them from imminent danger. The state of Alabama must stop these tragedies before they take  
56 place. With this proposal, armed veterans or military personnel will be placed and armed in  
57 Alabama's public schools in order to prevent these acts before they occur and in emergencies, be  
58 prepared to stop the threat with deadly force. The State of Alabama owes this state's children  
59 safety. This proposal also introduces opportunities for veterans who are unemployed to become  
60 employed which will lead to a lower unemployment in the State of Alabama and will care for our  
61 nation and state's heroes.

### 62 63 **Section IV: *Consequences***

64  
65 When enacted into law, this bill will act as a defense against all threats to the public schools of  
66 Alabama. This proposal first acts as a deterrent for tragedies, then a line of physical defense. Mass  
67 tragedies will be stopped before they can occur. Alabama's children will be defended by members of  
68 the United States Military. Members of the United States military will also have the honor to serve  
69 their country or be employed. Unemployed veterans of Alabama will be given the opportunity to hold  
70 and occupation and continue to serve their country.

### 71 72 **Section V: *Enforcement***

73  
74 The Alabama Military Department will enforce and arrange all matters that pertain to this bill. The  
75 Alabama Military Department will ensure that all matters pertaining to this bill are in order and are  
76 being utilized. Alabama's public schools must comply to these arrangements since they are  
77 government run and funded.

### 78 79 **Section VI: *Payment***

80  
81 The proposal will be paid for by the Alabama Military Department and the Alabama Department of  
82

83 Education. The Alabama Military Department currently has a budget of one hundred and thirty one  
84 million five hundred and twenty seven thousand and two hundred and thirty five USD  
85 (\$130,527,235) and the Alabama Department of Education has a budget of six billion and sixty three  
86 million USD (\$6,036,000,000). The military personnel in schools will be paid approximately the  
87 same amount as a regular active duty military personnel at a salary of nineteen thousand USD  
88 (\$19,000). The \$19,000 salary will be designated for a potential six hundred and thirty seven (637)  
89 unemployed veterans costing a total of twelve million one hundred and three thousand USD  
90 (\$12,103,000). All unfilled positions will be filled by the National Guard. All National Guard members  
91 are already financially funded, therefore no additional funding will be needed for the National Guard.  
92 This proposal will be funded by designating five million USD (\$5,000,000) from the pre-existing  
93 Education Department budget and seven million one hundred and three thousand USD  
94 (\$7,103,000) from the pre-existing Military Department budget. Funding will be used from the  
95 Military Department budget first. The Department of Education budget will act as a reserve. All  
96 remaining funds will be directly deposited into the designated department.  
97

98 **Section VII: *Conflicting Laws***

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100 This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the Governor's signing.  
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102 **Section VIII: *Enactment***

103  
104 This bill will become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its  
105 otherwise becoming a law.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H063**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Copeland Johnson

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Legalizing Pari-mutuel Daily Fantasy Sports

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
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4  
5 DFS- Daily Fantasy Sports

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7  
8  
9 DraftKings- DraftKings is a daily fantasy sports contest provider that does not utilize a pari-mutuel  
10 betting model. The company allows users to enter daily and weekly fantasy sports-related contests  
11 online and win money based on individual player and team performance.

12  
13  
14  
15 Fantasy Sports- Type of online gaming where participants assemble imaginary or virtual teams of  
16 real players of a professional sport and sometimes play for money.

17  
18  
19  
20 Gambling- Alabama law generally defines gambling as a person staking or risking something of  
21 value on the outcome of a game of chance not under the person's control or influence. However,  
22 there are a few exceptions.

23  
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25  
26 Pari-mutuel betting- A form of betting and of handling the betting of sport events in which those  
27 holding winning tickets divide the total amount bet in proportion to their wagers. Pari-mutuel betting  
28 is an exception that is not considered gambling under Alabama law.

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Simulcast- A broadcast which allows wagering on two or more channels; the simulcast often involves the transmission of wagering information to a central site.

USFantasy Sports- A fantasy sports website that uses pari-mutuel betting through a mobile app.

## Section II: Proposal

This bill seeks legislation that legalizes Daily Fantasy Sports for money by classifying some DFS websites as pari-mutuel betting under Alabama law. Currently, residents of Alabama can play DFS for prizes, but not for real money. There are no Alabama laws that relate to fantasy sports. On the other hand, pari-mutuel betting is already recognized as an exception to Alabama's anti-gambling statutes, and it includes greyhound racing and horseracing by simulcast. Importantly, USFantasy Sports, a DFS website, exclusively utilizes pari-mutuel betting systems for its skill-based wagering for real money. If passed, this bill would follow the example of other states and allow similar participation by citizens of Alabama through the already existing pari-mutuel betting exception.

## Section III: Justification

Fantasy Sports is a relatively new form of entertainment and sports wagering that requires skill and strategy. Fantasy sports leagues utilize games of skill because players serving as team managers must take into account a myriad of statistics, facts, and game theory in order to be competitive.

Some DFS websites even treat the games as a form of pari-mutuel betting, which is legal in Alabama. For this reason, DFS websites that utilize pari-mutuel betting systems should not automatically be considered gambling under Alabama law.

There are horse races and dog races that accept wagers that are based on and are under the category of pari-mutuel betting, namely the greyhound race track and simulcast horse races. Legalizing pari-mutuel DFS is as simple as adding another sport to the currently legal dog and horse races.

If DraftKings or any regular DFS will not be allowed in Alabama, then this bill would permit, at minimum, the allowance of pari-mutuel daily fantasy sports for cash prizes.

## Section IV: Consequences

There are no consequences for passing this bill because pari-mutuel betting is already legal in Alabama. Further, websites using the pari-mutuel form of DFS have rules that strictly limit

83 participation to amateur adults over the age of 21 wagering on professional sports.

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87 Section V: Enforcement

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91 The attorney general would investigate and prosecute any DFS activity that does fall within the pari-  
92 mutuel betting exception established by this bill. DFS websites that do not operate under a pari-  
93 mutuel betting model would remain illegal in Alabama and participants would continue to face the  
94 same penalties that they currently face.

95

96

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98 Because greyhound and simulcast horse racing operators pay a 1% state tax, a similar tax would be  
99 imposed upon DFS operators. The Alabama Department of Revenue would be responsible for  
100 collecting and enforcing the 1% tax.

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104 Section VI: Payment

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108 This bill would levy a tax on DFS operators. The tax rate would be 1% of the pari-mutuel pool on all  
109 pari-mutuel events and/or sports (Football, Basketball, Baseball, etc.).

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113 Section VII: Conflicting laws

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117 This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

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121 Section VIII: Enactment

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125 This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or its  
126 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H064**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Lily Kizzire

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Baby, let me get those digits

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definition**

2  
3 IAFIS- Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

4  
5 **Section II: Proposal**

6  
7 When every child is born they are fingerprinted by using a fingerprint scanner. The fingerprints will  
8 be kept in the IAFIS system. FBI and police will have access to this system. Police officers would be  
9 provided with portable fingerprint scanners.

10  
11 **Section III: Justification**

12  
13 With each person having DNA data accessible to the FBI and police it will be easier to identify  
14 criminals, especially those committing first-time offenses. This will also make it easier to locate  
15 abducted children or adults. Identity theft will also decrease.

16  
17 **Section IV: Consequences**

18  
19 The law enforcement agencies of Alabama will have easy access to fingerprints for first-time  
20 offenses and the security of citizens.

21  
22 **Section V: Enforcement**

23  
24 Nurses at hospitals would be responsible for scanning each child's prints with a fingerprint scanner.  
25 Every finger would be scanned because each print is different.

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27 **Section VI: Payment**

28  
29 The bill will be paid for by a \$3 fee at birth. The cost of a small fingerprint scanner is \$50.  
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**Section VII: Conflicting Laws**

This bill will override all conflicting laws.

**Section VIII: Enactment**

This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H065**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Miller Kleckley

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** End daylight savings time

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 -Daylight savings time-a period of time where the clock is moved one hour backwards to save time

4  
5 -Standard time-The standard time used throughout the year until Daylight Savings time

6  
7 -Miscarriage-Natural Death of an unborn child

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10  
11 Section II: Proposal

12  
13 End the use of daylight savings time in Alabama and move to a year-round standard time use.

14  
15  
16  
17 Section III: Justification

18  
19 Daylight savings time is an unnecessary change of a working day range. There are many negative  
20 effects to daylight savings time. One of them is the adjustments people have to take to become  
21 accustomed to the change of the clock. These adjustments could bring a loss of sleep, which  
22 studies have shown bring increased heart attacks, traffic accidents, workplace injuries, and  
23 miscarriages. It can also largely increase depression within the population.

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27 Section IV: Consequences

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Ending daylight savings time would cause an increase in sleep, proven decrease in car accidents, and improve happiness within the community. A negative consequence is that other states that use daylight savings time would require a more drastic time change for those travelling out of states.

Section V: Enforcement

The state of Alabama will be moving to a year-round standard time clock.

Section VI: Payment

No payment would be required to move this bill into law.

Section VII: conflicting laws

This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

Section VIII: Enactment

This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H066**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Mobile - Davidson

**Author(s):** Destiny Baugh

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Short-Term Loan Act of 2019

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Preamble: In the state of Alabama there are more title lenders per capita than any other state.  
2 These lenders target the states poverty-stricken and financially unstable residents, incapable of  
3 paying back these short-term loans in the time provided. This leads to borrowers falling into a  
4 vicious cycle of debt traps; where they perpetually owe the lenders money, while the pay more than  
5 the original loan's worth in interest or finance charges. This bill will allow banks to compete with  
6 short term payday lenders as well as give borrowers a safer, more affordable loan option.  
7  
8  
9

#### 10 Section I: Definitions

11  
12 Short-Term loan: A loan of up to \$600

13  
14 OCC: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in charge of supervising all national banks and  
15 federal savings associations  
16  
17  
18

19 Section II: Any bank in the state of Alabama that makes 2,500 or less short-term loans per year and  
20 deriving no more than 10 percent of revenue from these loans qualify for an exemption on  
21 underwriting fees for these loans, as allowed by the OCC.  
22  
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25 Section III: Banks may lower qualifications for borrowers of short-term loan payments.  
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29 Section IV: Lenders may enact monthly installment loan payments limited to 7.5% of the borrower's  
30 monthly income.  
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Section V: Payment of loan terms will be limited to 195 days.

Section VI: A fixed 10 percent interest rate will be charged on all short-term loans.

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

Section VIII: This act is to become effective upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.





# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H067**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Mobile - Davidson

**Author(s):** Jackson Craft

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Infrastructure Investment Act of 2019

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Alabama currently has some of the lowest gasoline and special fuels taxes in the country; it has not  
2 increased since 1992 and is in desperate need of infrastructure funds. This bill will increase the fuel  
3 tax and use the funds to complete state, county and municipal infrastructure projects.  
4

#### 5 Section 1: Definitions

6 PEV- plug-in electric vehicles

7  
8 Special fuels- all fuels that are not gasoline

9 Indexing- a method of tying rates to an index to preserve the purchasing power through inflation

10  
11 Road Use fee- a fee assigned to electric vehicles to offset the lost gas tax revenue used for  
12 highway upkeep

13 Section 2: Basic infrastructure maintenance is essential to Alabama's growth, this would require a  
14 substantual increase in funding. This funding will be achieved by increasing the state fuels tax by  
15 \$0.05 over a two year period; \$0.02 in the first year and \$0.03 the next.  
16

#### 17 Section 3: Distribution of Gas/Special fuels tax

18  
19  
20 1. 40% going to the state road and bridge fund

21  
22 2. 60% shared with counties and municipalities as follows

23 (a) 25% distributed among the 67 counties equally

24 (b) 35% allocated to counties based on population  
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(c) Atleast 50% of total funds allocated to counties is to be distributed to municipalites based on population ratio

Section 4: Indexing

1. All Gas/Special-Fuel taxes shall be indexed proportional to construction costs
2. All Gas/Special-Fuel taxes shall rise proportional to increased fuel efficiency
3. Both construction and fuel efficiency rates shall be averaged over the past 3 years

Section 5:The State Gas/Special-fuel tax shall not increase more than 10% in a single year

Section 6: Each of the 67 counties may add additional gas/special-fuels tax up to \$0.03 but will be subject to Section 4 and Section 3(c)

Section 5: Annual road use fees shall be assessed on both commercial and noncommercial PEV owners.

1. Commerical (PEV) owners will be subject to a \$200.00 annual fee
2. Noncommerical (PEV) owners will be subject to a \$145.00 annual fee
3. All road use fees shall be collected by county license commissions.
4. All road use fees are subject to the same distribution of Section 3

Section 6: All standing laws that are in conflict with this bill are hearby repealed

Section 7: Upon passage this bill will be implemented the next fiscsl year



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H068**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Mobile - Davidson

**Author(s):** John Craft

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Repealing Alabama's "No Promo Homo" Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Preamble: Right now AL code 16-40A-2, also known as the "No Promo Homo" Act, prevents  
2 teachers from mentioning or discussing homosexuality or transgender identity in the classroom.  
3 Alabama's public school system is responsible for educating and preparing all students equally. To  
4 accomplish this we must repeal the "No Promo Homo" Act and institute a new LGBTQ+ inclusive  
5 sex education curriculum.  
6

7 Section I: No Promo Homo Act- Alabama law that prohibit or limit the mention or discussion of  
8 homosexuality or transgender identity in a positive light if at all in public schools.  
9

10 Section II: The phrasing of the "No Promo Homo Act" is incredibly homophobic and goes as far to  
11 say that "Course materials should emphasize... that homosexuality is not a lifestyle acceptable to  
12 the general public", and this reflects negatively on Alabama's legislative branch. Under the "No  
13 Promo Homo" teachers are barred from painting homosexuality or transgenderism in a positive light  
14 and LGBTQ+ students are being deprived of a sexual education.  
15

16 Section III: In order to ensure that Alabama's public school properly educate and prepare student  
17 Alabama's "No Promo Homo" Act should be repealed. The Alabama Board of Education will then  
18 meet to decide on a new LGBTQ+ inclusive, medically accurate, and age appropriate sex education  
19 curriculum to be enacted at the start of the next school year. Funding for any new education  
20 materials necessary for the enactment of the new curriculum will be allocated from the Alabama  
21 Education Budget, specifically the \$272 million in excess being given to schools for the 2019 school  
22 year.  
23

24 Section IV: Any laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.  
25

26 Section V: This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the  
27 governor or otherwise becoming law.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H069**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Mobile - Davidson

**Author(s):** Alicia Jones

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Ending Child Marriage

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Preamble: WHEREAS the vast majority of child marriages are girls under the age of 18 to men who  
2 are significantly older and when a girl enters a child marriage she is 50% more likely to drop out of  
3 high school, twice as likely to live in poverty, and three times as likely to be beaten by her spouse;  
4 Young girls should not be legally allowed to be put in these situations by themselves or their  
5 parents; be it resolved to enact the following provisions to be detailed in further sections of the bill.  
6

#### 7 Section I: Definitions

8

9 Child Marriage- The legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal  
10 relationship in which one or both partners are under the age of 18.  
11

12 Minor- Anyone under the age of 18  
13

#### 14 Section II: Propositions

15

16 The legal age of marriage in the state of Alabama shall be 18. No one under 18 may legally marry,  
17 no exceptions.  
18

19 All marriages currently involving a minor are still valid.  
20

21 Any judges in the State of Alabama found to be issuing marriage licenses to marriages involving a  
22 minor will be immediately removed from their position.  
23

24 All those above 18 found to be marrying minors after this law is enacted will be held accountable in  
25 court under statutory rape.  
26

#### 27 Section III: Severability Clause

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29 Any laws or parts of a law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed  
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Section IV: Enactment Clause

This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H070**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Victoria Spradling

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Equality for the LGBT+ is a Must

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

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Section I: Definitions

LGBT community: A grouping of people who are lesbian, gay, bi, trans, etc.

Discrimination: The prejudice treatment of people.

Section II: Proposal

Anti-discrimination laws in the state of Alabama (public employment, private employment, public accommodations, housing, and credit and lending services) will be extended to include the LGBT+ community.

Section III: Justification

This bill is needed to establish equality between all races, genders, religions, and sexual orientation. We must learn to tolerate and accept each other to reach the best our society can be.

Section IV: Consequences If this bill is passed, LGBT+ people will not be discriminated against in work, and more people will have jobs. With people being able to get jobs, they can take care of their own health care and don't have to go on welfare, saving the government a lot of money. With more people in work, production and services would increase. Doing this will look good for businesses because it shows that they care for those who are hired.

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Section V: Enforcement

The Department of Justice will enforce this and will have oversight. If this bill is not followed, the typical regulations will be followed, and the discriminator will be fined or sued.

SECTION VI: Payment

Extending the anti-discrimination law will not require a fee of any kind.

Section VII: Conflicting Laws This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the government's signing.

Section VIII: Enactment

This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or its otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H071**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Grace Lazarre

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Keeping Children Safe

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Federal subsidies- a form of financial aid or support extended to an economic sector (or institution,  
2 business, or individual) generally with the aim of promoting economic and social policy.

3  
4 Religious affiliation- self-identified association of a person with a religion, denomination or  
5 sub-denominational religious group.

6  
7 DHR- Department of Human Resources

#### 8 9 Section II: Proposal

10  
11 Require all childcare centers that accept children whose families receive federal subsidies,  
12 regardless of religious affiliation, to obtain licensing and adhere to the codes set by DHR. This will  
13 also require unlicensed centers to file reports with DHR each year proving they've had local fire and  
14 health department inspections, and have performed criminal background checks on employees.

#### 15 16 Section III: Justification

17  
18 Over 396 centers will now be required to obtain licensing, but still, other certain daycare centers will  
19 be allowed to remain exempt but would need to report more information about their employees and  
20 practices to the DHR. This is why they are required to file reports with the DHR, as stated above.  
21 Opponents argue it could infringe on religious freedoms for church-based centers. Keeping children  
22 safe would not and should not infringe on religious rights and freedoms. This bill requires licensed  
23 centers to follow DHR rules on things like transportation checklists, staff-to-child ratios, repaired  
24 playground equipment, or qualifications for staff members. This is purely to keep our children safe,  
25 clean, and well cared for.

#### 26 27 Section IV: Consequences

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DHR can refer the center to the local district attorney's office as being out of compliance with the law and further action will be decided on by the district attorney. Possible consequences could be a fine or shut down of the daycare center.

#### Section V: Enforcement

The Department of Human Resources

#### Section VI: Payment

Obtaining a daycare license is between \$100 and \$200. No additional cost will be required from the city or state.

#### Section VII: Conflicting Laws

-This Bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

#### Section VIII: Enactment

-This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H072**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Khaleb Simmons

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Alabama Bag Ban

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Constitutional-relating to an established set of principles governing a state.

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7 ADEM- Alabama Department of Environmental Management

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11 Ban- officially or legally prohibit.

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15 Reusable bag- Any bag with handles that is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple  
16 uses, minimum lifetime capacity of 125 or more uses, carry 22 or more pounds over a distance of at  
17 least 175 feet, has a minimum volume of 15 liters, made of cloth or other machine washable fabric,  
18 Shall not contain lead, cadmium, or any other heavy metal in toxic amounts. Or made of other  
19 durable material including plastic at least 2.25 cm thick.

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23 Store- A full line, self service retail store with gross annual sales of two million dollars (\$2,000,000),  
24 or more, that sells a line of dry grocery, canned goods, or non food items and some perishable  
25 items; (2) A store of at least 10,000 square feet of space that generates sales or use tax, including  
26 pharmacys; (3) A drug store, food mart, or other entity engaged in the retail sale of goods that  
27 include milk, bread, soda and snack foods; (4) Public Eating Establishments are included in this bill,  
28 as they are considered retail.

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Section II: Proposal

This bill will attempt to expunge all single-use plastic bags for the welfare of marine animals.

If the purchase of a plastic bag is necessary, stores may not charge less than 10 cents per reusable heavy duty plastic or paper bag. The public will rely on reusable totes or heavy plastic bags strictly. The purpose of this ordinance is to reduce the use of single use carryout bags and promote the use of reusable bags at the point of sale in Alabama. This shall be effective starting on July 15, 2019 and August 12, 2019 for food establishments.

Section III: Justification

Alabama’s environmental funds will be cut to the lowest out of all 50 states based on Trump’s budget plans and cutting plastic pollution--which is at 80%-- will enable less funds to be spent on pollution clean up. Over 1 million marine animals (including mammals, fish, sharks, turtles, and birds) are killed each year due to plastic debris in the ocean. About 700 marine animals’ existence is threatened due to plastic pollution. 270,000 tons of plastic found is just on the surface of the ocean and the number one way to cut down is to stop using disposables and start using reusables.

Section IV: Consequences

First time offences will be noted as warnings, but should this bill not be followed a fee of \$23,000 will be paid by the establishment to the ADEM for each offense. The fee could increase depending on the severity of the offense and the number of previous offenses in the past year.

Section V: Enforcement

This bill will be enforced by the ADEM-Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Section VI: Payment

Reusable bags will be bought by the establishments and will be provided

Section VII: Conflicting laws

This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor’s signing.

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Section VIII: Enactment

This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H073**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Huntsville - YMCA Heart of the Valley

**Author(s):** Melisen Angeles, Daniela Benitez

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** INCREASE SOCIAL WORKERS IN ALABAMA SCHOOLS

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

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5 SECTION I: DEFINITIONS  
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9 School social workers: have a wide range of job functions. Their title is typically “school social  
10 worker.” Qualifications for this position are often decided by the school district or employing agency,  
11 and requirements can range from a bachelors degree to a clinical license from the state in which  
12 they practice. Below is a list of possible job functions within a school setting:  
13

14 ? Conducting bio-psychosocial assessments and social histories;  
15

16 ? Assessing students for substance use, support systems, physical and emotional functioning,  
17 barriers to academic performance, peer issues, suicidal/homicidal ideation, and similar issues;  
18

19 ? Developing and implementing treatment plans and discharge plans that support student self-  
20 determination;  
21

22 ? Providing direct therapeutic services such as individual, family or group therapy regarding specific  
23 issues;  
24

25 ? Providing crisis management services, including assessing for safety;  
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27 ? Advocating for student services and students’ best interests;  
28

29 ? Providing case management services including, but not limited to, referrals to community  
30 resources, collaboration with other professionals;  
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- ? Providing trainings and workshops to teachers, school staff and parents;
- ? Conducting home visits;
- ? Identifying and resolving ethical issues;
- ? Managing and supervising staff; and
- ? Contributing to a multidisciplinary treatment team.

Title I School: a school receiving federal funds. The basic principle of Title I is that schools with large concentrations of low-income students will receive supplemental funds to assist in meeting student's educational goals.

Ammunition: a supply or quantity of bullets and shells.

**SECTION II: PROPOSITIONS**

Alabama students, especially students of Title I schools, need social workers. This bill proposes that one social worker is provided per every 1,000 students in Title I schools. The school social workers will be funded by a 2% tax on ammunition.

**SECTION III: JUSTIFICATION**

Children today are increasingly becoming victims of many social forces that negatively affect their role as students. Unstabilized families are interfering with children's physical and emotional needs. This interference is affecting children's social adjustment and education. For this reason, we need more social workers to help the students in Alabama's schools.

**?SECTION IV: SEVERABILITY CLAUSE**

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act or any provisions of it are hereby repealed.

**SECTION V: ENACTMENT CLAUSE**

This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H074**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - LAMP

**Author(s):** Elizabeth Albrecht

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Re-Introduce Home EC Classes to Schools in Alabama

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Definitions

2  
3 Home EC- domestic science or home science is a field of study that deals with the  
4 relationship between individuals, families, communities, and the environment in which they live

5  
6 Section 2: This act will require students in the Alabama Public School system to take a home  
7 economics class in 11th grade. They will not receive a diploma if they fail or do not take this class.

8  
9 Section 3: This act will allow students to prepare for living without a parent in college. It will  
10 decrease the risk of students who go out into the world with no knowledge of how to cook for  
11 themselves, how to manage finances, how to stay healthy, and many manners and etiquette one  
12 might not learn outside of school. This class could lead to the elimination of Health and Career  
13 Prep. instead putting into one simpler class.

14  
15 Section 4: This act will require schools to hire and/or use a teacher already on staff for this class.  
16 This class will be a year round class.

17  
18 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

19  
20 Section 6: This law will go into effect at the starting of the 2020-2021 school year. Current Junior  
21 and Senior classes will not be affected by this law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H075**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Dothan - Northside Methodist

**Author(s):** Drew Mckeown

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Classifying Fentanyl as a Schedule 1 Drug

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Definitions

2  
3 Fentanyl – Fentanyl is a narcotic that can be used as an injection, capsule, and a topical to treat  
4 severe pain

5  
6 Schedule 1 Drug – A schedule 1 drug is a drug that can be easily addictive and abused as classified  
7 by the United States Drug Enforcement Agency

8  
9 Section 2: Purpose

10  
11 This bill will provide enhanced criminal penalties for the unlawful possession or distribution of  
12 Fentanyl by reclassifying the drug in the Alabama Code of Law as a Schedule 1 drug making it  
13 completely illegal to possess, distribute, or traffic in Fentanyl.

14  
15 Section 3: Possession

16  
17 An individual will have committed the crime of unlawful possession of controlled substances if,  
18 except otherwise authorized, he or she is found to have anything less than two grams in  
19 possession, whether actual or constructive, of Fentanyl and any and all derivatives, including  
20 synthetics, by any other name.

21  
22 Section 4: Distribution

23  
24 An individual will have committed the crime of unlawful distribution of controlled substances if,  
25 except otherwise authorized, he or she sells, furnishes, gives away, delivers, or distributes by  
26 possessing more than two grams, but less than four grams, of Fentanyl and any and all derivatives,  
27 including synthetics, by any other name.

28  
29 Section 5: Trafficking

30  
31 Any person who knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state four grams or more  
32



33 of Fentanyl and any and all derivatives, including synthetics, by any other name, will have  
34 committed the felony crime of trafficking in illegal drugs.

35  
36 Section 6: Punishments

37  
38 Possession

39  
40 First Offense - Misdemeanor

41  
42 Second Offense – Class C Felony

43  
44 Third Offense – Class B Felony

45  
46 Subsequent Offense – Class A Felony

47  
48 Distribution

49  
50 First Offense – Class C

51  
52 Second – Class B

53  
54 Sub – Class A

55  
56 Trafficking

57  
58 First Offense – Class A Felony

59  
60 Section 7:

61  
62 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act or provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

63  
64 Section 8:

65  
66 This bill will become effective immediately after its passage and signing by the Governor, or its  
67 otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H076**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - LAMP

**Author(s):** Dishan Chandrasoma

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** AN ACT TO REDUCE THE QUANTITY OF CELEBRATORY GUNFIRE

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

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

3 A) Celebratory Gunfire: an act of shooting firearm ammunition in the air out of celebration  
4

5 B) Task force: a unit or formation given the purpose of committing to a single task  
6

7 C) Surveillance cameras: cameras used for the purpose of monitoring an area for the protection of  
8 the people  
9

10 **Section 2:** The surveillance cameras and task forces that would be designated in neighborhoods  
11 subject to nighttime celebratory gunfire and other random shots fired are to be funded by the cities'  
12 received money from taxpayers.  
13

14 **Section 3:** If enacted, this act would be enforced by the police departments of Alabama.  
15

16 **Section 4:** Citizens continuing on with the act of celebratory gunfire and other fruitless gun shots  
17 will be subject to 30 days of incarceration (upon discovery by the special police task forces  
18 dedicated to this pursuit) with a mandatory follow-up of 100 hours worth of community service.  
19

20 **Section 5:** This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law for the welfare of the public.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H077**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - LAMP

**Author(s):** Dylan Davis

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** To End Dangerous Religious Exemptions and Preferences

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: This series of repeals may be known and cited as the Religious Equity Act.  
2  
3  
4

5 Section 2: Terms in this act shall be defined, unless context requires otherwise, as follows:  
6  
7  
8

9 HB95: A bill passed in 2017, giving health care providers the authority to refuse to perform health  
10 care services which violate their conscience, as well as grant such providers protection from liability  
11 for denying services and outlaw discrimination against providers for denying services based on  
12 conscience. HB95 applies strictly to those providers who have made their objections known in  
13 writing in advance of a request to perform objectionable services.  
14

15 HB24: A bill passed in 2017, preventing the government from discriminating against, or taking any  
16 adverse action against a child placing agency [receiving no government funding] which declines to  
17 place a child on the basis that doing so would conflict with the sincerely held religious beliefs of the  
18 agency.  
19

20 ADVERSE ACTION: With respect to a child placing agency, any action that materially changes the  
21 license under a state program, including: taking an enforcement action against the entity, refusing to  
22 issue a license, refusing to renew a license, or revoking a license. [as defined by the text of HB24]  
23

24 AL Code 26-14-7.2: A section of Alabama code exempting parents from being determined guilty of  
25 child abuse for declining to provide medical treatment to their children, if it is on the basis of  
26 sincerely held religious belief alone.  
27

28 SB 181: An amendment to the constitution of Alabama, passed and enacted in 2018, authorizing  
29 the display of the Ten Commandments on state property and property owned or administered by a  
30 public school or public body.  
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Section 2: HB95, "The Health Care Rights of Conscience Act", is hereby repealed.

Section 3: HB24, "The Alabama Child Placing Agency Inclusion Act", is hereby repealed.

Section 4: AL Code 26-14-7.2, exempting negligence charges in the case of religious objection, is hereby repealed.

Section 5: SB181, authorizing public religious display of the Ten Commandments, is hereby repealed.

Section 6: It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, on the basis of such individual's religion.

Section 7: This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H078**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - LAMP

**Author(s):** Sarah Kim

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Plastic Bags Tax

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2

3 Plastic bag: any bag made out of thin plastic material, provided by a grocery store or retail  
4 establishment to transport or carry away purchases. This term does not include meat, vegetable,  
5 and other non-checkout bags.  
6

7 **Section II: Proposition**  
8

9 The purpose of this bill is to place a 10 cent tax on each plastic bag used by any grocery stores and  
10 retail establishments that sell food and/or liquor, such as convenience stores, pharmacies, and  
11 liquor stores. However, this tax is not inclusive towards restaurants, farmers markets, and hardware  
12 stores.  
13

14 For each bag, six cents will be allocated towards the general fund of Alabama, while the remaining  
15 four cents will be allocated towards the Alabama Environmental Management Commission (EMC),  
16 which works to develop the state's environmental policies and legislations.  
17

18 **Section III: Justification**  
19

20 Plastic waste leaves a tremendously detrimental environmental impact on Alabama's environment.  
21 Not only do they affect wildlife and marine life in cluttering their living space, but they also are  
22 harmful to human health. Plastic debris, which is laced with chemicals People are exposed to  
23 chemicals from plastic multiple times per day through air, dust, water, and food. The plastic in  
24 plastic bags are made from polyethylene, which has the chemical bisphenol A (BPA). BPA, which  
25 can leach into foods and drinks, are detected in the urine of 93 percent of people. It has been  
26 shown that BPA can affect reproduction and development in humans.  
27

28 Plastic bags can take anywhere from 100 to 1000 years to decompose, even though many plastic  
29 bags have an average use lifespan of approximately 12 minutes. The convenience of using plastic  
30 bags simply does not outweigh the detrimental and lasting effects they have on the environment.  
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**Section IV: Severability Clause**

Any laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

**Section V: Enactment Clause:**

This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H079**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Brew Tech

**Author(s):** Mary Jenkins

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Professional Braille and Large Print Menu

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section 1**

2  
3 Definitions

4  
5 **Braille-** a tactile writing system used by people who are visually impaired.

6  
7 **Blindness-** The inability to see

8  
9 **Restaurants-** a place where people pay to sit and eat meals that are cooked and served on the  
10 premises

11  
12  
13  
14 **Section 2**

15  
16 Explanation

17  
18 Approximately 2.5 million people in the United States are blind. According to the American  
19 Disabilities Act, businesses are not required to provide braille or large print menus. Instead, it is  
20 understood that an employee can read the menu to the customer, or the customer is to prepare  
21 their order prior to entering the establishment. If restaurants are required to provide menus for the  
22 visually impaired, then the customer would be less dependant on those around them, as well as the  
23 amount of time consumed to order would become limited. This would allow the visually impaired to  
24 become more self suffiecient.

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28 **Section 3**

29  
30 Action

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Within every establishment where people pay to sit and eat meals that are cooked and served on the premises, there must be the availability of braille menus, as well as large print menus.

One menu of each is required within a facility to seat 50 customers.

Three menus of each is required within a facility to seat 150 customers.

Five menus of each is required within a facility to seat more than 150 customers.

**Section 4**

Severability Clause

All laws and segments of laws in conflict with this act or provision of this act are hereby repealed.

**Section 5**

Enactment Clause

This law shall be put into effect as of March 1, 2020





# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H080**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - LAMP

**Author(s):** Hanah Bloom

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Cosmetologists Combat Domestic Violence

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2

3 Cosmetology: the professional skill of beautifying the face, hair, or skin.  
4

5 Domestic Violence: according to the department of justice, a pattern of abusive behavior in any  
6 relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate  
7 partner.  
8

9 **Section II:**  
10

11 This bill proposes an addition to Alabama Code Section 34-7-4 under Article 1 General Provisions  
12 with a new section that requires the completion of a one-hour course regarding domestic violence  
13 awareness education for any applicants for examinations or licenses or license renewal in the field  
14 of cosmetology. This bill requires that the course be offered through registered and state-approved  
15 schools of cosmetology. Cosmetologists will be trained to identify signs of abuse, but will not be  
16 legally required to report any signs of suspected abuse to law enforcement.  
17

18 **Section III:**  
19

20 Clients confide in their beauticians, so it is advantageous for cosmetologists to be educated on a  
21 conducive response to this matter. With a proper training, cosmetologists will be sufficient in  
22 identifying signs of abuse, as well as provided with resources in the community to seek assistance  
23 like hotlines or crisis centers.  
24

25 **Section IV:**  
26

27 This bill will be enforced by the Alabama Board of Cosmetology and Barbering.  
28

29 **Section V:**  
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All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

**Section VI:**

This legislation will go into effect the year after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H081**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Cherokee County Student Y-Club

**Author(s):** Sarah Lloyd

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** An Act to Eliminate Straight-Ticket Voting

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I. Definitions

2  
3 Straight-ticket voting- allows voters to choose a party's entire slate of candidates with a single ballot  
4 mark

5  
6 Candidate platform- the formal set of principal goals supported by a political candidate  
7  
8  
9

10 Section II. Propositions

11  
12 This act would eliminate the ability of a voter to participate in straight-ticket voting. Though the  
13 straight-ticket option would be taken off the ballot, the candidates' party affiliations would still be  
14 stated on the ballot. Along with party affiliation, each candidate would get to put their platform and  
15 beliefs on the ballot.  
16  
17  
18

19 Section III. Justifications

20  
21 Alabama is one of nine states with straight-ticket voting still available, presenting its voters the  
22 opportunity to remain uninformed and uninvolved in the election. 65% of Alabama voters selected a  
23 straight-ticket option in the November 2018 election. Passing this act would increase the percentage  
24 of voters who are interested in and knowledgeable about elections. It would also lower the number  
25 of corrupt candidates elected by voters who hardly know the name of the candidates they selected.  
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29 Section V. Severability Clause  
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All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section VI. Enactment Clause

This act shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by governor or otherwise becoming a law and take action at the beginning of the next election.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H082**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Brew Tech

**Author(s):** Shamiya Bracy

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** "Limiting Accusation" Limiting the Amount of Years a Person can Impute a Sexual Assault or Rape Charge

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1  
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4 Preamble:

5  
6  
7  
8 Section I - Definitions:

9  
10 Accusation: A charge or claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong.

11  
12 Sexual Assault: The action or an act of forcing an unconsenting person to engage in sexual activity.

13  
14 Rape: The crime, typically committed by a man can also be a woman, of forcing another person to  
15 have sexual intercourse with the offender against their will.

16  
17 Impute: Represent (something, especially something undesirable) as being done or possessed by  
18 someone.

19  
20  
21  
22 Section II - Proposition:

23  
24 The new and occurring issue of the "#MeToo" movement as well as countless allegations of sexual  
25 assault against many men at strange times gives motivation to make a stop. It should not be  
26 allowed that someone come out with sexual assault or rape charges years after this 'so called'  
27 tragedy took place. Some allegations have taken place over 20 or more years ago, and how could  
28 authority even make sure this was true? Being that they can't test for bodily fluid on that girl if its  
29 been over a certain amount of time. The timing of these allegations has also seem rather unusual;  
30 meaning that these allegations only seem to come out when men get positions of high authority.  
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Section III - Justification:

Some women 'come out' in hope that they'll get money to pay for them to go away. Things like this are not to be taken lightly men lose their jobs for things like this, and they have families just like the rest of us. So when these allegations come out false accusing these men or justly accusing them, but not in a timely manner that they shouldn't be able to even publicize their claim. If they somehow are able to publicize their claim the accuser should have to pay a lengthy fine. For claims that cause pain or distress in the man you're accusings life that you should go down for lying to the authority which can result in criminal conviction.

Limiting years for accusation should be less that 7 years. This limit is given to accusers because this time frame gives the accuser enough time to become 'brave' and courageous enough to come out. No longer than this because people would have moved on by now because of the situation and this would've given the opportunity for other women to come out 'claiming' that they got courage from the other woman. Anything over 10 years is simply obscured because that's simply too long because people would have moved on with their lives from then. Penalties for allegations that were beyond the time limit should result in a fine to the accuser regardless of if the man did commit the crime. The man should face no time because it was not brought up in a timely manner. This would prevent innocent men from losing jobs, families, and their lives as a whole.

I am proposing that women not ruin lives for men in hopes of gaining money or publicity. Just for clarification no where in here do I want it to seem that I support sexual assault nor do I support rape. Only the rights and freedom of men. These men may have done these crimes, but I still come back with the same question why did these women not say something sooner?

Section IV: Severability Clause:

Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

Section V: Effective Date:

This bill will become effective October 15, 2019 upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H083**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Brew Tech

**Author(s):** Julia Fromm

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Servers' Pay Wages

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 SECTION I: DEFINITIONS

2  
3 Wage Discrimination – paying an individual less because of their race, gender, etc.

4  
5 SECTION II: PROPOSITIONS

6  
7 Restaurants are required to pay tipped employees nothing less than minimum wage.

8  
9 Employers will be required to provide proof of employees' salary to a health inspector during every  
10 health inspection.

11  
12 Refusing to comply will result in a fine of \$5,000 that will be paid to the state government.

13  
14 SECTION III: JUSTIFICATION

15  
16 In the state of Alabama, tipped employees can be paid as little as \$2.13 an hour. As a  
17 consequence, servers rely on tips for income. Tipping is a custom that inconveniences customers  
18 and shortchanges servers. Tipping also allows wage discrimination which is illegal. A study has  
19 shown that white servers get tipped more than black servers. Tipping may encourage good service,  
20 but a study shows that the difference in tips between poor and excellent service is two percent on  
21 average.

22  
23 SECTION IV: SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

24  
25 Any laws or part of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

26  
27 SECTION V: ENACTMENT CLAUSE

28  
29 This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or  
30 otherwise becoming a law.

31  
32



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H084**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Brew Tech

**Author(s):** Collin Lawlor

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Active Shooter Simulation

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Definitions

2  
3 Active Shooter- an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and  
4 populated place

5  
6 First Responder- an individual designated or trained to respond to an emergency.

7  
8 ALDoE- Alabama Department of Education

9  
10 Action

11  
12 Active Shooter Drills Mandatory

13  
14 Schools and school systems will work with local law enforcement to set up drills to create realistic,  
15 high stress, and chaotic environment of an active shooter situation. This training and simulation will  
16 help create better-trained teachers, school administrators, and first responders. Students will be  
17 better protected by the actions and procedures of the schools' employees, and law enforcement and  
18 first responders will be better prepared for these situations. these practices should be annually  
19 every year and the date has to be set up by the School systems. Police and sheriff departments will  
20 receive a bonus for the month that the training was held. The amount is up to the department.  
21 Teachers and Administrators will be able to count this training as credit for higher learning towards  
22 certificate renewal.

23  
24 All school system administrators/employees and a majority of teachers in the school system must  
25 participate. Elementary Schools are exempt for the simulation training but must still practice  
26 lockdown drills with students.

27  
28 The joint simulation must include the following:

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30 Normal day activity

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First Responders

Lockdown procedures

Realistic environment

An actor for active shooter

A 2-3 day training seminar with instructors and review with local law enforcement

School systems can work with local police and sheriff departments to create individual courses but must include these things

School systems must have 100% completion and be successful in the simulations.

ALDoE must approve plans for training and simulations

Schools not in compliance with this program will have funding stopped until compliance is met.

\$500,000 will be given to State Law Enforcement under Active Shooter response training. To cover the expense of the program, a 1% increase in sales tax on all firearms. After the allocated fund reach \$20,000,000, the tax is halved to continue funding.

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

This bill will become effective May Twenty-Sixth, Two Thousand Nineteen upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H085**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Montgomery Academy

**Author(s):** Margaret Chandler

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Boat Rental Requirements

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I:

2  
3 A bill to require all boat renters to obtain a current vessel license in order to rent a boat in the state  
4 of Alabama.

5  
6 Section II: Definitions

7  
8 Vessel-a ship or large boat

9  
10 License- a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a particular thing, or carry on a  
11 trade (especially in alcoholic beverages)

12  
13 BoatRental- are let out for hire (rental), usually on an hourly, daily or weekly basis. Boats may be  
14 powered or sail craft or human-powered like rowboats, paddleboats (pedalos) or inflatable boats.

15  
16 Boat Safety Certification- a certification that states you have successfully completed a course and  
17 assessment on boat safety.

18  
19 Section III:

20  
21 This will be overseen by the department of transportation. The funding for a briefing video will come  
22 from the boat rental places. Businesses desiring to have boat rentals will be responsible for paying  
23 the fee for the video.

24  
25 Section IV:

26  
27 All boat rental locations in the state of Alabama will be required to have a copy of the boat safety  
28 video. The video outlines important information that you would learn in the full boat safety  
29 certification course. Failure to have a copy of the video within six months will result in a \$25 fine.  
30 The company will then have three weeks to obtain the video. Failure to have it will result in a \$75  
31 fine. They will then have two weeks to get the video. Failure to do so will result in a temporary shut  
32

33 down until they get the video.

34

35 Section V:

36

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

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39 Section VI:

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41 This law will become effective January 1, 2020.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H086**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Montgomery Academy

**Author(s):** Brytol Habermacher, Mary Virginia Huffacker

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Tax Incentives for Energy Efficient Projects in Homes

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

#### Section I: Proposition

In an effort to make Alabama a leading pioneer in sustainability and clean energy a tax incentive will be given to the Alabamians who choose to make their houses more energy efficient. In a joint effort with the Energy Policy Committee Of Alabama, the people that complete any number of approved tasks on a set agenda of energy efficient projects to their residence will receive a tax break. Each break will be evaluated based on the amount of projects done and the amount of energy saved per month whether it be electrical, plumbing, water, solar, etc. There are already tax incentives for solar energy in particular. For homeowners and businesses alike, a 30% tax credit is awarded to those who put solar panels or a solar hot water system in their houses on the federal level but it is very limited. This proposition is an expansion on the state level of a more comprehensive energy efficiency tax incentive which will undoubtedly help the community around us by making it cleaner while simultaneously giving people a good incentive to make the right decisions about their homes.

#### Section II: justification

In a pole by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEE) Alabama is ranked 43d, out of all 50 states, in energy efficiency and state effort in energy conservation. This bill will put it in the hands of the people to make changes in their houses while also bolstering the environment. The energy policy committee of Alabama will prepare a list of suitable projects with straightforward guidelines that are available to the people that seek these incentives. Once a person has completed one of these projects it will be inspected by a professional from the Energy committee of Alabama and their tax deductible will be put in place. This also creates jobs for people seeking employment in the field of energy efficiency by becoming an inspector or installer of these home improvement systems.

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**Section III: Action**

Any losses from these tax deductibles will be gained by an amendment to section 40-17-320 through 40-17-363 raising the tax on gasoline by 2.5%. Also amending code 9-17-24 of the oil and gas Drilling permit, filing and application fee tax by raising it 3%.

**Section IV: Severance Clause**

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

**Section V: Implementation**

This bill will become effective immediately following its and approval on January 1, 2020.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H087**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Montgomery Academy

**Author(s):** Maggie Kinney

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Needle Exchange Programs in Alabama

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Harm Reduction-a proactive approach to reducing the damage done by alcohol, drugs, and other  
4 addictive behaviors, as well as addressing broader health and social issues, such as HIV  
5 transmission.

6  
7 HIV- HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. It is the virus that can lead to AIDS, if not  
8 treated.

9  
10 Hepatitis C- a form of viral hepatitis transmitted in infected blood  
11  
12  
13

14 Section II: Proposition

15  
16 Needle Exchange Programs are community-based clinics or offices that provide injection drug users  
17 with clean needles and a place for safe disposal of needles. They also offer free HIV testing and  
18 help users get into treatment programs and support groups for drug addiction. These programs are  
19 apart of the Harm Reduction movement and have been proven to reduce HIV and Hepatitis C cases  
20 in several other states and countries, such as Australia. The average price of HIV and Hepatitis C  
21 treatment costs \$25,000 to \$30,000 per person. Needle Exchange Programs prevent these cases in  
22 not only drug users, but they also lessen the probability of law enforcement officers becoming  
23 infected by accidental needle sticks. These programs will be beneficial for cities such as  
24 Birmingham, Montgomery, and Mobile, whose number of HIV and Hepatitis C cases have  
25 skyrocketed in the past eight years. The equipment required by this bill will be funded by increased  
26 taxes on soda and junk food (including but not limited to chips and candy). The soda and junk food  
27 taxes have shown success in California and should prove successful in Alabama as well.  
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Section III: Justification

In Birmingham, Alabama there have been 3,383 cases of HIV in 2018. In Montgomery, there were 1,343 cases of HIV. In Mobile, there were 1,732 cases of HIV. There are around 12,316 people in Alabama living with HIV. The number of Hepatitis C and HIV cases in Alabama increased 200 percent between 2009 and 2013. Of those cases, 68% occurred among injection drug users. Needle Exchange programs in Australia have also been successes. HIV among drug users dropped to around 1% since Australia started Needle Exchange Programs. There are also 211 Needle Exchange Programs across the United States. In almost every single state or city with Needle Exchange Programs, HIV cases have gone down at least 50% or more. It is also proven that addicts involved in these type of programs are more likely to attend long-term rehab. Needle Exchange Programs also save taxpayers money. It is more costly to treat a lifetime of HIV or Hepatitis C than to pay for these programs. It has been proven that a dollar invested in syringe exchange programs saves six or more dollars in avoided costs associated with H.I.V. alone.

Section IV:

Any laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed

Section V:

This bill will become effective beginning the next fiscal year upon enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H088**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Montgomery Academy

**Author(s):** Isabella Hosein

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** "Help the Homeless"

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: This would pertain to all the homeless shelters that are near or around schools that can  
2 provide food for them.

3  
4 Section II :Right now in Alabama there is a issue that needs to be solved pertaining to the homeless.  
5 The homeless shelters are not being provided with enough food for the homeless men and women  
6 that come through. By enabling schools, both public and private, to provide left over food to these  
7 shelter this would solve some of the issue. according to a study done by Harvard Public Heath,  
8 almost 60% of vegetables are thorwn away and 40% of freash fruit is thorwn away and could be  
9 used to feed other in need. The homeless shelters would be responsible for getting the food to the  
10 shelter

11  
12 Section III: This bill would not require funding from the state of Alabama.

13  
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16 Section IV: Any laws or parts of law in conflict this bill are hereby repealed

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18 Section V: This bill will become effective on January 1 upon its enactment and approval by the  
19 governer or otherwise becoming a law

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H089**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - BTW

**Author(s):** Claire Harden

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** A Bill to Restructure the Selection Process for Supreme Court Justices in Alabama

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I:** Definitions  
2

3 Non-partisan—chosen without regard to political party.  
4

5 Qualifications—qualifications for Alabama Supreme Court Justices will continue to be set by state  
6 law.  
7

8 Retention election—a non-partisan election in which the Justices are retained in office or not on the  
9 basis of the vote of the electorate. Such election will be held during the regularly scheduled general  
10 election.  
11

12 **Section II:** Proposal  
13

14 This bill proposes an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama by changing the method by which  
15 Alabama Supreme Court Justices are selected.  
16

17 A nominating commission will be created that is non-partisan and includes three attorney and two  
18 non-attorney members. The commission members will be chosen by the Alabama State Bar and will  
19 serve on a volunteer basis.  
20

21 The nominating commission members will receive training to understand their role and the  
22 qualifications and responsibilities of the Supreme Court.  
23

24 The commission members will serve 5-year terms and the terms will be staggered.  
25

26 Any costs associated with the commission, including training for new commission members, will  
27 come from the budget of the Administrative Office of Courts.  
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The commission will provide the Governor with a list of nominees chosen after a review of all applicants for the position. The Governor will appoint a person from that list to each vacancy on the Alabama Supreme Court, beginning with the first vacancy that occurs on the Court.

At the end of each appointee's first term a non-partisan retention election will be held. For any Justice retained, future retention elections will be held for each succeeding term.

**Section III: Justification**

This bill is a modification of the O'Connor Judicial Selection Plan. Seven states use this plan. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia have a commission-based appointment process.

The State of Alabama has had the most expensive judicial elections in the United States since 2000.

Former Chief Justice Sue Bell Cobb has expressed the opinion, based on her experience on the Court, that the public trust is eroded when judicial candidates, including sitting Justices, are forced to ask for campaign money from big donors.

The Brennan Center for Justice also published a report finding that advertisements targeting judicial decisions threaten judicial independence.

This bill protects the impartiality of the judiciary by insulating justices from campaign fundraising and focuses on qualifications and merit in the selection process.

**Section IV: Severability Clause**

Any laws or parts of a law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

**Section V: Enactment Clause**

This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the Governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H090**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - BTW

**Author(s):** Allyson Merriweather

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Tax Deduction for Public School System Donors

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions  
2  
3  
4

5 State Income Tax- a direct tax levied by a state on your income  
6  
7  
8

9 Tax Deduction- a deduction that lowers a person's tax liability by lowering their taxable income  
10  
11  
12

13 Section II: Proposal  
14  
15  
16

17 Individuals who donate \$5000 or more to a public school system shall receive a state income tax  
18 deduction.  
19  
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21

22 Section III: Justification  
23  
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26 Public schools systems are in need of money due to the lack of funding provided by the state. This  
27 bill will not only benefit these school systems but also the individual who donates.  
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Section IV: Severability Clause

Any laws or parts of a law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

Section V: Enactment Clause

This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H091**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - BTW

**Author(s):** Erica Luckie

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Prolonging Our Gasoline Supply by Reducing the Number of Low Fuel Mileage Vehicles

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I** Gasoline-powered vehicle: a vehicle that requires gas or diesel fuel to run.

2  
3 MPG: Miles Per Gallon, a measurement of a vehicle's rate of fuel consumption

4  
5 Semi trailer: a trailer without a front axle. A large proportion of its weight is supported either by a  
6 road tractor or by a detachable front axle assembly called a dolly; also referred to as a semi or an  
7 18-wheeler

8  
9 **Section II** This bill will end the sell of gasoline-powered vehicles that get less than 12 miles per  
10 gallon. This applies to vehicles that will be purchased for personal use only, not work vehicles such  
11 as semi trailer trucks.

12  
13 Owners of vehicles that gain less than 12 miles per gallon will be allowed to maintain using that  
14 vehicle, however, these vehicles will no longer be for sale.

15  
16 **Section III** Not only are the oil levels depleting, but vehicles that have lower gas mileage use  
17 more gas to fuel the car which means more pollution coming from the car. By not allowing the sell of  
18 these cars any longer, we prolong our fuel supply and limit the amount of pollution. Nitrous oxide, a  
19 chemical given off by a gasoline-powered vehicle, contributes to the depletion of the ozone layer,  
20 which shields the Earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen  
21 dioxide, also chemicals emitted by these vehicles, mix with rainwater to create acid rain, which  
22 damages crops, forests and other vegetation and buildings. Oil and fuel spills from cars and trucks  
23 seep into the soil near highways, and discarded fuel and particulates from vehicle emissions  
24 contaminate lakes, rivers and wetlands. This bill would be enforced by the Alabama Department of  
25 Transportation

26  
27 **Section IV** Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

28  
29 **Section V** This bill will become effective January 1 upon its enactment and approval by the  
30 governor or otherwise becoming law.

31  
32



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H092**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Cherokee County Student Y-Club

**Author(s):** Joel Bishop

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** An Act to Expand Medicaid Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I- Definitions  
2

3 Medicaid- Medicaid in the United States is a joint federal and state program that helps with medical  
4 costs for some people with limited income and resources.  
5

6 The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (better known as just the Affordable Care Act or  
7 Obamacare)- The PPACA is a law that was passed by the 111th Congress and signed by President  
8 Obama in 2010. Its main purpose is to make health insurance more affordable by offering subsidies  
9 to lower income families and expanding Medicaid to include all adults whose income is below 138%  
10 of the federal poverty level. Under the PPACA, the Federal government was required to pay 100%  
11 of the cost of expanding Medicaid from 2014 to 2016, then gradually drop to only cover 90% of the  
12 cost by 2020. Only states that chose to expand Medicaid received that payment, so Alabama and  
13 13 other states did not.  
14

15 Section II- Propositions  
16

17 To expand Medicaid in Alabama to include any adult whose income is lower than 138% of the  
18 federal poverty level.  
19

20 To accept funds from the federal government required by the Patient Protection and Affordable  
21 Care Act to carry out this act.  
22

23 To follow all other guidelines of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.  
24

25 Section III- Justification  
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Alabama’s acceptance of the PPACA would give an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 Alabamians access to affordable health care. This would greatly increase the ability of low income Alabamians to support themselves and their families. Out of that 200,000 to 300,000, 75,000 are people who are in what is known as a coverage gap. They are ineligible for both subsidies and Medicaid, giving them no access to health insurance unless Medicaid is expanded.

The acceptance of what would be billions of dollars of federal funds over the next few years would provide an economic boom in Alabama, as Medicaid pays hospitals and other health care providers directly in order to cover Medicaid recipients. This would stimulate the struggling healthcare industry and therefore the entire economy of the state of Alabama.

This act would also bring healthcare costs down for people not receiving Medicaid because health providers would not have to offset the cost of caring for those who cannot pay back their bill, also known as uncompensated care. Uncompensated care is a big problem in Alabama. The state covers 30% of uncompensated care, and the rest is left up to the hospitals. This costs the state and the health industry a fortune.

A study at UAB found that the generated taxes from the federal influx of dollars would offset the cost of expanding Medicaid.

#### Section IV- Funding

The federal government would pay 95% of the cost of Medicaid expansion, and then will cover 90% starting in 2020. The rest of the cost of expanding Medicaid will come from the state’s general fund.

#### Section V- Severability Clause

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

#### Section VI Enactment Clause

This bill will become effective immediately following its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H093**

**Committee: B**

**Delegation:** Cherokee County Student Y-Club

**Author(s):** Lilly Brougham

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** An Act Concerning the Dissemination and disclosure of pollution/toxicity levels of state waters to the public

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1  
2 Definitions

3  
4 Watershed: the land that drains into a body of water. More simply, a watershed explains where the  
5 water is SHED when it falls off our rooftops, or runs through our storm drains.  
6

7 PCB'S(polychlorinated biphenyls): a man-made chemical that is very stable and is resistant to  
8 pressure and temperature changes.  
9

10 Section I: Purpose

11  
12 The purpose of this bill is to raise public awareness of the serious health risks of ingesting fish  
13 harvested in the Coosa Watershed area by placing a warning notice on the property tax bill that is  
14 sent to property owners each year.  
15

16 Section II: Justification

17  
18 Water that is shed into our rivers is rarely pure rain. A heavy rain will carry with it trash, road debris,  
19 animal waste, fertilizers, etc. As rainwater "sheds" into the river, it carries all of that contamination to  
20 the next watershed, thereby impacting and compromising public health all over the state and  
21 beyond.  
22

23 As a result of the watershed, the Coosa River has high levels of PCBs and methyl-mercury. PCBs  
24 are linked to cancer and methyl-mercury to some neurological issues, including ADHD. Both  
25 compounds accumulate in fish--we eat the fish and then these compounds accumulate in us,  
26 causing serious health risks.  
27

28 Section IV: Consequences and Funding  
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The Alabama Department Health and Human Services is responsible for compliance and enforcement concerning public health notifications. No additional or new funding will be required.

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE: "All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this acts or provision of this act are hereby repealed."

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act to become effective upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H094**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Cherokee County Student Y-Club

**Author(s):** Noah Caldwell

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Confederate Holidays

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Sections I. Definitions  
2

3 Confederate Holidays - For this bill, these Confederate holidays in our state of Alabama will include  
4 the holidays : Confederate Memorial Day (celebrated on the fourth Monday of April), Jefferson  
5 Davis Day (celebrated on the first Monday of June)  
6

7 Leave Day - a day that an employee is allowed to take an absence from work while receiving pay  
8

9 Sections II. Propositions  
10

11 The state of Alabama will no longer officially recognize Confederate holidays and will decrease the  
12 number of state holidays from twelve to ten. This would require essential and non-essential offices  
13 to be open on the two Confederate holidays. The government would compensate these additional  
14 work days by adding an extra leave day. This would mean that a government employee would have  
15 fourteen leave days instead of thirteen. This bill wouldn't require funding or enforcement.  
16

17 Section III. Justification  
18

19 Alabama is no longer apart of the Confederate states and hasn't been since July 13, 1868. This  
20 would allow the state of Alabama to show our nation that we are making advances towards a  
21 brighter future instead of clinging on to ancient values. This image would allow people to deem  
22 Alabama safer to live in and would spark new business. All of this would help Alabama in the  
23 current financial situation we are in.  
24

25 Section IV. Severability Clause  
26

27 All laws or parts of law in conflict with this act or provisions of this act are hereby repealed.  
28

29 Section V. Effective Date  
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31 This act shall become effective on January 1, 2020 upon its enactment and approval by the  
32

33 governor or otherwise becoming a law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H095**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Cherokee County Student Y-Club

**Author(s):** Alyssa Ingram

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** An Act to Amend the Code of Alabama (2017) § 29-1-26 Concerning the Prohibition of Legislative Double Dipping

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1  
2 Section I. Definitions  
3

4 Employee - Any regular employee of the State of Alabama whose salary is paid by state warrant by  
5 the state, except a member of the Legislature of the state, a person who is covered or eligible to be  
6 covered under the Teachers' Retirement System of Alabama or any other retirement system to  
7 which contributions are made by the state, an elective official of the state government, and a  
8 temporary employee or person engaged under retainer or special agreement  
9

10 Teacher - all persons regularly certified by the teacher certifying authority of the State of Alabama  
11 who may be employed as instructors, principals or supervisors in the public elementary and high  
12 schools of the State of Alabama and persons employed as instructors, principals or supervisors in  
13 the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, Alabama Industrial School for Boys, Alabama Industrial  
14 School for Girls and Alabama Industrial School at Mt. Meigs  
15

16 Section II. Proposition  
17

18 This act, amending Alabama code 29-1-26, will add an exception to the double dipping policy so  
19 that teachers are allowed to serve in the legislature. Further, boards of education will be required to  
20 grant teachers that serve in the legislature an unpaid leave of absence during their time serving. All  
21 other parts of the Legislative Double Dipping Prohibition Act will remain the same.  
22

23 Section III. Justification  
24

25 The legislature is regularly tasked with voting on teacher pay raises and other various decisions  
26 regarding education. These decisions greatly impact teachers, and they currently have no say in  
27 what legislation comes to pass. Additionally, teachers have a wealth of education, and they work  
28 within their community on a daily basis, getting to know both young people and adults. Teachers  
29 should be an exception to the double dipping policy in an effort to avoid conflicts of interest and to  
30 give them a voice when it comes to decisions that greatly impact their lives.  
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Section IV. Severability Clause

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

Section V. Enactment Clause

This act shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H096**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Cherokee County Student Y-Club

**Author(s):** Caroline Lloyd

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Protection for Our Elders Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1  
2  
3 **Section I. Definitions**

4  
5 Felony- a crime carrying a penalty of more than one year imprisonment in the state penitentiary

6  
7 Property- anything belonging to a person or entity

8  
9 Elderly person- a person aged 70 years or older

10  
11 Cognitive impairment- a condition in which a person has trouble remembering, learning new things,  
12 concentrating, or making decisions that affect their everyday life

13  
14 Financial exploitation- the fraudulent or otherwise illegal, improper, or unauthorized act or process  
15 of an individual, including a caregiver or fiduciary, that uses the resources of an elderly person for  
16 monetary process or personal benefit, profit or gain, or that results in depriving and individual or  
17 rightful access to, or use of, benefits, resources, belongings, or assets

18  
19 **Section II. Propositions**

20  
21 This act, amending Alabama code 13A-6-197 will increase the caliber of the crime of financial  
22 exploitation of an elderly person in the third degree from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class D  
23 felony. Financial exploitation of an elderly person in the first degree will remain a Class B felony,  
24 and financial exploitation of an elderly person in the second degree will remain a Class C felony.  
25 Also, this act will make it unlawful for judges to grant probation for criminals in any cases of financial  
26 exploitation of an elderly person.

27  
28 **Section III. Justification**

29  
30 The financial exploitation of the elderly has been a growing problem in the state of Alabama over  
31 the last few years, and the current consequences often handed down for this horrible crime are  
32

33 entirely too lenient. Presently, many who are convicted of this crime walk away with absolutely no  
34 prison time, only probation. This leaves the elderly victims and their families at risk of being targeted  
35 by the scammers again. Making all degrees of this crime felonies and denying probation in all cases  
36 of financial exploitation of an elderly person will ensure that those convicted will serve some prison  
37 time in the state penitentiary, keeping the elderly citizens of our state safely protected from those  
38 who have taken advantage of them. Denying probation would also serve to deter others who would  
39 prey on our senior citizens.

40  
41 **Section IV. Consequences**

42  
43 The penalties for the felony financial exploitation of an elderly person will be in accordance with  
44 current Alabama state law, which holds that a Class B felony is punishable with 2 to 20 years, a  
45 Class C felony is punishable with 1 year and 1 day to 10 years, and a Class D felony is punishable  
46 with 1 year and 1 day to 5 years, all to be served in the state penitentiary. However, no probation  
47 shall be granted in cases of financial exploitation of an elderly person. Also, in cases in which the  
48 victim has a cognitive impairment, the criminal may not be eligible for parole until two-thirds of his or  
49 her sentence has been served. This act will be enforced by the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency,  
50 the Alabama Department of Justice, and the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles.

51  
52 **Section V. Severability Clause**

53  
54 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

55  
56 **Section VI. Enactment Clause**

57  
58 This act shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the governor or  
59 otherwise becoming a law.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H097**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Montgomery Academy

**Author(s):** Alisha Singh, Brabee Pirnie

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Gun Magazine Reduction Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **SECTION 1.** In a 2018 study, the state of Alabama ranked second highest in firearm related deaths.  
2 Along with this, in 2016 America made up 37,200 of the 250,000 gun related deaths in the world. It  
3 was only second to Brazil. Americans own 48% of all civilian owned guns in the world, and 48.9% of  
4 adults in Alabama own a gun. In 2018 alone, 1,135 Americans were killed in mass shootings. A  
5 large majority of these shootings were due to the ability of semiautomatic weapons to shoot  
6 anywhere from 30 to 400 rounds. The state of Alabama currently has no restrictions on gun  
7 magazine capacity. A restriction on magazine size will help prevent gun violence and the damage  
8 created by mass shootings. The Gun Magazine Reduction Act mandates a ban on the sale of large  
9 capacity gun magazines, and will set a maximum capacity of 20 rounds per magazine.

10  
11 **SECTION 2.** This act will ban the sale of large capacity magazines, and limit the maximum capacity  
12 to 20 rounds. Current gun owners will not be penalized for any magazines holding over 20 rounds  
13 during the first six months of bill enactment. However, they will have to declare ownership of any  
14 magazines over 20 rounds to their local police department within 30 days of the bill's enactment  
15 with a penalty of \$250 per magazine if not completed by this time. The sale of large capacity  
16 magazines will end at the time enactment. After the six month grace period, an individual with a  
17 large capacity magazine will be fined \$500 for a first offense, a \$750 fine and a possible maximum 1  
18 year prison sentence for a second offense, and an \$800 fine and a 1-3 year prison sentence for  
19 each subsequent offense. A gun magazine distributor or manufacturer selling large capacity  
20 magazines after the bill's enactment will face a maximum 1 year prison sentence and \$2,500 fine for  
21 a first offense, a 1-2 year prison sentence and \$3,000 fine for a second offense, and a maximum 5  
22 year sentence and \$4,000 fine for a

23  
24 third offense or more. Police shooting ranges and active military personnel are the only groups  
25 unaffected by this bill.

26  
27 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Homeland Security will oversee the enforcement of this bill. This  
28 act requires no funding.

29  
30 **SECTION 4.** This bill will take effect on March 1 of 2019.  
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**SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H098**

**Committee: G**

**Delegation:** Mobile - St. Paul's

**Author(s):** Libba Lamberth

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** A Bill to Reestablish Voting Rights to Individuals Convicted of Crimes Other Than Those Convicted of Felony Homicide or Felony Sexual Crimes

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1  
2 Section I: Definitions

3  
4 A. Offender – any individual convicted of a crime, either by plea of guilty or judgment of guilty.

5  
6 B. Felony Homicide Crimes – any crime in the State of Alabama or the equivalent crime if convicted  
7 in another state which is a felony and in which the offender was found or pled guilty to the killing of  
8 another.

9  
10 C. Felony Sexual Crimes – any crime in the State of Alabama or the equivalent crime, if convicted in  
11 another state, which is felony and which is contained in Title 13A, Chapter 6, Articles 4 through 8,  
12 10 and 11.

13  
14 Section II: Proposition

15  
16 This bill aims to establish clear, objective guidelines for the loss of and restoration of the right to  
17 vote in Alabama as a result of the conviction of a crime. Any offender not convicted of a crime of  
18 felony homicide or felony sexual crime shall be entitled to have their voting rights restored upon  
19 completion of any period of incarceration. If an individual is convicted of a misdemeanor or is not  
20 sentenced to incarceration, then the offender will not lose his or her voting rights.

21  
22 Section III: Justification

23  
24 The right to vote is widely recognized as a fundamental human right. However, this right is not fully  
25 provided to millions of individuals around the world. In States such as Alabama a person convicted  
26 of a felony loses the ability to vote if the felony involves moral turpitude. In 2017, the Alabama Moral  
27 Turpitude Act was passed. This Act defined exactly what felonies involved moral turpitude. This Act  
28 does not go far enough to restore voting rights to the people of Alabama. The Act continues to  
29 include numerous non-violent crimes, and it contains numerous unnecessary and burdensome  
30 restriction on the restoration of the right to vote even when an individual has completed his  
31 sentence of incarceration. Therefore, my bill aims to reestablish voting rights to individuals  
32

33 convicted of crimes other than those convicted of felony homicide or felony sexual crimes. It also  
34 provides that the restoration of the right to vote will occur at the completion of the individual's period  
35 of incarceration, or if the person is not incarcerated, no loss of voting rights will occur.

36  
37 Section IV: Funding

38  
39 This bill doesn't require any additional funding.

40  
41 Section 5: Enactment Clause

42  
43 Upon signing of the bill or its otherwise becoming a law this bill will go into effect January 1st 2020  
44 in order to give each individual county's Board of Registrars time to adjust to this new law.

45  
46 Section VI: Severability Clause

47  
48 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby null and void.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H099**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Mobile - St. Paul's

**Author(s):** Coleman Turnipseed

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** A Bill to Require Universal Vaccination of Children

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Preamble: The Alabama Legislature notes that recent studies show that throughout the world  
2 approximately 5.3 million children die yearly from diseases which are preventable by vaccinations.  
3 Although Alabama makes up only a small portion of the world's population, the Legislature feels it is  
4 imperative to lower these unnecessary deaths by requiring parents to vaccinate their children; to  
5 require reporting of all vaccinations to the County Boards of Health throughout the state; to provide  
6 financial support for those citizens of the State of Alabama who cannot afford the cost of  
7 vaccinations; and to establish a system of fines for those citizens who fail to properly vaccinate their  
8 children.

#### 10 I. Definitions

11  
12 Vaccination – is the administration of antigenic material (a vaccine) to stimulate an individual's  
13 immune system to develop adaptive immunity to a pathogen.

14  
15 Vaccination Schedule- schedule developed by the state board of health for the required age of  
16 vaccinations of children under the age of 5.

#### 18 II. Requirement of vaccinations

19  
20 Vaccinations required for children under the age of 5 are Chickenpox, Diphtheria, Hib, Hepatitis A,  
21 Hepatitis B, Measles, Mumps, Pertussis, Polio, Pneumococcal, Rotavirus, Rubella, and Tetanus.  
22 Flu shots are still recommended but not required.

#### 24 III. Exceptions to Requirement

25  
26 If a child is allergic to a specific vaccination, doctors can indicate this on the child's medical  
27 records. Religions will not be taken into account as an eligible exemption to this requirement.

#### 29 IV. Information Reporting Requirements

30  
31 Physicians are required to turn in all vaccination information done under their care to the State  
32

33 Health Department within 10 days of vaccinations. Physicians are also required to turn in records of  
34 all unvaccinated children to the State Health Department within 10 days of notification, physicians  
35 are required to report the child and parent's names to the Health Department.

36  
37 All schools public and private are also required to keep record of these vaccinations and turn these  
38 records into the State Health Department at the beginning of each school year and whenever a new  
39 student joins a school.

40  
41 Doctor-Patient Confidentiality in this circumstance is overridden.

42  
43 All information from physicians and schools will be turned into the State Health Department through  
44 a new electronic program created by the State Health Department and added into the child's  
45 medical records kept in the State Health Department.

46  
47 **V. Fund for Assistance of Indigent Citizens**

48  
49 This Bill will also establish a fund to help parents who fall below the poverty line pay for their  
50 children's vaccinations, which will be called the Poverty Disease Defense Fund.

51  
52 Funding: If new parents fall below the poverty line, they are eligible to get their child's vaccinations  
53 covered by the newly found Poverty Disease Defense Fund. This account will be paid for by the  
54 fines of the parents who choose to not vaccinate their children, and supported by the General Fund  
55 if necessary.

56  
57 **VI. Enforcement/Fines**

58  
59 Punishment: if records indicate that parents choose to not vaccinate their children, parents will be  
60 fined \$200 per vaccination they choose to exempt their children from.

61  
62 **VII. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE**

63  
64 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

65  
66 **VIII. Enactment Clause**

67  
68 This law will go into effect January 1, 2020. All children born on/after January 1, 2019 are required  
69 to be vaccinated, and all children born after the date of enactment are required to be vaccinated. All  
70 children born before January 1, 2019 are not required to be vaccinated, however are strongly  
71 encouraged to do so.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H100**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Carver High School

**Author(s):** Michelle Jenkins, Amal Gardner

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Adopt LGBTQ Education

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Preamble:** In so much as most sex/health education classes were created to only acknowledge  
2 heterosexuality. This bill will ensure that all sex/health education classes teach about and to all  
3 sexual orientations and gender identities.  
4

#### 5 **Section 1:** Definitions

6  
7 LGBTQ- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Transgender

8  
9 Sexual Orientation- a person's sexual identity in relation to a gender they are attracted to.

10  
11 STI- Sexually transmitted infection (also referred to as sexually transmitted disease) are infections  
12 that are commonly spread by sexual activity.

13  
14 Heterosexual- sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex

15  
16 **Section 2:** This bill will require that all high schools in the state of Alabama teach about the  
17 LGBTQ community as part of the school's sex education or health classes. Instruction shall continue  
18 to include the potential for contracting STIs, safe sex practices, and the possibility of unplanned  
19 pregnancies, but shall be extended to include instruction about others, themselves, and what they  
20 may be experiencing sexually and emotionally as a part of class.

21  
22 **Section 3:** Students who find the content objectionable based on religious reasons will be  
23 provided with alternative independent assignments, and will not be required to take part in that  
24 particular unit of study.

25  
26 **Section 4:** The Alabama Department of Public Health will be responsible for providing a  
27 curriculum for the unit of study to be distributed to the school districts.

28  
29 **Section 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Department of Education officials.  
30  
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**Section 6:** All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

**Section 7:** This bill will go into effect in August 2019.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H101**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Carver High School

**Author(s):** Alyssa Gaines, Masury Cobb

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Condoms for Convicts

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1 : Definitions

2  
3 Safety-The condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.

4  
5 STD- Any of various diseases or infections that can be transmitted by direct sexual contact including  
6 some chiefly spread by sexual means and others often contracted by nonsexual means.

7  
8 Condom- A thin rubber sheet worn on a man's penis during sexual intercourse as a contraceptive or  
9 as protection against infection.

10  
11 Section 2: Law

12  
13 The objective of this bill is to lower the STD rate in all prisons in Alabama. STDs are a growing  
14 epidimic in the world and there are various methods that can be used to prevent them. The state of  
15 Alabama gets a yearly average of 50,000 prisoners so this bill will not only help lower the STD rates  
16 in prison but throughout the whole state.

17  
18 Section 3: Cost and Budget

19  
20 The Alabama Department of Public Safety's averaged yearly budget is \$26.4 billion. For this bill to  
21 work it will need 0.00023% of the yearly budget (\$6,072,000) at most. The average cost of an  
22 individual condom is \$0.91.

23  
24 Section 4: Admin

25  
26 This will be administered by the Alabama Department of Public Safety which will be responsible for  
27 procuring the condoms.

28  
29 Section 5: Date Effective

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This bill will go into affect at the beginning of the next fiscal year ( October 31st, 2019).

Section 6: Distribution

Each prisoner will get a monthly minimum of 1 and a monthly maximum of 5.

Section 7: Severability

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



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H102**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Montgomery - Carver High School

**Author(s):** Israel Trujillo/Walker

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** False police report prevention act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 SECTION I

2  
3 Definitions: Swatting- the action or practice of making a prank call to emergency services in an  
4 attempt to bring about the dispatch of a large number of armed police officers to a particular  
5 address.

6  
7 Doxxing- searching for and publishing private or identifying information about a particular individual  
8 on the internet, typically with malicious intent.

9  
10 SECTION II

11  
12 Swatting and doxxing will be considered Class A felonies, and as such will carry the following  
13 penalties:

14  
15 a. Fines not to exceed \$60,000 per count

16  
17 b. Prison terms of a minimum of 10 years, and not to exceed 99 years.

18  
19 SECTION III

20  
21 This bill will become effective immediately upon its passage by the legislature and approval by the  
22 governor.

23  
24 SECTION IV

25  
26 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

27  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H103**

**Committee: C**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Megan Miles

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Romeo and Romeo

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2

3 **-Romeo and Juliet Law(Alabama):** In Alabama, there is a Romeo and Juliet exemption for  
4 consensual genital intercourse between a minor who is 12 or older and a defendant who is less than  
5 two years older than the younger minor and of the opposite sex.  
6

7 **-Statutory Rape:** Statutory rape is nonforcible sexual activity in which one of the individuals is  
8 below the age of consent. Statutory Rape Laws are premised on the assumption that minors are  
9 incapable of giving informed consent to sexual activities.  
10

11 **-Sodomy:** Sexual intercourse involving anal or oral copulation.  
12

13 **Section II: Proposal**  
14

15 -My bill proposes that same-sex couples and couples that participate in the act of sodomy are  
16 protected under the Romeo and Juliet Law. Alabama's current Romeo and Juliet Law offers  
17 protection for consensual sex between couples of the opposite sex partners and doesn't apply to  
18 underage same-sex partners and couples that participate in sodomy. If a person is charged with  
19 genital intercourse with a minor of the opposite sex they may be acquitted under the current Romeo  
20 and Juliet Law. But, the current Law does not protect a defendant charged with sodomy with a  
21 minor or with a minor of the opposite sex.  
22

23 **Section III: Justification**  
24

25 -Alabama's current Romeo and Juliet Law is a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th  
26 Amendment by discriminating based on a defendant's sex and sexual orientation. Same-sex and  
27 opposite-sex couples are not given the same protection and should be.  
28

29 **Section IV: Consequences**  
30

31 -Under this bill, same-sex couples and couples that participate in the act of sodomy will no longer be  
32

33 punished but treated the same as opposite-sex couples in cases where they are acquitted due to  
34 the law.

35  
36 **Section V: Enforcement**

37  
38 This bill will be enforced by the Office of the Attorney General.

39  
40 **Section VI: Payment**

41  
42 This bill requires no payment.

43  
44 **Section VII: Conflicting Laws**

45  
46 -This Bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

47  
48 **Section VIII: Enactment**

49  
50 -This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or it's  
51 otherwise becoming law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H104**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Morgan Patrick

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Vaccinate All Students In Public School

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

2  
3 Section I: Definitions

4  
5 Vaccination- treatment with a vaccine to produce immunity against a disease; inoculation.

6  
7 Religious Exempt- Religious Exemption From Immunization, is issued if immunizations are in  
8 conflict with the religious tenets and practices of the child's parent or guardian.

9  
10 Medical Exempt- an exception to compulsory school immunization laws, based upon a medical  
11 condition.

12  
13 Herd Immunity- a form of immunity that occurs when the vaccination of a significant portion of a  
14 population (or herd) provides a measure of protection for individuals who have not developed  
15 immunity.

16  
17 Section II: Proposal

18  
19 All students from the grades K-12 grade are required to be vaccinated. No religious exemption will  
20 be allowed. Medical exemption will still be allowed as long as a licensed physician has given the  
21 student a Certificate of Medical Exemption. Public schools are allowed to deny admission to any  
22 student that has not had their proper vaccinations as outlined by the Alabama Department of Public  
23 Health.

24  
25 Section III: Justification

26  
27 Not vaccinating a student puts not only the student, but others around the student at a huge risk to  
28 catch or spread a disease. A child's immune system is way more vulnerable without  
29 vaccinations. Vaccinations have led to a 95 percent decrease in vaccine-preventable diseases in  
30 the last 50 years. The number of children who have received no vaccines, however, has increased  
31 from 0.3 percent in 2001 to 1.3 percent in 2015. Some in Alabama choosing not to vaccinate are  
32

33 relying on herd immunity, which has been disproven multiple times. As more and more students are  
34 not vaccinated, the more students that are susceptible to the disease and the more likely the  
35 disease is to be spread. Herd immunity is rather an illusion that the herd is protected because  
36 majority of the population has been vaccinated but in reality this is not the case.

37  
38 Section IV: Consequences

39  
40 If your child is not properly vaccinated, they will not be allowed admission to the school.

41  
42 Section V: Enforcement

43  
44 School nurses and administrators should work together to make sure that the student has an up-to-  
45 date certificate of immunization and deny students that do not have their vaccinations.

46  
47 Section VI: Payment

48  
49 This should not create any problems that need to be funded.

50  
51 Section VII: Conflicting Laws

52  
53 This Bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

54  
55 Section VIII: Enactment

56  
57 This bill shall become effective at the beginning of the 2019-2020 school year after its passage and  
58 approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.

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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H105**

**Committee: A**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Anna Kate Morris

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Sex Education Reform

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2  
3 Abstinance-the fact or practice of restraining oneself from indulging in something, in this case  
4 sexual activity

5  
6 Safe Sex-sexual activity in which people take precautions to protect themselves against sexually  
7 transmitted diseases such as AIDS

8  
9  
10  
11 Section II: Proposal

12  
13 Reform the sex education minimums as layed out in the Alabama Course of Study for Health  
14 Education. Ensure that high schools teach their students about safe sex as well as abstinence. Do  
15 this by adding to the minimums for the contents to be included in sex education program or  
16 curriculum, otherwise known as Code of Alabama, 1975, §16-40A-2\*.

17  
18  
19  
20 Section III: Justification

21  
22 As it is currently in the Alabama Course of Study for Health Education the health teacher is just  
23 required to tell the statistics for sexually transmitted diseases and the possible ways to prevent  
24 them. While this does include the contraceptives used in safe sex, there is an obvious suggestion  
25 that abstinence is the best option and there is barely a mention of safe sex. Abstinence is even  
26 outlined as being the socially acceptable option when it comes to sex. While abstinence is an  
27 option, in 2015 Alabama had a total of 4,790 teenage births. Clearly a lot of teens do not follow the  
28 so called social norm. By teaching safe sex the school can ensure that the teenagers at least had  
29 the knowledge of what to do to prevent teen pregnancy and spread of diseases.

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#### Section IV: Consequences

I expect the teen pregnancy rate and spread of diseases such as HIV and AIDS in teens to decrease over time as teens become more informed about safe sex and the consequences of unsafe sex.

#### Section V: Enforcement

This bill will be enforced by the school administration and local/state board of education.

#### Section VI: Payment

This bill will not have to be paid for.

#### Section VII: Conflicting Laws

This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

#### Section VIII: Enactment

This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.





# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H106**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Gracie Tidwell

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Paternity Leave to Equalize Pay Gap

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1  
2  
3 Section I: Definitions

4  
5 Wage gap: Discrepancy between median earnings of men and women

6  
7 Parental leave: A period of time parents take after their child is born to care for them.

8  
9 Section II: Proposal

10  
11 Employers of workplaces with 30 or more people will offer all male employees Paternity Leave after  
12 recently having a child. They must have worked there for at least 12 months in advance, and the  
13 employee has the option to take this option or leave it. This leave cannot be transferred to the  
14 father's partner and must be taken by that person only. This will be a paid leave, at the expense of  
15 the employer. If the employer were to decide not to offer this option for all their employees, they will  
16 pay fine that is equal to ten percent of their yearly taxes. If that employer were to decide to commit  
17 the same offense again, the fine will increase by 5 percent every time.

18  
19 Section III: Justification

20  
21 Women in Alabama make 73 cents to every man's dollar. That means, on average, women are  
22 losing 12,785 dollars a year. Women with children miss out on promotions and take on lower paying  
23 jobs to get a more flexible schedule so they can be with their kids more. We should not penalize  
24 good mothers for being good mothers. This bill proposes five weeks paid paternity leave, and a "use  
25 it or lose it" policy when considering it, in order to minimize pay inequality. This means that when a  
26 father is offered paternity leave, it cannot be transferred to another parent or guardian. This  
27 incentivizes taking time off to help care for a new child, and help out a new mother. In the long run,  
28 this would strengthen families and level the financial playing field.

29  
30 Section IV: Consequences

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-Male employees get to spend intimate time with their children

-The gender wage gap will diminish, resulting in wage equality

-Any employer/company that fails to meet these standards will pay a fine amounting to ten percent of all taxes the company/employer pays per year

-Every time this offense is committed the fine will increase by five percent

#### Section V: Enforcement

This bill will be enforced by the Alabama Department of Labor.

#### Section VI: Payment

The only payment required for this bill is privately funded, by the employer.

#### Section VII: Conflicting Laws

-This Bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

#### Section VIII: Enactment

-This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H107**

**Committee: D**

**Delegation:** Mobile - Davidson

**Author(s):** Brayden Sellers

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Truth in Food Labeling

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **PREAMBLE:** WHEREAS there is no official federal or state definition of Genetically Modified  
2 Organisms, or products containing such materials, producers thereof are not legally required, in the  
3 state of Alabama, to label their products which contain Genetically Modified Organisms, products  
4 which may have adverse health effects and harm the economic stability of Alabama's agricultural  
5 industry, providing that large farms with access to genetically modified materials out-compete  
6 smaller farms using non-GMO products; be it resolved to enact the following provisions to be  
7 detailed further in the sections of this bill.  
8

#### 9 **SECTION I: DEFINITIONS**

10  
11 GMO: A plant, animal, microorganism or other organism whose genetic makeup has been modified  
12 in a laboratory using genetic engineering or transgenic technology. This creates combinations of  
13 plant, animal, bacterial and virus genes that do not occur in nature or through traditional  
14 crossbreeding methods,  
15

16 Label: Any written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to or appearing upon any consumer commodity  
17 or affixed to or appearing upon a package containing any consumer commodity,  
18

#### 19 **SECTION II: PROPOSITIONS**

20  
21 Producers of products containing genetically modified materials will be required to specify, on the  
22 product's label, if the product contains GMOs.  
23

24 The production sites of any producer planning to sell products containing GMOs ,or products  
25 derived from them, within the state of Alabama, will be subject to random inspections by the  
26 Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries, in order to:  
27

28 a.) Verify the safety of products thereof,  
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b.) verify that producers are correctly labelling said products in accordance with their ingredients and supposed genetically modified materials.

**SECTION III: JUSTIFICATION**

Seeing as Alabama has no legislation addressing genetically modified organisms, consumers buy products which could invariably harm their health. Also, when consumers purchase products from companies using genetic modification to produce their products, they are promoting the growth of companies which take away small farmers' (not using commercial GMOs) financial stability, forcing them out of business. If products containing GMOs are rughtfully labeled, consumers will know whether they are supporting Alabama's small businesses.

**SECTION IV: SEVERABILITY CLAUSE**

Any law or parts law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

**SECTION V: ENACTMENT CLAUSE**

This bill will become effective January 1, 2020, upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H108**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Mobile - Davidson

**Author(s):** Shubha Singh

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Safe Gun Sales :A Bill Requiring Background Checks on Private Firearm Sales

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Preamble: WHEREAS, private gun dealers are potentially putting lives at risk due to the fact that  
2 they are not required to do a thorough background check when selling a firearm. To protect the  
3 people of Alabama, it must be mandatory that all private sellers initiate background checks on their  
4 consumers; be it resolved to enact the following provisions to be detailed further in the sections of  
5 this bill.

6  
7 Section I: Definitions

8  
9 Private Sellers - Sellers who are not licensed dealers.

10  
11 National Instant Criminal Background Check System - is a United States system for determining if  
12 prospective firearms or explosives buyers' name and birth year match those of a person who is not  
13 eligible to buy.

14  
15 Section II: This bill requires private sellers and non licensed dealers to conduct background checks  
16 with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System ("NICS") database on their consumers  
17 before selling and/or trading all firearms.

18  
19 Section III: Any person that sells, gives or conveys a firearm to another person for whom they have  
20 not run background check is in violation of this law.

21  
22 Section IV: Anyone found in violation of this law will be subject to civil liability.

23  
24 Section V: Anyone found in violation of this law shall lose any gun and hunting permits for a period  
25 of three years. A second violation will result in 5 years.

26  
27 Section VI: Any laws or any parts of laws that come in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

28  
29 Section VII: This bill will become effective one month after its passage and approval by the  
30 Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.

31  
32



# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H109**

**Committee: F**

**Delegation:** Mobile - Davidson

**Author(s):** Tyler Tannehill

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** A Bill to End Discrimination

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Preamble:** Whereas, Alabama state law does not cover sexual orientation and gender identity, nor  
2 does Alabama have a general anti-discrimination statute, anti-discrimination protections will expand  
3 to groups with respect to employment, public accommodations, and other areas.  
4

#### 5 **Section I: Definitions**

6  
7 Sexual Orientation: a person's sexual identity in relation to the gender to which they are attracted;  
8 the fact of being heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual.  
9

10 Gender Identity: a person's perception of having a particular gender, which may or may not  
11 correspond with their birth sex.  
12

13 Public Accommodations: facilities, both public and private, that are used by the public, such as  
14 service establishments and educational institutions.  
15

16 Affirmative Action: the practice or policy of favoring individuals belonging to groups known to have  
17 been discriminated against previously.  
18

#### 19 **Section II: Justification**

20  
21 Undoubtedly, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons in Alabama face legal and  
22 social challenges not faced by non-LGBT persons. Anti-discrimination protections must be  
23 implemented to uphold the principle of equal protection under the law, per the Fourteenth  
24 Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Regarding public opinion, a  
25 2017 Public Religion Research Institute poll found that 58% of Alabamians supported and anti-  
26 discrimination law covering sexual orientation and gender identity, and 51% of Alabamians were  
27 against businesses to refuse to serve LGBT people due to religious beliefs. The proposed form of  
28 affirmative action should not be interpreted to favor one class over another but to provide legal  
29 equality for LGBT persons. Moreover, religious exemption laws do not properly balance the freedom  
30 of religion and the equal rights of LGBT individuals. Although Alabama permits adoption by same-  
31 sex couples, Alabama is one of the few states to have a law protecting the right of faith-based  
32

33 adoption agencies to refuse to place a child with a certain couple or individual due to the agency's  
34 religious beliefs. Such forms of permitting discrimination further the divide between LGBT persons  
35 and the public; Alabama should be a state where no one group is given ultimate preference over  
36 another under the law, and all persons within Alabama should receive the same protections against  
37 discrimination. To resolve this issue, a general anti-discrimination statute must be established.  
38

39 **Section III: Propostitions**

40  
41 Discrimination is prohibited on the bases of sex, race, religion, creed, nationality, ethnicity, sexual  
42 orientation, gender, gender identity, and mental fitness or ability, as this prohibition of discrimination  
43 applies to public accommodations, public and private employment, housing, education, healthcare,  
44 and adoption and foster care. Public accommodations shall not include churches, synagogues, or  
45 other places used principally for religious purposes.  
46

47 **Section IV: Funding**

48  
49 This pending legislation will not require funding for its implementation and thereafter.  
50

51 **Section V: Severability Clause**

52  
53 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.  
54

55 **Section VI: Enactment Clause**

56  
57 This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor or its  
58 otherwise becoming a law.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H110**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Lindsay Tadlock

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** Repeal Child Placing Agency Inclusion Act

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 SECTION I:  
2

3 Public Adoption Agencies: Agencies that are put in charge of children given to the state through the  
4 Department of Human Resources  
5

6 State-licensed Adoption Agencies: Public or private agencies that are regulated by the state and  
7 receive funding through the state to find adoptive parents  
8

9 SECTION II:  
10

11 In March of 2017, Governor Kay Ivey signed into law Alabama House Bill 24. Also known as the  
12 Child Placing Agency Inclusion Act, this law allows for discrimination by state-licensed adoption  
13 agencies and foster care agencies. These agencies can deny qualified prospective LGBTQ,  
14 interracial, interfaith, divorcee, or any other "unorthodox" couples based solely on the grounds of  
15 religious beliefs. The bill was enacted to protect the rights of religious agencies, but the law does  
16 not limit the discrimination to only these agencies. With Alabama's child-placing system producing  
17 poor results, the state can not afford to turn away any qualified couples or individuals. Repealing the  
18 law has more benefits to our state than being able to discriminate against groups of people.  
19

20 SECTION III:  
21

22 This law is not only discriminatory towards many citizens, specifically LGBTQ+ couples; the law  
23 denies a good and happy life for the children in the custody of the Department of Human  
24 Resources. As of 2017, 6,129 children were in DHR custody, but only 509 children were adopted.  
25 The year that the bill was signed into law, there was an increase in children waiting to be adopted or  
26 put into foster care. With less than 10% of children actually being adopted in Alabama, the state can  
27 not afford to deny qualified individuals. The bill that was signed into law does not limit this  
28 "protection" to religious organizations, although it does talk about them in detail. The law clearly  
29 states that any state-licensed agency can refuse their services on religious beliefs. The Supreme  
30 Court ruled that religious agencies can deny applicants, but the religious beliefs of individuals  
31 working at non-religious based organizations are exempt from this ruling. Many would believe that if  
32



33 these couples or individuals want to adopt, they can simply find another agency. This, however,  
34 would cost more for the applicant, seeing as the application process alone can cost upwards of  
35 \$200 per agency. Furthermore, many children have a say in who adopts them. If the child has a  
36 problem with the sexual orientation or any other factors of the applicant, they can express that to  
37 their provider. The agency making this choice for them is declining them a prospective good future  
38 and family. Studies in many states, including the longest-running study in California, have shown  
39 that children raised by LGBTQ+ families, the most affected group of people by this law, have grown  
40 up to be happy and functioning members of society. By repealing this bill, we are ending the  
41 discrimination by adoption agencies and making steps towards a strong and successful child  
42 placement system for the children of Alabama.

#### 43 44 SECTION IV:

45  
46 The results of this bill will hold agencies not protected by the Supreme Court precedent accountable  
47 for their duty to the state. Not only does this protect the citizens from discrimination, but it also gives  
48 many children the opportunity to a happy life and family they otherwise would have been denied.  
49 This bill will help make steps towards better child placing system results for Alabama.

#### 50 51 SECTION V:

52  
53 This bill will be enforced by the Alabama Department of Human Resources. If an applicant is denied  
54 based off reasons mentioned above, they are to report the incident from DHR. From there, the state  
55 can take adverse action.

#### 56 57 SECTION VI:

58  
59 This bill requires no funding.

#### 60 61 SECTION VII:

62  
63 This bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

#### 64 65 SECTION VIII:

66  
67 This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its  
68 otherwise becoming law.  
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# ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

## YMCA Youth Legislature 2019

February 22, 2019

**Delegate Bill #H111**

**Committee: E**

**Delegation:** Hoover - Spain Park

**Author(s):** Josh Phillips

### A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

**Title:** The Second Amendment and Firearm Control Can Coexist

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**  
2

3 Firearm: A rifle, pistol, or other portable gun  
4

5 Firearms Licence: A firearms license is a license or permit issued by a government authority of a  
6 jurisdiction, that allows the licensee to possess, or carry a firearm, often subject to a number of  
7 restrictions  
8

9 Fit and Proper Person: A person is deemed fit and proper if they have not been convicted of (or  
10 discharged from custody on sentence) an offence involving the misuse of drugs, the use or  
11 threatened use of violence, the use, carriage, discharge or possession of an illegal weapon, or if a  
12 domestic violence order, other than a temporary protection order, has been made against them.  
13

14 **Section II: Proposal**  
15

16 Firearm restrictions will be tightened to include all semi-automatic rifles and shotguns. The  
17 restrictions will continue to include firearms already illegal. The firearm license system will also be  
18 reworked. A person in Alabama will be required to have a firearm license to possess or use a  
19 firearm. The applicant must have a 'genuine reason' to hold a license, which will include self  
20 defense. To apply the applicant must be a fit and proper person, have done an approved safety  
21 training course, and have safe and secure storage for the weapon. Mental wellbeing may also be  
22 considered during the application process. A mandatory 'cool down period' of 28 days will be  
23 introduced between the approval of the license and the purchase of the firearm. All firearms must be  
24 registered by serial number to the owner, who also holds the firearms license. Any current Alabama  
25 licence holder must reapply to get the updated Alabama license if they wish to continue their  
26 ownership of a firearm. A buyback will be introduced for firearms already owned; the state of  
27 Alabama will take away all firearms that have been declared illegal and offer to purchase others. In  
28 exchange, the firearms' owners will be paid a fair price, set by a national committee using market  
29 value as a benchmark, to compensate for the loss of their property. Owners already possessing  
30 legal guns will be allowed to retain their firearms, provided they go through the new license  
31 program. The new legislation will also offer legal amnesty for anyone who hands in illegally owned  
32

33 guns, though they will not be compensated for those specific firearms.

34

### 35 **Section III: Justification**

36

37 With 21.4 firearm deaths per 100,000 people, Alabama is the second on the list of US states with  
38 most gun violence. There were 1,046 firearm deaths in the state in 2016, and the numbers have  
39 only increased since then. This bill isn't asking for the complete eradication of guns; people will still  
40 have their right to a firearm. This bill is only tightening its grip on violence, attempting to make the  
41 state of Alabama more free of crime, violence, and murder. Other countries who implemented  
42 similar legislation, including Australia, the UK, Japan, and Germany, saw significant gun violence  
43 decreases within the next few years of implementing the legislation. Recently, states such as  
44 Colorado, Delaware, New York, Oregon and Washington passed gun legislation restricting firearms  
45 with similar results.

46

### 47 **Section IV: Consequences**

48

49 The expected outcome of this bill would be a decrease in gun violence in the state of Alabama.  
50 Since all firearm owners would be required to go through the new application process in order to  
51 retain their firearms, the people handling the guns would be safer and deemed responsible. The  
52 decreasing of unfit and improper ownership of firearms will lead to a significant decrease in gun  
53 violence. However, in terms of negative consequences, a significant amount of funds would be  
54 needed for the gun buyback program, which could pose a problem financially. However, this issue  
55 has been addressed, and will be explained in Section VI of this bill.

56

### 57 **Section V: Enforcement**

58

59 If any person is caught owning an illegal firearm, or is caught in possession of any firearm without  
60 the appropriate license, the perpetrator will be subject to up to 5 years jail time and a \$20,000 fine.  
61 This legislation will be enforced with the same law enforcement which is currently used to enforce  
62 gun control. Mainly the police would be the enforcers if an incident occurred. If the incident was  
63 serious enough, special services may be brought in to assist the police in arresting the perpetrator,  
64 where the person in question would be subject to the consequences mentioned previously.

65

### 66 **Section VI: Payment**

67

68 Currently, the fee to apply for a firearm license is \$200. That fee would be raised to \$400 to assist in  
69 the funding of the government buyback program. In addition to this, an increase on ammunition  
70 taxes would occur, which would also help raise revenue for the buyback program.

71

### 72 **Section VII: Conflicting Laws**

73

74 This Bill will override all conflicting laws upon the governor's signing.

75

### 76 **Section VIII: Enactment**

77

78 This bill shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its  
79 otherwise becoming law.

80

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82