



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F001

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Indian Springs

Author(s): Ethan Howell

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A bill to require Genetically Engineered food to be sold in a separate compartment

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1 : Definitions

2
3 1.Food - a food (as defined in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.
4 321)) that is intended for human consumption

5
6 2. Genetically Modified food - food that contain genetic material that has been modified through in
7 vitro recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) techniques and could not otherwise be obtained
8 through conventional breeding or found in nature.

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10 3. Grocery store - a retail store that primarily sells food

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14 Section 2 :

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16 a) Any Genetically Modified food applicable under the National Bioengineered Food Disclosure
17 Standard by the Secretary of Agriculture must be sold in a separate Genetically Modified food
18 compartment in grocery stores.

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20 b) The compartment for Genetically Modified food must have obviously recognizable signs in plain
21 printed language to indicate the product sold are genetically modified.

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25 Section 3 : Enforcement

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27 Groceries are responsible for re-arranging their food products. Alabama Department of Public
28 Health will scrutinize grocery stores at least once every six months to ensure they are complying
29 with the bill. The cost is to be covered by the state of Alabama.

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Section 4 : Sanction and Penalty:

Non-compliance will result in a fine of \$2,000 and enforcement of the bill by the Alabama Department of Public Health.

Section 5 : Effective date

If passed, the bill will be operative on September 1st 2018.

Section 6 : Severability Clause

All law sand parts of laws in conflict with this acts or provision of this act are hereby declared null and void.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F002

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Vann Stewart

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Smoking Cessation Bill

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I

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5 Smoking Cessation = The process of quitting smoking.

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7 Smoking Cessation Product = A good whose purpose is to help the user quit smoking. In this bill,
8 electric cigarettes, as well as electric cigarette products such as e-liquid, are not included as
9 smoking cessation products.

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13 Section II

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17 Addictive smoking is a problem most anywhere you go in the United States, especially in the state
18 of Alabama. It is bad for the smoker's health, for the people around him or her, and it isn't good for
19 the environment. Smoking also puts a heavier burden on public health such as Medicare and
20 Medicaid because of its numerous harmful side-effects. Addicts also may spend financial aid from
21 the government on cigarettes rather than on their basic necessities. This bill will incentivize smoking
22 addicts to quit smoking by increasing cigarette taxes and offering tax deductions on any smoking
23 cessation products, excluding e-cigarettes and e-cigarette products.

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27 Section III

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31 The Department of Revenue of the State of Alabama will be in control of this bill. It is a revenue
32

33 neutral proposal, so no funds not generated by the bill will be necessary for its enactment. Funds
34 are generated by an additional excise tax on cigarettes of \$0.50 per pack. Alabama is in the top ten
35 states with the lowest excise tax on cigarettes, only charging an additional \$0.675 per pack. Adding
36 this excise tax will not only incentivize users to stop smoking but also has the potential to raise
37 funds that will be used to support Alabama's underfunded Medicaid program. However, the total
38 amount of money that a citizen spends on smoking cessation products, as defined above, is
39 deductible from the state income tax.

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43 Section IV

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

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51 Section V

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

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F003

Committee: M

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Lucy Bowling

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A Bill to Prohibit Medical Practitioners from Subjecting Minors to Conversion Therapy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I. Definitions
2

3 Aversion therapy- a form of psychological treatment in which the patient is exposed to a stimulus
4 while simultaneously being subjected to some form of discomfort, especially with the intention of
5 ending behavior.
6

7 Conversion therapy (also known as reparative therapy)- therapy administered with the intent to
8 change an individual's sexual orientation (especially to heterosexual) or to change a transgender
9 individual's gender identity to the sex assigned at birth.
10

11 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)- a manual published by the American
12 Psychiatric Association defining and characterizing mental disorders.
13

14 Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)- a procedure in which small electric currents are passed through
15 the brain, intentionally triggering a brief seizure.
16

17 Gender Dysphoria- a disorder in which incongruence between an individual's biological sex and
18 identity causes great distress and discomfort in their daily life.
19

20 Gender Identity Disorder- a disorder in which incongruence is found between an individual's
21 biological sex and identity, whether or not it causes the individual distress or discomfort.
22

23 Talk therapy (also known as psychotherapy)- therapy primarily relying on conversations between a
24 patient and a therapist in order to understand and solve a patient's problems
25

26 Transgender- denoting a person whose gender identity differs from their biological sex.
27

28 Section II. Proposition
29

30 Conversion therapy meant to change or repress the sexual orientation or gender identity of a minor
31 shall be banned on accounts of its ineffectiveness and unsound medical basis. Medical
32

33 practitioners, such as therapists, psychologists, and doctors, will have their medical license revoked
34 after a single warning in the case of being found attempting to change a minor's sexuality or gender
35 identity.

36
37 Section III. Justification

38
39 Conversion therapy has not only been proven to be ineffective at changing one's sexual orientation
40 or gender identity, but it has also proven to be detrimental to the mental health of the patient to
41 which it is administered. As recently as the 1970s, conversion therapy involved aversion using
42 nausea-inducing drugs and electroconvulsive therapy. Today, it often involves talk therapy,
43 hypnosis, and less extreme forms of aversion therapy. Many minors are forced into conversion
44 therapy due to a parent or guardian's belief that their sexuality or gender identity is something that
45 should be corrected. Conversion therapy can often have negative psychological effects, such as
46 increased risk of depression or anxiety.

47
48 Homosexuality was removed from the DSM in 1973, and Gender Identity Disorder was replaced by
49 Gender Dysphoria. Due to these changes, many health organizations state that conversion therapy
50 is not medically valid, as homosexuality and being transgender are not inherently illnesses, nor
51 something that needs to be corrected. The use of conversion therapy is opposed by all major
52 mental health organizations in America, including the American Psychoanalytic association, the
53 American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Child Adolescent Psychiatry. Medical
54 practitioners are currently banned from administering conversion therapy to minors in California,
55 New Jersey, Washington D.C, Oregon, Illinois, and Vermont.

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59 Section IV: Severability Clause

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

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63 Section V: Enactment Clause

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65 This bill will become effective January 1st, 2018 upon its enactment and approval by the governor
66 or otherwise becoming a law.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F004

Committee: P

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Jessica Brouillette

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Middle School Cooking Classes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Proposition

The general budget provides the funds for cooking classes in grades 7-9 in all schools to promote healthy eating habits. Any money left in the budget is sent back to the general budget. The general budget will provide a small team of cooks to teach teachers how to cook healthy food for the kids, the original equipment will only be fixed every year, and replacement every ten years with the school paying for half of the cost to replace it if they wanted. Schools will provide the space and food for the class. Schools will be required to have at least a small room will one chef (teacher) and make the class be available to everyone. To help struggling schools come up with a food source, the school can plan fundraisers to provide the money for gardens or greenhouses that will supply the food. Children can keep up with the garden in the summer to provide a steady source of food for poverty-stricken families. The food make in each class can be used to feed these families or can be turned around and sold to make a profit and put it back into funding the general budget.

Section II: Justification

24.5% of people are obese and 37.2% are overweight in Alabama. This leads to endless costs and different heart diseases. There have been 300,000 deaths leading back to both obesity and being overweight. Children learning healthy eating habits can help decrease all of the deaths and high percentages. This helps further generations to stop being one of the highest states with obesity, which can help with Alabama's direct and indirect costs involving these things.

Section III: Enactment Clause

Should this bill be passed and signed by the governor, it will take effect on October 1, 2016.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F005

Committee: P

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Laura Hadley Bryant

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A Bill to Establish a Statewide Lottery for the Betterment of Alabama Public Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section 1.** Definitions
2

3 Lottery: a means of raising money by selling numbered tickets and awarding prizes to the holders of
4 numbers drawn at random
5

6 Scholarship: a grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded on the basis of
7 academic or other achievement
8

9 Georgia HOPE Scholarship Program: an entirely lottery-funded organization that grants full in-state
10 scholarships to any Georgian student who meets or exceeds the required grade expectations set by
11 the HOPE Scholarship Program.
12

13 **Section 2.** Proposition
14

15 With the signature of the governor, this bill will mandate that the state of Alabama impose a lottery
16 (with the formation of a new lottery committee which will be responsible for carrying out this bill) that is
17 available to all counties and sells tickets at \$1 each. Funding for this lottery will come from the
18 general fund until the lottery gains enough revenue to fund itself. Alabama district senator Slade
19 Blackwell predicts that a state lottery will generate about \$750 million yearly in profits. After a full
20 year of operation, the lottery will place all of its profits directly towards Alabama public schools, and
21 with roughly 1,600 public schools in the state of Alabama, each school should get almost half a
22 million dollars yearly as a result of the lottery. What public schools decide to put their money
23 towards is largely up to them, but they will be highly encouraged by the state to divide this money
24 proportionally between purchasing new student materials, restoring or repairing infrastructure, and
25 hiring new, more qualified teachers.
26

27 **Section 3.** Justification
28

29 Whether or not Alabama should or shouldn't impose a lottery is something that has been up for
30 heated debate in our legislature for a while now. Arguments against it claim that a lottery would rob
31 from the poor, as the underprivileged classes would be the main source of revenue. By putting all
32

33 the lottery profits (about \$750 million per year) towards Alabama public schools, which are often
34 poorly funded and unequipped to properly educate their students, this remedies the moral issue by
35 bringing the money right back to the underprivileged classes by improving their schools. This is of
36 high importance as multiple sources have shown that Alabama has the 8th (eighth) lowest high
37 school graduation rate in our country, with only 75% of our population holding high school diplomas,
38 and the average overall grade being a D+. New materials, new infrastructure, and more qualified
39 teachers will make school a welcoming, opportunity-filled place for public school students, therefore
40 helping to prevent dropouts and instilling a love for school early on in our children. The reason why
41 this bill will not require the lottery to put any money towards scholarships (such as the Georgia
42 HOPE Scholarship Program) is because scholarships cannot help the majority of our public school
43 students if they are not being educated well enough to earn them. We must improve the quality of
44 our public schools before we worry about granting in-state scholarships, and funding from the lottery
45 is the perfect way to accomplish this.

46
47 **Section 4. Severability**

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

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51 **Section 5. Enactment**

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53 With the signature of the governor, this bill will take effect on August 1st, 2018.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F006

Committee: P

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Reid Freeman

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Amendment to High School Graduation Requirements

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2
3 GED- Test is designed for people, who for various reasons, did not graduate from high school but
4 want a certificate equivalent to the traditional high school diploma.

5
6 IEP- is a plan or program developed to ensure that a child who has a disability identified under the
7 law and is attending an elementary or secondary educational institution receives specialized
8 instruction and related services.

9
10 Section II: Body/Purpose

11
12 In order to graduate any school, private, public, homeschool, or those pursuing a GED students
13 must pass a U.S naturalization test with a score above 60/100. Starting in the 7th grade, students
14 may take and retake this test as many times needed. Students with learning disabilities or IEP's
15 may be exempt from taking this test. As of now, there are 15 states that have adopted some
16 variation of this law. These states are; Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota,
17 Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia,
18 and Wisconsin. From a study done in 2012, only 66% of American citizens would be able to pass a
19 naturalization test. According to the U.S citizenship and immigration tests 91% of foreign-born
20 applicants pass the naturalization test. The purpose is to help young people acquire and learn to
21 use the skills, knowledge, and attitudes that will prepare them to be competent and responsible
22 citizens throughout their lives.

23
24 Section III: Funding

25
26 This bill will be funded through the General Education Fund of Alabama.

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28 Section IV: Severability Clause

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

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Section V: Enactment Clause

This bill will go in effect with the graduating class of 2018 upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F007

Committee: P

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Alison Gaston

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A Bill to Create an Early Age Foreign Language Program in Alabama Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 SECTION I:

2
3 Foreign language: any language used in a country other than one's own; a language that is studied
4 mostly for cultural insight.

5
6 Sin tax: a tax on items considered undesirable or harmful.

7
8 SECTION II:

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10 Given that children learn foreign languages best at a young age, the Alabama Department of
11 Education shall create a program for elementary school students to create an understanding of
12 foreign languages while their language skills are developing. The Early Age Foreign Language
13 Program shall be an after school program occurring three times per week. Although there are
14 weekly classes in some elementary schools, a program that meets more than once a week is more
15 capable of ensuring that what is taught each day can remain with students for much longer. This
16 would create a better foundation for students that take foreign languages in higher education.

17
18 SECTION III:

19
20 The Alabama Department of Education shall determine the requirements for what is taught for each
21 grade level. The amount of teachers shall be determined by each school system, but the
22 recommended student teacher ratio is 25:1. School systems shall also determine which languages
23 are to be taught depending on availability. After thorough investigation, however, if there are no
24 teachers available, schools have the option to offer online classes until they hire qualified teachers.

25
26 SECTION IV:

27
28 In 2015, the Alabama House of Representatives passed a \$0.25 sin tax increase on cigarettes,
29 which generated an estimated \$75 million. In order to fund the Early Age Foreign Language
30 Program, the sin tax on cigarettes shall be raised by an additional \$0.07, making the statewide sin
31 tax approximately \$0.745. This increase would generate \$21 million for the Early Age Foreign
32

33 Language Program.

34

35 SECTION V:

36

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

38

39 SECTION VI:

40

41 This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the governor or
42 otherwise become a law. However, the program shall begin the following school year so that
43 educators will be able to create lesson plans for subjects taught and so that funds from the sin tax
44 may be generated.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F008

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Ella Hartman, Lilly Martin

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A Tax on Cigarettes to Fund Lung Cancer Research

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2
3 CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

4
5 Cigarettes: A thin cylinder of finely cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking. Contains over 7,000
6 chemicals.

7
8 Lung cancer: The uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells that start off in one or both lungs; usually in
9 the cells that line the air passages.

10
11 National Cancer Institute: The National Cancer Institute is part of the National Institutes of Health
12 which is one of eleven agencies that are part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

13
14 Section II: Background

15
16 According to the CDC, cigarette smoking is the number one risk factor for lung cancer, and 80% -
17 90% of lung cancers can be traced back to smoking. The more cigarettes a person smokes a day,
18 the higher their risk of developing lung cancer. In 2015, 21.4% of adults in Alabama smoke
19 cigarettes. Currently, the tax on cigarettes in the state of Alabama is \$0.675 per 20 pack.

20
21 Section III: Proposition

22
23 This bill will increase the tax on cigarettes in the state of Alabama to \$2.00 per 20 pack. This bill will
24 apply to all retailers within the state that sell cigarettes. The additional \$1.325 will be donated to the
25 National Cancer Institute for lung cancer research.

26
27 Section IV: Justification

28
29 The increase of tax on cigarettes will discourage the purchasing of cigarettes and by extent
30 discourage smoking, reducing the number of people affected by lung cancer and other smoking-
31 related illnesses. By increasing tax on cigarettes, smokers in Alabama will help fund lung cancer
32

33 research and be forced to “pay the price” for their addiction. Each time a citizen of the State of
34 Alabama purchases a box of cigarettes, they will be reminded of the detrimental effects it can have
35 on their health.

36
37 Section V: Implementation

38
39 Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

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43 Section VI: Enactment Clause

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45 This bill will become effective January 1, 2019 upon its enactment and approval by the governor or
46 otherwise becoming a law.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F009

Committee: M

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Ben Harris

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: The Prohibition of Incestuous Marriages Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 A bill to repeal Title 30 Chapter 1 Section 3 and make incestuous marriages illegal and illegitimate

2
3 Section I:

4
5 Marriage licenses – a legal document that is needed for a marriage to occur

6
7 Incest - Marriages are incestuous under the following circumstances:

- 8
9 1) Their ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption
- 10
11 2) Their brother or sister of any status
- 12
13 3) Their stepchild or stepparent
- 14
15 4) Their aunt, uncle, niece, or nephew
- 16
17 5) Their cousin that shares a great-grandparent or closer relation

18
19 Title 30 Chapter 1 Section 3 – The section of Alabama marriage law that makes incest legal

20
21 Section II:

22
23 Alabama remains the only state to legally allow siblings, half-siblings, or parents to marry. It is also
24 one of the few states that allows first or second cousins to marry. Marriages between anyone closer
25 related than a third-cousin have been scientifically proven to cause birth-defects and genetic
26 disorders. This bill will make it impossible for couples who are closer related than third cousins to be
27 married, which will prevent these sort of birth defects.

28
29 Section III:

30
31 This bill requires no funding. After its passage it will no longer be legal for judges to issue marriage

32

33 licenses to anything deemed an incestuous marriage by this bill. If a judge does issue a marriage
34 license for any such marriage they shall be removed from the bench and disbarred.

35
36 Section IV:

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

39
40 Section V:

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42 This bill will become effective January 1 2018 upon its enactment and approval by the governor or
43 otherwise becoming a law

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F010

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Amanda Jones

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: An Act to Reduce Carbon Emissions in the State of Alabama

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**

2
3 Carbon Emissions: Carbon dioxide and Carbon monoxide in the atmosphere, produced by vehicles

4
5 Global warming: A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally
6 attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide,
7 chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants

8
9 **Section II: Background**

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11 Personal vehicles are a major cause of global warming, which is believed to be permanently
12 changing the Earth's environment. In addition, global warming is causing adverse health effects for
13 many citizens. In the United States, nearly 20% of all US emissions are being produced solely by
14 cars and trucks. Together, both cars and trucks are emitting approximately 24 pounds of both
15 carbon dioxide and other gases related to global warming per gallon of gas. Studies show that 19
16 pounds of those harmful gases are coming straight from car exhaust. Currently, Alabama has made
17 no regulation on cars with low mile per gallon ratios; thus, many carbon emissions are being
18 produced from these cars.

19
20 **Section III: Proposition**

21
22 Vehicles with a highway mile per gallon ratio of 20 or less will receive a 6% increase on the sales
23 tax at time of purchase. Presently, Alabama collects a 2% state sales tax on any purchase of a
24 vehicle. In addition, sale taxes implemented by the city and county bring the overall sales tax on the
25 vehicle to approximately 4%. With to the proposed 6% increase in sales tax, the final sales tax
26 would be approximately 10%. Accordingly, the increased tax on vehicles with a highway mile per
27 gallon ratio of 20 or less would discourage consumers from purchasing the vehicle. This bill will not
28 apply to vehicles with a highway mile per gallon ratio of 20 or less which were bought prior to the
29 enactment of the bill.

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Section IV: Justification

This bill will prove very beneficial to Alabama by working to reduce the carbon emissions produced by vehicles through discouraging consumers from purchasing the vehicle on account of its high taxation. Therefore, manufacturers will be forced to create vehicles with a highway mile per gallon ratio of greater than 20. The money collected by the State will be used towards creating education programs on the global warming crisis and the steps that could be taken to help our environment.

Section V: Implementation

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

Section VI: Enactment Clause

This bill will become effective January 1 upon its enactment and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F011

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Libby Kerr

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Act to Ban Smoking in Cars with Children Under the Age of 16

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions
2

3 Passive Smoking or Secondhand Smoke: the involuntary inhalation of smoke from the cigarette,
4 pipe, etc. from another person or persons
5

6 American Lung Association: a volunteer based organization with the common goal to improve lung
7 health and save lives.
8

9 Sudden Infant Death Syndrome: The death of a seemingly healthy baby in its sleep, due to a
10 sudden cessation of breathing.
11

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13
14 Section II: Background
15

16 Passive smoking, or secondhand smoke affects millions all over the world. In children specifically it
17 can lead to; frequent and severe asthma attacks, respiratory infections, ear infections, and even
18 sudden infant death syndrome. Diseases such as bronchitis and pneumonia become more likely for
19 children because their lungs have not finished growing before being affected by smoke. A survey
20 reported by CNN revealed that at the time half of the students in their survey had been exposed to
21 passive smoking. According to this same study, of the children exposed 15% were exposed in card.
22 The other 85% comes from public places, their homes, or school. Alabama has a smoking rate of
23 22.1% of adults that are smokers. States such as Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Maine, and
24 Oregon have already put this law into effect and Alabama's next step to protecting their children is to
25 do the same.
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29 Section III: Proposition
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31 I propose that, like many other states, the state of Alabama implements a law claiming it to be
32

33 unlawful to smoke in a car with a child 16 years or younger.

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37 Section VI: Enactment

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39 This bill should become effective on January 1st, 2018 after its passage and approval by the
40 Governor.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F012

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Chloe Kinderman

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: PFOS and PFOA Water Protection Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) – a manmade pollutant used in stain repellents, firefighting foams, textiles, paper, leather, wax, polishes, paints, varnishes, cleaning products for general use, metal surfaces, and carpets that is linked to cancer, neonatal mortality, developmental delays, and endocrine disruption

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) – a manmade pollutant used as a water and oil repellent, insulator, and emulsifier that is linked to cancer; can cause birth defects and developmental delays; and can negatively impact the liver, immune system, the thyroid, the lungs, and the kidneys

Water system - The US Safe Drinking Water Act and derivative legislation define "water system" as an entity that provides "water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year.

Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) - a state government agency charged with the enforcement of environmental policy in the U.S. state of Alabama

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - an agency of the United States federal government whose mission is to protect human and environmental health

Section II:

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The chemicals PFOS and PFOA are harmful if ingested and have been found in eight drinking water systems in the state of Alabama. The West Morgan-East Lawrence Water Authority, Gadsden Water Works & Sewer Board, Centre Sewer Board, V.A.W. (Vinemont Anon West Point) Water Systems, Inc., West Lawrence Water Co-op, Northeast Alabama Water District (in Fort Payne), Southside Water Works and Sewer Board (in Gadsden), and the Utilities Board of Rainbow City systems have all been affected by PFOS and PFOA. These systems provide water to approximately three hundred thousand people.

Section III:

This bill will prohibit the dumping of PFOS and PFOA into waterways, and it will lower the recommended levels of both chemicals for Alabama from the Environmental Protection Agency's recommendation of 70 parts per trillion to 40 parts per trillion. Additionally, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management will impose a fine of five thousand dollars per day the offense occurs and if the offense impacts a drinking water system, require the perpetrator to fund the necessary filtration to return the water to a drinkable state which the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the Environmental Protection Agency will jointly oversee. The money collected from fines will be used to assist with overall filtration efforts, and any excess will be used to fund the water division of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

Section IV:

Any 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 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F013

Committee: P

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Danny Long

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A Bill to Legalize Gambling

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 2: Since 1993, the Georgia Lottery has given back nearly 16.2 billion dollars to the state for
2 education purposes, and gave \$980,501,000 back in 2015 alone. The state of Alabama ranks 42nd
3 in education nationwide, having the 2nd worst math test scores in the nation. The intent of this bill is
4 to have the lottery generate money to help improve our state's educational system. The first step
5 would be to legalize gambling in the state of Alabama. After this has been done, we would create an
6 Alabama ran lottery, and the money that would be generated would go into the Alabama education
7 fund.
8

9 Section 3: The Senate would assign people they deem fit to run the lottery, forming a board of
10 directors. The lottery itself would be funded by the people playing the lottery as evidenced by The
11 Georgia Lottery operating on less than 1% of lottery revenue since 2002. Security on being able to
12 purchase a lottery ticket would be strict, requiring proof of ID at all locations. Lottery tickets for the
13 Alabama Lottery would be available at stores chosen by the board of directors.
14

15 Section 4: Any laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
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17 Section 5: This bill will become effective immediately upon its enactment and approval by the
18 governor or otherwise becoming a law.
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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F014

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Lilly Martin, Ella Hartman

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Calorie Counts on Restaurant Menus

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2
3 Obesity: Having a greater percentage of body fat than is optimal for health

4
5 Impoverishment: the state of being extremely poor

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9 Section II: Background

10
11 According to the Public Health Law Center, when people eat at restaurants, they often consume
12 food that is higher in calories and fat, that lacks the necessary nutritional value, compared to home-
13 cooked meals. In addition, the food at restaurants tend to be in proportions that are too large. Due
14 to Alabama's general impoverishment, much to the population has no choice but to eat at cheap
15 restaurants, which only further encourages obesity. Alabama is the second most obese state in the
16 United States of America, and in order to stop this, we must make the calorie counts of all foods in
17 restaurants accessible to everyone via the menu.

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21 Section III: Proposition

22
23 This bill will require restaurants in the State of Alabama to include the calorie count for each food
24 item they offer. This bill applies to all restaurants within the state, including fast food chains as well
25 as locally owned restaurants. No government funding is necessary for the passing of this bill. The
26 restaurants will be responsible for reprinting their menus with the calorie counts.

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30 Section IV: Justification

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By explicitly listing the amount of calories on the menu, restaurants are supplying customers with the information they need to make healthier decisions.

Section V: Implementation

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

Section VI: Enactment Clause

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F015

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Johnny Nathan

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Initiative to Limit the Size of Retail Sugared Drinks

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2
3 Fruit Juices: drinks that are more than 70% fruit juice

4
5 Dairy-based drinks: drinks with at least 50% milk or milk substitute

6
7 American Heart Association: a non-profit organization in the United States that fosters appropriate
8 cardiac care in an effort to reduce disability and deaths caused by cardiovascular disease and stroke

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11
12 Section II: Background

13
14 Given that Alabama has the second highest obesity rate in America (35.6%), there must be action
15 taken to decrease this rate. The estimated annual health care costs of obesity-related illnesses are
16 a staggering \$190.2 billion or nearly 21% of annual medical spending in the United States. There
17 are also some additional indirect costs which include decreased productivity, increased insurance
18 premiums, and increased disability costs. This is evidence that one's food choices affect not only
19 the individual, but the taxpayer as well. According to the American Heart Association (AHA), the
20 maximum amount of added sugars an individual should consume in a day are 37.5 grams for men
21 and 25 grams for women, and the average soda has about 39 grams of added sugars per serving.
22 This means that consuming a twelve-ounce soda alone could exceed the recommended daily sugar
23 intake.

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27 Section III: Proposition

28
29 This bill states that retailers are banned from dispensing sugared beverages, including sodas and
30 sweetened tea, in cups or containers larger than 16 oz. The ban will not apply to fruit juices,
31 alcoholic beverages, or dairy-based drinks like milkshakes. This ban also excludes any bottled or
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33 canned drinks.

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Section IV: Justification

This ban will address and ultimately help to solve the obesity crisis in Alabama by helping to influence the nutrition choices that individuals make. In turn, this will help the economy by decreasing the immense amount of money that the government spends on obesity-related illnesses.

Section V: Implementation

All laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

Section VI: Enactment

This bill shall become effective on January 1st, 2018 after its passage and approval by the Governor or it otherwise becoming a law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F016

Committee: N

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): leila radney

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A Bill to End Private Ownership of Exotic Animals

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 SECTION I: Definitions

2
3 Exotic Animal- A undomesticated animal of over thirty pounds or any animal with obviously
4 threatening defense or predatory mechanisms. This also includes any animal that would be harmful
5 to citizens or the wildlife if released
6

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9 Semi-Domesticated Animal- a species that is routinely caught and sold on a commercial scale, is at
10 least occasionally captive bred, and tameable. This category of animals includes numerous species
11 of snake used as pets as well as many popular pet birds.
12

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14
15 Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries Animal Department- The branch of Alabama
16 government responsible for the import and regulation of animals in Alabama. They also deal with
17 diseases in livestock and meat.
18

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21 SECTION II: Proposition

22
23 My bill would put in place a ban on the private ownership of exotic animals. This bill would not only
24 protect the people of Alabama by ensuring that dangerous non native predators are not present, but
25 also the ecosystem by preventing the immigration of new invasive species. The violation of this bill
26 would result in a fine of 1,000 dollars for the unlawful ownership of an exotic small animal (under 50
27 lbs) or herbivore. The unlawful ownership of an exotic predator would result in a fine of 5,000
28 dollars. An additional punishment for these infractions is having to pay for the care of the animal
29 until it is permanently relocated. People who already own exotic animals will be given a grace period
30 of six months to either find a suitable home for their animal in a zoo or similar facility or find a new
31 state to live in where the ownership of such animals is legal. If the owner is unable to find a suitable
32

33 home for that animal, the creature in question will be given to the Alabama department of
34 Agriculture and Industries.

35
36 Alabama has very little regulation regarding the type of animals a person can own and this is
37 dangerous because many exotic animals are either a direct danger to humans in the area is they
38 should find themselves in the wild or they are dangerous to the local ecosystem. These animals
39 often are not cared for properly and by stopping the trade of exotic animals in our state we can
40 ensure that these animals are being taken care of properly in ways that the state could not oversee
41 if ownership was to remain in private hands.

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45 SECTION III: Funding

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47 The temporary care of these animals by the Alabama department of Agriculture and Industries
48 Animal Department would be paid for by the owner until the exotic animal is permanently relocated.

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52 SECTION VI: Enactment

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56 This bill will become effective July 21, 2017 upon its enactment and approval by the governor or
57 otherwise becoming a law.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F017

Committee: *Special Order*

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Tate Record

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: The Second Chance Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1:

2
3 Recidivism- a tendency to relapse into criminal behavior after being released from prison

4
5 Recidivism Rate- percentage of prisoners that return to prison within a given timespan after being
6 released

7
8 Rehabilitation- the reintegration of a prisoner into society as a law-abiding citizen

9
10 Section 2:

11
12 Alabama's prisons are understaffed and overcrowded, operating at almost 200% capacity. With
13 resources strained, the situation has continued to grow worse; in 2016, violence has plagued every
14 Alabama prison. For years, Alabama's recidivism rate has remained unchanged. According to the
15 Alabama Department of Corrections, in 2004, 35% of all released prisoners had been rearrested
16 within 3 years. Alabama released 10,880 prisoners last year and spends \$15,500 per inmate
17 annually, so when those 3,808 prisoners are rearrested, it will cost the state an extra 60 million
18 dollars per year. If those 3,808 prisoners did not return, the Alabama Department of Corrections
19 would be operating at around 150% of maximum prisoner capacity instead of almost 200%. This bill
20 will attempt to reduce the recidivism rate by devoting the last 6 months of a prisoner's term to
21 rehabilitation and what they are going to do when released. All too often, prisoners return to society
22 without any money, job, home, or real-world experience, which makes it very easy for a prisoner to
23 return back to a life of crime. Social workers or prison workers will help the prisoner in his or her last
24 6 months with the aid of partnered charities, churches, and nonprofit organizations. Prisoners will be
25 taught basic life, financial, and employment skills.

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27 Section 3:

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29 This bill does not require any funding from the state. However, 10% of the total amount saved
30 because of prisoners not returning within 3 years will be reserved for an account dedicated to grant
31 funding. Charities and nonprofits will apply to receive grants, and a committee created by the
32

33 Alabama Department of Corrections will approve the application or not. Many of these organizations
34 are very generous in their giving of service and have proven effective in reducing the recidivism
35 rate. For example, the LIFE Tech Transition Center, a charity focussed on rehabilitating prisoners
36 when they are released, had a recidivism rate of 11% during the 3 year period when Alabama had a
37 recidivism rate of 35%.

38

39 Section 4:

40

41 A prisoner mentally unfit or considered too dangerous to work with will not have to receive his or her
42 6 months of rehabilitation, but the rehabilitation will still be offered. Alabama has overlooked the fact
43 that prison is not just to punish but is also an opportunity to rehabilitate. If prisons invested time into
44 inmates to help them become law-abiding citizens, prisons would become less populated, and
45 thousands of lives would now be used for good. This bill will save Alabama millions of dollars,
46 change thousands of lives, and effectively address the prison overcapacity problem.

47

48 Section 5:

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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 6:

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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 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F018

Committee: M

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Pavel Shirley

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Recognition of the Armenian Genocide

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 I. Definitions:

2
3 Armenian Genocide – The genocide conducted by the Ottoman Turkish government from 1915 to
4 1923 against the Eastern Christian people of Anatolia, the Levant, Russian Transcaucasia, Eastern
5 Thrace, and Iraq including, but not limited to; Greeks, Armenians, and Syrians.
6

7 Genocide - The 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide defines genocide
8 as having two parts; the mental element, meaning the "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a
9 national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such", and the physical element which include
10 organized killings of a specific group as listed above, causing deliberate bodily or mental harm to
11 such a group, or deliberately creating conditions under which the continued existence of any of
12 the above-listed groups is strained.
13

14 II. Proposal:

15
16 The state of Alabama will reverse from its currently held position that the Armenian Genocide was
17 not a genocide to a more accurate one that the actions taken against Eastern Christians within the
18 Ottoman Empire and Russian Transcaucasia from 1915-1923 were indeed genocidal in nature.
19

20 III. Justification:

21
22 Currently, Alabama adheres to a Pro-Turkish policy of not recognizing the Armenian Genocide as
23 genocidal, instead painting the events of 1915-1923 as part of a broader multi-directional conflict.
24 This view is a revisionist interpretation of history and conflates genocide with actual conflict.
25 Ottoman Forces, in an industrialized and organized fashion, deliberately killed, in mass numbers,
26 eastern Christians who had no direct relation to anti-Ottoman forces.
27

28 To prove the events as genocide, I call attention to several actions undertaken by the Turkish
29 Government; the first of which was the forced conscription of 60,000 Armenian men into the
30 Ottoman military, this action in and of itself is not genocidal but upon these men's arrival they were
31 disarmed and executed, all 60,000. Then the government seized most of the leading Armenian
32

33 intellectual and political leaders and executed them in Constantinople. Afterwards, on April 24,
34 1915, the Ottoman government exiled hundreds of thousands of Eastern Christians to the Syrian
35 deserts where they were massacred or left to die.

36
37 It is important to note that this is not an endorsement of an anti-Turkishness. No modern Turk can
38 be held responsible and this is also not meant to lessen the massive impact that the Balkan Wars,
39 World War 1, and the subsequent Turkish wars had on the Turkish population who suffered
40 immensely throughout these years; however, the correct way to display Turkish national pride is not
41 to deny the suffering of your neighbors.

42
43 IV. Funding:

44
45 No Funding is required.

46
47 V. Enactment:

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

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52 VI. Severance

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54 All Laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F019

Committee: P

Delegation: Birmingham - Mountain Brook

Author(s): Mark Waller

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: The Alabama Class Size Reduction Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section 1:** Class Size Reduction: The act of lowering the number of students per classroom in
2 order lower the student-teacher ratio.

3
4 **Section 2:** Since a lesser amount of peers in a class has been proven to positively affect student
5 performance, and given Alabama having low student performance, class sizes should be reduced
6 within the state of Alabama in grades K-12. The Alabama Class Size Reduction Act will require
7 schools that are in the bottom 50% of K-12 statewide public education to make all their classrooms
8 have below 18 students by 2020.

9
10 **Section 3:** This will cost an estimated \$1 billion, and will be funded through a raise in property taxes.

11
12 **Section 4:** Any laws or parts of the law in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

13
14 **Section 5:** This bill will become effective at the beginning of next school year upon its enactment
15 and approval by the governor or otherwise becoming a law.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F020

Committee: M

Delegation: Montgomery - Catholic

Author(s): Anna Sadie, Michael Russo

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Banning Safe Spaces on Public Property

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section 1: Definitions

2
3 Safe space- A place where one's voice is suppressed and or limited on the matters they can speak
4 about if it were to hurt another's feelings or go against another's beliefs.

5
6 Public property-property that is dedicated to public use and is a subset of state property

7
8 Freedom of Speech- the right to express any opinions without censorship or restraint

9
10
11
12 Section 2: Explanation

13
14 A bill to ban having safe spaces on public property due to a limitation of freedom of speech.

15
16
17
18 Section 3: Justification

19
20 Safe Spaces are a limit of freedom of speech. In public areas, under the first amendment, citizens
21 have a right to a freedom of speech that safe spaces take away. In these safe spaces, you are not
22 allowed to speak your beliefs if it were to make another feel uncomfortable. Seeing as a public site
23 is run and owned by the State of Alabama, the rights of the citizens must be maintained at all times.

24 This bill would bring true safety to the Citizens of Alabama by allowing the preservation of their
25 rights and the ability to freely express their beliefs.

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29 Section 4: Funding

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There is no funding required in this law.

Section 5: Repealing Clause

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

Section 6: Enactment Clause

This bill shall become effective 6 months after its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F021

Committee: P

Delegation: Montgomery - Catholic

Author(s): Patrick Flores, Michael Hodges

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Alabama's education budget to be increased.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Purpose

2
3 So that teachers and schools may get the adequate budget to improve schools, salaries, and for
4 teachers to be provided adequate funding to create a proper learning environment and earn a living
5 for themselves.

6
7 Section II: Definitions

8
9 School- An institution where instruction is given.

10
11 Teacher- A person who instructs in a learning environment.

12
13 Education- The process of developing skills which can be used in adult life.

14
15 Section III: Reasoning

16
17 Many schools and facilities in Alabama are falling in or have fallen in disarray due to lack of proper
18 funding. Overall, better educated people contribute more to society as a whole, students with a
19 better education are more successful in life, and everyone benefits from a good education.
20 However, due to lack of proper funding, teachers aren't given the resources needed to teach and
21 thus, students learn less and our state as a whole is not properly educating our young men and
22 women to gain success later on.

23
24 Section IV: Action

25
26 To increase the state education budget, 0.5% of all state sales taxes will go towards the Alabama
27 state education trust fund. The earnings each year from the trust fund will be distributed based on
28 which counties need more funding based on the results from standardized test averages. For
29 example, if one county has lower test score averages than another county, then the first county
30 mentioned will receive adequate funding in order to improve the quality of education.

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Section V: Repealing Clause

All laws or parts of laws conflicting with this bill shall be repealed.

Section VI: 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 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F022

Committee: M

Delegation: Hoover - Spain Park

Author(s): Bailey Hatcher, Bailey Hatcher

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Painless Death

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I : Definition

2
3 Euthanasia - Also called mercy killing. The act of putting to death painlessly or allowing to die, as by
4 withholding extreme medical measures, a person or animal suffering from an incurable, especially a
5 painful, disease or condition.

6
7 Suicide: the intentional taking of one's own life

8
9 Section II : Proposal

10
11 Euthanasia should be practiced by all doctors. People who are in extreme pain have the rights to
12 die painless, rather than in pain.

13
14 Section III : Justification

15
16 The reason why this should be practiced by all medical doctors is because Euthanasia will help
17 avoid many long days that the patient will be suffering anyways. People who are slowly dying have
18 the absolute rights to want to die in no pain. This is different than suicide in many ways. The
19 patients would die in a harmless way, without hurting themselves. All patients before they choose
20 this choice should talk to a therapist or their doctor. Then after the doctor would be able to decide if
21 this is worth and take the payment if it is. At least one day later, the doctor would give the patient
22 the medicine.

23
24 Section VI : Expected Outcome

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If this law was fixed, people would be able to think before they do. If they wanted to die painless, the doctor might be able to convince the patient to not do it. If they so desperately want to, doctor would not fight back. This would make life easier for these people. Regardless of people's religion this will be helpful. Along the lines, at the end of the day this will not affect you. This only affects the people who choose this path. Legislation should not be brought down just because of people's religious beliefs. Religion has nothing to do with this. Church and State are separate

Section V : Enforcement

Law Enforcement in the hospital would hand out the punishment. The punishment for disobeying this law is being arrested and tried with treason.

Section VI : Payment

The family members would pay for the medicine.

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 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F023

Committee: M

Delegation: Hoover - Spain Park

Author(s): Grace Foy

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Sensible Sentencing For Nonviolent Offenders

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

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House Bill #

Committee:

Club: Birmingham - Spain Park

Author(s): Grace Foy

Title: Sensible Sentencing For Nonviolent Offenders

Section I: Definitions

Recidivism: A person's relapse into criminal behavior.

Offender: Person committing an illegal act

Section II : Proposal

This legislation shows that the state of Alabama should offer pre release planning to nonviolent offenders.

Most will be put into mandatory drug rehabilitation centers to get back on track. Although many use 90 day stays, the longer the offender stays in rehabilitation centers the more benefits the offender

33 would receive in his or her life.

34

35 Studies show that giving somebody who struggles with drug abuse treatment is more effective than
36 sending them to jail.

37

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40 Section III: Justification

41

42 Pre release planning would allow for offenders to seek help and the services offered by the state
43 which would be rehabilitation.

44

45 With the help of rehabilitation from pre release planning recidivism rates would decrease

46

47 Pre release planning would help to reduce the recidivism rates (currently 68%)

48

49 Overcrowding in jails would decrease along with the high amount of money having to be put in jails
50 to keep them running (Taxpayers in Alabama are currently putting in \$462,507)

51

52 As a result of rehabilitation, once the offender is put back into the real world they can become a
53 functioning member of society finding a job and beginning to pay tax payer dollars which would
54 ultimately help the government.

55

56 Section IV: Consequences

57

58 Police and prosecutors are aware of the overcrowding in prisons and the high budget of keeping
59 prisons a clean environment, therefore they are encouraging plans to help nonviolent offenders.

60

61 Defense attorneys would be able to enforce and request pre release planning for the offender they
62 are representing if they see fit. If requested and accepted by the judge, the offender would be
63 allowed to enter rehabilitation.

64

65 Courts ran by judges could suggest or reward pre release planning to an offender if they see fit.

66

67 This would ultimately be supported by the department of corrections who would keep up with the
68 inmates and keep them in the loop to the things that could be for there benefit.

69

70 Section V: Enforcement

71

72 This would ultimately be supported by the department of corrections who would keep up with the
73 inmates and keep them in the loop to the services that could be for there benefit.

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77 Section VI: Payment

78

79 An offender seeking to be put into pre release planning rehabilitation must have a way for it to be
80 paid by them prior to entering.

81

82 Money paid by the offender would go directly into the rehab facilities and ultimately would be given

83 back in a way beneficial to their success in society.

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85 Section VII: Conflicting Laws

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

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91 Section VIII: Enactment

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

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F024

Committee: M

Delegation: Montgomery - Catholic

Author(s): jack burt, Clare Wilson

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Prohibition Of The Death Penalty In Alabama

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Preamble: The sentencing Capital punishment in The United States is slowly fading, yet stands (as
2 a viable alternative to a life in prison) in Alabama. Nineteen states in the U.S. have abolished the
3 death penalty.
4

5 Article I: Definition
6

7 Capital Punishment- The legal authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime. Such as
8 lethal injection and electrocution.
9

10 Lethal Injection- Lethal drug made of Sodium thiopental, Pancuronium bromide (Pavulon), and
11 Potassium chloride used to end the life of a convicted prisoner.
12

13 Article II: Purpose
14

15 The purpose of this bill is for the death penalty, in any form or fashion, to be abolished as a form of
16 punishment for any crime in the state of Alabama. These forms include lethal injection and the
17 electric chair.
18

19 Article III: Explanation
20

21 All injection serums, electric chairs, and instruments of execution will be disposed of. All death row
22 wards, and injection rooms will be turned into other rooms needed, at the discretion of the prison.
23 The sentences of all inmates on death row will be commuted from the death penalty to life in prison
24 without the possibility of parole.
25

26 Article IV: Funding
27

28 No large funding will be needed, only minimal funds to pay for the inmates taken off of death row.
29

30 Article IV: Justification
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Since 1976, 56 people have been executed in the state of Alabama. Prison is not only used to reform and correct the behavior of those convicted of crimes, but to protect the public from these people. The government can protect the public without taking the life of an inmate.

Article V: Enactment

This bill shall become effective immediately after it is passed and approved by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.

Article VI: Repealing Clause

All laws and acts in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F025

Committee: M

Delegation: Montgomery - Jeff Davis

Author(s): Destinee Johnson, Keonna Hall

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Racial Profiling

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section 1 : Definitions : Police - the civil force of a national or local government, responsible for safety.

Brutality- savage physical violence, great cruelty

Ethnicity- the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition

Discrimination- the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things.

Section 2: What i want to do :(A) No member of any law enforcement agency shall engage in traffic stops or other encounters based on racial profiling. The detention of an individual based on any noncriminal factor or combination of noncriminal factors shall be inconsistent with this policy. (B) The race or ethnicity of an individual shall not be the sole factor in determining the existence of probable cause to place in custody or to make an arrest of the individual or in constituting a reasonable suspicion that an offense has been or is being committed to justify the detention of the individual. **(C.) Each law enforcement shall adopt a written policy that prohibits the stopping, detention, or search of any individual when the action is solely motivated by consideration of race, color, or ethnicity and the action would constitute a violation of the civil rights of the person. (D) The identification of the person(s) should be all that should be required when they are stopped with the use of observation.**

Section 3: Consequence If a law enforcement officer fails to comply with this section, his or her supervisor shall require the officer to attend training regarding racial profiling provided by the enforcement agency. If it continues to happen, he or she shall be terminated.

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

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Black males make up 6% of the population and Whites make up 34% , but blacks are most likely to be a victim of police brutality.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F026

Committee: M

Delegation: Montgomery - Jeff Davis

Author(s): Jaden Miller

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Gender Reassignment For Minors Without Parental Consent

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I. Definitions
2

3 (a) Gender Reassignment- the process whereby a person's physical and/or sexual characteristics
4 are changed by means of medical procedures such as surgery or hormonal treatment.
5

6 (b.) dysphoria- a state of unease that causes generalized dissatisfaction with life.
7

8 Section II. Propositions
9

10 Teens 16 years of age and older will be able to change their body without their parents approbation.
11

12 Section III. Justification
13

14 The rate of suicide attempts are four times greater for LGBT youth and two times greater for those
15 questioning themselves rather than those of younger heterosexual individuals. Nearly half of youth
16 transgender people have seriously thought about self-slaughter, and atleast one-quarter have
17 already attempted it. There has been up to 41% of suicide attempts that have been made from the
18 dissatisfaction of their personal appearance. This bill will cause apprehension, dysphoria, and
19 suicide rates to diminish.
20

21 Section IV: Funding
22

23 Includes GoFundMe accounts, fundraisers, yard sales, etc.
24

25 Section V: Enactment Clause
26

27 This bill shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or its
28 otherwise becoming law.
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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F027

Committee: N

Delegation: Montgomery - Jeff Davis

Author(s): Lucinda Reyes-Gonzalez, Kaleb Childs

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Legalizing Cannabis In Alabama

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I:** Definitions
2

3 Cannabis: a tall plant with a stiff upright stem, divided serrated leaves, and glandular hairs most
4 commonly known as marijuana or weed
5

6 Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC): a crystalline compound that is the main active ingredient of cannabis
7

8 Recreational: relating to or denoting the use of drugs on an occasional basis for enjoyment
9

10 Legalize: to decriminalize; making something in compliance with the law
11

12 Medicinal: of medical nature; for use in medicine
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14 **Section II:** Proposition
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The substance cannabis will be legalized for recreational use within the state of Alabama for legal residents 21 years of age and older. Residents will be able to possess and use this substance on consenting residential and commercial properties. Cannabis cannot be used or possessed by residents or out of state visitors on federal property. Driving under the influence of cannabis will be treated as an offense just as with any other DUI charge. Cannabis must be sealed if in a motor vehicle and cannot be in use in a motor vehicle. Patrons will be allowed to purchase and possess up to 0.5 ounces of cannabis at a time if they are residents of Alabama that are 21 years of age or older. Cannabis cannot be transported out of the state by residents of the state or people visting the state. Cannabis can only be sold by state recognized licensed cannabis vendors. Cannabis can only be grown by state recognized, regulated, licensed cannabis growers. Cannabis cannot be shared with those under the age of 21. Doctors can prescribe an excess of the state limit of low THC cannabis products, should it be necessary by any patient at the doctor's discretion pending approval from their caretaker(s), should they have them. In order to regulate how much cannabis an individual resident has purchased, patrons will have to register and purchase a cannabis card, which will be renewed every 6 months for a fee in order to purchase cannabis. The Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board will oversee the regulation of the cannabis industry.

Section III: Justification

Cannabis has been legalized in the following U.S. states: Colorado, Washington, Massachusetts, California and Nevada. These states have benefited finacially from its legalization. There has even been successful efforts to legalize certain medical cannabis products in Alabama. This is because the stigma against cannabis has dramatically changed over the last decade. Many state agencies need more money to improve current systems and programs such as education programs, state infrastructure, health programs, as well as prison systems. The cannabis industry has brought in massive increases in state revenue, and has lowered the crime rates dramatically for the states that have legalized the substance. Colorado gained 121 million dollars in tax revenue in one year from the cannabis industry and Washington gained 83 million. Filings for low-level cannabis crimes are down 98% for adults 21 and older in Washington as well. This increase in revenue can go to state infrastructure, medicaid,medicare and education.

Section IV: Funding

There will be a 0.5 cent tax implemented on tobacco and liquor products to cover the initial cost of the systems overseeing the cannabis industry for 6 months.

Section V: Enactment Clause

All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. This legislation will be effective immediately.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F028

Committee: P

Delegation: Montgomery - LAMP

Author(s): Mary Dudley

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Funding Extracurricular Activities for Children in the Foster Care System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions
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5 Extracurriculars-of or relating to officially or semi officially approved and usually organized student
6 activities (as athletics) connected with school and usually carrying no academic credit
7

8 Section II:
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12 Funding will be provided to enroll children in the foster care system ages 3 and above in
13 extracurricular activities. This would take the form of an afterschool activity anywhere from one to
14 three times a week, through licensed and approved programs. A pre-approved amount of money
15 not exceeding \$100 per month will be allotted to each child.
16

17 Section III:
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21 This bill will be implemented by the Department of Human Resources.
22

23 Section IV:
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27 All the costs to implement and enforce this bill will come from the Department of Human Resource's
28 budget.
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30 Section V:
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This bill will take effect immediately after passage and its approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.

Section VI:

Any laws and parts of laws that conflict with this law are hereby repealed.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F029

Committee: M

Delegation: Montgomery - LAMP

Author(s): Quinn Lee

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Ensuring the Safety and Well-Being of Student Pedestrians

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Definitions

2
3 Pedestrian aid: sidewalks, crosswalks, traffic lights, bridges, tunnels, or anything else deemed
4 necessary to ensure the safety of pedestrians, especially when traveling in areas frequented by
5 automobile traffic

6
7 Condemn: determine that pedestrian aid is not in a sufficiently well-maintained condition to serve
8 pedestrians safely

9
10 Property owner: the owner of the property adjacent to the pedestrian aid

11
12 Any city with a population of 90,000 or above shall be required to provide pedestrian aid connecting
13 all students within two miles of their zoned school to their zoned school.

14
15 City governments shall be given the authority to oversee pedestrian aid construction and
16 maintenance on government owned and public roads.

17
18 City governments may condemn pedestrian aid and construct and/or repair them after giving the
19 property owner at least sixty days of advance notice.

20
21 All newly constructed or newly repaired pedestrian aid in each district shall comply with the
22 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards for accessible design.

23
24 School zones shall be strictly supervised with the aid of cameras and speed detection technology.

25
26 Funding shall be provided by the budget of the Department of Transportation.

27
28 All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this law are hereby repealed.

29
30 This act shall become effective immediately after its passage and approval by the Governor or its
31 otherwise becoming a law.

32



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F030

Committee: N

Delegation: Montgomery - Montgomery Academy

Author(s): Margaret Chandler

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: To Establish the Alabama Dolphin Cruise Ecotourism Business License

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Dolphin Cruise: a cruise, on a large or small boat, that people pay to go on to look for and observe dolphins in the wild.

Dolphin: any of various small marine toothed whales (family Delphinidae) with the snout more or less elongated into a beak and the neck vertebrae partially fused

Cruise: a voyage on a ship or boat taken for pleasure or as a vacation

Tourism- the commercial organization and operation of vacations and visits to places of interest.

Business License- permits issued by government agencies that allow individuals or companies to conduct business within the government's geographical jurisdiction.

Ecotourism- tourism directed toward exotic, often threatened, natural environments, especially to support conservation efforts and observe wildlife.

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Section II:

Currently, in the State of Alabama, there are no regulations on dolphin cruise businesses. This bill will require all Alabama dolphin cruises to have an Alabama ecotourism business license in order to operate in Alabama waterways.

Section III:

In order to get the Alabama Dolphin Cruise Ecotourism Business License, it is required for the dolphin cruise operator to become part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric (NOAA) DolphinSMART program. By taking the NOAA DolphinSMART program it provides information on how to minimize wild dolphin harassment caused by extended commercial viewing time, reduce close interaction with the wild animals, eliminate advertisements that show close interaction with the animals, and promote stewardship of local waterways.

Section IV:

Dolphin cruise businesses must post proof of the Alabama Dolphin Cruise Ecotourism Business License in a location on the vessel visible to all passengers.

Section V:

Alabama Dolphin Cruise Ecotourism Business License fee's will be regulated by the Alabama Department of Conservation. The annual fees are as follows

4 or fewer passengers	\$200
10 or fewer passengers	\$400
11 or more passengers	\$800

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The Alabama Dolphin Cruise Ecotourism Business Licenses may be purchased through the Alabama Probate office.

Section VI:

The failure to comply with the Alabama Ecotourism Business License will result in the following fines

1st offense- \$100 fine

2nd offense- \$500 fine

3rd offense- \$1,000 fine

4th offense- revocation of Alabama Dolphin Cruise Ecotourism Business License

Section VII:

All current dolphin cruises have one year, from the passage of this bill, to obtain the Alabama dolphin cruise ecotourism business license.

Section VIII:

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

Section IX:

This law will become effective immediately following the passage of this bill.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F031

Committee: M

Delegation: Montgomery - Pike Road Schools

Author(s): Vanella Tadjuidje, Justin Martin

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A Resolution Concerning The Mental Health of Prisoners

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Whereas, More than 56% of the current 2.2 million prisoners have
2
3 severe mental illnesses; and,
4

5 Whereas, Not all of those imprisoned receive the care and attention
6
7 they need; and,
8

9 Whereas, Prisoners, even when released, are continuously repeating
10
11 the same crimes, thus endangering our society; now therefore
12
13 be it,
14

15 Resolved, We employ "probation psychiatrists" which requires
16
17 prisoners, when released, to visit a state designated
18
19 psychiatrist three times a week, two hours per session until
20
21 determined that the patient is mentally stable.

22
23 *Introduced by Pike Road Schools*
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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F032

Committee: *Special Order*

Delegation: Montgomery - Saint James

Author(s): Joe Higgins

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Proportional Alabama delegates for the Electoral College

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2
3 Electoral college: (in the United States) a body of people representing the states of the United
4 States, who formally cast votes for the election of the president and vice president.

5
6 Elector: a member of the electoral college in the United States.

7
8 Swing-state: a state where the two major political parties have similar levels of support among
9 voters, viewed as important in determining the overall result of a presidential election.

10
11 Safe-state: a state that is going to almost always vote a certain way

12
13 District system: a system in which states allocate one electoral vote to each district drawn out by the
14 state government

15
16 Winner-take-all system: a system in which the winner of the majority of the state's electoral college
17 votes wins all of the state's votes, and their opponent receives none from that state

18
19 Plurality: the number of votes cast for a candidate who receives more than any other but does not
20 receive an absolute majority.

21
22 Section II: Propositions

23
24 The apportionment of electoral college delegates will be changed from a winner-take-all system to a
25 proportional system. This means if a candidate receives 60% of the popular vote in Alabama, they
26 will receive 60% of the nine electoral college votes. If the amount of electoral college votes is not a
27 whole number, the amount of votes the winner receives will round up to the next whole number, and
28 the amount of votes the opposing candidate receives will round down to the next whole number. For
29 example, in the scenario that Candidate A receives 60% of the popular vote, they would receive 5.4
30 electoral college votes. Candidate B would receive 40% of the popular vote and therefore 3.6
31 electoral college votes. Since Candidate A is the winner, they would receive 6 votes and Candidate
32

33 B would receive 3 votes. In the event there is an exact 50/50 tie between the two candidates, each
34 candidate would receive 4 electoral college votes and the winner of the final electoral vote is
35 determined by a coin toss.

36
37 Section III: Justification

38
39 Due to the way the electoral college is set up, it has numerous biases. For example, small states
40 are overrepresented due to the fact they are guaranteed three electoral college votes. This means
41 that an elector in a smaller state represents fewer people than an elector in a larger state. As a
42 result, the power of one vote in a smaller state is greater than one vote in a larger state.
43 Additionally, the winner-take-all system, which is utilized in 48 of the 50 states, creates a magnifying
44 effect. Seeing as candidates might receive a high number of votes but not a plurality of the votes,
45 the popular vote has the potential to be fairly close, while the apportionment of the electoral college
46 votes is lopsided in favor of one candidate. The structure of the electoral college and in particular
47 the winner-take-all system is fairly undemocratic and also stifles the ability for third-party candidates
48 to compete.

49
50 Currently, the electoral map of the United States is divided between a large number of safe-states
51 and a small number of swing-states. Due to the likelihood of safe-states voting for one party's
52 candidate or another, candidates spend the majority of their time in the small number of swing
53 states. However, there are two exceptions to this trend - Nebraska and Maine. Both of these states
54 are unique because they use a district system rather than the winner-take-all system. The district
55 system allows more freedom when apportioning electoral college electors thus making the states
56 more competitive. However, the district system, if applied to numerous states, would
57 disproportionately harm bigger states. Therefore, a proportional system would solve the problem of
58 the winner-take-all system while also providing a fairer, more democratic alternative to the district
59 system.

60
61 Section IV: Enactment Clause

62
63 After being signed by the governor, the apportionment of electoral college delegates in the state of
64 Alabama will be assigned proportional to the amount of the popular vote they receive. This measure
65 will take effect on January 1, 2018. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby
66 repealed.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F033

Committee: M

Delegation: Montgomery - Saint James

Author(s): Katie McIntyre

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Driver's License Re-evaluation for the Elderly

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 **Section I: Definitions**

2
3 Elderly: (of a person) old or aging.

4
5 Driver's License: a document permitting a person to drive a motor vehicle.

6
7 Re-evaluation: the action of assessing or evaluating something again.

8
9
10
11 **Section II: Proposal**

12
13 A bill to require all citizens of the state of Alabama at or above the age of 75 to have a re-evaluation
14 of their driver's license. This re-evaluation will include a road test, written test, and an eyesight test.
15 Any citizen at or above the age of 75 who fails to take a re-evaluation, or does not pass the re-
16 evaluation, will have his/her license revoked and will no longer be legally permitted to drive. The
17 state of Alabama currently requires its drivers to renew their licenses every four years, but this
18 renewal does not require a re-evaluation. Once drivers reach the age of 75, they should be required
19 to take a re-evaluation every time their license is up for renewal.
20

21
22
23 **Section III: Explanation**

24
25 Many elderly drivers no longer possess the skills and capabilities required to safely operate a motor
26 vehicle. The best way to determine an elderly driver's ability to drive is to re-evaluate their driving
27 abilities and skills periodically. The Insurance Information Institute states that older drivers have
28 higher rates of fatal crashes, based on miles driven, than any other group except young drivers.
29 Driving laws, regulations, and protocols are frequently added/removed/revised, and the written
30 portion of the re-evaluation will ensure that elderly drivers remain current and informed. In order to
31 keep our roads and our citizens safe, we must take the necessary steps of requiring our elderly to
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33 undergo the process of re-evaluation, in the interest of their personal safety and the safety of others.

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Section IV: Enactment Clause

This bill will take effect on January 1st, 2018



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F034

Committee: *Special Order*

Delegation: Montgomery - Montgomery Academy

Author(s): William Robertson, Mac Main

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: A Bill to Establish a State Lottery for Education

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 PURPOSE: AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A REFERENDUM BY THE VOTERS OF ALABAMA TO
2 ESTABLISH A STATE LOTTERY

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4 INTRODUCED BY: WILLIAM ROBERTSON, MONTGOMERY ACADEMY

5
6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

7
8 Section 1: The Legislature shall, by general law, provide for the establishment, administration,
9 operation, and regulation of an Alabama Lottery overseen by the Alabama Lottery Corporation,
10 which will be created with the passage of this legislation.

11
12 Section 2: The proceeds from the Alabama Lottery shall be applied first to the payment of expenses
13 of administering and operating the Alabama Lottery, including the payment of all prizes, and the
14 balance of the proceeds shall be deposited into the a special, separate account in the State
15 Treasury designated as the Lottery Trust Fund.

16
17 Section 3: Monies in the Lottery Trust Fund shall be allocated and distributed to the Education Trust
18 Fund to be used exclusively to provide \$30 million annually to help local school public systems hire,
19 train and equip resources teachers to be placed in local public schools. The remainder of the
20 monies held in the Lottery Trust Fund shall be allocated and distributed to provide scholarships to
21 Alabama residents who are A/B Honor roll students, as established by the Legislature, to attend
22 colleges, universities, and junior, technical, or community colleges located in Alabama.

23
24 Section 4: This bill will amend Section 13A-12-20 through Section 13A-12-30 of the Alabama State
25 Constitution and allow for a lottery on non-Native American property regulated by the Alabama
26 Lottery Corporation.

27
28 Section 5: This Act shall become law immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor
29 or its otherwise becoming law.

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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F035

Committee: N

Delegation: Montgomery - Montgomery Academy

Author(s): Cyprian Dumas, Wilson Butler

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Medicinal Cannabis for Alabama MSAs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT

2
3 SECTION 1. The basic plan for this bill is to lift the ban on medicinal marijuana in Alabama and
4 allow for the construction of government subsidized and regulated marijuana farms and processing
5 plants to supply medicinal marijuana for the seven major combined statistical areas of Alabama.
6 Allowing this bill to pass would provide medicinal marijuana for hospitals to prescribe to patients.
7

8 SECTION 2. Marijuana contains an oil called THC which stimulates receptors in the brain that can
9 reduce pain and increase appetite. A government subsidized and regulated marijuana farm is a
10 farm paid for by the government which is also regulated and owned by the government. A laboratory
11 is a place where the marijuana can be converted to a usable, medicinal form. The MSAs of
12 Alabama are areas with high population, they are in descending population, Birmingham, Huntsville,
13 Mobile, Columbus, Montgomery, Dothan, and Tuscaloosa. Columbus is the anchor city of its
14 metropolitan area, although it lies in Georgia, it contains the cities Auburn, Opelika, and Phenix City.
15

16 SECTION 3. The government agencies that will oversee this bill will be the Department of
17 Agriculture and Medicaid.
18

19 SECTION 4. This bill will take effect on January 1, 2018.
20

21 SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
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23 Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cyprian Dumas and Wilson Butler.
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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA Youth Legislature 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F036

Committee: M

Delegation: Hoover - Spain Park

Author(s): Jordan Parker

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: Body Cams for All

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2
3 Self-serving hearsay- A statement made that has no evidentiary value and serves no useful purpose
4 other than furthering the or reinforcing a party's position.

5
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8 Section II: Proposal

9
10 In the state of Alabama, all police officers and state troopers are required to wear body cameras
11 from the time they clock in and till the time they clock out. Body cameras can not be operated by the
12 police or state troopers. Body camera will be on recording and documenting from time arrival to
13 work from time of leaving work. All films are sent to the estate server. Films can only be accessed
14 with a search warrant from the government.

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18 Section III: Justification

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20 By recording police-citizen encounters, police supervisors, judges, reporters, and others we can get
21 accurate/objective evidence of what happened instead of self-serving hearsay.

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25 Section IV: Consequences

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27 If this bill is passed I expect evidence to be more accurate and for violence and problems within the
28 communities of Alabama to decrease.

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Section V: Enforcement

The government should enforce this bill by a public announcement.

Section VI: Payment

This proposal will be funded by a grant from the state and federal government.

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 2017

February 24, 2017

Delegate Bill #F037

Committee: P

Delegation: Hoover - Spain Park

Author(s): Trinity Streeter

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

Title: District Arbiters and Removal of Zero Tolerance

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

1 Section I: Definitions

2
3 Implicit Bias:

4
5 The mental process that causes us to have negative feelings and attitudes about people based on
6 characteristics like race, ethnicity, age, and appearance.

7
8 Zero Tolerance:

9
10 refusal to accept antisocial behavior, typically by strict and uncompromising application of the law.

11
12 Safe Zone:

13
14 An area in which a human being can feel safe.

15
16 Arbiter:

17
18 A national "guidance" to assist public elementary and secondary schools in meeting their obligations
19 under federal law to administer student discipline without discriminating on the bias of race, color, or
20 national origin.

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24 Section II: Proposal

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26 This legislation will reform public school code of conduct policies and provide school systems with a
27 third party arbiter for determining fair and adequate punishment when needed.

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29 Code of Conduct Regulations

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Terminology Reform

Any guidelines used by public schools in the state of Alabama will be strictly forbidden from using “zero tolerance” terminology and policies with two exceptions.

Exception 1: Carry or use of weapons on school grounds.

For purposes of this legislation, weapon will be defined as firearms or bladed weapons.

Exception 2: Carry, use or distribution of controlled substances on school grounds.

Punishment Reform

Furthermore, “zero tolerance” punishments will be forbidden for use by public schools in the state of Alabama except for the aforementioned exceptions.

Punitive actions for behavior should only address serious situations involving weapons or controlled substances that could result in the harm of students or faculty.

State Appointed Arbiter

Guidelines

Any student in the state of Alabama will be given the right to have a state appointed arbiter in the case of disciplinary actions

Students, parents, administrators and teachers will all have the right to ask for the inclusion of the arbiter in punishment decisions.

Qualifications

Qualifications for arbiter (an appropriate student / arbiter ratio) will be established by a panel of qualified representatives. The panel will attempt to include, but not be limited to, the following groups:

Southern Poverty Law Center

Alabama Department of Children's Affairs

Alabama Department of Education

Alabama Civil Liberties Union

American Psychological Association

Children’s Defense Fund

US Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division

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Birmingham Civil Rights Institute

Requirements After Selection

A three week training workshop in which they will shadow another arbiter and take online courses, teaching them the process of arbitration.

Statewide monthly meetings in the location of choice to discuss ways of improvement and new concerns.

Upon receiving this position these two arbiters will be required to travel to the school within their district depending on the school's need to have them there that day.

Section III: Justification

All schools in the state of Alabama should have just and suitable guidelines for disciplinary actions, which they use for all students based on the uncompromising similarity of the inappropriate behavior. This should be the guiding principle for discipline, rather than implicit or explicit bias.

Racially disproportional conditions exist in Alabama's public schools. These conditions are connected to implicit bias.

The unconscious, mental process of Implicit Bias is heavily involved in the analysis of racial disproportionality within school discipline.

Environments that students are told should be seen as "safe zones" are also the exact same place where those of different ethnicities and diversities feel the most targeted.

Teachers, administrators, and those with school board authorities are said to be immune to negative attitudes, and predispositions but in reality are not.

Existing research suggests that when regarding a relatively small infraction, teachers and school administrators often choose a more severe punishment for black students than for white students, even if the offense is the same.

Zero tolerance policies provide the opportunity for excessive punishment.

The use of excessive punishment causes the attendance of students being suspended or expelled to decrease. These students began to fall behind academically, later causing a higher dropout rate.

When teens are not in school they eventually meet up with trouble. Once students have entered the "school-to-prison pipeline" returning to school becomes difficult.

Section IV: Consequences

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The enforcement of arbitration will ensure that punishment has not been predicated or prejudiced by the Implicit Bias of those given in authority.

This will keep students in school and decrease the statewide dropout rate.

This will also lower statewide incarceration rates which is normally increased by dropout rates.

The removal of Zero tolerance policies and terminology will deduct the amount of class time interruption which results in students missing class to spend time in the office or even in alternative school.

This will lessen the amount in school suspensions, out of school suspensions, and expulsions that happen throughout the year for minor infractions based on a teacher or administrator's subjective unease.

Section V: Enforcement

This bill will be enforced by the Alabama Department of Education.

Section VI: Payment

The payment of a district arbiter will come from a 1% increase in state property tax from \$3.33 to \$4.33 per \$1000 of property value. This will result in approximately \$100,000,000. This will allow the state of Alabama to have roughly 2,000 arbiters if each are paid an estimated \$50,000. This will most likely exceed the predicted need for district arbiters, leaving extra funds. Excess funds will go to the general fund to be used by the disposal of the state.

Section VII: Conflicting Laws:

This bill will override all 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

Bill #: F038

Committee: P

Delegation: Hoover - Spain Park

Author(s): Paris Morris

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Paying college athletes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Nick Saban- Current Alabama Football Head coach

Section II: Proposal

- Will require all universities in the state of Alabama to let college athletes receive some type of payment for their athletic abilities at the school.
- Board of Education will determine the amount.
- This legislation shows that College athletes should receive at least a couple hundred of dollars a month each season for their participation in their sport.

Section III: Justification

- College athletes deserve a least some form of payment whether it's small or not.
- They work extremely hard and the coaches get up to eight million dollars. Although some coaches (like Nick Saban) deserve this, so do the players who devote their life to playing the sport.

Section IV: Consequences-

- Those who fail to execute this bill on the board of education should be fired or put on probation
- If universities cannot sell enough tickets or earn money should not receive money or money should be taken off of the coaches' salary.

Section V: Enforcement-

- Each school's board of education should issue meetings to discuss payment for the athletes. Here they would determine the salary also.

Section VI: Payment-

- The price of game tickets for every sport will help fun or fund the payment for college athletes whether it's a lot or not.

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.