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FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-01

Sponsors: Katelyn Van Auken, Maria Baker, Morgan Maschewski

An Act To

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:
Amend section 192-g of the Agriculture and Market Law prohibiting the use of ethanol as a filler in gasoline.

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to remove ethanol from gasoline. The negative effects of ethanol outweigh the positive effects of ethanol.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

"gasoline" shall mean any fuel sold for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Section 2

§ 192-g. Methyl tertiary butyl ether, Ethanol; prohibited. No person shall import into, or sell, dispense or offer for sale any gasoline which contains methyl tertiary butyl ether or ethanol.

Justification

When used in gasoline, ethanol reduces mileage; as well as impairing the ability to run your car sufficiently. It also takes more energy to produce ethanol than ethanol will produce itself. Ethanol has the tendency to attract water and pull it into the fuel mixture, therefore microbes can form which give off harmful byproducts. Ethanol also has one third less energy than gasoline. Thirty six percent of corn demand from 2012 to 2021 will go to ethanol and this is simply not okay seeing how this creates a competition between a food staple and transportation. Growing all of this corn for the production of ethanol means more soil erosion, more water pollution, and can force more clearing of land that grow crops people actually eat.

Fiscal Implications

There are currently no fiscal implications. Consumers will be saving more money in the long run seeing how a car will go more miles on a gallon of conventional gas, compared to a gallon blended with ethanol, than ethanol is more expensive.

Effective Date

Six months after the passage of the bill.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-02

Sponsors: Ava Clarcq, Audrey Huff, Maddie Kammholz, Bridget Taylor

An Act To: Amend § 65.30 of NYS child protective service law to create a two-way closed circuit television in child abuse testimony.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose:

To implement a one-way closed circuit television system in a child abuse case, in which the child does not have to see the defendant or jury when testifying.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1. Definitions:

Closed Circuit Television (CCTV): a secured video system in which signals are transmitted from a video camera to specific television monitors.

Screening: the evaluation or investigation of something as part of a methodical survey, to assess suitability for a particular role or purpose.

Defendant: an individual, company, or institution sued or accused in a court of law.

Offender: a person who commits an illegal act.

Operator: the individual authorized by the court to operate the closed-circuit television Equipment.

Section 2 Provisions:

2. In all instances, the image of the defendant and jury shall not be simultaneously transmitted to the vulnerable child witness in the testimonial room. If the court order issued pursuant to section 65.20 specifies that the vulnerable child witness shall testify outside the physical presence of the defendant, the image of the defendant and the image and voice of the person examining the vulnerable child witness shall also not be simultaneously transmitted to the vulnerable child witness in the testimonial room.

Justification

Testimony by the minor in the presence of an abuser, both in person and through a screen, would result in the child suffering serious psychological trauma. The trauma of face-to-face confrontation with a defendant who physically/emotionally harmed the child or threatened future harm to the child would impair the minor's memory, their willingness to disclose the truth; therefore would lead to the child being unavailable as a witness.

Fiscal Implications

The government will fund this alteration as well as the courts existing budget. Funds would go towards enforcement and removal of one camera and one monitor. Funds also will be used to pay a worker to remove these objects.

Effective Date

The bill will go into effect three years after passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-03

Sponsors: Jesus Rodriguez, Andrea Cortes, Kristian Rodrigues, Rohan Sood,
Kristian Pacia

An Act To: Amend New York State Real Property Law Article 14 §462 to include the
presentation of the results of a radon test within the past two years when buying a
home.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To protect home buyers from the threat of radon, the second leading cause of lung
cancer.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1:

Radon: The chemical element of atomic number 86, a rare radioactive gas
belonging to the noble gas series, measured in pCi/L.

Real Estate: Property consisting of land or buildings.

Disclosure Statement: Official document that outlines the terms, conditions, risks
and rules of a financial transaction, such as a loan or an investment.

Section 2:

1. Except as is provided in section four hundred sixty-three of this article, every
seller of residential real property pursuant to a real estate purchase contract shall
complete and sign a property condition disclosure statement as prescribed by
subdivision two of this section, including the presentation of the results of a radon
test within the past two years, and cause it, or a copy thereof, to be delivered to a
buyer or buyer's agent prior to the signing by the buyer of a binding contract of
sale. A copy of the property condition disclosure statement containing the
signatures of both seller and buyer shall be attached to the real estate purchase
contract. Nothing contained in this article or this disclosure statement is intended to
prevent the parties to a contract of sale from entering into agreements of any kind
or nature with respect to the physical condition of the property to be sold,
including, but not limited to, agreements for the sale of real property "as is".

Justification

There is no New York State law that makes home owners aware of the threat of
radon. New York State has an average of 4.2 pCi/L in-home radon, greater than the
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended action level which is 4.0
pCi/L. Home buyers have a right to know the safety of the homes they are buying.

Fiscal Implications

There will be no fiscal implications with the introduction of this bill.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-04

Sponsors: Adam Brown, Stephen Gilbert, Benjamin Herman

An Act To

Amend § 500 of Agriculture and Markets Law to mandate Retail Food Stores to donate unused food to charities.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to mandate that all retail food stores donate their unused, nonperishable goods—which are past their sell by dates but are still safe for consumption—to charities.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

"Retail food store" means any establishment or section of an establishment where food and food products are offered to the consumer and intended for off-premises consumption. The term does not include establishments which handle only pre-packaged, non-potentially hazardous foods, roadside markets that offer only fresh fruits and fresh vegetables for sale, food service establishments, or food and beverage vending machines.

Section 2 Provisions:

§ 500. Special powers and duties of the department with respect to retail food stores, food service establishments and food warehouses.

5. Licensure. No person shall maintain or operate a retail food store, food service establishment or food warehouse unless such establishment is licensed pursuant to the provisions of this article, provided however, that establishments registered, permitted or licensed by the department pursuant to other provisions of this chapter, under permit and inspection by the state department of health or by a local health agency which maintains a program certified and approved by the state commissioner of health, or subject to inspection by the United States department of agriculture pursuant to the federal meat, poultry or egg inspection programs, shall be exempt from licensure under this article.

Application for licensure of a retail food store, food service establishment or food warehouse shall be made, upon a form prescribed by the commissioner, on or before December first of every other year for the registration period beginning January first following. Upon submission of a completed application, together with the applicable licensing fee, the commissioner shall issue a license to the retail food store, food service establishment or food warehouse described in the



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-04

1 application for two years from the date of issuance. The license fee shall be two
2 hundred fifty dollars provided, however, that food warehouses shall pay a
3 license fee of four hundred dollars. Notwithstanding the preceding
4 sentence, the commissioner shall, upon submission of a completed application for a
5 new license by an applicant that is a chain store, as defined by subdivision five
6 of section two hundred fifty-one-z-two of this chapter, issue such license for a
7 period ending on the same date as the licenses of the other chain stores that are a
8 part of the same network.

9 6. All Retail Food Stores must offer to donate unused, nonperishable food that has
10 past its sell by date, but has not passed its safety date, to charities. Any Retail Food
11 Store may apply for a subsidy for the transportation of the food to a charitable
12 organization. Failure to comply will result in a fine equal to the cost of the food
13 eligible to be donated. Fines will go into funding the transportation subsidies.
14

15 **Justification**

16 Food, especially non-perishable items, have been proved to be safe for
17 consumption even after the sell by date, meaning all food in criteria would be
18 usable and safe for charitable use. Government studies have shown that while
19 stores do not sell food past its sell by date due to manufacturer's policies, the food
20 is still safe to eat. Food banks and charities have the right to evaluate and use any
21 food they see is safe to consume, despite its sell-by date; this allows charities to
22 receive donations from retail food stores when the store can no longer legally sell
23 the food. Additionally, many store's policies mandate that if a food label is torn or
24 missing, the food must be thrown out and cannot be sold; yet it is still safe to eat.
25 However, most stores do not donate this food to charities and choose to throw it
26 out, which has a negative environmental impact. This is a major waste of food, as
27 most of the food is still good for consumption, although no one is able to consume
28 it.
29

30 **Fiscal Implications**

31 This bill will have minor fiscal implications on each taxpayer, with at most, a cost of
32 twenty cents per taxpayer each year.
33

34 **Effective Date**

35 This bill will go into effect one year after passage.
36
37



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-05

Sponsors: Samir Ghimire, Aanzan Sachdeva, Nicholas Imam

An Act To

Eliminate the statute of limitations from second and third degree rape.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To give victims sufficient time to recover from their traumatic experience of rape.

This way, cases do not go unreported and therefore can properly act as a deterrent against those who victimize youth. Refocuses the law on the severity of the act.

Treating second and third degree not based on age, but rather the severity of each individual case.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1- Definitions

Statute of limitations: a law which sets out the maximum time that parties have to initiate legal proceedings from the date of an alleged offense. The precise form of a **statute of limitations** differs from one jurisdiction to the next.

First-degree rape: First-degree rape is when a person engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion. They use or threaten to use a deadly weapon or kidnaps the victim; or inflicts serious physical injury, including but not limited to physical injury which renders the victim unconscious; or feloniously enters into the building or vehicle where the victim is situated.

Second degree rape: A person commits second-degree rape when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person: Who is less than 15 years old and the defendant is 18 years old or more; or who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.

Third degree rape: A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person: Who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; Who is less than 17 years old, and the defendant is 21 years old or more; or without such person's consent, which is withheld for some other reason than incapacity to consent.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-05

Section 2- Provisions

Justification

Rape is the most under-reported crime; 63% of rape incidents are not reported to the police. This disturbing statistic highlights that rapists are not always held accountable for their actions. In New York State, in 2016, there were a total of 6,224 reported accounts of rape. If 63% of rape incidents are not reported then statistically speaking, imagine how many rapists are living freely without facing any consequences or repercussions for their actions. One in five women and one in 71 men will be raped at some point in their lives. Removing the statute of limitations from second and third degree rape will promote justice for all victims of rape. For instance, a man committed the act of rape, however the statute of limitations in his jurisdiction was 3 years--but the crime was reported 5 years after the crime. So, the man who is guilty could not be prosecuted do to the fact that the statute of limitations has expired. This just shows how a guilty man who should be incarcerated, is not due the statute of limitations.

Fiscal Implications

This bill will not have any fiscal implications due to this bill only changing the statute of limitations on second and third degree rape.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-06

Sponsors: Emily Drell, Isabella Negron-Main, Samantha Streeter, Baylee Vester

An Act To

Amend Article 31, § 1196.00 subdivision 1 of the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law to require anyone under twenty-one years of age convicted of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) to enroll in impaired driver's education.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To require any person under twenty-one years of age who is convicted of driving while intoxicated to enroll in an impaired driver's education program.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Driving While Intoxicated: driving with a BAC of .08 or higher, or .02 or higher if the driver is under 21 years old.

Impaired Driver's Education Course: an educational course that teaches its students about the dangers of impaired driving.

Section 2:

§ 1196.00. Alcohol and drug rehabilitation program.

1.) Program establishment. There is hereby established an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program within the department of motor vehicles. The commissioner shall establish, by regulation, the instructional and rehabilitative aspects of the program. Such program shall consist of at least fifteen hours and include, but need not be limited to, classroom instruction in areas deemed suitable by the commissioner. Any person younger than twenty-one (21) years old who is convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI) shall be required to attend such program. These offenders shall be required to attend at least fifteen hours of classroom instruction over a period of eight months. Failure to attend will result in a six month increase in their driver's license suspension. No person shall be required to attend or participate in such program or any aspect thereof for a period exceeding eight months except upon the recommendation of the department of mental hygiene or appropriate health officials administering the program on behalf of a municipality.

Justification

Driving while intoxicated causes accidents which kill thousands of people every year. Placing offenders under twenty-one in these educational courses may deter them from committing this offense in the future, which will prevent accidents and may potentially save lives.

Fiscal Implications

The cost of attending the program is \$75.00. There may also be additional fees of up to \$225.00, all of which are paid for by the person attending the program.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 1

Bill #: S-07

Sponsors: Jason Schwartz

An Act To

Mandate the use of electronic text books in the State of New York's public schools for students in grades 6-12 and provide an electronic device to individuals who do not already have access to one.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to require all grades 6-12 Public Schools in New York State to provide their students with electronic text books, instead of traditional printed textbooks. The school must also provide an electronic device capable of viewing the electronic textbook to those students who do not yet already have access to one.

Summary of Provisions:

Section 1: Definitions

Textbook: A book used as a standard work for the study of a particular subject.

E-textbook: Electronic textbook

NYSED: New York State Education Department

PBS: Public Broadcasting Service

FCC: Federal Communications Commission

CPSC: United States Consumer Product Safety Commission

IMS: Center for Intelligence Maintenance Systems

Section 2:

- a) All students in grades 6-12 in public schools of New York State shall be provided with an electronic copy of the textbooks they use throughout the school day
- b) The electronic textbook will replace the traditional textbook rather than supplementing it
- c) A tablet will be provided to each student who does not already have access to a device capable of viewing the electronic textbooks

Justification:

According to Classroom, the price of one textbook is \$80, while the price of one E-textbook subscription is \$15. The E-textbook ends up costing only 18.75% of the traditional paper textbook.

According to the NYSED, 1,402,862 students were enrolled in grades 6-12 public schools in New York State in 2015. Assuming each student utilizes 4 text books, one for each core subject, all students in grades 6-12 use a total of 5,611,448 text books on an annual basis. The average high school textbook costs \$80. This ends up costing New York State \$452,915,840 on textbooks every time they are bought and replaced. With one E-textbook subscription being \$15, New York state will pay a total of \$84,171,720 on an annual basis while using E-textbooks. According to the Pew Research Center, only 7% of children ages 13-17 in The United States do not have access to a



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 1

Bill #: S-07

computer at home. This means 7% of students would need to be loaned a tablet. 7% of the 1,402,862 students enrolled in grades 6-12 public schools is 98,200 students. According to the IMS, the average tablet costs \$386, which means the tablets will cost a total of \$37,905,200. This will save the state an astonishing total of \$330,838,920.

According to the CPSC, 14,000 kids are treated annually due to backpack-related injuries. The introduction of E-textbooks will undoubtedly cut down the figure of backpack related injuries. A Californian High School study showed that the average physics textbook weighed 4.8 pounds. If a student carries all his/her textbooks throughout the school day, they will be carrying 19.2 pounds plus the weight of other school supplies. Compared to the average weight of a tablet, which is 1.75 pounds, a student could potentially take 17.45 pounds out of his/her backpack.

E-textbooks have the capability of being automatically updated whenever additional information is discovered, or a new event happens in history. Traditional textbooks, however, must be physically removed and replaced. Many schools will not replace costly textbooks just for one minor new discovery, which could eventually lead to the student being misinformed, or using a severely outdated textbook. Since the choice of which textbook to use is made district-wide in New York State, there is no way to see how outdated our textbooks can become, but E-textbooks would eliminate the problem of outdated knowledge.

Furthermore, a survey conducted by PBS on the use of technology in the classroom resulted in 75% of teachers claiming that electronic devices increased the student's motivation to learn and helps them expand and reinforce the content.

Fiscal Implications:

Funding for the electronic devices will come from the savings of no longer having to purchase traditional textbooks. The remainder of the savings will go towards the school district's budget, therefor lessening school taxes for New York State citizens.

Effective Date:

This bill shall go into effect at different times for each school district. Once the traditional textbooks require replacement, the district will introduce E-textbooks for their students. This will allow existing textbooks to be used to their fullest degree and allow for each school district to prepare for the transition.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 2

Bill #: S-08

Sponsors: Sam Balanevsky, Ethan Beck, Trevor Khang, Jonah Slabodkin

An Act To

Amend Election Law § 8-303 to require a valid government photo ID to be presented at check-in at voting locations

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that elections are fair and portray an accurate representation of the will of the people and by decreasing voter fraud in governmental elections.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

A photo ID will be defined as a government issued identification with a name and corresponding photo.

Section 2

§ 8-303. Initial voter identification. 1. Applicability. Each board of elections, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, shall require a voter to meet the requirements of subdivision two of this section if:

(a) the individual registered to vote in a jurisdiction by mail on or after January first, two thousand three; and

(b) the individual has not previously voted in an election for federal office in the jurisdiction of the board of elections.

2. Requirements. (a) In general. An individual meets the requirements of this subdivision if the individual:

(1) in the case of an individual who votes in person: (i) presents to the appropriate election inspector, clerk or coordinator a current and valid photo identification; or

~~(ii) presents to the appropriate election inspector, clerk or coordinator a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter; or~~

~~(2) in the case of an individual who votes by mail, submits in the outer envelope with the envelope containing the ballot: (i) a copy of a current and valid photo identification; or~~

~~(ii) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and~~



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Committee Assignment:

Bill #:

~~—address of the voter.~~

~~(b) Fail safe voting. (1) An individual who desires to vote in person, but who does not meet the requirements of subparagraph one of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, may cast an affidavit ballot, and notwithstanding this section of law, such affidavit ballot shall be duly cast and counted, even though such individual does not meet the requirements of subparagraph one of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, provided such individual casting such ballot is an otherwise eligible voter pursuant to law, provided further that such ballot otherwise complies with the requirements of law.~~

~~—(2) An individual who desires to vote by mail but who does not meet the requirements of subparagraph two of paragraph (a) of this subdivision may cast such a ballot by mail and such ballot shall be duly cast and counted, notwithstanding this section, provided the voter is determined to be an eligible voter and provided further that such ballot otherwise complies with the requirements of law.~~

~~3. Inapplicability. Subdivisions one and two of this section shall not apply in the case of a person: (a) who registers to vote by mail and submits as part of such registration either:~~

~~—(1) a copy of a current and valid photo identification; or~~

~~(2) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows the name and address of the voter;~~

~~(b) (1) who registers to vote by mail and submits with such registration either:~~

~~—(i) a driver's license or a department of motor vehicles non-driver photo ID number; or~~

~~—(ii) at least the last four digits of the individual's social security number; and~~

~~—(2) with respect to whom a local board of elections matches the information submitted under subparagraph one of this paragraph with an existing state identification record bearing the number, name and date of birth of such voter; or~~

~~(c) who is: (1) entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1 et seq.);~~

~~(2) provided the right to vote otherwise than in person under section 3 (b) (2) (B) (ii) of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and~~



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Handicapped Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ee-1 (b) (2) (B) (ii)); or
(3) entitled to vote otherwise than in person under any other federal law.

Justification

This bill will cut down on voter fraud by requiring voters to show photo ID at their polling stations. This will require voters to show proof of their United States citizenship. Through this bill, voter fraud will be cut down, so elections will be more accurate portrayals of the will of the citizens. Since the bill will require voters to show proof of citizenship, the election will only be comprised of US citizens, who legally are the ones who should be voting. This bill will cut down on illegal activity, and make it harder for elections to be rigged or hacked, making them more fair and accurate representations of the voice of the people.

Voter fraud is prevalent in America. 2012 Pew Research Center study found that 1.8 million deceased people voted in the 2012 local, state, and federal elections. In summer of 2016, Andrew Spieles, a James Madison University student, pleaded guilty to a charge of submitting 18 voter registration forms. In 2014, Fredericus Slicher, an illegal migrant living in Maryland was convicted of voting in the election. In close local and state elections, offenses like these can swing an election. This effects the laws being made, when the officials making the laws were not fairly elected. This bill makes this voter fraud a lot harder to commit.

Fiscal Implications

This amendment will not affect the budget of New York State.

Effective Date

January 1st, 2020



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Committee Assignment: Senate 2

Bill #: S-09

Sponsors: Yaren Guler, Chanel Reid, and Evelyn Preston

An Act To Amend section § 213-c of the New York State Civil Practice Law and Rule to extend the period of the statute of limitations for sexual assault from five to ten years.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in the
Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to help sexual assault victims come forward by extending the statute of limitations to 10 years.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Sexual Assault: any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient.

Statute of Limitations: a statute prescribing a period of limitations for the bringing of certain kinds of legal action.

Section 2:

§ 213-c. Action by victim of conduct constituting certain sexual offenses. Notwithstanding any other limitation set forth in this article, a civil claim or cause of action to recover from a defendant as hereinafter defined, for physical, psychological or other injury or condition suffered by a person as a result of acts by such defendant of rape in the first degree as defined in section 130.35 of the penal law, or criminal sexual act in the first degree as defined in section 130.50 of the penal law, or aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree as defined in section 130.70 of the penal law, or course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree as defined in section 130.75 of the penal law may be brought within ~~five~~ ten years. As used in this section, the term "defendant" shall mean only a person who commits the acts described in this section or who, in a criminal proceeding, could be charged with criminal liability for the commission of such acts pursuant to section 20.00 of the penal law and shall not apply to any related civil claim or cause of action arising from such acts. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that a criminal charge be brought or a criminal conviction be obtained as a condition of bringing a civil cause of action or receiving a civil judgment pursuant to this section or be construed to require that any of the rules governing a criminal proceeding be applicable to any such civil action.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 2

Bill #: S-09

41 **Justification**

42 Sexual assault is an incident that involves sexual contact that is forced on an
43 individual. Sexual assault has become a growing issue in New York State in its cities,
44 educational facilities and towns. Sexual assault in the United States and New York
45 State remains to be a very prevalent issue. New York State is the 12th in the nation
46 for sexual investigations and 19th for the student reports by enrollment. This bill
47 allows the victims who have suffered from a sexual assault altercation a longer period
48 of time to come forward and seek justice. Victims of these crimes are often
49 embarrassed and struggle to come forward in time to reach the police. The extension of the
50 time period will not affect the evidence (if any) kept by the police or any criminal
51 department. The current standing statute of limitations is 5 years but the extension
52 will be to a time period of 10 years that will allow victims of sexual assault to have
53 a more justifiable amount of time to come forward.
54

55 **Fiscal Implications**

56 The implementation of this bill will have no fiscal implications on the New York State
57 Budget.
58

59 **Effective Date**

60 A year after its passage



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 2

Bill #: S-10

Sponsors: Haley Cruz, Hailey Loughlin, Emily Mehnert

An Act To

Amend §123, subsection 2b of the Domestic Relations Law to lift the ban on compensated gestational surrogacy.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of our bill is to lift the ban on compensated gestational surrogacy in order to financially assist those who carry our children.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Gestational surrogacy: An arrangement in which a woman carries and delivers a baby for another person or couple.

Compensation: Payment of any valuable consideration for time, effort, pain and/or risk to health in excess of reasonable medical and ancillary costs.

Gestational agreement: A contract between an intended parent and a gestational carrier intended to result in a live birth where the child will be the legal child of the intended parent.

Gestational carrier: An adult person not an intended parent, who enters into a gestational agreement to bear a child who will be the legal child of the intended parent so long as she has not provided the egg used to conceive the resulting child.

Section 2

~~123. Prohibitions and penalties. 2(b) Any other person or entity who or which induces, arranges or otherwise assists in the formation of a surrogate parenting contract for a fee, compensation or other remuneration or otherwise violates this section shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars and forfeiture to the state of any such fee, compensation or remuneration in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (a) of section seven thousand two hundred one of the civil practice law and rules, for the first such offense. Any person or entity who or which induces, arranges or otherwise assists in the formation of a surrogate parenting contract for a fee compensation or other remuneration or otherwise violates this section, after having been once subject to a civil penalty for violating this section, shall be guilty of a felony. The agreement of the intended parent to pay reasonable compensation to the gestational carrier in excess of reasonable medical and ancillary cost shall not be a bar to the insurance of a judgement of parentage.~~

Justification

Currently in New York State, compensated surrogacy is illegal and is one of the only states where criminal penalties can be imposed on people who enter into a paid surrogacy agreement. However, for many couples, gestational surrogacy is one of the only options for starting or growing a family. New York is one of only six states in which compensating a surrogate is illegal. By compensating surrogates, we can ensure that the prospective surrogate will have the money necessary to pay for any

46 and all medical bills while carrying the child or children. This will guarantee that not
47 only the surrogate but also the child will be properly cared for. Overall, 29.1% of
48 gestational carrier cycles by United States residents were performed in a state
49 other than the state of residence of the intended parent because of the fact that
50 one can face criminal penalties for compensated surrogacy. California is one of the
51 44 states that allow compensated surrogacy and they've had the highest number of
52 gestational carrier cycles in the country.

53 **Fiscal Implications**

54 This bill has no fiscal implications to the state, however; the compensation of the
55 surrogate will come from the intended parents of the child being carried. The cost
56 of gestational surrogacy is between \$38,000 – \$42,000 which would be considered
57 as income, bringing revenue to the state through taxes.

58 **Effective Date**

59 The law will go into effect one year after the law is passed.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 2

Bill #: S-11

Sponsors: Abigail Bustin, Cameron Conger, Emily Neuner

An Act To

To amend section § 3306 of New York State Public Health Law to re-classify nicotine as a prescription drug.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to enhance the health of New Yorkers and minimize economic implications of nicotine abuse in New York State by reclassifying nicotine as a prescription drug.

Summary of Provisions

§ 3306. Schedules of controlled substances. There are hereby established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as schedules I, II, III, IV and V respectively. Such schedules shall consist of the following substances by whatever name or chemical designation known:

Schedule I. (a) Schedule I shall consist of the drugs and other substances, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or brand name designated, listed in this section.

(b) Opiates. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation (for purposes of 3-methylfentanyl only, the term isomer includes the optical and geometric isomers):

(1) Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl (N-{1-(-methyl-2-phenethyl)})

(37) MPPP (1-methyl -4-phenyl -4-propionoxypiperidine).

(38) Nicotine

(39) Noracymethadol

[list continues to 55]

Justification

The use of nicotine has proven to disrupt the prosperity, lives and the economic well-being of New Yorkers. 16,400 New York children lost a parent due to tobacco use, and 389,000 children alive today will ultimately die from smoking if the pattern of current smoking levels continues, according to the New York State operated Smoker's Quit Line in 2016. In a case documented by the Center For Disease Control and Prevention, Amanda, who started smoking in the fifth grade, gave birth to a premature baby girl who spent her first weeks in life in the neonatal intensive care unit of the local hospital, only 3 pounds. Amanda's child, now 7 years old, has



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developed serious health conditions and takes four medications regularly. Cases similar to this increase costs to New Yorkers through insurance fees, tax money, Medicaid expenses and hospital bills. Residents pay \$903 per household (\$5.9 billion total) to cover smoking-related government costs, while the annual healthcare expenditures in the state caused by nicotine use amount to \$8.17 billion [New York State Smoker's Quit Line]. With the passage of the proposed bill, these costs to the individual and to the state can be decreased dramatically. By re-classifying nicotine as a prescription drug, the harmful substance will be no longer a consumer product but a medical product, decreasing the number of smokers harming themselves and others in New York State. This bill is designed to be a long-term state project, as the bill sponsors are aware that thousands of individuals are currently smokers and would be negatively impacted if this bill were to go into effect immediately. Rather, the passage of this bill would ensure that current smokers are being placed under supervised medical care in order to wean them off of a proven harmful substance.

Fiscal Implications

The fiscal implications of this bill include an immediate decrease in New York State's tax revenue from tobacco, but this is offset by the decrease in Medicaid, insurance and hospital costs for New Yorkers.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 2

Bill #: S-12

Sponsors: Kaitlin Burke, Summer Foy, Gabrielle Mowery, Chelsea Speranza

An Act To Have a nurse's overtime pay begin after 40 regularly scheduled hours per 7 day work week under Subsection 2 of Section 167 of NYS labor laws.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to limit how nurses can be overworked by employers and give nurses a set standard for their working hours.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

a. "Health care employer" shall mean any individual, partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly on behalf of or in the interest of the employer, which provides health care services (i) in a facility licensed or operated pursuant to article twenty-eight of the public health law, including any facility operated by the state, a political subdivision or a public corporation as defined by section sixty-six of the general construction law, or (ii) in a facility operated by the state, a political subdivision or a public corporation.

b. "Nurse" shall mean a registered professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse as defined by article one hundred thirty-nine of the education law who provides direct patient care.

c. "Regularly scheduled work hours", including pre-scheduled on-call time and the time spent for the purpose of communicating shift reports regarding patient status necessary to ensure patient safety, shall mean those hours a nurse has agreed to work and is normally scheduled to work pursuant to the budgeted hours allocated to the nurse's position by the health care employer.

Section 2

2. a. Notwithstanding any other provision of law no health care employer shall require a nurse to work more than that nurse's regularly scheduled work hours up to forty hours there after receiving overtime pay during a 7 day time period, except pursuant to subdivision three of this section.

Justification

Nurses are constantly being overworked without being recognized. Many occupations currently have set standards for their working hours. These including less labor intensive jobs. The current bill regulates employers of not enforcing mandatory overtime hours, our bill looks to send a standard for these hours.

Fiscal Implications

This bill would altering the income of nurses, most likely increasing their pay due to them currently being overworked. This would not change where the funds for a nurses pay would come from but increase this pay for the increase in labor.

Effective Date This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-13

Sponsors: Odalys Fuentes, Courtney Pisano, Dahlia Ramos

An Act To

Amend § 6444.00 subdivision 2, of the New York State Public Education Law to make it mandatory for all universities to notify county police of sexual assault incidents before taking action.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To mandate that all New York Universities notify the police of any reported sexual assault incidents first before taking any further action.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Sexual Assault: an incident that involves sexual contact that is forced on somebody.

University: an educational institution designed for instruction, examination, or both, of students in many branches of learning, conferring degrees in various faculties.

Class A Misdemeanor: a court may sentence an individual to a maximum of one year in jail or three years of probation. In addition, a fine of up to one thousand dollars or twice the amount of the individual's gain from the crime may be inflicted.

Section 2:

§ 6444.00.

2.) Every institution shall ensure that, at a minimum, at the first instance of disclosure by a reporting individual to an institution representative, the institution representative must notify county police first before taking any further action in a sexual assault incident; the campus police will not have the authority to engage in an investigation; failure to report the incident will result into an official misconduct which is a Class A misdemeanor.

Justification

In New York State, there are currently twenty-nine colleges who are *not* following the current guidelines pertaining to sexual assault cases and even more colleges who aren't giving proper justice to victims of sexual assault. In many cases, campus cops fail to properly investigate the assault, never documenting the injuries and some go as far as even discouraging students from going to law enforcement. Colleges such as Brooklyn College, Stony Brook University, and Queensborough College are just a few of the many that fail to give an abundant number of students the justice they deserve. In many cases, the culprit ends up receiving no form of punishment and is still allowed to attend the university. Mandating that colleges have no choice but to report the case to law enforcement first will allow students to finally get the justice they deserve. By implementing this we, as a state, are allowing cases to be handled by law enforcement professionals and are helping to create a safer environment for all students.

Fiscal Implications

44 In a Class "A" misdemeanor, a court may sentence an individual to a maximum of
45 one year in jail or three years' probation. In addition, a fine of up to one thousand
46 dollars or twice the amount of the individual's gain from the crime may be inflicted.

47 **Effective Date**

48 This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 2

Bill #: S-14

Sponsors: Anastasia Acerno, Manuel Gonzalez, Hamza Hasan, Christopher Padilla

An Act To

Amend the New York State Domestic Relations Law § 240 to include the ability for a non-custodial parent to file an accounting claim to the court to review the custodial parent's expenditures, if the non-custodial parent has reason to believe that funds provided by said non-custodial parent, are being used for expenses other than that of the wellbeing of the child(ren) in custody.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

There is currently no law in New York State that holds a custodial parent accountable in terms of how they spend child support payments from non-custodial parents. In order to maintain a safe environment for the children of these parents, we must ensure that the custodial parents can be held accountable for the misuse of child support payments.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Custodial Parent: A parent who is given physical or legal custody of a child by court order.

Non-custodial Parent: A parent who does not have physical custody of his or her minor child by as the result of a child custody determination

Pro rata: Proportional

Child Support: Financial support provided by the noncustodial parent.

Section 2

(6) Where the court determines that the custodial parent is seeking work and incurs child care expenses as a result thereof, the court may determine reasonable child care expenses and may apportion the same between the custodial and non-custodial parent. The non-custodial parent's share of such expenses shall be separately stated and paid in a manner determined by the court. If the non-custodial parent has reason to believe that the custodial parent is using the non-custodial parent's pro rata share of basic child support for expenses other than child care expenses, then the non-custodial parent may file an accounting claim



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Committee Assignment: Senate 2

Bill #: S-14

37 to the court to review the custodial parent's expenditures, who will then further
38 decide on any action regarding the custody of the child.

39 **Justification**

40 In New York State there is currently no law that holds custodial parents accountable
41 for spending child support payments on expenses other than the child. Currently for
42 a middle income family to raise a child born in 2015 through the age of 17 costs
43 approximately, \$233,610. Especially for low income households, child support is
44 often an important source of money for a custodial parent to ensure the child is
45 living in an environment that provides them with their basic necessities. If a
46 noncustodial parent who is financially supporting the child believes that the child is
47 not being provided for, they should be able to take action for the well being of the
48 child. With 52 percent of children living in low income households, only having a
49 single parent, it is imperative that the needs of the child are met by this sole
50 parent.

51

52 **Fiscal Implications**

53 There will be no fiscal implications with the introduction of this bill.

54

55 **Effective Date**

56 This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-15

Sponsors: Greg Jusino, Derek Martelle and Jeremy Martelle, Jr.

An Act To Amend New York Agriculture and Markets Law Section 353-d to grant civil immunity to private individuals when removing a vulnerable animal from a vehicle.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

This amendment to the New York Agriculture and Markets Law Section 353-d will add a provision granting civil immunity to private individuals for entering a motor vehicle by force or otherwise for the purpose of removing an unattended vulnerable animal provided certain conditions are met.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1 Definitions:

Private individual- shall mean any individual who is not acting as a police officer, peace officer, or agent of a duly incorporated humane society.

Unattended vulnerable animal- shall mean any companion animal left in a vehicle where the owner or operator of the vehicle can not be readily located

Section 2:

Amends New York Agriculture and Markets Law Section 353-d, to paragraph 8 as follows:

§ 353-d. Confinement of companion animals in vehicles: extreme temperatures.

8. A private individual who forcibly enters a motor vehicle for the purpose of removing an unattended vulnerable animal shall not be subject to civil liability for damages arising from the forcible entry if the person:

A. determines that the motor vehicle is locked or that there is no reasonable means for the animal to be extracted from the vehicle;

B. reasonably and in good faith believes that forcible entry into the motor vehicle is necessary because the animal is in imminent danger;

C. notifies local law enforcement, fire department or a 911 operator prior to forcibly entering the vehicle;

D. remains with the unattended vulnerable animal in a safe location reasonably close to the motor vehicle until the police or other emergency responder arrives;

E. places a notice on the vehicle that law enforcement, the authorities, or a 911 operator has been notified and specifying the location of the animal and private individual attending to the animal; and

F. uses no more force to enter the vehicle to remove the animal than necessary under the circumstances.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-15

Justification

Keeping animals in a locked car in extreme temperatures can injure and even kill whatever is trapped in the car. Dogs, for example, are only able to cool themselves by panting and by sweating through their paw pads. Outside temperature increases the internal temperature of a car rapidly. On a 78-degree day, a car can get up to 100 degrees in minutes. On a 90-degree day, the car can get up to 109 degrees in 10 minutes. Animals can die or sustain major brain damage in this amount of time. Thousands of animals die in extreme conditions per year. An independent study showed that the interior temperature of vehicles parked in outside temperatures ranging from 72 to 96° F rose steadily as time increased. Another study, performed by the Louisiana Office of Public Health, found that the temperatures in a dark sedan as well as a light gray minivan parked on a hot, but partly cloudy day, exceeded 125° F within 20 minutes. This reveals that it takes a very short period of time for a car to heat up above a dog's point of withstanding. Another fact is proven by the "Department of GeoSciences," after just 30 minutes of a car sitting in a 70 degree (F) day, a car's temperature rose to 108 degrees, a temperature much too hot for a dog or other animal to withstand, especially dogs with a big fur coat. Although dogs are not the only ones placed in these situations, they are most common.

By providing protections for individuals that rescue vulnerable, unattended animals being trapped in the vehicles with extreme internal temperatures, there is a greater likelihood that the animals will survive. Good Samaritan laws are meant to protect those who come to the aid of medical emergency victims for no other reason than kindness. The passing of this law may increase the incentive of those are looking to help because they know they will not troubled by the law.

Fiscal Implications

There will be no cost to New York State. There will be no impact on the budget.

Effective Date

The law will go into effect 3 months after being passed.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-16

1 **Sponsors:** Hayden deCamp and Amelia Curley

2
3 **An Act To**

4 Amend section 210-b of the tax law, in relation to establishing a tax credit
5 for grocery donations to food pantries

6
7 ***The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and***
8 ***Assembly do enact as follows:***

9 **Purpose**

10 To provide underprivileged people the proper food that is needed. Providers of food
11 will receive tax credit.

12
13 **Summary of Provisions**

14 **Section 1**

15 Underprivileged people: People who cannot afford a home or general substance like
16 food to take care of themselves. Someone underprivileged doesn't have the
17 advantages privileged people have. Underprivileged people usually live in poverty.

18 A privilege is a right or an advantage, and people who are underprivileged lack such
19 rights and advantages. Many times, this word is used as a synonym for poor.

20 Eligible Taxpayer: an eligible taxpayer in this situation would be a grocery store,
21 restaurateur, food broker, food bank, an emergency food program, wholesaler,
22 catering service.

23 Qualified donation: a qualified donation would be a donation of wholesome food,
24 surplus or about-to-waste food such as, but not limited to, fruits, meats, poultry,
25 eggs, vegetables, dairy and other processed and natural foods for sale for animal
26 and human consumption

27 **Section 2**

28 §210-b of the tax law is amended by adding a new subdivision 53 to read as
29 follows:

30 53. Credit for grocery donations to food pantries. In the case of an eligible taxpayer
31 there shall be allowed a tax credit to be computed as hereinafter provided against
32 the tax imposed by this article for taxable years beginning on and after January 1st,
33 the year after. The amount of the tax credit shall be twenty-five percent of the
34 wholesale value of the eligible taxpayer's qualified donations made to any eligible
35 food pantry during the taxable year, not to exceed a cumulative amount of tax
36 credits under this section of five thousand dollars per taxable year.

37
38 **Justification**

39 Food waste has become a vast topic of discussion all around the world as countries
40 such as France have begun making grocers donate their surplus and about-to-
41 waste food. Food waste is a big problem in the United States with New York gaining
42 the title of one of states with the worst food hardships. This bill is effective and
43 needed because it will be at little cost to taxpayers, state funds, and businesses,



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-16

44 while at the same time will greatly improve the lives of many. Around 2014, 3
45 million New Yorkers relied on food assistance programs, with one million of those
46 people being children. And around 7% of America's 9 million seniors being faced
47 with hunger, were New Yorkers. Standard of living will rise, and unnecessary waste
48 will decrease. This bill will mainly focus on the perfectly safe food grocers otherwise
49 would dispose of--approximately 43 billion pounds wasting 47 billion dollars. The
50 issue of hunger is world wide, and is growing among our nation. The number of
51 food pantries is increasing, as awareness is-- which is why this bill is being written.
52 A Tax incentive will be given to the grocers to encourage stores to donate to food
53 banks, charities and programs which will aid in addressing hunger in New York's
54 communities for a much happier and healthier New York.
55

56 **Fiscal Implications**

57 Subject to appropriation.
58

59 **Effective Date**

60 This bill will go immediately into effect on January 1st of the year after passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-17

Sponsors: Joseph Mazzarella, Justin Iorio, Makayla Willets

An Act To

Amend § 502.00 of the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law by adding subdivision 2 to add a third option to the designation of sex on a New York State driver's license.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

Amend the Vehicle and Traffic Law, pertaining to the application process of driver's licenses and learner's permits, by adding a third option to the designation of sex that is not distinguishable as Male or Female on driver's licenses.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Intersex: a general term used for a variety of conditions in which a person is born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that does not seem to fit the typical definitions of female or male.

Non-binary: denoting or relating to a gender or sexual identity that is not defined in terms of traditional binary oppositions such as male and female or homosexual and heterosexual.

Section 2:

§ 502.00. Requirements for licensing.

1.) Application for license. Application for a driver's license shall be made to the commissioner. The fee prescribed by law may be submitted with such application. The applicant shall furnish such proof of identity, age, and fitness as may be required by the commissioner. The commissioner may also provide that the application procedure shall include the taking of a photo image or images of the applicant in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner. In addition, the commissioner also shall require that the applicant provide his or her social security number and shall provide space on the application so that the applicant may register in the New York state organ and tissue donor registry under section forty-three hundred ten of the public health law.

2.) Designation of sex. Any application required pursuant to this section that requires the applicant to designate their sex shall provide three options. Such options shall include "male", "female" and "X". For purposes of this subdivision, option "X" may be designated by any applicant who does not identify as male or female or feel as though those options do not apply to them for medical reasons.

Justification

Intersex people that are in need of an option are not male or female. With this annexation, Intersex people would not feel uncomfortable or hesitant when filling out state identification applications, restoring their dignity. This is a medical condition and an individual who has this condition does not have the typical genealogical or physiological characteristics of a biological male or female. This condition is a result of a birth abnormality. This bill could therefore save a vast

46 amount of lives among intersex people by making their genetic composure legally
47 accepted.

48 **Fiscal Implications**

49 This bill will not institute an additional cost to the taxpayers of New York State.
50 When an individual receives a New York State driver's license, they will still be
51 charged the same fee of approximately seventy-two dollars for their driver's license
52 renewal or initial registration.

53 **Effective Date**

54 This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-18

Sponsors: Olivia Caines, Taylor Cicoria, Marchella Leone, Zack Swab

An Act To Amend New York Consolidated Laws, Correction Law COR § 611 to remove all restraints on Women in custody during labor.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

This bill will allow for women in custody to be free of all restraints no matter the circumstances during labor.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Restraints: shall be limited to wrist restraints in front of the body including wrist and ankle restraints.

Shackling: The use of restraints to restrict the motion and control of an inmate.

Section 2:Provisions

No restraints of any kind shall be used during transport of such woman, a woman who is known to be pregnant by correctional personnel or personnel providing medical services to the institution or local correctional facility, or a woman within eight weeks after delivery or pregnancy outcome, absent extraordinary circumstances in which:

- i. ~~the superintendent or sheriff or his or her designee in consultation with the medical professional responsible for the institution has made an individualized determination that restraints are necessary to prevent such woman from injuring herself or medical or correctional personnel or others and cannot reasonably be restrained by other means, including the use of additional personnel;—or~~
- ii. ~~the correctional personnel directly responsible for the transport of such a woman determine that an emergency has arisen in which restraints are necessary because the woman poses an immediate risk of serious injury to herself or medical or correctional personnel or others and cannot reasonably be restrained by other means.~~

~~(b) If a determination has been made pursuant to subparagraph i or ii of paragraph (a) of this subdivision that extraordinary circumstances exist then restraints shall be limited to wrist restraints in front of the body. The superintendent or sheriff or his or her designee pursuant to subparagraph i of paragraph (a) of this subdivision or correctional personnel pursuant to subparagraph ii of paragraph (a) of this subdivision shall document in writing the facts upon which the finding of extraordinary circumstances were based within five days of the use of such restraints and shall also document the type of restraints used and the length of time such restraints were used.~~

(c) No restraints of any kind shall be used when such woman is in labor, admitted to a hospital, institution or clinic for delivery, or recovering after giving birth. Any



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such personnel as may be necessary to supervise the woman during transport to and from and during her stay at the hospital, institution or clinic shall be provided to ensure adequate care, custody and control of the woman, except that no correctional staff shall be present in the delivery room during the birth of a baby unless requested by the medical staff supervising such delivery or by the woman giving birth. The superintendent or sheriff or his or her designee shall cause such woman to be subject to return to such institution or local correctional facility as soon after the birth of her child as the state of her health will permit as determined by the medical professional responsible for the care of such woman.

Justification

14% of women in custody makeup the population of violent offenders. Many of the women are shackled because of the fear of violence when majority of the women aren't in jail for violent offenses. This bill is crucial to wellbeing of woman's health, safety and natural rights. More than 17% of the jails required that women be handcuffed or shackled during and after delivery, and more than half of them restrained women immediately after delivery. Labor is a traumatic experience not only for the mother but additionally the child. No woman should ever be shackled when delivering a baby.

Fiscal Implications

The only fiscal implication would be an extra security if needed in place of the restraints. The cost of this is estimated to be \$28.97 an hour for a police officer and \$21.00 an hour for a correctional officer.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect immediately after passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-19

Sponsors: Princess D'Andrea, Patricia Motlhankana, Jada Pickett

An Act To Amend NYS Education law § 704 to expand the curriculum on Black history.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

This Bill is to demonstrate and teach Black succession instead of Black oppression.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1:Definitions

Black History: Recognizing African American accomplishments in the United States and the origin of how African Americans came to be

Black Succession: Inventions, nobel prizes, black owned businesses, doctors, philosophers, authors, people who strive to make change in the African American Community

Section 2:Provisions

3. The regents shall determine the subjects to be included in such courses of instruction in patriotism, citizenship, and human right issues, with particular attention to the study of the inhumanity of genocide, slavery (including the freedom trail and underground railroad), Black history such as (Black succession), Black origin, Blacks in business, the Holocaust, and the mass starvation in Ireland from 1845 to 1850, and in the history, meaning, significance and effect of the provisions of the constitution of the United States, the amendments thereto, the declaration of independence, the constitution of the state of New York and the amendments thereto, and the period of instruction in each of the grades in such subjects. They shall adopt rules providing for attendance upon such instruction and for such other matters as are required for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this section. The commissioner shall be responsible for the enforcement of such section and shall cause to be inspected and supervise the instruction to be given in such subjects. The commissioner may, in his discretion, cause all or a portion of the public school money to be apportioned to a district or city to be withheld for failure of the school authorities of such district or city to provide instruction in such courses and to compel attendance upon such instruction, as herein prescribed, and for a non-compliance with the rules of the regents adopted as herein provided.

Justification



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-19

This is an important bill to pass because when schools learn about black people you learn about the oppression and not the succession. We believe the history curriculum in our schools should be changed. Specifically, African American history. In school today, students learn about the civil rights movements, and slavery, repeatedly. However, they never learn anything about African Americans being successful and things that African Americans can actually be proud of. In society today, an African American child can know about slavery and civil rights without ever attending school. This is important to change, because no one wants to be constantly reminded that their ancestors were slaves and that their race was seen to be inferior to everyone else.

Fiscal Implications

It would cost \$200-\$300 for a textbook. There are approx. 1,250,023 students that attend public schools in New York. Therefore, it would cost approx \$5,000.92.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect 3 years after passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-20

Sponsors: Jordan Fuss and Allison GiamBruno

An Act To: Add Education Law Article 19-923 to mandate that all public school districts must add LGBT issues to their K-12 health curriculum.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to create a set curriculum that all New York state health teachers must follow when teaching about LGBTQ+ health.

Summary of Provision

The curriculum would include LGBTQ+ health being taught in all high school or middle school health classes in New York State. The curriculum would include LGBTQ+ versions of what is already taught to make sure it is inclusive for all students.

Justification

In today's current health curriculum taught in schools they do not address LGBTQ+ issues like they do other issues and topics. There may be a brief statement quickly addressing LGBTQ+ but not enough. Not all students benefit from a typical health class taught in New York State because they may be questioning their gender and sexual identity. It is unfair to those students who feel that way. Having a set curriculum would lessen confusion for teachers on when or how they're supposed to teach these topics.

Fiscal Implications

There would be no fiscal implications.

Effective Date

January 1, 2019



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Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-21

Sponsors: Savannah Werner, Carson Cockle, Cody Platt

An Act To: Make registering to vote and voting more accessible.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in the
Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

Purpose

To make voting easier and more efficient to vote. Voters ~~An individual~~ will have easier access by automatically being registered at the age of eighteen. Registration will be state-wide allowing any individual to vote at any state polling location.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

State-wide: Effecting or expanding throughout all parts of a state

DMV: Department of Motor Vehicles

Section 2:

Making voting easier and more efficient by automatically registering individuals that are the age of eighteen and making registration work by state and not by town.

Justification The plan for this act is to create voting and registration more accessible. To do this eligible voters will complete existing voter registration paper work ~~will be filled out~~ when applying for a driver's license. Once a voter ~~turn~~turned eighteen they will automatically be ready to vote. Voting will be made state-wide, meaning all eligible and registered voters will be able to vote anywhere in New York State. Voters will be able to move anywhere in the state and still be able to vote without changing their voter registration. All current eligibility requirements will remain in effect.

Fiscal Implications

Registering to vote is a free process and all forms currently exist. There are no anticipated fiscal implications.

Effective Date

The bill will come into effect in 2019 after passage.



Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-22

1 **Sponsors:** Will Braxton and Ethan Murphy

2
3 **An Act To:** to make it illegal for medical physicians to prescribe any type of opioids
4 or derivatives of opioids to patients for acute pain. To also make it illegal for
5 pharmaceutical companies to engage in direct-to-consumer (DTC) advertising.
6

7 *The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly to enact as follows:*
8

9 **Purpose:** The purpose of Bill # 1234567890 is to significantly reduce the epidemic
10 level of opioid and heroin use among Americans.
11

12 **Summary of Provisions:**

13
14 **Section 1:** Definitions

15
16 **Opioids** - are a class of drugs that include the illegal drug heroin, synthetic opioids
17 such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as
18 oxycodone (OxyContin®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), codeine, morphine, and many
19 others. These drugs are chemically related and interact with opioid receptors on
20 nerve cells in the body and brain. They are highly addictive

21 **Acute Pain** - There are different types of pain. Acute pain is a type of pain that
22 typically lasts less than 3 to 6 months, or pain that is directly related to soft tissue
23 damage such as a sprained ankle or a paper cut. Acute pain is of short duration but it
24 gradually resolves as the injured tissues heal. Acute pain is distinct from chronic pain
25 and is relatively more sharp and severe.

26 **Addiction** - is defined as a chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterized by
27 compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences. It is considered a
28 brain disease because drugs change the brain; they change its structure and how it
29 works.

30 **Direct-To-Consumer Advertising (DTC)** - usually refers to the marketing of
31 pharmaceutical products but also applies to the **direct** marketing of medical
32 devices, **consumer** diagnostics and sometimes financial services. This form
33 of **advertising** is directed toward patients, rather than healthcare professionals.
34

35 **Section 2:**

36 The two main provisions of this bill are:

- 37 (1) Medical physicians cannot prescribe opioid base drugs for acute pain.
38 (2) Pharmaceutical companies and/or any agents of said pharmaceutical
39 companies cannot engage in the practice of direct-to-consumer (DTC)
40 advertising.
41

42 **Justification:** According to a December 21, 2017 report from the Centers For
43 Disease Control (CDC), life expectancy in the United States has declined for the second
44 year in a row. This has not happened since 1962. The main reason is opioid overdoses



Committee Assignment: Senate 3

Bill #: S-22

1 among people aged 24 to 35. According to the CDC, opioid and heroin use are at
2 epidemic levels. The US accounts for about 27% of the world's drug overdose deaths.
3 International data shows that despite making up 4.4% of the global population, the US
4 gobbles up a disproportionate amount of the world's opioid supply, about 30% of the
5 total. Prior to 1990, United States doctors prescribed very little opioids to treat acute
6 pain such as sprained ankles and broken bones. The shift in attitude was fed by drug
7 manufactures like Purdue Pharma, which were attempting to increase sales of narcotics
8 like OxyContin, an opioid. Prescription opioid sales quadrupled from 1999 to 2015,
9 even though the US did not report a change in the amount of pain that was felt.
10 Almost 50% of young people who inject heroin surveyed in three recent studies
11 reported abusing prescription opioids before switching to heroin. Many reported
12 switching because heroin is cheaper and easier to obtain than the prescription opioids.

13
14 It is true that opioids reduce pain. However, according to **The Journal Of the**
15 **American Medical Association (JAMA)**, it has been shown that a combination of
16 Tylenol and Advil worked just as well as opioids for relief of pain in emergency rooms.
17 Since opioids are so highly addictive and there are non-addictive alternatives to opioids,
18 it makes little sense for doctors to prescribe opioids for acute pain. The short-term
19 benefit of pain relief from an opioid is incredibly minor relative to the most likely life of
20 hell due to its addictive qualities.

21
22 As briefly mentioned earlier, pharmaceutical companies play a significant role in the
23 opioid epidemic. Since they are allowed to engage in direct-to-consumer advertising,
24 they promote the benefits of drugs such as OxyContin without explaining the significant
25 risks. Even though ethics should prevail, when a patient asks their doctor for a
26 particular drug they saw advertised on TV, the doctor often feels obliged to grant their
27 patients request out of concern of losing that patient to another doctor. Doctors have
28 much more knowledge and context about which drug is best for their patients than the
29 patient themselves. Doctors should be allowed to do the best job they can without
30 pressure from uneducated patients. To solve this problem, DTC advertising should be
31 prohibited from the pharmaceutical companies and/or their agents.

32
33 **Fiscal Implications:** There would be little fiscal implications. As a whole,
34 pharmaceutical companies would make roughly the same amount of money and
35 roughly pay the same amount of taxes that they currently pay. Manufacturers of drugs
36 like OxyContin would probably make less money and manufactures of Advil would
37 probably make more money.

38
39 **Effective Date:** This bill shall go into effect immediately.
40



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Committee Assignment: Senate 4

Bill #: S-23

Sponsors: Evan Meinke. Christopher Muchow, Gabrielle Pancir

An Act To

Amend Section 12-100 of the NYS Election Law to replace New York's "winner-take-all" Presidential election system with a Congressional District Presidential voting system.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

Our bill seeks to rid New York state of the "winner-take-all" system by which we currently vote for President and Vice President. Rather than having all of New York state's electoral votes be won by a statewide popular vote, our bill will make each Congressional District have an independent electoral vote that will be awarded to the candidate who wins the popular vote in that district.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Popular vote: vote based on total number or percentage of votes for a candidate.

Elector: selected by political parties, appointed to cast a vote for a Presidential Candidate.

Electoral College: system of electing Presidential candidates including statewide popular votes.

Congressional district: area of a state that is represented by one delegate to the House of Representatives.

Section 2

§ 12-100. Electors of president and vice president. At the general election in November preceding the time fixed by law of the United States for the choice of president and vice president of the United States, as many electors of president and vice president of the United States shall be elected, as this state shall be entitled to. Each vote cast for the candidates of any party or independent body for president and vice president of the United States and each vote cast for any write-in candidates for such offices shall be deemed to be cast for the candidates for elector of such party or independent body or the candidates for elector named in the certificate of candidacy of such write-in candidates. Each elector of president and vice president must be representative of each Congressional District in New York. Each elector will be selected by the political party who wins said district by popular vote. Each elector must submit their vote for the candidate who wins said district by popular vote.

41 **Justification**

42 The electoral college was originally implemented as a defense mechanism against
43 the illiterate, uninformed electorate that existed at the time of the Constitutional
44 Convention. It is time for us, in today's technologically advanced society, to take
45 responsibility of our electoral votes here in New York as the 27 Congressional
46 districts that make up our great state. By replacing the winner-take-all system with
47 a Congressional District voting system, the diverse demographics and communities
48 of New York can all be represented in the distribution of New York's electoral votes.
49 New York would be following the footsteps of Nebraska and Maine, who have
50 already adopted this system. New York's congressional districts will now become
51 battleground districts for all Presidential Candidates, now that New York's votes do
52 not come in a package. Increased exposure to these candidates will increase
53 political efficacy in our state, and will also hopefully increase voter turnout.

54 **Fiscal Implications**

55 Suspected short-term fiscal implications include an increase in campaign spending
56 in New York by all Presidential candidates in future elections due to the available
57 electoral votes. Parties will increase their campaign events across the state, which
58 could lead to an increase in tax revenue for New York state long-term.

59 **Effective Date**

60 January 1, 2020.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 4

Bill #: S-24

Sponsors: Michael Berger and John Despirito

An Act To

Amend § 93-b of the New York State Finance Law to provide money for future hydro and wind energy projects.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of the bill is to provide funds in small increments over 25 years to finance hydro and wind powered energy projects.

Summary of Provisions

93-b. Dedicated infrastructure investment fund. 1. Dedicated infrastructure investment fund. (a) There is hereby established in the joint custody of the state comptroller and the commissioner of taxation and finance a special fund to be known as the "dedicate infrastructure investment fund".

(b) Account. The dedicated infrastructure investment fund shall consist of ~~one~~ two separate accounts, the "infrastructure investment account" and the "future turbine investment account". Moneys in ~~this~~ these accounts shall be kept separate and not commingled with any other moneys in the custody of the comptroller. The future turbine investment account will take up 2-3% of the every year's state taxes until 2045, and shall be used only for wind and hydro turbine construction projects at that selected date.

Justification

Clean energy is the energy of the future. Already, 20% of the world's energy comes from hydro power, according to the Wisconsin Improvement Company, and 10% of the United States' energy. Hydropower is 40% more efficient than burning fossil fuels. The technology, even as we speak, is becoming more highly advanced, with coastal countries pioneering the way for sophisticated hydraulic technology. With this we could revolutionize the energy industry to be safe yet ever so potent in New York State. When we save a small percentage of the budget each year, we will be able to provide the funds for the next generation to forever change our idea of energy in New York State.

Fiscal Implications

Every year after the bill is passed 2-3% of the yearly budget will go to the fund for the next 25 years. New Yorkers will also see energy savings during and after the life of this bill.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect one year after passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 4

Bill #: S-25

Sponsors: Aalia Crouch, Celeste Voutsinas-Klose, Kaila Crouch and Jenni Haera

An Act To

Amend §204 of Article 9 of the New York State Worker's Compensation Law to extend family leave from eight to fourteen weeks.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To extend the time period of paid maternity and paternity leave in New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

New child: A recently born or adopted young human below the legal age of majority.

Section 2 § 204. Disability and family leave during employment. 1. Disability benefits shall be payable to an eligible employee for disabilities, beginning with the eighth day of disability and thereafter during the continuance of disability, subject to the limitations as to maximum and minimum amounts and duration and other conditions and limitations in this section and in sections two hundred five and two hundred six of this article. Family leave benefits shall be payable to an eligible employee for the first full day when family leave is required and thereafter during the continuance of the need for family leave, subject to the limitations as to maximum and minimum amounts and duration and other conditions and limitations in this section and in sections two hundred five and two hundred six of this article. Successive periods of disability or family leave caused by the same or related injury or sickness shall be deemed a single period of disability or family leave only if separated by less than three months. 2. (a) The weekly benefit for family leave that occurs (i) on or after January first, two thousand eighteen shall not exceed ~~eight weeks~~ ten weeks during any fifty-two week calendar period and shall be fifty percent of the employee's average weekly wage but shall not exceed fifty percent of the state average weekly wage, (ii) on or after January first, two thousand nineteen shall not exceed ~~ten~~ twelve weeks during any fifty-two week calendar period and shall be fifty-five percent of the employee's average weekly wage but shall not exceed fifty-five percent of the state average weekly wage, (iii) on or after January first, two thousand twenty shall not exceed ~~ten~~ twelve during any fifty-two week calendar period and shall be sixty percent of the employee's average weekly wage but shall not exceed sixty percent of the state average weekly wage, and (iv) on or after January first of each succeeding year, shall not exceed ~~twelve~~ fourteen weeks during any fifty-two week calendar period and shall be sixty-seven percent of the employee's average weekly wage but shall not exceed sixty-seven percent of the New York state average weekly wage in effect.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 4

Bill #: S-25

44

45 **Justification**

46 It is very important for a father and/or mother to have a bonding experience with
47 his/her child. It is also important for the parent to get the support they need.
48 Studies show that increased maternity, as well as paternity leave results in
49 healthier, happier children and can reduce the risk of later developing childhood
50 ailment. In reference to adopt children, studies show that it takes an average of 14
51 weeks to fully bond with the new child. Parents deserve time with their new child,
52 but the current amount allotted by New York State law is not enough to make sure
53 that both the child and parent are happy and healthy. Passing this bill and adding
54 two weeks to the allotted time will positively impact mothers, fathers and children
55 throughout the state.

56

57 **Fiscal Implications**

58 As the family leave fund is paid for through a payroll tax, extending the amount of
59 time people can go on leave will deplete the fund faster. However, it will have no
60 impact on the state budget or on taxes.

61

62 **Effective Date**

63 This bill will go immediately into effect on January 1st of the year after passage.



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 4

Bill #: S-26

Sponsors: Ryan Telese, Grace Tenke, Jason Ventura, Alyssa Wozlonis

AN ACT

TO: Issue a body fat percentage cap for all NYS police officers serving in the field.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

PURPOSE:

We introduce this bill to serve as a method of maintaining fitness standards within New York State Police Department's by regulating officer's body fat percentage. In doing so, we hope it will ensure the safety of the citizens whom the police pledge to protect.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS:

Section 1: Definitions

Police officer: An employee of a police force.

Body Fat percentage: Amount of (essential and storage) fat a person's body possesses divided by the total mass of the body, times one-hundred.

Section 2: Actions

(1) Currently employed Police officers will not be required to adhere to this bill's mandates.

(2) Individuals with intent of becoming New York State police officers must achieve and adhere to the corresponding body fat percentages during the entirety of their employment.

(3) The standards will be adopted from the pre-existing Physical Readiness Program currently in use by the United States Navy.

(4) The body fat percentage of officers will be calculated annually on dates chosen at a department's discretion

(5) If upon Calculation, an officer does not meet the current requirements, he/she is obligated to achieve the standards by the the time of following annually scheduled test.

(6) If the standards are not met by the second consecutive test, the officer will be either fired or put on a leave of absence at their department's discretion.



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 4

Bill #: S-26

PROPOSED STANDARDS:

Gender

Age

18-39

40+

Male

22%

23%

Female

33%

34%

JUSTIFICATION: Many New York state police officers have fallen out of shape since their admittance to the force. While serving, police officers are required to do weapons and equipment training annually or biannually, but the same is not being done with their physique. The provisions of this bill aim to gradually control, and lessen the poor health found within the New York State Police Force and to diminish the serious health conditions that come with it. Once implemented, officers will be guided to lead healthier and stronger lives, and as a result, it will ensure safety upon many citizens as they will be much more healthier and physically capable to protect citizens from various threats.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS:

The money required to implement this annual test will be taken out of budget of the individual departments across the state.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This bill shall go into effect at the beginning of the next year following its passage.



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 4

Bill #: S-27

Sponsors: Peter Gocke, Mason Allen, Alexia Fuset, Katherine O'Donnell

RESOLUTION- The Members of the Assembly urge Congress to establish a free online tax preparation and filing service and programs that allow taxpayers to access third-party provided tax return information.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in the
Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Purpose: The Members of the Assembly urge Congress to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, establishing a free online tax preparation and filing service that allows taxpayers to access third-party provided tax return information.

Summary of Provisions

Whereas, the IRS's Free File program – a partnership between the IRS and private tax software companies – claims to provide free tax preparation services to 70 percent of taxpayers. In reality, only 3 percent of eligible taxpayers use Free File.

Whereas, each software company is allowed to set up its own eligibility criteria that confuses taxpayers into purchasing unnecessary products.

Whereas, taxpayers wishing to e-file their taxes have no choice but to share sensitive financial information with a private third party – even though a recent audit found that nearly half of Free File companies fail to adequately protect taxpayer data from cyber criminals.

Whereas, the IRS has repeatedly signed binding Free File agreements with the tax preparation industry, pledging that the federal government will “not enter the tax preparation software and e-filing services marketplace.” These agreements block the IRS from offering a free portal that would allow taxpayers to choose to file directly with the federal government.

Resolved, by the Assembly and Senate of the State of New York, jointly, that the Legislature 10. of the State of New York respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to propose regulations to establish a free online tax preparation and filing service that allows taxpayers to access third-party provided tax return information.

Resolved, that the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmits copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro-Tempore of the United States Senate, and to each Senator and representatives from New York in the Congress of the United States, and to the Chief Clerk of the Legislature in each of the forty-nine States.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 4

Bill # S-28:

Sponsors: Anthony Schiano, Benjamin Link, George Laopodis

An Act To

Amend § 125.27 of the New York State Penal Law by adding subdivision 2 to mandate capital punishment as the sentencing for First Degree Murder.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To mandate capital punishment as the sentencing for the conviction of first degree murder on a second occurrence in order to deter future incidents of first degree murders and therefore save lives.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Capital Punishment: the sentencing of death upon the administering of Secobarbital when a person is found guilty of first degree murder

First Degree Murder: with intent to cause the death of another person, he or she causes the death of such person or of a third person

Second Degree Murder: a non-premeditated killing, resulting from an assault in which death of the victim was a distinct possibility.

Secobarbital: a barbiturate derivative drug that possesses anesthetic, anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, sedative, and hypnotic properties.

Section 2:

§ 125.27. A person is guilty of murder in the first degree when he/she:

1.) With intent to cause the death of another person, he causes the death of such person or of a third person;

2.) The defendant, if found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of any of the parameters distinguishing Murder in the First Degree on a second occurrence according to Section 1 of Article 125.27, will be convicted to a penalty of capital punishment as defined pursuant to this subsection.

(i.) The prisoner, will be sentenced to capital punishment by means of a lethal dosage of cerebrocortical according to their specific anatomical characteristics.

(ii.) The lethal dosage of cerebrocortical necessary to carry out the capital punishment conviction will be administered by a NYS certified physician, as defined pursuant to Article 131, Section 6520- Section 6524 of the Education Law at the time of their sentencing.

Justification

In recent years, the occurrence of first degree murder has increased and a solution is necessary. 32 other states already have a law possessing this solution. From 1976-2016, there has been 1392 executions in the U.S. There have been 333 total murders in New York this previous year, and 237 of them were of the first degree. 42% of first degree murders are recurring from previous convicts. Therefore, they did not learn their lesson through previous rehabilitation and they very likely will not learn after a third coincidence. \$90,000 is spent on the first year on an inmate serving a life sentence in their first year, and \$65,000 per year after which NYS

cannot afford. cerebrocortical is a less expensive alternative and guarantees death for any average person after 30 minutes and does not come with any physical pains. The success rate is one hundred percent and is the most humane possible way to go about the death penalty.

Fiscal Implications

The necessary quantity of cerebrocortical capsules to result in a successful lethal dosage costs approximately one thousand two hundred dollars per prisoner which will be generate from taxes. This cost will be offset from a total savings of approximately ninety thousand dollars per prisoner annually for the first year followed by surplus amounts of sixty-five thousand dollars each year after that is normally spent on housing, feeding, and rendering other medical services to NYS prisoners.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 4

Bill #: S-29

Sponsors: LeAsia Royall, Arianna Brooks, Shawn Grant, and Mujidat Abijako

AN ACT TO: Amend article 2-A of Public Health Law to require insurance companies to notify their insurance holders 60 days before scheduled increase of payment for prescription drugs.

*The People of the State of New York, represented
in the Senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

PURPOSE:

To guarantee that insurance companies have a valid and explicit reason for the rise in payment for prescription drugs. This will help with lifting the veil on soaring drug prices and identifying meaningful strategies to ensure access to life-saving treatment

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS:

Section 1

Prescription drugs- is a pharmaceutical drug that legally requires a medical prescription to be dispensed.

Over-the-counter drugs- drugs are medicines sold directly to a consumer without a prescription from a healthcare professional

Pharmaceutical Companies- is a commercial business licensed to research, develop, market and/or distribute drugs

Insurance Holder- a person who holds an insurance policy: usually the client in whose name and insurance policy is written.

Section 2

a. All Insurance companies will be required to notify their insurance holders at least 60 days before scheduled prescription drug price rises

b. A document stating the reasons of price increase shall be submitted to New York State's Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development for review and approval.

c. Reasons for price increases may include but are not limited to: dosage adjustments, patent expiration, and supply and demand issues.



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Senate 4

Bill #: S-29

- d. From the date of approval, Insurance Companies must send out a formal statement to all insurance holders, addressing the recent price increases and the reasons behind it. This will create awareness to insurance holders to prepare them for the price increase.

JUSTIFICATION:

As of now insurance companies can increase payments for insurance holders without a reasonable notice. Currently in New York State law there are no regulations on payment adjustment for the insurance holders. Back in 2015, a drug called Daraprim, a drug long used to treat parasitic infections in HIV patients and pregnant women went from \$13.50 to \$750 dollars in the matter of a couple of days without any notice and explanations. With that perception drug increase, there was no notice given to the insurance holders and had to come out of pocket. Annual drug costs went up by \$11.2 million thanks to sharp increases in the prices of nine different drugs. With the help of this bill, it will give people a full understanding of why the prescription drug prices are increasing and a for the insurance holders for why copayments and prices are climbing. One of the most important facts is that most of these price increases are hidden from the consumer because many of the drugs involved are medications hospitals give to inpatients. With this bill enacted it will increase the public knowledge of the rise in prices and reasoning behind it

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS:

The fiscal implications of this bill will be negligible. The only cost will come from paying the worker to go through each plan of rising prices and prices for delivering paperwork.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This bill will go into effect one year after passage



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Committee Assignment: Senate 5

Bill #: S-30

Sponsors: Harrison Bender, Skyler Mongardi

An Act To

Amend § 125.15 of the New York State Penal Law by adding subdivisions 4 to include suicides provoked by cyber, physical, and verbal bullying as manslaughter in the second degree as an adult and mandatory counseling to first-time offending minors.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To both reduce the frequency of cyber-bullying and to punish offenders of cyberbullying, verbal bullying, and physical bullying when a student commits suicide.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Cyber: of or related to technology or virtual culture.

Bullying: harassment/abuse and mistreatment of someone vulnerable by someone stronger, more powerful, etc.

Physical Bullying: this is any bullying that hurts someone's body or damages their possessions repeatedly. Stealing, shoving, hitting, fighting, and destroying property all are types of physical bullying.

Verbal Bullying: verbal bullying is a means of using words in a negative way such as insults, teasing, put downs repeatedly to the same student(s).

Cyber bullying: the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature repeatedly to the same student(s).

Felony: a crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death.

Misdemeanor: a non-indictable offense that is classified as less serious than a felony, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than fifteen days or up to one year.

Indictable: a crime that can be trialed by jury.

Involuntary Manslaughter: does not have the intention of killing or causing of serious bodily harm.

Section 2:

§ 125.15 Manslaughter in the second degree.

A person is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree when he/she:

- 1.) recklessly causes the death of another person; or
- 2.) commits upon a female an abortifacient act which causes her death,

unless such abortional act is justifiable pursuant to subdivision three of section 125.05; or
3.) intentionally causes or aids another person to commit suicide. Manslaughter in the second degree is a class C felony.
4.) sends hateful messages over any form of cyber communication three months or less prior to the victim's suicide the prosecuted, or commits physical bullying one year, or less prior to the victim's suicide commits verbal bullying one year or less prior to the victim's suicide will have the choice of
(i) manslaughter in the second degree with the ability to earn probation.
(ii) counseling until eighteen years of age for minors

Justification

This bill will help save the innocent lives of minors all throughout New York State. Suicide is the third leading cause of death among young people, resulting in about four thousand four hundred deaths per year, according to the CDC. For every suicide among young people, there are at least one hundred suicide attempts. Over eighty percent of children use cell phones, making it the most common medium for cyber bullying. This electronic and others are extremely hard to not obtain and/or use due to the virtual age that we live in. Schools promote the usage of laptops, handheld electronics, and other devices as does cultural normality and people's need to communicate in emergency situations. Therefore, situations in which cyberbullying can happen are extremely common in everyday life in the everyday life of an American. Furthermore, physical bullying and verbal bullying, while not solely on school premises, does have school grounds and time to nurture these hateful acts that society should condemn. Over one hundred and sixty thousand students stay home every day due to bullying. Over fourteen percent of high school students have considered suicide, and almost seven percent have attempted it. Most cases of bullying occur in physical and verbal form, more frequent than cyberbullying, but all types of bullying are serious and severe issues in today's more than social society. We need to pass this bill to save everyone, the defenseless and the defenders, of society itself.

Fiscal Implications

Seeing as there are going to be approximately three hundred people incarcerated per year upon our bill's passage, it will cost roughly one dollar and six cents per taxpayer.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 5

Bill #: S-31

Sponsors: Clara Friend, Hannah Fuchs, Violet Hamlin, Viktoriya Jones

An Act To: Amend NYS agriculture and markets law Article 26 § 374 regarding the humane destruction of "lost, strayed, homeless, abandoned or improperly confined or kept" animals to remove the policy of "humanely destroying" animals after five days of isolation without the consent of a licensed veterinarian.

The people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Purpose

Our bill serves to create fairer measures regarding the issue of missing, strayed, homeless or abandoned animals in towns, cities and villages with the intent to focus on a more humane relocation to a new home or animal shelter as opposed to euthanization when a licensed veterinarian is not present.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Definitions:

Animal: defined in this article as "every living creature except a human being"

Humane Destruction: defined in this article as euthanasia, which is medically assisted suicide by the administration of a fatal injection sodium pentobarbital or sodium pentobarbital solution

Section 2

§ 374. Humane destruction or other disposition of animals lost, strayed, homeless, abandoned or improperly confined or kept

1. Any agent or officer of any duly incorporated humane society, a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, any dog control officer, or any police officer, may lawfully cause to be humanely destroyed (by means provided for in paragraph a of subdivision three of this section) any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, or any lost, strayed, homeless or unwanted animal, if upon examination a licensed veterinarian shall certify in writing, ~~or if two reputable citizens called upon by such agent, officer or police officer to view the same in his or her presence find that the~~ animal is so maimed, diseased, disabled, or infirm so as to be unfit for any useful purpose and that humane euthanasia is warranted; or after such agent, officer or police officer has obtained in writing from the owner of such animal his or her consent to such destruction.
2. In the absence of such findings or certification, a duly incorporated humane society, a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or any pound maintained by or under contract or agreement with any county, city, town or village may after five days make available for adoption ~~or have humanely destroyed~~ in accordance with the provisions of this section and



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subject to subdivisions six, eight and nine of section one hundred eighteen of this chapter, any animal of which possession is taken as provided for in the preceding section, unless the same is earlier redeemed by its owner.

Justification

For many, the thought of having a pet go missing is devastating. In fact, according to the Humane Society, sixty-three percent of pet owners consider their pets to be a member of their family. According to DoSomething.org, approximately seven point six million dogs and cats enter shelters per year in the United States, as a result of being found abandoned. As stated in the New York Post, in New York City alone, ninety four point three percent of pets in shelters found homes.

Euthanization is a drastic measure that does not need to be taken, especially if the pets have a chance of reuniting with their families or the opportunity to be rescued from a shelter. Although extremely upsetting, with the consent of a licensed veterinarian, it is understandable that pets who are determined to be severely maimed or injured (with chance of survival extremely low) can be justifiably euthanized to put them out of their unbearable pain. However, without the consent and certification of a veterinarian, the authorization of these euthanizations are simply unjustified. With the amendment to this law, we hope that more abandoned and/or suffering animals have a better chance for survival and finding a forever home.

Fiscal Implications

This bill will have limited fiscal implications, although there are expenses resulting from allowing animals to live in shelters including the purchase of food, water, health supplies, collars and leashes, and employee salaries. These expenses cost animal shelters approximately three-thousand dollars per month. Furthermore, there are issues regarding overcrowding in animal shelters and the increase of pets entering these shelters may bring up a need for expansion, resulting in further expenses.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 5

Bill #: S-32

Sponsors: Elizabeth Gilbert, Ellis Han

An Act To

Amend Social Services §413 to impose regulations on courses required to maintain certification as a mandated reporter

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to mandate training every five years in child abuse, maltreatment symptoms, and reporting techniques for all mandated reporters.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

"Mandated reporter" shall mean a custodian or a human services professional, but shall not include a service recipient.

"Abused child" means a child less than eighteen years of age whose parent or other person legally responsible for his care

(i) inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon such child physical injury by other than accidental means which causes or creates a substantial risk of death, or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ, or

(ii) creates or allows to be created a substantial risk of physical injury to such child by other than accidental means which would be likely to cause death or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ, or

(iii) commits, or allows to be committed, an act of sexual abuse against such child as defined in the penal law.

Maltreatment occurs when the parent or legal guardian harms the child by failing to meet the minimum standard of care in terms of: food, clothing, shelter, education, or medical care, when financially capable of meeting the minimum standard.

Excessive use of drugs or alcohol by the parent which impedes their ability to adequately supervise the child in their care is also considered maltreatment.

Section 2:

(a) Any person, institution, school, facility, agency, organization, partnership or corporation which employs persons mandated to report suspected incidents of child abuse, or maltreatment pursuant to subdivision one of this section shall provide consistent with section four hundred twenty-one of this chapter, all such current



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and new employees with written information explaining the reporting requirements set out in subdivision one of this section and in sections four hundred fifteen through four hundred twenty of this title. The employers shall be responsible for the costs associated with printing and distributing the written information.

(b) Any person mandated to report suspected incidents of child abuse or maltreatment pursuant to subdivision one of this section shall complete a state-approved two hour training course in child abuse every five years to maintain their certification. If they fail to complete the requirements, they must be removed from their position until they have completed the required training.

Justification

By requiring courses for mandated reporters every five years, all mandated reporters will be more knowledgeable on symptoms of child abuse and of new trends that endanger the welfare of children. For example, child trafficking is a fairly new threat, but some mandated reporters may not be well aware of the symptoms specific to child trafficking, which leaves those children in dangerous situations with no one aware of what is happening.

Fiscal Implications

This bill would lower the costs associated with child abuse by preventing it at an earlier point and causing less physical damage to the children which would lower medical costs. Also, the costs of public assistance could decrease as approximately thirty eight percent of women on public assistance suffered from sexual child abuse at some point. In addition, the training is free so there will not need to be a tax increase to cover training.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect twelve months after passage.



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 5

Bill #: S-33

Sponsors: Jingxuan Liu, Jessica Kemp, Aaron Mattupurath

An Act To

Amend Article 35-D of New York State General Business Law to add Section 756 to prohibit the sale of animals in pet stores sourced from puppy and kitten mills

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To ensure that animals sold in pet stores are sourced from rescue groups and shelters that treat them humanely and to reduce the cruel treatment of animals sold in the retail pet industry.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1 Definitions:

Adequate care- the responsible practice of good animal handling, production, management, confinement, feeding, watering, protection, shelter, transportation, treatment appropriate for the age, species, condition, size and type of the animal and the provision of veterinary care when needed to prevent suffering or impairment of health.

Animal- shall mean a dog or a cat.

Kitten Mills- any institution breeding and raising cats for profit alone with little attention paid to the health of the animals and keeping them in close quarters, unsanitary conditions and without access to adequate care.

Puppy Mills- any institution breeding and raising dogs for profit alone, not paying attention to the health of the dogs and keeping them in close quarters, unsanitary conditions and without access to adequate care.

Rescue group- an organization dedicated to take unwanted, abandoned, abused, or stray animals and attempt to find suitable homes for them.

Pet store- a retail establishment open to the public and selling or offering for sale animals, including, but not limited to, animals for use as pets or animals intended as food for other animals.

Section 2:

Amends Article 35-D of New York State General Business Law by adding Section 756 as follows:

Section 756: A pet store operator shall not sell a live dog or cat in a pet store unless the dog or cat was obtained from a public animal control agency or shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, nonprofit or rescue groups that is in a cooperative agreement with at least one private or public shelter mentioned above. Each pet store shall maintain records



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1 sufficient to document the source of each animal the pet store sells. Additionally,
2 each pet store shall post, in a conspicuous location on the cage or enclosure of each
3 animal, a sign listing the name of the public animal control agency or shelter,
4 society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shelter, humane society shelter, or
5 nonprofit and rescue groups mentioned above, from which each animal was
6 obtained. Public animal control agencies or shelters may periodically require pet
7 stores engaged in sales of animals to provide access to these records. A pet store
8 operator who violates this section shall be subjected to a civil penalty of five
9 hundred dollars (\$500). Each animal offered for sale in violation of this section shall
10 constitute a separate penalty.
11

12 **Justification**

13 In the United States alone there are an estimated 10,000 puppy mills, and of this
14 number, fewer than 3,000 are regulated by the US Department of Agriculture. Over
15 2 million puppies are bred in puppy mills in the United States each year. Puppy
16 mills are dog breeding operations that put the profit they make over the health of
17 the animals they raise. Kitten mills are similar institutions that also breed cats for
18 profit alone and do not take into account the health of the animals. Breeding
19 animals are kept in cages 24 hours a day, living in unsanitary, unsafe conditions.
20 When the animals are too old or otherwise unable to breed any longer, they are
21 killed or sold. Puppy and kitten mills treat the animals they breed and raise
22 inhumanely and allow them to suffer in unsanitary conditions. The passage of this
23 bill will significantly reduce the animal abuse suffered in puppy and kitten mills. In
24 addition, by prohibiting the sales of animals sourced from puppy and kitten mills,
25 more social awareness will be given to animal rescue as people are only given the
26 option of purchasing from one through pet stores. As a result, there will be more
27 resources and incentives to rescue animals, as the space and resources that would
28 be taken up by rescue animals that weren't adopted in favor of pets from puppy or
29 kitten mills, will now be free for additional stray animals.
30

31 **Fiscal Implications**

32 The fiscal implications of this bill will be negligible. Pet stores will not be buying any
33 additional animals, only shifting where they source the animals, from puppy and
34 kitten mills to rescue organizations and shelters.
35

36 **Effective Date**

37 The law will go into effect one year after passing.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 5

Bill #: S-34

Sponsors: Nicole Abato, Ananya Chatterjee, Emer Friend

An Act To

To amend § 292 of the NYS Human Rights Law to extend protection against discrimination and harassment to New York State public school students.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To extend equal protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms to students in a public school environment.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Public corporation: A public school, including the public school district. This term applies to any person affiliated with a public school or public school district

Board of cooperative educational services: Provides school districts with a program of shared educational services that helps school districts save money by providing opportunities to pool resources and share costs.

Section 2

§ 291. Equality of opportunity a civil right. 1. The opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination because of age, race, creed, color, national origin, sexual orientation, military status, sex, marital status, or disability, is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right. 2. The opportunity to obtain education, the use of places of public accommodation and the ownership, use and occupancy of housing accommodations and commercial space without discrimination because of age, race, creed, color, national origin, sexual orientation, military status, sex, marital status, or disability, as specified in section two hundred ninety six of this article, is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right. 3. The opportunity to obtain medical treatment of an infant prematurely born alive in the course of an abortion shall be the same as the rights of an infant born spontaneously.

§ 292. Definitions. When used in this article:

1. The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, including public corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.



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38 **Justification**

39 Discrimination and harassment should not be tolerated under any circumstances.
40 New York State's human rights law is set in place to protect people and institutions
41 against prejudice, however, public schools are excluded from this law due to the
42 fact that they do not fall under any defined categories within the current law. The
43 law currently protects students in private schools, however, it does not protect
44 students attending public schools. This unfair to the ninety percent of New York
45 students who attend public schools. Human rights is a fundamental necessity and
46 should be evenly distributed throughout society. Including the clarification of "public
47 corporations" will provide public schools with the same protection under the human
48 rights law. By extending this law to all students rather than just the minority of
49 students in private schools, the law will protect all students from intolerance of
50 race, sex, religion, and other civil rights. The human rights law exists in New York
51 State to protect its citizens; by clearly stating that this law includes public schools,
52 students can feel safe and protected from injustice. Overall, expanding human
53 rights to public schools promotes a safe and secure environment that embraces the
54 diversity of the student body.

55
56 **Fiscal Implications**

57 The fiscal implications of this bill are minimal. This bill would require compensation
58 for discrimination, however, this would be a case by case issue, and would be the
59 only cost of this bill.

60
61 **Effective Date**

62 This bill will go into effect January 1 of the year following its passage.



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Committee Assignment: Senate 5

Bill #: S-35

Sponsors: Kirsten Gollhofer, Liana Grosser, and Molly Showers

An Act To

Amend Public Health Law § 2856 to create a pilot program that rewards nursing facility companies that allow young adults to stay rent free in return for socially interacting with the residents.

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

This bill creates a voluntary pilot program where young adults interact with patients to help combat loneliness within residents living in nursing and assisted living homes while benefiting from having subsidized housing.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Young Adult-people ranging from eighteen to twenty-five years of age.

Nursing Homes - A residential facility for people with chronic illness or disability, especially the elderly; also known as a convalescent home and long-term care facility.

Section 2

2. Nursing facility companies shall have the following additional powers:

(o) Allow college-age students (aged 18-25) to stay in their housing rent free in exchange for specific time allotments for socially interacting positively with the clients. The specific amount of time and youth resident qualifications will be agreed by both the Commissioner of Health and the supervisor of the nursing home. This will be in compliance with a pilot program for 10 years after its passage. The reward for complying with the criteria listed above will be a state government funded grant. The amount of money will be determined by the Commissioner of Health. If the nursing home fails to comply with the criteria above, the grant will be rescinded . The grant money will come from the budget of Department of Health, specifically where the Commissioner of Health deems appropriate at that time.

Justification

Throughout the long term care system in New York State (and the rest of the United States), studies have shown that residents often suffer from loneliness and alienation. According to a report in 2008 researched by the University of California San Francisco, 43% of all of the senior citizens they polled felt that they felt alone often. Loneliness is linked to major negative mental and physical effects. Research



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shows that long-term loneliness can cause severe depression, higher levels of perceived stress, and even negatively impact the victim's sleep. This bill would help attack this subtle epidemic of loneliness in our nursing homes with the incentive of state grants to comply with a pilot program. Additionally, young adults in our state receive benefits through low-cost housing and simply the experience of working in a nursing home.

Fiscal Implications

There will be fiscal implications for this bill that will fluctuate depending on the budget of the NYS Health Department.

Effective Date

Two years after passage.



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Committee Assignment:

Senate 5

Bill #: S-36

Sponsors: Nicholas Clesceri, Adam Seamans, Garrick Morrow, Michael Gavin

An Act To

To Amend Article 6, § 82 of New York state legislative declaration to allow the sale of wine at retail/grocery stores

The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose

To allow the sale of wine and wine products at all retail/grocery stores, and allow retail stores to acquire the necessary licenses to be a vendor of wine.

Summary of Provisions

§ 82. Prohibited sales. The restrictions contained in section sixty-five hereof shall apply to persons licensed to ~~sell wine at retail establishment~~

Justification

As stated in Article 6, § 82 the sell of Wine is illegal in retail stores in New York state this is due to the ongoing bribery of Lobbyists in the State Government from the owner of liquor stores, this not only rigged politics but a unfair democracy, the passage of this bill would not only be a convenience to adults in New York State but would also annually grant The State Approximately \$160,000,000

Fiscal Implications

No fiscal implications

Effective Date

One year after passage of bill



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Committee Assignment: Senate 1

Bill #: S-37

Sponsors: Ryan Magill, Jeremy Masterson, Alex Hermsdorf and Donovan Bauman

An Act To

Amend New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Law Article 8 Section 100
Part 2-a, allowing those sixteen years of age and older to pour/serve
alcoholic beverages.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in the
Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

Purpose

We initiate this bill to legally allow those employed as waiters, waitresses,
hosts and hostesses under the age of eighteen and over the age of
fifteen with written parental consent to pour/serve alcoholic beverages
under the direct supervision of a person of legal age to purchase
alcoholic beverages in the state.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Alcoholic Beverage: any fermented beverage or liquor, such as wine,
beer, or distilled spirit, that contains ethyl alcohol, or ethanol
(CH₃CH₂OH), as an intoxicating agent.

Parental Consent: a statement from the parent or legal guardian,
expressing notification and agreement to allow their child to partake in
the defined activity.

Section 2:

§ 100. 2-a. No retailer shall employ, or permit to be employed, or shall
suffer to work, on any premises licensed for retail sale hereunder, any
person under the age of eighteen years, as a hostess, waitress, waiter, or
in any other capacity where the duties of such person require or permit
such person to sell, dispense or handle alcoholic beverages; except that:
(1) any person under the age of eighteen years and employed by any
person holding a grocery or drug store beer license shall be permitted to
handle and deliver beer and wine products for such licensee,
(2) any person under the age of eighteen employed as a cashier by a
person holding a grocery or drug store beer license shall be permitted to
record and receive payment for beer and wine product sales when in the
presence of and under the direct supervision of a person eighteen years
of age or over,



Committee Assignment: Senate 1

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(2-a) any person under the age of eighteen years and employed by a person holding a grocery store or drug Store beer license as either a cashier or in any other position to which handling of containers which may have held alcoholic beverages is necessary, shall be permitted to handle the containers if such have been presented for redemption in accordance with the provisions of title ten of article twenty-seven of the environmental conservation law,

(3) any person under the age of eighteen years employed as a dishwasher, busboy, or other such position as to which handling of containers which may have held alcoholic beverages is necessary shall be permitted to do so under the direct supervision of a person of legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages in the state,

(4) any person under the age of eighteen and older than the age of fifteen with written parental consent may be employed and may suffer to work as a waiter, waitress, hostess, or in any other capacity where the duties of such person require or permit such person to sell, dispense or handle alcoholic beverages while under the direct supervision of a person of legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages in the state.

Justification

The largest sector of employment for American teenagers is the food and beverage service industry, as most, if not all, understand the duties of a waiter, and the career as a whole requires little to no prior job experience. The majority of waiters in the United States make money through tips, which can only be attained through serving, and thus, to mandate that those under 18 cannot serve people if they order alcoholic beverages denies them an opportunity to work for considerably more money. This bill gives minors an ability to make this money, whilst handling these beverages in a controlled environment.

Fiscal Implications

No financial implications on the State of New York or the Managers/Owners of the restaurant if the owners and managers abide by the law. Owners are subject to penalties under law should it be determined that they are aware of minors drinking on the premise and failing to act.

Effective Date

Immediately upon passage of this bill.