



2018 New York State YMCA Youth And Government

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FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Committee: 1

Red Assembly

Bill #:1

Sponsors

Edwin Rodriguez ,Alexandra Kister and Deborah Mosocosso

An Act To

use abandoned buildings to house the homeless

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 use abandoned buildings and build apartments for homeless children and adults to live in.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Abandoned property– according to the Cornell Legal Institute, abandoned property means property left by an owner who intentionally relinquishes all rights to its control.

Homeless - without a roof over one's head, on the streets, vagrant, displaced, dispossessed, destitute, down-and-out.

Section 2

This would help people in the United States have a better life style for themselves and people all around them. It would provide homes for people in need who do not have any and it will give back to the community. Giving adults a place to live will give them the opportunity to prepare to get a job easier since they do not have to focus on getting a place to live.

Fiscal Implication

The bill will have a great financial impact on New York State. It will help create many jobs for the community .It will create jobs because we need people to we build the apartments. We will also need people to work in the schools that homeless students will attend. This will mean more business for local business owners, which will help to give back to our community and state.

The cost to the state will vary according to the work needed to restore each building.

Effective Date

This bill should start October 24, 2019.



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Committee: 9

Red Senate

Bill #:2

Sponsors

Litzy Martinez, Precious Johnson

An Act To

We believe that there should be armed guards in all school buildings in New York State.

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 make school safer and to prevent a school shooting while getting educated.

Summary of Provisions

Section 2: Definitions

Prevent: keep [something] from happening or arising.

Justification

Harm: physically injury

One reason why I want arm guards in school is because if we would have armed guards it would be harder for school shooters to harm anyone, because the armed guards would be trained so they would know exactly what to do. My last reason is if there's armed guards in jewelry stores why wouldn't there be armed guards in school when living things are more important when something that's non-living?

Fiscal Implications

The financial impact that this bill will have on New York State residents will be around \$55,010 per armed guards. Because that is the average salary for a police officer and there is also grant money we can use from the federal government.

Effective Date

January 1, 2019



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Committee: 2

Red Assembly

Bill #:3

Sponsors

Anari Grant and Daniel Willins

An Act To

Ban the chemicals in aerosol spray

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 band and stop these chemicals from harming humans.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions, Formaldehyde a color less pungent gas solution, carcinogens: a substance capable of causing cancer in living things. Neurotoxins a poison that act on the nervous system. Xylene: is use in fuels and solvents. And are 4 TOXIC chemicals in aerosol spray. These chemicals are both cancerous and dangerous for the environment. The toxins can be sprayed on your hands and can eventually, can get into your mouth that can get you sick. Aerosol: is enclosed under pressure and able to be released as a fine spray, typically by means of propellant gas.

Section 2: We Anari and Daniel want to help change the world and first we want to get rid of these toxins and try to replace it with another solution. In recent times there has been globe warming wrenching though our planet. This is because of formaldehyde, carcinogens, neurotoxins, and xylene. The ozone has been effected by this spray. The ozone layer has holes in it. It is healing but aerosol spray is still a problem. Also, according to the Consumer Product Safety commission, if you ingest these chemicals your body would convert it into carbon monoxide and, can cause symptoms associated with carbon monoxide exposure.

Justification

A solution to this problem is to use sprit bottles. Aerosol sprays need chemicals to make the fresheners come out therefore, sprit bottles have tubes in the spray to transfer those chemicals out. We think this is a healthier solution.

Fiscal Implication

This will not take much money. I you have empty aerosol cans you can recycle empty cans and use it for scrap metal. And community programs for aerosol. I will cost about the same money it takes to my aerosol sprays if not less money.

Effective Date

We want to bill to go in effect in 7 months after this bill is passed...



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Committee: 7

Red Senate

Bill #:4

Sponsors

Edwin Velasquez, Alaina Bacuilima, Ayana Reid

An Act To

Keep dogs on leashes in public places such as a park.

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

Purpose:

To make sure that all dogs have a leash on in public places.

Summary of Provisions

Dogs on leash in public places.

Section 1: Supermarkets, public parks, playground.

Justification

We believe that dogs should be on leashes like the supermarket, public parks, and playground because untrained dogs might bite people. Nearly 4,000 dogs bite unsuspecting people a year in New York State. About 10 million dogs go missing every year so this bill will ensure that dogs will not go missing.

Fiscal Implication

If people keep dogs on leashes they would have to spend a good amount of money on leashes and collars. If people get hurt by dogs they might have to go to the hospital. If they go the hospital the hospital bill may be high so the hospital bill would be higher than the bill you would pay for the leashes so you would be spending more money for the hospitals when you could just keep your dog on a leash.

Effective Date

January 25, 2019



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Committee: 9

Red Senate

Bill #: 25

Sponsors: Jordan Gabriel, John Valentino, Dylan Boutin, Conor Scott

An Act To Allow Prisoners Of NY State The Right To Vote

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

Purpose: Increase U.S citizens voting

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

NY State prisoners should vote

Justification

NY State prisoners are U.S citizens and they should have their rights. They also have the opportunity to make good decisions. There are around 60,000 inmates of NY State jails, and if they learn to vote when they are in prison they can make the right decisions and do what regular citizens do. Vote. Supreme Court decided that prisoners cannot have their citizenship stripped as a punishment for a crime. As Justice Earl Warren wrote in the 1958 case *Trop v. Dulles*: "Citizenship is not a right that expires upon misbehavior."

Fiscal Implications

The money will come from if we tax plastic bags it will go to the voting booths.

Effective Date

November 11 2018



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Committee: 5

Red Assembly

Bill #:3

Sponsors

Edwin Rodriguez ,Alexandra Kister and Deborah Mosocosso

An Act To

make food establishments (supermarkets, delis, and bakeries) that have food that have reached the sell by date go to food drives/charity

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

Purpose:

Is to lower the amount of the population of people in need of food and to waste less food.

Justification: We think this bill is a good idea because in New York over 1.4 million people are in need of food. This could definitely help fight against New York hunger. Food stores such as supermarkets can hire veterans to stay after hours if they have left over food that didn't sell. Hiring unemployed veterans can give a tax credit of up to \$5,600 by The Returning Heroes Program. The Wounded Warriors foundation Tax Credit doubles the existing work opportunity Tax Credit for long-term unemployed veterans with service-connected disabilities, up to \$9,600. Not only will this bill help unemployed veterans find a job.

Fiscal Implications: This bill will cost New York almost nothing and it will help public food establishments with tax credit and help put an end to New Yorker's need of food and the unemployment of veterans

Effective Date: June 10th 2020



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Committee: 8

Red Senate

Bill #:6

Sponsors

Tamiya Houston, Sofia Lopez, Jasmine Leroy

An Act To

An act to: ensure every child ages 10 to 13 years old have a phone..

Purpose

Children should have a phone for emergency purposes when they are away from home.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Any student in the state of New York, ages 10 to 13, whose parents cannot afford to buy them a phone, should have a phone supplied to them by the school. The student owning the phone will only use the phone for an emergency hotline including, 911 and any family member.

Justification

In recent years school shootings have been on an up rise. When this occurs the first thing a student would want to do is immediately contact a trusted adult. Kidnappings have also been increasing. If the child is in an emergency like, a kidnapping, they can call for help while trying to escape from their kidnapper.

Fiscal Implications

Parents or guardians would have to supply the phone if they are financially able. Schools would have to supply a phone to the student if the parents do not have the budget to afford it. If necessary, the school could have fundraisers to supplement tax money from the government.

Effective Date

January 1, 2019



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Committee: 4

Red Assembly

Bill #:7

Sponsors

Twila Guillette, Dane Paul, Delia Cannon , Gloriette Mojica

An Act To

Allow citizens ages 16 and 17 to vote.

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 let 16 and 17 year old citizens vote, because if a 16 years old can drive, work, and own a house, and apartments (in some states) they should have the right to vote as well as 18 year olds do. 16 year olds can chose there proper family. 16 year olds can vote in these states: California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland and etc.

Summary of Provisions

Allow citizens ages 16 and 17 to vote.

Justification

The reason for this bill is to give 16 year olds the right to vote for presidents and government officials. This bill will allow 16 year olds to fulfill their civic duties and grow up to be more responsible. This will help them make better choices in the future.

Fiscal Implication

The cost of this bill is at least less than \$ 10,000 because of all the 16 year old citizens in some states have a lot of freedom and responsibilities.

Effective Date

This bill should start October 24, 2019.



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Committee: 9

Red Senate

Bill #:8

1 **Sponsors:** Kyler Ripley, Aiyana Miles, Ashlyn Maggs, Emma Maggs

2
3 **AN ACT TO:** Improve guardrail safety on New York State roads.

4
5 *The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

6
7 **Purpose**

8 The Purpose of this bill is to increase the safety, protection, and efficiency of guardrails.

9 **Summary of Provisions**

10 **Section 1: Definitions**

11 Crash cushion- a device intended to reduce the damage to things resulting from a motor
12 vehicle collision

13 Guardrail- a rail that prevents people from falling off or being hit by something

14 Friction- the resistance that one surface of an object encounters when moving over another

15 Barrier- a physical object that blocks the way

16 X-lite guardrail- guardrail end caps that typically are marked with black and yellow to notify
17 there is a guardrail

18 **Section 2:** (or Section 1 if you have no definitions)

19 This bill will work to have crash cushions added to current X-lite guardrails. This will also stop
20 the creation and implementation of X-lite guardrails in further production of guardrails. The
21 overall purpose is to work to create safer guardrails for New York State drivers.

22 **Justification**

23 There are many ways that road safety can be improved on roads in New York State and the
24 United States of America. Guardrails is one of them. In our bill, we want to make the ends
25 of the guardrail better by implementing a crash cushion under the X-Lite of the Guardrail.
26 Many states have removed the X-Lite structure from its guardrails, but this crash cushion
27 would prevent the removal of the X-Lite and help to save New York State in having to build
28 all new guardrails on the roads throughout the state. A western New York teen was killed
29 recently in Tennessee because of an X-Lite on the end of a guardrail, when her vehicle hit it
30 head on. According to lawyertime.com, in 2005 the manufacturer of the X-Lite guardrail
31 redesigned a version of the X-lite without proper testing. This resulted in a higher risk of
32 injury and death during an accident with these guardrails. Assemblyman Sean Ryan said,
33 "We have an expectation when it comes to the roadways our state maintains, the
34 infrastructure being installed should help us travel safely from point A to point B. The X-Lite
35 guardrails are not functioning as intended, and are a danger to drivers across the country.
36 We must take action to ensure the safety of drivers across New York." The crash cushion
37 would reduce the risk of injury and death.

38 **Fiscal Implications**

39 Crash Cushions for guardrails can cost anywhere from \$200-500 each. With thousands of
40 guardrails in New York State, it could cost New York State anywhere from \$2 million to \$10
41 million dollars to effectively increase the safety of New York State guardrails.

42 **Effective Date**

43 This bill will go into effect five years after passage.



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Committee: 5

Red Assembly

Bill #: 9

1 **Sponsors:** Julia Wilkins, Kendelle Davis, and Kirsten VanDorn

2
3 **An Act To**

4 prevent marriage under the age of 18 in NYS.

5
6 *The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

7
8 **Purpose**

9 The purpose of this bill is to prevent/stop child marriages.

10
11 **Summary of Provisions**

12 This bill would ban child marriages from the date of enactment forward. Only marriages between
13 people aged 18 or older in New York will be legal.

14 **Section 1**

15 Anyone in a marriage meeting this law's criteria at the time of passage can remain married if so
16 desired. If one party wants a divorce while the other wants to stay married then they can go to
17 divorce court.

18
19 **Justification**

20 Since marriage is a legal institution, the remedy for an inappropriate marriage must be legal.
21 New York State should not condone marriages entered into by people before they reach
22 adulthood. Children younger than 18 are not mature enough to make decisions with the kind of
23 long-lasting impact on their life and development that marriage has. Many of the people in
24 these marriages are forced to marry due to their parents' wishes. Furthermore, as of 1995, 45%
25 of people married under the age of 18 get a divorce within ten years. That number would almost
26 certainly be higher, except for the high cost of lawyers and the embarrassment of a need to go
27 to court just to get a divorce, and then it costs a lot of money to separate. Additionally, if a
28 couple has children because their religion allows it, they can stay like that because it is how they
29 were raised. If kids are raised like this they can become stressed, depressed, and even become
30 meaner in any situation. Kids are supposed to be kids and not worry about who they are going
31 to live with.

32
33 **Fiscal Implications**

34 There would be no fiscal impact for this bill outside of marginal increases in law-enforcement.
35 Over the long run, enacting this law would actually save NYS money because the young people
36 getting married would not finish school and might end up needing state welfare support.

37
38 **Effective Date**

39 This bill shall go into effect January 1st of 2020.



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Committee: 10

Red Senate

Bill #:10

Sponsors: Nicole Cartwright, Jude Luther, Greg Loper

An Act To give transportation to people in need to go to their medical appointments in rural areas.

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 form a voluntary driver service to take people to non-emergency medical appointments. We will support a network of private vehicles, drivers and dispatchers to take patients to their medical appointments and thus reduce the burden on volunteer first responder personnel.

This bill will reduce the burden on emergency services, as many times ambulances are being called for "emergencies" that aren't really emergencies..

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: (definition)

(Medical) Non-Emergency - Defined as not a serious, unexpected, or dangerous situation requiring immediate action; examples might include: toothache, upset stomach or regularly scheduled doctor's appointment.

Volunteer first responder - Defined as a person who freely offers to take part in response to fire, health emergency, car wreck or other emergency without payment or recompense.

Transportation - Defined as the action of transporting someone or something or the process of being transported.

Section 2

This bill will provide the support of a network of transportation for people who may not have access to a car or taxi and may not have access to public transportation, especially in rural areas. The service would be county-based. So, for example, if you lived in Nunda, NY in Livingston County, there would be a dispatcher and several assigned vehicles for that particular County.

Justification

Many people in the rural areas of New York often live far away from doctor's offices, sometimes an hour away or more. There is often no public transportation, either bus or taxi. As a result, the 911 dispatch centers get many calls for medical non-emergencies.

The operator has to sound the alarm for the volunteer Ambulance squad, these people have to respond from their homes to the firehall, and usually there are 4 people on a squad so that the NYS average response time of 10 minutes adds up to 40 man minutes. The emergency is, perhaps, 20 minutes away, the total is up to 120 man minutes. They have to pick up the non-emergency patient, drive to the hospital and back to the hall which is a 2 hour round trip, that is 480 man minutes,



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Committee: 10

Red Senate

Bill #:10

1 or 600 man-minutes total. At the station they must clean and restock the
2 ambulance which can take upwards of 20 minutes which brings our total to 680
3 man minutes. And then they have to drive home which can add another 40 man
4 minutes for a total of 720 man minutes or 12 man hours total. All this for one
5 person to get to a non-emergency medical appointment.

6 This cost is phenomenal in terms of time as well as wear and tear on our
7 emergency personnel, who respond on Christmas, their birthday, the middle of the
8 coldest night of the year, anytime. The volunteer driver would reduce this time
9 investment considerably to a total time of 2 hours and 30 minutes for one
10 volunteer. This problem is pressing: we spoke to a local volunteer in an ambulance
11 company in a rural town with a population of about 5,000 people. He believes that
12 his company received around 500 non-emergency calls in the past year; that's 47
13 calls a month. The volunteers will drive a vehicle to the patient's house and then
14 take them to wherever the appointment is. There will be a phone number they can
15 call to contact the service they will receive. It will be the type of call that is like if
16 you want to contact a transportation service press 1, if you want your vehicle
17 transportation rescheduled press 2. Not everything in life can be free. In the cars
18 there will be a tip jar but there will be a small cost for the ride. This has to be done
19 because gas has to be put into the cars so that small amount to ride and tips will
20 pay for an amount of gas for the cars. To sign up to be a volunteer driver you will
21 go the local assigned DMV and you will have to have a clean drivers license to join
22 and also take the defensive drivers course. New York has to provide the vehicles
23 and will set up a volunteer service to drive the cars.

24 If there are no rides for a certain day you have 3 options. You can reschedule your
25 ride and appointment, you can call an ambulance, or you can call a taxi, but will
26 have to pay out of pocket. But if there are a couple handfuls of cars assigned to
27 your county, this service could help.

28 NYS has role in this because they will fund the whole program besides donation we
29 get from drivers. NYS will also insure the drivers and make sure they stay safe they
30 will also advertise the program throughout the state. If there is a car accident, as
31 accidents do happen, the insurance will cover the car and you too so there is no
32 worries there. Registered sex offenders are not allowed to access this service. We
33 need to do this for the safety of our drivers.

34 **Fiscal Implications:** This bills budget is 300,000 dollars. The first few years we
35 will have to allocate government grants toward 1/2 of the overall operating budget.
36 An additional 1/4 would be covered by patients who are able to pay and 1/4 would
37 come from tax-deductible donations. After a few years we hope to be able to run 1/3
38 government grants, 1/3 patients who are able to pay, and 1/3 donations.

39 **Effective Date:** This bill will be effective in 2021



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Committee: 1

Red Assembly

Bill #:11

Sponsors: Lance Warren, Melania Van Aernam, Anna Johnson, Jack Lonsberry,
Jacob Callaro

An Act to help legalize the private ownership of hens on your property.

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

Purpose

To give a legal way to self preserve yourself and family with food.

Summary of Provisions

The state introducing a new law, that all homeowners are obligated to owning hens
and a garden.

Section 1

The restrictions contain, 1 hen per every 4 square feet, and an unlimited number of
hens, the minimum being 4 in the group, as long as the land provides the space
and owner offers proper housing for the hens. Housing includes at least a 5 foot
high roof with walls of proper material(wire, plywood,) with at least a foot deep of
wire preventing a fox from digging under the. A place for the hens to sleep is also a
requirement. They must have to lay the eggs on and to sleep on At least 1 laying
box every 2 hens in the coup

Section 2

Every person who wish to own hens must go and get a \$10.00 permit to own hens
regardless of the size of the flock.

Justification

People should have the right to be self-sustaining. You can sell eggs for profit which
would be a simple way to make money as long as you have proper licensing. The
hens will provide subsistence during natural events in which getting materials such
as food is not possible to retrieve. The hens that lay eggs will offer food during
these natural disasters (ie. Blizzards, Tropical storms, Flooding.)

The hens will allow young children to learn responsibilities for adulthood, like caring
for animals and responsibility.

Fiscal Implications

People who have to inspect for the agricultural department will inspect the hen
houses once a year. There will be a \$10 fee for the permit required for all those
who want to keep hens. \$750,000 will be required to finance inspectors to
implement this bill.

Effective Date:

March 1, 2020



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Committee: 12

Red Senate

Bill #: 12

Sponsors: Armonie Bullock, E'Monie Bullock, Izaiah Martinez-Serrant, Matthew Hartigan,
Calogero Scott

An Act To

we think that language including spanish and french should be able for kids to learn
in 1st grade.

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

Purpose

Students in first grade can learn different languages

Summary of Provisions

All public elementary should have the school district choose what language there
students can learn

The department of education will enforce this

Section 1

Kids should learn about other languages before 7th grade

Section 2

We need to get kids learning more Languages



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Committee: 2

Red Assembly

Bill #:13

Sponsors: Betzy Mejia, Caroline Melbinger, Katherine Stewart and Allison Tuifel

AN ACT TO ENSURE MORE NEW YORKERS ARE SAFE

TO: Ensure more New York families qualify for public assistance.

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 increase income guidelines to ensure that more New York families and children qualify for public assistance, in order to allow them to meet a minimum quality of life standard.

Summary of Provisions:

Section 1: Definitions

S.N.A.P- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program that allows people and families with low-incomes to be provided with the assistance for purchasing healthy foods they need; it has been proven to reduce the amount of hunger, poverty, and unemployment throughout America.

Section 2:

This bill would allow families that earn \$50,000 or less to qualify for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and Family Assistance benefits.

Justification: Despite periodic increases in income guidelines for qualifying for public assistance programs in this state, these income guidelines have not kept pace with inflation and the cost of living in New York. This bill would reduce and lower the amount of homelessness, poverty, and hunger faced by many families living in New York everyday.

Fiscal Implications: New York State would be able to pay for this bill by increasing the personal income tax rate on Wall Street and the dividend tax rate for the top five percent of earners in New York.

Effective Date

The effective date is January 1st, 2020



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Committee: 10

Red Senate

Bill #:14

Sponsors: Destiny Foy, Aisling Greene, Allie Juarez, Dakota Weisner

AN ACT to "Make Epipens Affordable"

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

Purpose: We initiate this bill to ensure that kids and adults will be able to afford Epipens in attempts to prevent deathly allergic reactions.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Epipen

- A device used to manage potential life-threatening reactions to allergies. This medication is used in emergencies to treat very serious allergic reactions to insect stings/ bites, foods, drugs and other substances

Anaphylaxis

- A severe, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction.

Section 2: Epipens are very costly and need to be affordable for all those who require them. Drug companies need to have a government cost cap placed on all medically-required Epipens, as they are crucial for those who suffer from life threatening allergies.

Justification:

There is an outrageous markup on the cost of Epipens, making it especially difficult for parents to continue to purchase this life saving medication for their children who need them. This medication is essential for those who suffer from severe allergies- it is not optional; it is essential. Schools require parents to bring in their own non-expired Epipens for their children. Epipens are only considered stable for four months, which means that parents must provide the school with Epipens three times a school year for their children. This puts a huge financial burden on parents who may not have insurance or are unable to cover the costs with their copay.

For example, Epipens that are sold by Pfizer, costs \$30.00 to manufacture, but they charge \$300 for consumers without insurance.

Fiscal Implications: Putting a price price cap on EpiPens would have minimal financial impact on drug companies. EpiPens are a small portion of drug companies' annual revenue and would not financially harm such companies in any significant way.

Effective Date: January 1, 2020



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Committee:3

Red Assembly

Bill #:15

1 **Sponsors:** Beyrim Ayari, Jake Casale, Aj Hudson, Elijah Roditi

2
3 An Act TO: Modernize teaching methods in New York State to better educate students.

4
5 *The People of the State of New York, represented in the*
6 *Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*
7

8 **Purpose:** To make classroom instruction more individualized and intriguing to students to
9 allow for students to be better prepared for college and for the workforce.

10
11 **Summary of Provisions**

12 **Section 1: Definitions**

13
14 **Section 2:** The current education system in New York does not prepare the average student
15 for high school and beyond. Instead of having one unannounced observation per year,
16 teachers would have three unannounced observations per year. In the New York State
17 Evaluation Rubric for teachers, there will be a new section focused on active student
18 learning and students engaging in group work. If teachers earn a rating of "3", then the
19 teacher will receive a bonus of \$100.00. If the teacher receives a rating of a "4", they will
20 receive a bonus of \$200.00. Training will be offered for free by the government and will be
21 paid for by the new tax money. These training classes will prepare educators to teach more
22 engaging classes and daily lessons.

23
24 **Justification:**

25 We believe that education in most classrooms across New York State is not presented in an
26 interesting manner. This may be the reason why students find it difficult to stay attentive in
27 school and find academic success. Today in intermediate schools, there are not enough
28 student presentations that will prepare students for higher education. This may be one of
29 the reasons why student test scores are very low across the state. If classes were more
30 interactive for students, they would have a better understanding of what they are learning,
31 which would result in better test scores and higher graduation rates.

32
33 **Fiscal Implications:** Schools taxes would be increased by roughly \$60.00 per household
34 property owner. This money would be used for training and bonuses for teachers.

35
36 **Effective Date:** This bill would come into effect September, 2022, providing schools and
37 teachers with enough time to learn these new, more effective methods of teaching.

38
39



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Committee:8

Red Senate

Bill #:16

1 Sponsors: Phoebe George, Elle Woska

2
3 AN ACT to place a therapist in every school district in New York State

4
5 *The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

6
7 **Purpose**

8 The purpose of this bill is to prevent child suicide.

9 **Summary of Provisions**

10 **Section 1: Definitions**

11 **Suicide:** the act or an instance of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally.

12 **Section 2:**

13 A therapist would be required for every school district in New York, to be centered in the
14 middle schools of each district. The purpose for these therapists is to give children a safe
15 environment where they are able to share their thoughts and if necessary, receive help.
16 Two times a year, these therapists will perform mental wellness checks on every student to
17 ensure of their mental health and well being.

18 **Justification:** Children commit suicide everyday, and we are working to change that. Our
19 bill will lower the adolescent suicide rate by giving students access to an in-school therapist
20 that will meet with them two or more times a year to make sure that they are not thinking
21 about hurting themselves. Many adolescents are not comfortable talking about their
22 emotional state to those closest to them and may feel stressed about going to ask for help.
23 Having access to therapists will provide adolescents with a safe place to go. Seeing this
24 therapist would be mandated, so students may feel more willing to talk about their
25 emotions and feelings, for they are not being singled out. Access to this type of professions
26 will provide a safe space with someone you trust, so it may be easier to open up about
27 one's feelings.

28 Though death in adolescents is rare, there has been an unprecedented rise in suicide from
29 the young ages of 10-14 (the average age of middle school students). In 2014, federal
30 researchers found that in this age range, 425 children died from suicide, while 384 died by
31 traffic accidents. Moreover, studies show that in 2015, 118,363 children from ages 5-17
32 were sent to 32 children's hospitals across the state for mental health related issues. This is
33 very concerning, not just because these young people were potentially suicidal, but because
34 they are often seen in emergency departments where they do not regularly give mental
35 health evaluations. Most doctors don't have the training or experience to give such
36 assessments, which have been proven to help young people with depression and suicidal
37 thoughts.

38 **Fiscal Implications:** This bill proposes having one therapist per school district, which
39 would cost roughly \$100,000 a year per therapist. There are 950 school districts in New
40 York State, so it would cost roughly \$ 950,000,000 to pay for a therapist for every school
41 district. This money would come from school taxes, which would only be an increase of
42 about \$50.00 per household.

43 **Effective Date:** September 1st of 2019



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Committee:4

Red Assembly

Bill #:17

Sponsors: Philip Dilgard-Clark, Caleb Ham, Daniel Hernandez, Thomas Potter, & Harrison Velentzas

AN ACT to "Reform the Laws of Smoking on Playgrounds"

TO: Reform the laws of smoking on public playgrounds by expanding the non-smoking radius to 25 feet around the playground.

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 reform the current laws of smoking on public playgrounds.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Polonium 2,10 is a chemical element with symbol Po and atomic number 84 and is damaging to the cells of your body and can lead to death.

Section 2: When within 20 to 25 feet (decided by city or county) of a playground, individuals can not smoke cigarettes, cigars, e-cigarettes, or use any tobacco products whatsoever. However, if an individual is on private property and the property is within the radius of the non-smoking zone, the private property is not affected.

Justification: Inhaling secondhand smoke is a large threat to our country's children and their lungs. Studies have shown that secondhand smoke contains over 7,000 chemicals, including tar, arsenic, and polonium 2,10. These chemicals can have life threatening effects on young children if they are regularly exposed to them. These chemicals can affect children on playgrounds if smoke from cigarettes disperses to the playground, even if the smoke originated from outside the playground. Parents should not have to pay for medical bills because of the effects of secondhand smoke from their children playing on public playgrounds. Children are innocent victims of secondhand smoking, as they cannot be expected to stand up and advocate for their health. It is up to adults to stand up and save future generations of children from life threatening conditions.

Fiscal Implications

The fiscal implications of this bill would not cause a large deficit on the state budget. A common notice sign, about the size of a parking spot sign, would be posted at all public playgrounds and would cost no more than twelve to twenty-five dollars per sign. The fines for smoking within the restricted range, which would range from one-hundred to five hundred (USD), would be decided by the local government or courts. This fine would help cover the cost of the sign, the poles and the installation.

Effective Date: January 1st, 2019



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Committee: 5

Assembly Red

Bill #:18

Sponsors: Diego Bonilla and Katherine Crespo, Tristan Ortiz

An Act To Raise immigrant minority salaries

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

Purpose

We initiate this bill as a way to decrease the salary gap between Immigrant minorities and American citizens in New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Minority: A culturally, ethnically, or racially distinct group that coexists with, but is subordinate to a more dominant group

Immigrant: A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.

Section 2

(1) All New York State supervisors in every workplace shall check immigrant status as pertains to residency.

(2) Supervisors can have the power to raise immigrants salaries, and even lower non-immigrants salaries depending on their work status or conditions.

Justification

In New York, just based off of race, African Americans get paid at an average \$38,555, making them the least paid race/minority in New York State. Compared to higher paid races such as white, Asians and Native Americans that get paid at an average of 88,351.

Fiscal Implications

The financial impact that this bill will have on New York is yet to be clarified. New York State budget is \$128 billion, so the cost is yet to be determined.

Effective Date

This bill shall go into effect 4/19/2019



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Committee: 6

Red Senate

Bill #:19

Sponsors: Claret Acheampong, Anthony Bonilla, Jayden Torres

An Act To: reduce the number of fast food restaurants in the local area

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 reduce the obesity levels in this area therefore preventing death.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Obesity: the condition of being grossly fat or over weight,

Fast Food: food that can be prepared quickly and easily and is sold in restaurant

Section 2

(1) At least half the fast food restaurant should be cut down

(2) New York state should have an average weight that is healthy

(3) Remove the chemicals that are put into fast food and add natural ingredients.

Justification:

In New York state there are 767 McDonald's restaurants, Over a 100 Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants, and well over 300 Wendy's restaurants. This is only a small fraction of how many fast food restaurants there are in New York. With wide availability, people are choosing the cheapest and fastest option, which results in a not healthy option. Due to the ingredients and GMO's that are in the food at fast food restaurants, it makes it an unhealthy option and is poisoning people as we know it. About 500,000 people die each year due to heart attack and fast food chains are the number one killer. It also results in many people being overweight in New York.

Fiscal Implications:

The fiscal implications that this bill will have on New York is to be determined.

Effective Date

This bill shall go into effect on 4/19/2019



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Committee: 2

Red Assembly

Bill #:20

Sponsors Edgar Sandoval, Jamier Hubbard, Brianna Ehrlich, Cynthia Otokhile, Jeily Luque,
Brayan Marchan, Josue Romero

An Act To Community Safety Education Act – requiring students in grades nine (9) through
twelve (12) to teach them how to interact with law enforcement during a traffic stop.

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

Purpose

To help ease tensions between police and students in the wake of multiple shootings by police
of unarmed citizens that have taken place across the United States in recent years.

Summary of Provisions

Students in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) to receive a class, paired with a 16-minute
video, that aims to teach them how to deal with law enforcement during a traffic stop.

Justification

The program aims to give high school students, new drivers and police officers a neutral
understanding of one another's points of view and responsibilities. This legislation is made to
address the issue of trust. The 16 minute video will use reenactments about the correct way to
behave during a traffic stop and the wrong way to communicate with officers. The video will lay
out guidelines and answer several common questions.

Fiscal Implication

Little to no cost of implementation. Implementation will be conducted by local school districts.

Effective Date

The bill will go into effect on 1 September 2019.



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Committee: 7

Red Senate

Bill #:21

Sponsors: Aiden Sarrazin, Quebin Robles, Isabel Chilpe, Aribah Fardoq, Katherinne Perez
Aron Sanchez, Joseph Parson,

An Act To Eliminate the use of plastic straws and Styrofoam plates in all public schools.

***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 eliminate the use of all plastic utensils and Styrofoam products in public schools. It is needed in order to reduce the amount of non-biodegradable products entering into the environment.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions:

New York State Public School: shall mean any school that is fully or partially funded with taxpayer funds. These schools shall include primary, secondary, charter and universities.

Plastics: a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be molded into shape while soft and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.

Styrofoam: a brand of expanded plastic made from polystyrene.

Justification

The plan for this act is to eliminate the use of plastic utensils and Styrofoam products in all public schools in order to reduce and ultimately eliminate the source of pollution within New York landfills, and lakes. Further to reduce the amount of pollution in the oceans thus preserving marine wildlife. The use of biodegradable paper products will have a favorable impact in the environment.

Fiscal Implication

The cost of implementation will be reduced with competitive bidding. With a cost saving on transportation and the amount of space is used in landfills.

Effective Date

The bill will go into effect on 1 September 2019.



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Committee: 3

Red Assembly

Bill #: 22

Sponsors: Allissa Macias, Ayrissa Butta, Kennedy Bleau, Elexzandreah Desmarais

An Act To:

Help homeless people have proper shelter while training them for and helping with finding jobs.

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

Purpose

Decrease the number of people living on the street by giving homeless people training for a specific job and helping them in finding a job, including possible military service

Summary of Provision

Section 1: Definitions

Homeless: a person without permanent shelter

Section 2

All counties in New York State will be required to provide this service. If a city has more than 100 homeless people they must have their own program.

The homeless program must:

- Provide job training
- Help people find jobs

During the training, they will be provided with temporary shelter.

Justification

This bill would help reduce the number of homeless people living on the streets by providing them with temporary shelter and training for a job. This would prepare them for a job which could permanently place them in a steady-income environment, allowing them to make the money necessary for a permanent shelter and other need resources. This would also help them with basic skills such as budgeting, community, and appreciation for the opportunity they've been given. This bill could shine a new light on the homelessness crisis and, if all goes well, could potentially pressure other states into following in New York's footsteps.

Fiscal Implications

This bill would have cost New York state but in the long-term, it will save money in providing services to repeat homeless people because they will have jobs and be able to take care of themselves. It will take a lot of people on the streets. Once homeless people have jobs, they can put their money back into the local economy.

Effective Date

The effective date will be 2022-2023



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Committee: 8

Red Senate

Bill #: 23

Sponsors: Alex Gouza, Colin MacGiffert, Hannah Ranzer, Grace Herbek, Hailey Morrison, Cairo-Durham Middle School

An Act To

Expand the free lunch program to all students taking into account food-related allergies and sensitivities.

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

Purpose

The purpose of this law will provide free lunch and breakfast to all schools across New York state regardless of income, allergies, sensitivities, and diets.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definition

Allergies- People and/or students who have a reaction to certain foods.

Sensitivity- Is a small pain sometimes even leading to a reaction though not severe enough to be an allergy.

Free Lunch Program- Providing students who don't have enough money to pay for school lunch.

Processes Food- Food with added process grinding as well as added more salt.

Section 2

Our provisions include expanding the free school lunch program. Under this expansion:

All students, regardless of income, will be provided with a free breakfast and lunch. Schools must provide options for students that take into account food allergies, sensitivities, etc. These options will be regularly available without special request. Unprocessed food will make up the majority of the food available for students. All current nutritional regulations for school breakfasts and lunches will still be followed.

Justification

The food menu in school cafeterias has lost nutrients and made the menu crumble into a poor, unhealthy, and non-allergenic food menu. Most children have a food allergy or sensitivity to certain foods. There are economically challenged parents who can't afford to buy lunch for their kids. This makes parents unsatisfied and



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Committee: 8

Red Senate

Bill #: 23

frustrated that they can't provide their children with real, non-allergenic food. Schools having more options for food will give students with allergies and sensitivities an option.

The Food Research Action Center states, "School lunch is critical to student health and well-being, especially for low-income students—and ensures that students have the nutrition they need throughout the day to learn. Research shows that receiving free or reduced-price school lunches reduce food insecurity, obesity rates, and poor health."

Fiscal Implications

We will be increasing sale taxes by 0.2%, however, the program will reduce the financial burden on individual families.

Effective Date

This legislation will go into effect at beginning of the School 2019-2020.



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Committee: 4

Red Assembly

Bill #: 24

Sponsors: Chloe Cunningham, Lily Johnson-Cole, Lauren Coletti, Danna Saad, Hailey Schrull

An Act To

Add multiple exits/entrances to school parking lots and place a 20 mph speed limit in such areas.

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

Purpose

To make the schools safer for all stakeholders & more accessible for emergency vehicles

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Entrance/exit - refers to any roadway vehicles use to enter or exit a school campus

Campus - the grounds and buildings of a school; in some cases, a single campus may contain multiple school buildings (i.e., a middle/high school campus)

Section 2

All school campuses, regardless of enrollment numbers, must have at least 2 entrance and exit points from the campus. The entrance and exit points may be the same but there must be two of them, minimally. For all schools with an enrollment number higher than 2000, they must have another entrance/exit for every 2000 students. In each campus, there must be a sign stating a 20 mph speed limit within 20 ft of entrance/exit.

Justification

This bill is needed because every year at least 100 children are killed in driving-related accidents near education facilities. The bill will reduce the number of vehicles and pedestrians entering and exiting the roadway at once, thus decreasing the probability of an accident, especially if the driver is under the influence. In the event of an emergency, pedestrians can exit the campus quickly and safely before any harm is done. And with more exits at the school, there will be less traffic getting in or out of the campus building, less time spent on traffic jams, and less money spent on car insurance rates due to accidents. And in case of an accident in front of the first exit/entrance, there will be a backup plan. Only 4 out of 10 schools in The US have 20mph signs in schools zones. This can be a problem for the other 6 schools considering speeding is most common near schools. A speeding/distracted driver is dangerous to any pedestrian not paying attention to their surroundings. The impact of a car going over 20mph could easily and badly injure, or even kill a pedestrian.

Fiscal Implications

In each school, it will cost \$3-4 per each square ft. of asphalt driveway plus the costs to maintain such entrances/exits. It will also cost \$50 per sign. In the end, it will decrease traffic and provide other exits in case of emergency, this would save lives, helping people save money when paying for life insurance costs. It will also reduce the amount of tax money being paid for emergency services since there be a decrease in accidents.

Effective Date: Takes effect at the beginning of the 2020-2021 school year



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Committee: 5

Red Assembly

Bill #: 26

AN ACT TO: ban on one-use plastic bottles

Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ban one-use plastic bottles to help the environment

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

One-use plastic: plastics used only once before disposed

Recycling: to convert waste into reusable materials

Section 2: The bill

All one-use plastic bottle manufacturers in New York will start to only produce and manufacture only recyclable plastic water bottles. This includes soda bottles, water bottles, and more of that kind.

Justification

At the moment, only 9% of plastic gets recycled, meaning 91% of plastic doesn't get recycled. millions of tons of plastics get wasted and thrown away without being recycled, many greenhouse gases are let out into the air hurting the environment and people. If recyclable plastic goes into use, not only will it benefit the environment, but also the people, since there is cleaner air and they feel good recycling. Even if they are recyclable, out of 167 bottles only 38 are recycled, the rest are thrown into the trash and is in the landfill. These one use water bottles are also using more water than that the water in the bottle itself (3 times as much). Water bottles take a big impact on the environment, it ruins the land and using up material. Many people feel like water from bottles are better than tap, so they buy more plastic bottles even though they are just paying for plastic.

Fiscal Implications

Approximately, it costs \$4,000 to recycle one ton of recycled plastic. But the price that plastic buyers have to pay is nearly the same as one-use bottles. Since there wouldn't be any more one-use plastics, recyclable plastic would take that price point or maybe even be less.

Effective Date

This bill will take effect in the beginning of 2020 or by the end of 2019.



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Committee: 10

Red Senate

Bill #: 27

Sponsors: Annika Pitawala, Madeleine Cockburn, Madeline Alaimo and Gemma Diego

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

An Act To

Use 1% of New York state annual taxpayer income to offset the cost of daycare for low-income families in which one or more parents work for the New York State government.

Purpose

Make daycare more affordable for single parents (mostly mothers) that need help taking care of their children while they work.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

The United States **Census Bureau** (USCB; officially the **Bureau** of the **Census**, as **defined** in Title 13 U.S.C. § 11) - a principal agency of the U.S. Federal Statistical System, responsible for producing data about the American people and economy.

Section 2

Uses 1% of the New York State budget (\$47.5 million) to:

- acquire space
- pay employees
- purchase supplies

for daycare facilities in areas of New York where there are many government workers, with priority given to low-income neighborhoods first.

Justification

According to Custodial Mothers and Fathers and Their Child Support: 2009, a report released by the U.S. Census Bureau every **two** years (and most recently in December 2011), there are approximately **13.7 million** single parents in the United States today, and those parents are responsible for raising 22 million children. According to 2017 U.S. Census Bureau:

- out of about 12 million single parent families with children under the age of 18, more than 80% were headed by single mothers
- about 4 out 10 children were born to unwed mothers
- nearly two-thirds of children were born to mothers under the age of 30

When you're a single parent, it's hard to find the money to support your child without a high-paying job, especially if you're trying to get back on your feet after a divorce. A lot of families have this problem, more now than in previous years. Government employees need this service first because working government jobs can involve going into work early and staying late, traveling and having unexpected shifts at work. People who work in the government may have trouble finding babysitters at the last minute, and having a place to drop off their children would be very helpful to them.

It would help give out more jobs to people, because not everyone has a job and this would give them one and they could bring their child to work. It would also be an incentive to work for the government. It also supports homelessness. It supports local businesses if we buy our supplies from them. We will pay for all the children's necessities.

Fiscal Implications

This law would use 1% of state income from taxpayers to fund this program, with the option extending the program to non-government workers, if it would benefit them.

Effective Date

4 months after passage.



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Committee: 1

Red Assembly

Bill #: 28

1 **Sponsors:** Scarlett Anikewich, Lilia Diushyeva, Jessica Tejera

2
3 ***The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do***
4 ***enact as follows:***

5
6 **An Act To**

7 Avoid animal collisions in New York State

8
9 **Purpose**

10 The purpose of this bill is to avoid animal collisions in the state of New York. The bill will
11 decrease the number of lives lost in animal collisions.

12 **Summary of Provisions**

13 **Section 1**

14 WCPP - Wildlife Collision Prevention Program

15 **Section 2**

16 The speed limit on highways will now be changed down to 45mph, this way drivers have
17 time to slow down.

18 **Section 3**

19 There will be fences built near over populated areas, that way animals can't get on the
20 highway.

21
22 **Justification**

23 People and animals die in the state of New York because of animal collisions. The way this
24 bill will protect people and animals is by slowing down the speed limit and building on
25 highways and parkways that are overpopulated. The speed limit will lower in areas with
26 higher animal populations. The fences on the highways and parkways will also be placed in
27 areas that are highly populated with animals. Over \$1.1 billion dollars per year is spent on
28 property, due to animal collisions. According to WCPP 93,853 animals were killed on
29 highways from 1998 to 2007, in the United States of America. The animal collision
30 population has just gotten higher over the years. The state of New York can lower these
31 huge numbers.

32
33 **Fiscal Implications**

34 The financial impact on NY State will be on state residents. The money will come from New
35 York state tickets.

36
37 **Effective Date**

38 This bill will go into effect after 9 months of its passage.

39



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Committee: 6

Red Senate

Bill #: 29

1 **Sponsors:** Anabella Rijos and Aileen Farrelly

2
3 ***The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do***
4 ***enact as follows:***

5
6 **An Act To**

7 Introduce community service-based curriculum, including field trips to recycling facilities, for
8 K-12 students New York state.

9
10 **Purpose**

11 The purpose of this bill is to help the environment by teaching residents of New York how to
12 recycle properly and to teach students the environmental impact of not recycling.

13
14 **Summary of Provisions**

15 **Section 2:**

16 Establishes one new recycling facility, designed with several learning spaces and education
17 staff, in each city in New York State.

18 **Section 3:**

19 Funds the development and distribution of promotional materials for this optional program in
20 schools and in public advertising spaces (ex. billboards on the highway).

21
22 **Justification**

23 Recycling helps to keep the environment healthy, by keeping pollution out of the water and
24 the air. This will help the animal kingdom because pollution can kill or injure lots of
25 different animals. Pollution is harming our planet and students deserve to know how
26 pollution affects the environment. This way they will want to recycle more. If our
27 generation learns more about recycling they will start recycling and stop polluting. This act
28 will create more jobs, because there will be more people working at the new recycling
29 plants. It also will make more jobs for teachers who will be needed for the new curriculum.

30
31 **Fiscal Implications**

32 Companies that cause pollution will have higher taxes. This will force them to lower the
33 amount of pollution they cause, or they will have to pay taxes. That money could be used
34 to pay for more recycling plants.

35
36 **Effective Date**

37 One year after this law is passed.

38



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Committee: 2

Red Assembly

Bill #: 30

Sponsors: Angelena Marji, Jade Frias Depool and Sarah Massari

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

An Act To

Have yearly mold inspections in schools.

Purpose:

To keep children safe from the health effects of mold.

Summary of Provision

Section 1: Mold is something that is created by humidity or dampness that can cause many health effects like lung cancer.

Section 2: Schools will have inspections when the kids go on spring break every year.

Justification

Children and Adults are suffering from mold illnesses, the mold is usually in public, places, like schools, libraries, school bathrooms and much more. People are most likely to get asthma in damp places then compared to dry places. Sadly it is more common for children to get this illness especially when it is very difficult to diagnose mold issues on a child when sneezing, coughing and runny nose are some of the symptoms that children always have. Kids are not at fault when they are told to be in a place and it is not safe due to the lack of a simple test that will help their health and future health.

Fiscal Implications

It is preferred for money to come from government taxes. If this bill does pass parents/guardians with children who go to schools will only pay a little more than they already do. This depends on the size of the school they are in and the amount of children.

Effective Date

If the bill is passed it will become effective in the year 2019 during spring break in schools.



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Committee: 7

Red Senate

Bill #: 31

1 **Sponsors:** Georgina Gamble and Caroline Ughetta

2
3 ***The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do***
4 ***enact as follows:***

5
6 **An Act To**

7 To raise firefighters pay.

8
9 **Purpose**

10 This bill's purpose is to make firefighter's pay greater or equal to police officers. Compared
11 to police officers, firefighters get paid almost \$2,600 less when first starting their career.

12
13 **Summary of Provisions**

14 **Section 1**

15 Salary: the amount paid from one's job.

16 **Section 2**

17 This bill will increase funding for firefighter's salary. It will also make more benefits more
18 accessible to firefighters (such as healthcare, training, etc.)

19
20 **Justification**

21 Firefighters get less paid than they should. They risk their lives almost everyday and their
22 families lives too to save those in need. And their starting salary is \$39,000 a year. The
23 homes in New York state already cost a lot and this will help there living cost. Firefighters
24 should get paid more, therefore being able to pay for their houses and other needs. How do
25 americans depend on them with our lives when we don't pay them enough? The average
26 family of four buys \$239 worth of food per week. That means not enough money for other
27 things. This are only some reasons why firefighters need higher salary.

28
29 **Fiscal Implication**

30 For firefighters, the starting cost would be around \$40,000 per firefighter. It would be fair to
31 be raised to \$50,000 to \$60,000 per year. This would be funded by taxes. Taxes can be
32 raised by 3 percent.

33
34 **Effective Date**

35 This bill will be put into affect 3 months after announced.

36



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Committee: 3

Red Assembly

Bill #: 32

Sponsors: Catherine L'Helias, Katherine Miller, Madeleine Spark, Olivia Spark

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

An Act To

Help improve kids mental health state and encourage more children to play a variety of sports.

Purpose

The purpose of this Bill is to promote the well being of children emotionally and physically.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Training coaches in sportsmanship and concussion training.

Section 2: Coaches will have to take the course once every year. However if they break the law, they will be forced to undergo the training a second time.

Section 3: This course will prevent future issues such as verbal abuse and/or injuries. The training will consist of how coaches deal with unruly children. How coaches react when kids don't come in first in a competition. Also how much work the coaches put on the children.

Justification

All youth coaches must take a course in sportsmanship and kindness. Coaches have a large impact on a kid's social life. How the kid feels is extremely important during sports. Kids should not be treated unkindly or have their self-esteem lowered by someone who they are supposed to trust. Kids who are athletic tend to spend many hours a month with their coach. That could seriously damage someone's self esteem. All coaches (before being chosen to coach a youth team) must take a training course to make sure he or she is suitable to coach children and kind. Also all youth coaches should be certified in concussion training. There's already a law for school coaches to have concussion training. One example of the scarring abusive coaches have had on children is the North Everest case. Coach Qi Han would mentally abuse children by placing girls as young as nine years old in a group called "The fat group." The gymnast in this group were forced to do extra workouts to lose weight. If the gymnasts started to complain or cry Coach Qi Han would call them "Stupid and Unworthy of his attention." Coach Qi Han might even throw a shoe or cellphone at them. Coach Qi Han would lose his temper almost everyday. "He would explode."

Past athletes in his program would say. These types of actions coaches can make an athlete feel worthless or make them want to quit the sport they love. Ashton Locklear can speak from experience. She left the gym in early 2018. She was the first gymnast to come forward about Coach Han's abuse. Also, according to the article in Sports Psychology Today, "Youth coaches are critical to kid's sport experiences". This doesn't mean that they should abuse and disrespect their students just because they are the dominant one.

Fiscal Implications

The players fee will include a fee for coaching trainings. The fee will be decided by The National Institute of Mental Health.

Effective Date

If this law gets passed, it will go into effect two months after passing.



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Committee:8

Red Senate

Bill #: 33

1 **Sponsors:** Amrit Singh and Rachel Ortiz

2
3 *The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

4
5 **An Act To**

6 Require cafes and restaurants to serve drinks in recyclable and/or reusable cups.

7
8 **Purpose**

9 The purpose of this bill is reduce the amount of plastic waste with reusable and recyclable
10 drink cups.

11
12 **Summary of Provisions**

13 **Section 1: Definitions**

14 Recyclable and Reusable Drink Cups Plastic Cups: The cups must be recyclable and reusable,
15 if not fully reusable the cups must at least be temporarily reusable.

16 **Section 2:**

17 Disposable plastic cups in sit-down cafes and restaurants must be replaced by disposable
18 plastic cups.

19 **Justification**

20 This bill will reduce the amount of plastic waste that is caused by plastic hot drink cups.
21 With many people drinking coffee and tea often, the amount of plastic waste will continue to
22 rise. With global warming on the rise, increasing plastic waste will only make the situation
23 worse. By using reusable and recyclable plastic cups, the amount of plastic waste in New
24 York can be decreased. Hot drinks must be served in recyclable and reusable plastic cups or
25 in recyclable paper cups. Plastic is used everywhere, from restaurants, homes, and schools
26 across America, but plastic waste can have many harmful impacts on both humans and the
27 environment. The plastic waste that finds its way into the ocean can be swallowed or trap
28 marine wildlife, causing injuries, and potentially death. Floating plastic waste can also
29 transport invasive species, bacteria, and sickness, disrupting natural habitats across the
30 world. Plastic that sits at the bottom of the ocean can also leak toxic chemicals into the air
31 and ground, which can harm humans, wildlife, and the environment. Without recycling
32 plastic materials, many harmful situations may occur. In order to reduce the amount of
33 pollution from plastic waste, recyclable and reusable plastic cups can be used. Some of the
34 manufacturers of these recyclable cups also sell the cups at a comparable low cost. While
35 this bill may not be completely eliminating plastic waste, it is a small step to achieve a huge
36 goal of eliminating plastic waste completely.

37 **Fiscal Implications**

38 This bill will not cost the government any money, but it will affect restaurants, coffee shops,
39 and food business owners. Recyclable plastic and paper cups are sold at a variety of
40 different prices. In the long run, by buying these new cups, business owners can save more
41 money than they would with disposable plastic products.

42 **Effective Date**

43 This bill will go into effect eighteen months after passage.



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Committee: 4

Red Assembly

Bill #: 34

Sponsors: Kyla Warren and Nuala Reynolds

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

An Act To

Illegalize gay conversion therapy for minors

Purpose

To prohibit the harmful and ineffective practice of changing a minor's sexual or gender orientation.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

-Sexual Orientation: A person's attraction in reference to gender. Ex: Homosexuality, Pansexuality

-Conversion Therapy: The practice of trying to change someone's sexuality to heterosexuality

-Suicide: The act of intentionally killing yourself

Section 2

LGBTQ Minors in New York State have protection against the harmful practice that is conversion therapy.

Section 3

When people do inevitably break this law, the minimal punishment should be \$250,000 or six months in jail.

Justification

This will give Minors a chance to find themselves and be happy along with stopping them from getting hurt. Gay conversion therapy has been proved repeatedly to be harmful to people. If this country continues to allow this to happen to minors then this country is allowing people to struggle with mental health issues and possibly commit suicide. Each episode of LGBTQ+ victimization, such as physical, verbal harassment or abuse, increases the likelihood of self-harming behavior by 2.5 times on average and LGBTQ+ youth who come from highly rejecting families are 8.4 times as likely to have attempted suicide. If people encourage families to turn away their gay children, then this is allowing a future of pain and struggle for the child.

Psychologists say that conversion therapy doesn't work and is usually harmful. It increases anxiety, and self-hatred. And over the years, scientists have still failed to find a way to make conversion therapy work. There is no positive benefit to these being allowed for minors. What is needed is a supportive environment and these camps and therapists, are the opposite of it.

Fiscal Implications

There should be little to no fiscal implications for this bill if it is enacted.

Effective Date

January 5th, 2019



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Committee: 9

Blue Senate

Bill #: 35

Sponsors: Avery Oakes, Jason Bobanick, Hailey Comstock, Gail Louer

An Act To

Improve NY Penal Codes 130.52, 130.65 and 260.10 from a Class A misdemeanor to at least a Class D felony.

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

Purpose

To advance the penalty of violations of New York Penal Codes involving abused or neglected minors. Establish an act to discipline violators of penal codes 130.52, 130.65 and 260.10 as at least a Class D felony instead of just a Class A misdemeanor which is only punishable by a \$500-1000 dollar fine or up to 1 year in local jail.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Misdemeanor: A misdemeanor is any "lesser" criminal act in some common law legal systems. Misdemeanors are generally punished less severely than felonies, but theoretically more so than administrative infractions and regulatory offences. Many misdemeanors are punished with monetary fines.

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

Probation: the release of an offender from detention, subject to a period of good behavior under supervision.

Penal Code 130.52: Forcible Touching

Penal Code 130.65: Aggravated Sexual Abuse

Penal Code 260.10: Endangering the Welfare of a Child

Exacerbate: make (a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling) worse.

Section 2:

The objective of this bill is to institute an act that authorizes offenders of penal codes 130.52, 130.65, and 260.10 to be prosecuted at the felony level. At present, legal action against individuals who endanger or sexually abuse a minor are prosecuted at the misdemeanor level. Our bill's objective is to allow for the exacerbation of the punishment of sexual abuse or endangerment of minors. As of 2018, the violation of penal codes 130.52, 130.65 and 260.10 is only prosecuted as a Class A misdemeanor. It is crucial that the consequence for endangering or sexually abusing a minor be at least a Class D felony.



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Committee: 9

Blue Senate

Bill #: 35

1 **Justification**

2 As of 2018 the abuse of an animal can be prosecuted as a Class A violent felony
3 punishable by 20 years to life in state prison, meanwhile Forcible Touching,
4 Aggravated Sexual Abuse and Endangering the Welfare of a Child can only be
5 prosecuted as a Class A misdemeanor, which is only punishable by 1 year in local
6 jail, a 500-1000 dollar fine or up to 3 years of probation. While a Class D felony is
7 punishable by 10-25 years in State Prison or a 1000-5000 dollar fine. In 2017,
8 there was a case in Oswego County involving an 11 year old in which a minor was
9 towed behind a motor vehicle and continually exposed to head trauma from being
10 stricken by said motor vehicle. This can led to lifelong hardships including PTSD,
11 which will drastically affect minors. In addition, according to NYS laws, the
12 perpetrators could only be prosecuted as a Class A misdemeanor.
13

14 **Fiscal Implications**

15 This bill will pay for itself as there will be an increase in the amount of fines that
16 offenders must pay, but the punishment of a Class D felony or above includes
17 prison time, for which the funds will be sourced from the NYS Prison Budget of 7.7
18 billion dollars.
19

20 **Effective Date**

21 This bill will go into effect by 2020.



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Committee:5

Blue Assembly

Bill #:36

Sponsors: Kaitlyn Egolf, Hailey Bradshaw

An Act To

To lower the legal drinking age from 21 to 18 years of age in New York State.

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 deter reckless abuses of alcohol by underage adults by lowering the drinking age in New York State from 21 to 18 years of age.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

The purpose of this bill is to lower the drinking age to 18.

Section 2

The Legal drinking age in New York will be lowered to 18.

Justification

Lowering the drinking age would be beneficial to New York State. Allowing 18-20 year olds to drink in a place with supervision would decrease unsafe drinking. If 18-20 year olds aren't allowed to drink in bars, restaurants and other licensed places, people in this age group may be more likely to drink illegally in an unsafe environment. This bill would allow this demographic to learn how to drink responsibly before they go off to college and start drinking without supervision. In the United States, 31% of accidents involve alcohol. Out of that 31%, 10% are caused by underage drinkers. If they learned how to drink responsibly that percent would be smaller. As evidence, there are less drunk driving accidents in many countries with a MLDA of 18. Countries with a drinking age below 21 have lower percentages. France has a drinking of 18 and their percent of motor-vehicle accidents involving alcohol is 29%. Great Britain has a drinking age of 18 and their percent of accidents involving alcohol is 16%. Lowering the drinking age to 18 would benefit New York by helping foster responsible drinking during a time when these same people are operating motor vehicles. When children turn 18, they are in every other way adults and should have the right to make their own decisions about whether to drink or not.

Fiscal Implications

There would be little to no financial implications for lowering the drinking age to 18.

Effective Date

This bill will go in November of 2020.



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Committee: 10

Blue Senate

Bill #:37

Sponsors: Alexander Wejko, Ryder Ault, Wyatt Welytok

An Act To

Repeal the S.A.F.E. Act

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 repeal the S.A.F.E. Act.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1 Assault Rifle: a rapid-fire, magazine-fed automatic rifle designed for infantry use.

S.A.F.E.: Secure Ammunition and Fire arms Enforcement act.

Automatic (of a firearm): Having a mechanism for self-loading for continuous firing.

Semiautomatic (of a firearm): having a mechanism for self-loading but not for continuous firing.

Homicide: the deliberate and unlawful killing of one person by another; murder.

Section 2

Abolish the S.A.F.E. act.

Justification

By repealing the S.A.F.E. Act we will reduce the homicide rates in New York because the people (lawful abiding citizens) will have better access to firearms. The public won't be easy prey anymore for criminals. 75% of all guns in gun-related crimes in New York come from outside of the state, meaning New York is not safe from exterior threats. Many politicians argue that when the S.A.F.E. act was enacted, New York became safer, but this is misleading. The reality is that gun violence in New York had already been on the decline prior to the S.A.F.E. Act. For example in 1990 the homicide rate was 31 people per 100,000, and by 2012 this had dropped to 5 people per 100,000. From 2013, when the S.A.F.E. Act was enacted, this number was 4 people per 100,000, where it has remained since. One could argue that the rate of decline has actually decreased since the enactment of the S.A.F.E. Act.

Fiscal Implications

This bill will have a minimal cost to New Yorkers.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect November 17th, 2019.



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Committee: 1

Blue Assembly

Bill #:38

Sponsors

Mikayla Mattison, Makayla Cobb, Olivia Dalin, Alexis Hemmerich, Christina Morse

An Act To

Ensure proper enforcement of existing minimum age requirements for social media.

Purpose

To establish a verification system for social media users with IP addresses in New York State to avoid underage usage of social media.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Social media-websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.

Section 2

Every application will require a valid form of identification from a person over the age of 18.

Justification

Many children fake their age to gain access to various social media accounts. This puts underage children at risk while using these social media applications. With this bill, we will be establishing a law that requires social media companies to improve their age verification process for devices registering New York IP address. This will require all accounts, including underage accounts, to have someone over the age of 18 provide a valid form of identification before the account can be activated. For instance, a twelve year old who is attempting to lie about their age would not be able to do so without their parent's knowledge because that parent has to be there to enter their own credentials first. This adds a certain layer of security to the process. Companies who fail to provide a verification system that complies with this bill would be subject to penalties related to existing laws on Endangering the Welfare of a Child. For the people who already maintain an account, there will be an update that logs off the users and has them re-sign in through the new process to verify that they had not been lying in the first place.

Fiscal Implications

There are no fiscal implications for New York State taxpayers.

Effective Date

This bill will go in effect in November of 2019.



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Committee: 6

Blue Senate

Bill#: 39

Sponsors: Jessica Bogdanets, Amber Majchrzak, Emma Sadowski, Josette Selbert

An Act To

Decrease prices on womens items

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

Purpose

The inequality between men and women prices are outrageous so we plan to decrease that madness by lowering the tax on women products.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Stop pink tax in businesses in New York State.

Section 2

Decrease the price of women's supplies that men get as well

Justification

Stop most pink tax in most, or even all, businesses in New York State. This is not fair for women to pay more than men in the same products.

Fiscal Implications

This law would have a positive fiscal implication of the government of New York State because The Pink Tax would not cost much money, and the government might even get money because if a business is caught with pink tax, they get fined.

Effective Date

January 1, 2020



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Committee: 2

Blue Assembly

Bill #:40

Sponsors: Emily Gollwitzer, Madison Harrington, Heather Wingerter

An Act To

Raise the fine for littering cigarette butts from the previous \$50-\$250 to \$250-\$500 and use that extra money collected in fines to manufacture and distribute handheld cigarette butt disposal containers.

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

Purpose

We initiate this bill to discourage littering by raising the fine of littering cigarette butts and put that money towards manufacturing and distributing plastic "pocket-sized" cigarette disposal containers with a minimum purchase of cigarettes.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Cigarette butt-the part of a cigarette thrown away when finished smoking

Manufacture-to make on a large scale using machinery

Initiate-cause a process or action to begin

Disposal-the action or process of throwing away or getting rid of something

Ingest-take into body by swallowing or absorbing it

Section 2

- To change the the fine for littering cigarette butts to \$250-\$500
- To use extra money from raised fines to manufacture and distribute "pocket-sized" cigarette disposal containers

Justification

Cigarettes make up about one third of all collected litter. In the 2017 International Coastal Cleanup, they collected 1,863,838 cigarette butts that had washed ashore on beaches in multiple countries participating in the cleanup. It was the most collected item, over 3 hundred thousand more cigarette butts were collected than plastic bottles. Cigarette butts are also toxic and dangerous to any animals that ingest them.

Fiscal Implications



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Committee Assignment:

Bill #:

This bill has positive fiscal implications because we plan to use the money from the littering fines to manufacture the disposable containers.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect as of January 1, 2020.



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Committee: 7

Blue Senate

Bill #:41

Sponsors:

Ariana Olsen and Rebekah Gerace.

An Act To:

Make domestic violence easier to obtain help. Also make sure that they are immediately given the right to a court-appointed lawyer.

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 make it easier for victims of domestic violence to escape the abuser.

Summary of Provisions:

Section 1

Domestic violence- Aggressive actions or behaviors, generally towards a spouse or another family member.

Abuse- to treat a person cruelly and violently.

Abuser- A person who treats another person cruelly and violently. These behaviors are often repetitive.

Victims- Those who are receiving the violence and cruelty from an abuser.

Attorney- A person appointed to assist someone in court.

Section 2

This bill will grant those making accusations the right to a court-appointed attorney. Once trials end, if the abuser is found guilty, the expense of the attorney will be paid off by them. If not found guilty, the accuser will be given the bill. It will also allow victims of domestic violence to have the right to a safe place such as a hotel that they can pay off in the future.

Justification:

If someone gets abused, they generally have a hard time escaping the abuser. Most times the abuser will do anything in their power to trap their victim in, sometimes threatening to kill their family, children, or the victim themselves. Other times the abuser will lock joint (shared) bank accounts, making it so the victim is unable to afford a lawyer. Without a lawyer, it is nearly impossible to divorce or escape the abuser. If one gets abused, they should have the right to a court appointed attorney in which they can pay for in the future. Also, if a victim's bank account gets locked or they cannot afford an apartment or hotel room when in need, they should be allowed to pay off their bill later in time once their finances are figured out.



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Committee Assignment:

Bill #:

Fiscal Implications:

There is no fiscal implications for this bill since everything gets payed off.

Effective Date:

The date that this law will go into effect is 1/1/19.



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Committee: 3

Blue Assembly

Bill #:42

Sponsors: Sadal Alkiswani, Kaelin Lamberson, and Yasir Alhasan

An Act To: Mandatory reporting of elder abuse

Purpose To prevent the elderly from being neglected, sexually, mentally, physically, and verbally abused.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1 Neglect: When a person is not properly cared for.

Abuse: To treat someone with violence or cruelty in many forms, such as emotional abuse, verbal abuse and physical abuse on a daily basis.

Section 2

New York will make it mandatory to report abuse towards the elderly. Anyone who comes in contact with an elder, must report the abuse.

Justification

This bill is about elderly abuse, and how they are mistreated in many brutal ways. This bill will prevent the elderly from being abused in anyway, and will guarantee that the person who abused them, will suffer the consequences.

Fiscal Implications

It will cost New York State minimum amounts for advertisement and training.

Effective Date

This bill will be passed effective immediately.



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Committee: 8

Blue Senate

Bill #:43

Sponsors: Ariana Carle and Margaret Gurgol

An Act To: This bill will allow food stamps to have sanitary items such as toilet paper, diapers, and pads. Furthermore, it will remove energy drinks and soft drinks from the program.

Purpose

This act will assist people who can't afford things like toilet paper, tampons, or pads. There are some people that can't afford these products but need them at times, so when they can't afford these items, food stamps should be able to cover them.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Pink Tax - The price difference between male and female products.

Food Stamps - the program for people who are below the poverty line, who receive a certain amount of extra money monthly (depending on how big your household is) to buy food with.

Section 2

Instead of Food Stamps being restricted to only food items, pads, tampons, and toilet paper will be added. However, soft drinks and energy drinks will be removed from the program.

Justification

People need toilet paper in their lives, possibly even pads or tampons. If you are on food stamps then you aren't allowed to spend your supplied money on any of those very necessary items.

Fiscal Implications

This bill would cost nothing, it would just add the sanitary products and remove soft and energy drinks in food stamps.

Effective Date

1/1/2020 - January 1, 2020



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Committee:4

Blue Assembly

Bill #:44

Sponsors:Kendal Ganczewski, Eric Stoj, Gabriela Urban, Chase Riso

An Act To

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

Limit the amount of vaping/JUUL marketing towards the youth

Purpose

We initiate this bill to limit the amount of vaping ads that get to kids, so that we can control the amount of kids that vape. Kids into more dangerous hobbies, which become a addictions overtime. Those addictions if not stopped will then lead to deaths overtime.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1:

Smoking cigarettes are terrible enough but there's a new epidemic starting. This epidemic is called vaping. Companies are saying it's better to vape instead of smoking. Even worse companies are selling these products that look like kid and teen activities or food. These companies should have a set rule for how there product should look and there design.

Section 2:

Vape Juices: Juices plugged into vapes that contain the nicotine.

Justification

Reasoning for this bill is that Vape companies are using the youth as a way to sponsor to sell adult products and this us. There are numerous of vape juices that look like candies and/or juice boxes, so people take it as they are marketing to kids. They are covertly marketing to children.

Fiscal Implications

It will cost money to train the people who already handle vaping laws, since they already watch how much nicotine products the youth already buys they can just watch the marketing and if it looks to much like a box of candy or something like that. Will use vaping pods tax to pay people to reinforce our bill.

Effective Date

5/31/19



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Committee: 9

Blue Senate

Bill #: 45

Sponsors: Sophia Gugino, Brooke Hutchison, Cassidy Hand, and Ellaina Scholes

An Act To

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

Make NYS civil service job titles have the same test requirements.

Purpose

By making all civil service test qualifications the same, it will be easier for the public eye to understand how civil service works. This will prevent an equally eligible worker from being hired in one county but not in a neighboring county.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: definitions

Civil service- The civil service test is a mandatory test distributed to citizens when applying for a state- related job. Depending on the county you live in, the qualifications to be able to take the test, differ.

State Jobs- Many examples of state wide governmental jobs are law enforcement of any kind, fire services, accountants and secretaries, postal workers, anyone who works for your county, state employees, federal employees,.

NYS- New York State

Section 2

In hope, this bill will equal all playing fields for anyone trying to work in a state job. Right now, these tests are very biased towards people with higher education, we wish to show that the job can be done by a worker with a less education, although they still can complete the job to its prime. We will be adding to § 50 of Article 4 stating that every county across NYS will have the same qualifications to take the civil service test.

Justification

In NYS today the civil service exams determine who will fill open positions in said state jobs. There are two types of state jobs, competitive and non-competitive, where competitive jobs require you to take and pass a test while non-competitive do not. Although for some jobs you do not have to pass an exam, there are still certain requirements for the job. Every job title has a different test based on what those jobs entail and are required to accomplish. Based on your exam scores you may be called by the county you applied and took the test under for a job, in some cases, you may not be called for a position because someone else received a higher grade.

Most everyday jobs that we think of require you to pass a civil service test. This becomes difficult because, a well-certified employee may not be able to take the test in one county, but is able to in another, because of the differing, over-the-top requirements. This is significantly harder for people to find work in a state job if they have minimum education, although they are just as certified as someone else. Employers are looking for an ideal



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Committee: 9

Blue Senate

Bill #: 45

1 candidate for the position, but in reality, they don't need everything they personally want in an
2 employee. The readjustments in our bill abide by all regulations and requirements fitted in the
3 New York State Constitution. We were the first state to implement merit and fitness, allowing
4 competitive testing in the work force.
5

6 Our proposal would not only level the civil service test requirements, but increase the chance of
7 being hired, enlighten the public, and how they view state jobs. If more people can see the
8 same qualifications, it can be assumed that there will also be more people applying for the
9 aforementioned jobs. The more people apply for jobs, the more a state can accomplish. This will
10 overall improve the life of New York State employees and our growing economy.
11
12

Fiscal Implications

14 This will not require an additional cost, and may even save time and money for the state. Based
15 on the different counties and their requirements to take a civil service test, the state must then
16 make several different tests for every county. If these qualifications were the same, they would
17 only need to make one test for each job title and county.
18
19

Effective Date

21 This will take effect on January 1, 2022.



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FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Committee: 5

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 46

Sponsors: Lauren Haggstrom, Grady Fleming, Autumn Coble, Ashley Burrows, Sophia Gambino

An Act To

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

Add a distractive driving course to the driving exam in order to receive your driver's license.

Purpose

We initiate this bill to ensure that everyone with their license will have the proper training to cause less driving accidents. Without the proper training major injuries and deaths could occur.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions:

Distractive driving-the practice of driving a motor vehicle while engaged in other activity

Driving exam (Driving Test)-a procedure designed to test a person's ability to drive a motor vehicle

Driver's License-a document permitting a person to drive a motor vehicle

Section 2

Everyone wanting to receive a driver's license will be required to take a 2-hour distractive driving course during their driving exam. This course will add questions to the permit test and any other form of a test that is taking during the exam about what you shouldn't do while driving and the reasons that focusing on the road is important. Along with the tests this 2-hour course will focus on the main reasons that cause distractive driving, such as drunk driving and using cellphones while on the road, this will also include the consequences that can follow with distractive driving.

Justification

Currently New York State does not require teens to take a distractive driving course. Around 3-4 thousand people die yearly and 6,200 people in New York are put into the hospital due to distractive driving. Crashing or driving into another vehicle can result in major consequences. This includes criminal charges that can cost up to hundreds of dollars, price of insurance increasing for three years or lawsuits that can result in more punishment.

Teens are getting distracted way too much on the road. They don't understand that looking down at your phone, looking at the radio, eating, or anything that lets their eyes look away from the road are all ways that could hurt someone. Even though teens do these things all the time and don't end up getting in a crash, there is still a high chance of it happening. As the population of people with phones increase the more likely people will get distracted while driving. The number one reason that people get distracted while diving is due to cell phones. People get phone calls, text messages or even get attached to games that they just can't resist looking at. Having this course will help teens learning to drive, that getting distracted while driving can result in major consequences or even major injuries and death.

Teen are also known for not listening to things that they get told. You can tell a teen something that could be really important and they don't take it into consideration. Teens might end up



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Committee: 5

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 45

1 doing the same to this course and the information they learn. This course will prove to teens that
2 paying attention to the road is extremely important. The teens that will take this course can
3 decide whether or not they want to use the information in\ real life, but the teens that take this
4 information will be the ones who care about the lives of others and themselves.

5
6 **Fiscal Implications:**

7 Driving instructors on average get paid \$19.17 per hour resulting in \$41,000 yearly without the
8 distractive driving course. The teens taking the driving exam must pay \$33.00 to take the driving
9 test. Adding the distractive driving course will raise the fee for the teens by \$7.00 making them
10 pay a total of \$40.00 to take the exam. This will not increase the pay the advisors get per hour
11 because they will already get paid more for the extra two hours they will be working.

12 **Effective Date**

13 This bill will go into effect by January 1, 2021.



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Committee: 10

Blue Senate

Bill #: 47

Sponsors: Kylee Lorow, Grace Darrin, Adison Grusendorf, Molly Hannon, and Jaslynn Shipman

An Act To

Change the New York State paid family leave to cover all teachers in public schools.

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

Purpose

Future and existing parents that work as teachers at public schools in New York State should be eligible for the Family Leave Act.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Family leave - a period of time that a parent is granted to take off work before and after the birth of their child.

FMLA – The Family and Medical Leave Act gives parents of a newborn child permission to leave work, unpaid for the time being needed.

Section 2

The first year of a child's life is when parenting takes action. Their childhood gives the parents a time to bond with their child and let them learn the basics of life. In a parenting point of view, you would like to be the one to raise your loved one, not in the hands of a babysitter or caregiver. Every other working parent in any career field besides teachers have the opportunity to spend this time with their child. Teachers should have that opportunity because they aren't different than any other woman or parents and should be treated the same way. When in school, teachers make connections with their students but also need time to bond and make memories with their own child, so this should be granted to them like any other working parent.

Justification

In New York State there is a Paid Family Leave Plan, however teachers are excluded from that. In the teaching field, 76.7% are women and 23.3% are men. The Paid Family Leave Plan is biased towards females because they are most of the teacher population. FMLA seems similar to this newly stated plan but no pay is guaranteed to the workers while off. Though women may rule with being more



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Committee: 10

Blue Senate

Bill #: 47

1 populated, men need this family plan as well. Women also are the main part of this
2 baby care plan along with men who have to take part when the child is born.
3 Private employers are eligible to take this plan but if you work as a public
4 employee, your employer must choose to offer this plan. This shouldn't have to be
5 chosen by their company or business but should be directly given to them.
6

7 **Fiscal Implications**

8 This could affect the school's profit by having to pay the substitute as well as
9 the teacher 50% of their salary for 8 weeks in 2018. This money could possibly be
10 earned back over time by the school if needed. In 2019 the school will have to pay
11 the teachers that are out on leave 55% of their salary for 10 weeks. The time off
12 and the percentage of the teacher's salary that they will be paid will slowly increase
13 over time. This has worked in other states and many other countries so hopefully it
14 will work for us in the U.S.

15 **Effective Date**

16 This bill shall go into effect at the beginning of January of the year 2020.



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Committee: 1

Blue Assembly

Bill #:48

Sponsors: Raygen Haggstrom, Jonathan Ford, Killian McKnight, Thai Norasethaporn, Cole Fleming

An Act To

Amend the Hunter Safety Course to add two or more hours of gun safety instruction.

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

Purpose

To bring more awareness of gun safety, not to get rid of guns, to make people safer while using a gun. This will make a requirement that when you turn 18, you can't purchase a gun without this course. This will teach you how to use a gun properly, unlike the hunter safety teaches you how to use and handle a gun while hunting. If you already have a gun, this will not affect you. This is just to help gun owners better understand what they are doing, and handle their firearm safely.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Hunter Safety Course – A course that will teach you how to hunt with a firearm.

Gun Safety – How to properly use, handle, and take care of a firearm.

Grandfather Clause – If you currently have a gun, you will not have to take this course. If you don't have this course, or a gun, and are looking to buy a gun, you will need to have this course in order to buy one.

Section 2

A Gun Safety course will be required to purchase a gun. The Hunter Safety Course will not have to be taken alongside this Gun Safety, but the Gun Safety will have to be taken with the Hunter Safety. If you own a gun but don't have a Hunter Safety you will have to take the Gun Safety as well. The percentage of gun deaths by accident is progressively increasing. In 2007 it was 12%. Having this course, will make people with a firearm, safer toward themselves and other people. A study in 1999 showed \$14,497 were the average cost for gunshot injuries. In 2010, 73,505 people were treated in hospital emergency departments for non-fatal gunshot wounds. In 2013, there were an estimated 332,950 non-fatal violent crimes committed with guns. This bill will prevent these violent crimes with guns or the expensive cost for hospital visits.

Justification

Hunting:

The Hunter Safety Course is 8 hours long and can be taken in one day. If you have taken this course you know that it doesn't teach you how to use a gun. It shows you how to hunt with one.

Adding a gun safety course to the hunters safety, will teach people how to use the gun, and take care of it properly. This course will make people who own a gun, and live around a gun feel safer. This entire course would be 12 hours combined, which could be split in to 2 days. This



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Committee: 1

Blue Assembly

Bill #:48

1 course could also be a separate course that you could take if you don't want to hunt, that way
2 you could buy a gun.

3
4 Protection:

5 If you don't want to hunt you can use the guns as protection. These protection guns are mainly
6 semi-automatic guns, pistols, and certain shotguns. Schools would provide this course because
7 if anybody was interested in taking this course, they could take it. The percentage of gun deaths
8 by accident is progressively increasing. In 2007 it was 12%. Having this course, will make
9 people with a firearm, safer toward themselves and other people. A study in 1999 showed
10 \$14,497 were the average cost for gunshot injuries. In 2010, 73,505 people were treated in
11 hospital emergency departments for non-fatal gunshot wounds. In 2013, there were an
12 estimated 332,950 non-fatal gunshot wounds
13

14 **Fiscal Implications**

15 The New York State Hunters Safety Course averages at about \$15-20. It is not mandatory to
16 take the Hunters Safety Course with this Gun Safety Course. If you want to just take the gun
17 safety course alone, it would be around \$15-20, around the same as the Hunter Safety Course
18 alone. Adding the Gun Safety Course to the Hunters Safety will cost \$25-30. This Course and
19 the Hunter Safety don't have to be taken together. The Hunter Safety Course will have to be
20 taken with the Gun Safety in order to hunt. If you are going to use guns for sport or protection
21 then you don't need the Hunter Safety Course.
22

23 **Effective Date**

24 This bill will go in to effect one and a half years after passage.



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Committee: 6

Blue Senate

Bill #: 49

Sponsors: Ethan Bigelow James Frawley, Karlee Jones, Lealah Greene, Luke Snyder

An Act To

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

Provide school vouchers for disabled students and students in low income families for tuition in schools.

Purpose

We enact this bill to provide financial aid for tuition to private schools for disabled students and students in low income families. This will allow students to have specialized programs that might not be provided in tuition free schools.

Summary of Provisions:

Section 1: Definitions

School vouchers: Government funded vouchers redeemable at tuition costing schools

IEP plan: A plan for students with disabilities defined under the law ensuring that they attend an elementary or secondary educational institution that receives specialized instruction and related services

Free and Reduced Price Lunch Guidelines: Federally assisted meal program operating in public schools providing free nutritional meals to students

Section 2

This bill will allow children ages 4-18 with a household income up to 150% of the free and reduced price lunch guidelines. Students with recognized disabilities and an IEP plan to be eligible to receive vouchers. A lottery will take place every year to decide what candidates will receive vouchers. The vouchers would cover amount of \$5,000 of tuition fees. This would be close to the bill S00564A which provides financial aid to students with disabilities as they are entering a new school district.

Justification

Altogether 14 states and the District of Columbia have school voucher programs. Of these 14 states and the District of Columbia 9 states provide vouchers for students with IEPs and, or disabilities. These kind of school vouchers were first used in the United States in the 19th century and became widely used during the Civil War.

A study done by Cecilia Rouse of Princeton University showed a significant higher math achievement in Milwaukee private schools than in Milwaukee public schools. Private schools efficiently spend government dollars, with an estimated 93% of these schools spending less than their public alternatives. Research has shown that public schools near voucher-ready private schools made significantly more improvements than public schools in the same region. A study by "Frontline" showed that in low income families it is believed that the private school reduces cheating and that the teachers are seen as better than their public school counterparts.



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Committee: 6

Blue Senate

Bill #: 49

1 In 2016, it was shown that vouchers cost taxpayers an average of \$6,000 per child per
2 year. In contrast per-student spending in public schools for taxpayers exceeded \$11,000, in the
3 2014 fiscal year, according to the U.S Census Bureau. A study done with voucher students in
4 the District of Columbia found that the voucher students were 21 percent more likely to
5 graduate high school when going to a private school. Another study done on Washington D.C
6 voucher students found that school satisfaction was higher among parents of voucher students.
7 The same study found that voucher-using students achieved a graduation rate of 91 percent,
8 compared to 70 percent for non-voucher student

9 **Fiscal Implications**

10 The state government provides public schools with funding per student. With this bill \$5,000 of
11 these funds that would be provided to the public schools would be sent to the private schools
12 and would be considered as tuition.

13
14 **Effective Date**

15 This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2020.



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Committee: 8

Blue Senate

Bill #:50

Sponsors: Shawn K, Jeremy S, Anya V, and Devorah P`

An Act To

To improve the Air Quality Index in New York.

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

Purpose

This bill will limit New York state air pollution by taxing based upon residential AQI levels

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

AQI; Air Quality index

NY;New York , New York City

Section 2

(1) Any person subject to having a 51 or higher AQI level must get a added tax percentage on their property tax.

(2) This added percentage varies on how much the house is surpassing the limit.

(3) The percentage additionally varies on the households income and amount of people in the household.

(4)If the tax cannot be afforded, the owner shall do a form of community service that benefits the environment if able to; if not, homeowner shall do an alternative form of community service that benefits the people.

Justification

In the world , pollution is a huge problem and in New York the problem is magnified. Recently According to <https://aqicn.org/map/newyork/> New York State numbers remain stable but show no decrease. The pollutants from homes as well as industry can cause unforeseeable illnesses such as asthma, bronchitis, possibly cancer. According to https://www.sciencedaily.com/terms/air_pollution.htm 4.6 million people each year die due to air pollution causes.

Fiscal Implications

This bill creates no cost to the taxpayer, except for hiring regulators to measure and access homes. However, the varying percentage on the tax based on the income and how many people in your home can be a solution. In addition a scale will have to be designed based on pollutants being released into the house.

Research for this scale would cost the taxpayer.

Effective Date

This bill will Take effect as of January 2020



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Committee: 7

Blue Senate

Bill #: 51

Sponsors: Lauren Farrier, Jovana Jackson, Mikayla Rivera, Riley Van Pelt

An Act To: Protect Students' Rights and Allow All Students in NYS Public Schools the right to carry a backpack within the school building.

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

Purpose

Every student should be able to carry their backpacks providing access to personal supplies and materials.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Backpack: a bag with shoulder straps that allow it to be carried on one's back.

Section 2

Justification

As middle school students we believe going to our lockers constantly throughout the day is a waste of time. For example, when we have to store our bags in our lockers kids are constantly raising their hands to get something and it is jeopardizing their education as well as the others in the room. In addition, for disrupting classes students are late to their classes because they can't open their lockers. As well as not being able to open your locker it also can take awhile to get to your locker because of the amount of kids in the hallway.

A main concern could be weapons. The idea of a student smuggling a weapon is very dangerous, but a student could also just as easily hide a gun inside a binder a book or their pocket. They could have a small weapon that someone is not able to see. Students could put teacher, staff, students even themselves bringing a weapon in school. Our school could just apply metal detectors into where we come in to school. In the mornings when we walk into the school, people come in different ways. For example, People get dropped off, some walk and others take the bus. The school could put the metal detectors on all entry door from outside.

Fiscal Implications

Letting students carry around their book bags would be cost free.

Effective Date

2018-2019 School year



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Committee:3

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 52

Sponsors: Haylee Adams, Gianna Ortiz, Ella O'Connell, Grace Trubenbach

An Act To

Protect youth by creating energy drink age limits and quantity restrictions. (Such as Monster or Red Bull)

Purpose

To create and enforce an age limit on the energy drinks that are sold at retail stores, such as, "Monster" or "Red Bull."

Summary of Provisions

Children under age 16 are not permitted to purchase energy drinks, such as Red Bull and Monster. Residents must have an ID to purchase such drinks. Ages of 16 to 18 are eligible to purchase the drinks with a quantity limit of those drinks.

Section 2

Limiting advertising by energy drink corporations that target children.

Justification

Children ages 16 and under are purchasing energy drinks from retailers and becoming addicted to these drinks. Consuming these beverages is not good for their well-being and health. Other items like alcohol, smoking, and JUULs pose similar risks as energy drinks yet these items are restricted by legislation.

The drinks are sold in local stores and gas stations in New York State. Children under age 16 are attracted by bright colors and common flavors on the bottles. This marketing leads to purchases and can result in addiction and unhealthy habits. Children are also affected by the commercials that display these substances as entertaining and non-harmful. The United Kingdom has already banned these drinks for under age children.

Fiscal Implications

The cost will be minimal due to the existing regulations in place regarding alcohol and tobacco products. Energy drinks can be added to the governing bodies enforcing age limits and standards.

Effective Date

5 months of acknowledgment

5 months of fines and consequences

Regulation comes to order in all of New York



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Committee:2

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 53

Sponsors: Patrick Flynn, Marvin Rosil, John Flynn, Scott Bar

An Act To: Create universal free lunches for all students in New York State public schools

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 provide healthy lunches for all students regardless of their financial circumstances. This creates universal free lunch for the entire state.

Summary of Provisions

To allow all children in the state of New York to eat lunch free.

Section 1

Definition: Universal school lunch: all students, regardless of financial circumstances would be eligible for free lunch at school.

Section 2

NYS Child Nutrition Regulation Policy
Direct Certification Matching Process
FFVP: Fresh fruit and vegetable program

Justification

Paying for school lunch creates a financial burden for families. The state has a need for free and high quality meals for students. School lunch provides a balanced meal and nutrition that increases student learning. It provides access to fruit and vegetables. Nutritional meals help decrease childhood obesity by providing healthy options. It will also improve student health and protect the environment from unnecessary waste.

Universal free lunch also helps fight the stigma or labeling of children receiving free or reduced priced lunches.

Fiscal Implications

School meal programs are reimbursed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for each meal they serve.

NSLP Reimbursement Rates for the 2018-19 School Year:



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Committee:2

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 53

- Free: \$3.31
- Reduced Price: \$2.91
- Paid: \$0.31
- Schools certified as meeting the new nutrition standards receive an additional \$.06 per lunch.
- An additional \$.02 per lunch is provided to schools in which 60 percent or more of the second preceding school year lunches were served free or reduced price.
- (source: schoolnutrition.org)

Operating Costs

Administrative Costs

Effective Date

School Trials: School Year 2019-2020

Implementation: School Year 2021



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Committee: 4

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 54

1 **Sponsors:** Zachary-Michael Clarke, Koryn Lindhjem, Himuka Goto

2
3 **An Act To** Certify support dogs and allow support dogs to go into public places.

4
5 *The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

6
7 **Purpose**

8 Some people may have a mental breakdown caused by stress or anxiety, and so
9 they may need a dog by their side. It would be good to have this law so that some
10 people can carry on efficiently in public.

11
12 **Summary of Provisions**

13 **Section 1** Definitions

14 **Service Dog** - Service animals are animals that have been trained to perform tasks
15 that assist disabled people.

16 **Support Dog** - A Support Dog is a dog that a licensed mental health professional
17 has determined provides some benefit to an individual with a mental or emotional
18 disability. These animals provide emotional or mental stability to their owner
19 through their love and companionship.

20
21 **Section 2** Explanation of the Bill

22 People are allowed to have support dogs in public places if their dog is certified.

23
24 Public places include all public and private housing accommodations, all public and
25 private transportation, all schools and educational institutions, all buildings to which
26 the public is invited or permitted, including government buildings, all theaters
27 including cinemas and live playhouses, all places that sell food, an all other places
28 of public accommodation, entertainment, business, resort, or convenience to which
29 the public is customarily invited or permitted.

30
31 To certify a dog, a person has to go to a dog trainer that has CPDT-KA (Certified
32 Professional Dog Trainer-Knowledge Assessed) certification and the dog will be
33 certified when the trainer says they are fully trained. When the dog gets certified,
34 the person who owns the dog will buy a certification vest from the trainer. The dog
35 must get a diploma that says it has been certified by the trainer as a certified
36 support dog, and it must also state the trainers name and phone number, and date
37 of certification.



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Committee: 4

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 54

1 The dog must wear their certification vest whenever they go to a public place.

2

3 A person cannot certify their own dog.

4

5 **Justification**

6 This law is needed because current laws about Service Dogs say that they are
7 allowed in public because people need them but Support Dogs are not allowed. It
8 isn't fair that support dogs aren't allowed in public places as well because a lot of
9 people need Support Dogs too.

10

11 **Fiscal Implications**

12 This would not cost the government any money.

13

14 **Effective Date**

15 This bill shall go into effect at the start of 2019.

16



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Committee: 9

Blue Senate

Bill #: 55

Sponsors: Sydney Ciota and Annabel Groseclose

An Act To

An act to abolish the requirement of physical education classes for students who participate in school or team sports

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

Purpose

To allow more time for students to participate in elective courses and additional study periods, as well as encourage students who do not take part in a team sport to do so, and thereby gain teamwork and social skills as well as bonding experiences they would not otherwise have access to. Students with mental illnesses could also benefit from getting these new experiences and new friends.

Summary of Provisions

New York State schoolboards must allow students who participate in a sport to be excused from physical education classes

Section 1

In place of physical education students must be given a choice of either a study period or an extracurricular course

Section 2

The team sport a student participates in must take place for 5 or more hours per week

Section 3

In order to prove that a student participates in a team sport, they must have a form signed by both a coach and a parent stating that the student completes a team sport and naming the activity.

Section 4

During any off-season of a student's sport, they may continue to exercise at home in order to continue without physical education. To confirm, a student must have a parent or guardian signature as well as a written paragraph on the activity they completed.

Section 5

A student must turn in a signature sheet to the school nurse's office once per quarter to be excused from physical education.



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Committee: 9

Blue Senate

Bill #: 55

Justification

This bill is an attempt at encouraging students to widen their skill sets by experiencing team work, discovering new ways to stay healthy and make new friends. Experiencing teamwork is proven to improve communication and socialization skills in children. These skills will stay with them throughout their entire lives, guiding them through school and jobs as they grow. Being on a team will also give students more time to be outside and socialize, and less time to sit and play video games all day. According to the article "Benefits of Teamwork in Sports," from livestrong.com, students who participate in outside of school activities are much less likely to become addicted to television shows or video games, that do not provide them with any important benefits. Physical education classes have also been proven to be ineffective. A survey of 37,000 high school students', conducted by Cornell University and Center for Disease Control Prevention, proved that a vast majority of students find gym courses completely ineffective in keeping them healthy and fit.

Fiscal Implications

By reducing the size of gym classes and giving students these various benefits, schools would not only not have to spend money, they would essentially save money. Schools would not have to pay as many physical education teachers and they would be able to use gyms and locker rooms for different purposes.

Effective Date

This bill we go into effect on January 1st, 2020



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FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Committee: 6

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 56

Sponsors: Ella Singer, Amelia Hurt, Giana Cammisa, Skyler Knott

An Act To Improve the safety of students within schools.

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

Purpose

To ensure the safety of students by providing armed officer(s) inside of schools.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Security Guards: This is a person who is always on schools grounds during school hours that is there in case anything goes wrong. After this act gets passed all security guards in New York state will get armed.

Section 2

This bill will only be used for the safety of our classmates, friends, our teachers and staff in case an irresponsible person decides to enter our schools of New York State and start to shoot and kill our friends. This bill will arm the security guards at all of the schools of New York state to help protect the schools and the children. In this bill we will be changing/ taking out the Safe Schools Against Violence in Education Act which took the school resource officers guns away and that makes us look weak.

Justification

This act will help to protect students, teachers, and faculty. With having armed personnel on site, a significantly smaller amount of students and faculty members will get killed. The reaction time of police has been shown over the years as not swift enough to save innocent lives. According to The Saratogian, concerning the recent gun debate, most school shootings occur within four to eight minutes. Several minutes would pass before the police are contacted, and arrive at the school. Within these valuable minutes, precious lives are lost. CNN mentioned in the article about the Sandy Hook Elementary shooting that police officers arrived on the scene about twenty minutes after the first distress call.

In previous school shootings, such as Sandy Hook, many staff members have given their lives in order to protect their students. This bill will increase the chances of children and adults alike.

Fiscal Implications



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Committee: 6

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 56

1 For this act the money to hire and pay the armed security guards would
2 come from the school tax that residents of New York pay to help the
3 education of students attending school in New York state. The tax would
4 increase a very slight amount, but it would be worth it so the parents are
5 not worrying that their child could not come home that night if some
6 irresponsible person decided to go and start shooting in the school because
7 we had no guns to protect our self
8

9 **Effective Date**

10 September 2019



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Committee: 10

Blue Senate

Bill #: 57

1 **Sponsors:** Eva Carbone and Deni Menendez

2
3 **An Act To**

4 Ban the Use of Cell Phones While Driving

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

6
7 **Purpose**

8 We initiate this bill to ban all use of cell phones while driving in New York State.

9
10 **Summary of Provisions**

11 **Section 1**

12 **Accident:** a crash involving road or other vehicles, typically one that causes serious
13 damage or injury.

14 **Car:** a road vehicle, typically with four wheels, powered by an internal combustion
15 engine and able to carry a small number of people.

16 **Cell Phones:** a telephone with access to a cellular radio system so it can be used
17 over a wide area, without a physical connection to a network.

18 **Learners Permit:** one requirement for applying a full driver's license

19 **Section 2**

20 This law prohibits the use of cellular devices (cell phones) while operating motor
21 vehicle for all people in New York State. People including but not limited to; drivers
22 with learner's permits, Drivers under the age of 18, Drivers over the age of 18,
23 School Bus Drivers, and Public Transit Drivers.

24 **Justification**

25 More than 5,300,000 car accidents happen each year and 1,600,000 of the crashes
26 were due to texting and driving. As our population increases, we allow the number
27 of cell phones on the roads to increase; this threatens our safety. By putting this
28 ban into effect, we set an example for the entire country to follow in our footsteps
29 and save more lives everyday. Leaving this problem unattended will cause more
30 innocent lives to be lost and this problem may become more severe.

31 **Fiscal Implications**

32 The money for this bill will come from the tax money the country earns. 1% of the
33 country's tax earnings will be used for this bill. This will also mean we will have to
34 tax more money from the People. Cellular or wireless carriers will be taxed.

35 **Effective Date**

36 This bill will go into effect on February 1st of 2019 after passage, but will take
37 months to years to be completed due to all necessary precautions and steps that
38 will be taken by the state.



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Committee: 1

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 58

Sponsors: Emily Schaffer

An Act To

Electronic cigarette retailers must obtain a license/permit to conduct business.

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

Purpose

We initiate this bill to require a specific retail permit for a person willing to sell electronic cigarettes in New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Electronic cigarette: a cigarette-shaped device containing a nicotine-based liquid that is vaporized and inhaled, used to simulate the experience of smoking tobacco.

Minor: a person under the age of full legal responsibility.

License/Permit: a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a particular thing, or carry on a trade

Retail: the sale of goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.

Section 2

This law prohibits the ability to sell electronic cigarettes in New York State if not given a specific retail permit. People including but not limited to; people under the age of 18, people over the age of 18, people operating a business.

Justification

Electronic cigarettes are easily accessible and therefore sold illegally to minors. This law would abolish minor's ability to get electronic cigarettes and other harmful technologies from illegal sellers. Anyone wishing to sell electronic cigarettes must receive a retail license from the state. By doing this consumers will stay safe with the products certified by New York.

Fiscal Implications

The money for this bill will come from the taxpayers of New York State. 0.2% of the money will go into making and giving permits to certified businesses wanting to sell electronic cigarettes.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect immediately after passage.



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Committee:6

Blue Senate

Bill #:59

1 **Sponsors:** Ian Rudy, Najeh Bey, DeVonn Adjei, Jack Petrone

2
3 **An Act to:** The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do
4 enact as follows: To Ban Smoking in Public Areas in New York State

5
6 **Purpose**

7 The purpose of creating this bill is to ban smoking in public areas in the city of
8 Syracuse, this will help many aspects of life in New York including the environment
9 by reducing the amount of people smoking as much because they can't publicly
10 smoke, it will also also reduce the amount of secondhand smoke inhaled
11 accidentally by individuals who don't smoke, decreasing fatalities from second hand
12 smoke. It will also generally help people quit smoking if they can't smoke in public.

13
14 **Summary of Provisions**

15 **Definition:**

16 Fatalities: Deaths

17 Secondhand Smoke: Smoke inhaled from someone else smoking tobacco or re-
18 cigarettes

19 'Smoking' or 'inhalants': By this the bill means cigarettes and similar objects with
20 tobaccos

21 **Section 1**

22 This bill will change the current "no smoking laws" that make smoking banned inside
23 certain public facilities, while the current one works, it could work better. This bill will
24 make smoking banned in all public facilities, both inside and outside. NYC already has a
25 similar law that bans smoking in public parks, and in the state of New York you cannot
26 smoke outside of Hospitals, this bill will be similar to those laws.

27 **Section 2**

28 This bill will ban smoking in public areas (such as school grounds and parks) but allow
29 people to smoke in their homes or someone else's home (with permission). While a few
30 "no smoking" laws are in place, those laws should be extended to all public areas
31 instead of some. This law will allow areas to still sell cigarettes, (as well as companies to
32 produce cigarettes) as long as they have a disclaimer on the box that warns the smokers
33 not to smoke in public. This law only applies to cigars, e-cigarettes, pipes and any other
34 tobacco carrying inhalant, but won't apply to chewing tobacco and similar tobacco
35 products. The punishment for smoking in public should be either a \$500 fine or 1-3
36 weeks in jail (depending on past offences).

37



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Committee:6

Blue Senate

Bill #:59

38

39 **Justification**

40 The justification for this bill is that second hand smoke kills as shown by a study done by
41 livescience.com that 42,000 nonsmokers a year (400 of which are infants) die from secondhand
42 smoke. The reason behind that would be many types of cancer from inhaling smoke. The
43 argument that discarded cigarettes harm freshwater areas (such as lakes) from the chemicals in
44 the cigarettes (such as arsenic) harms micro-organisms and fish, animals may also ingest a
45 discarded cigarette and die from the harmful poisons in the cigarette.

46

47 **Fiscal Implications**

48 This bill will not cost a lot of money compared to other bills, because adding "no smoking" signs
49 around the state should cost around 7,800 dollars in all and at around 8 dollars per sign
50 assuming the signs are put up once per mile.

51

52 **Effective Date**

53 The bill should be effective no later than December 31st so that the public can be notified of the
54 new law so as to not cause any confusion.

55

56

57



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Committee:2

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 60

Sponsors: Brendon Radliff, Adam Style, Mateo Velez, & Hayden Evans

An Act To

Change the financial income standards of receiving welfare to meet present day living costs

Purpose

To decrease the number of people living on the street and to ensure children are sheltered

Summary of Provisions

- 1.To raise or lower the amount of money given in welfare so people can get food and shelter.
- 2.To raise or lower the amount of money given in welfare so people can get good education.
- 3.This will eventually lower the amount of taxes because the people will put money back into the economy.

Definitions

Welfare Check- distributed by the government to people whose low income places them under the poverty line.

Section 1

Welfare does not have the requirement to be able to have good food and some shelter. We believe it should be changed.

Section 2

We want to change welfare to an adequate amount to have some shelter and healthy food so people don't get sick and die and so people can provide for their families.

Justification

This will make New York better by people having homes to live and healthy food to eat so people don't need to commit crimes to get money for food and people won't do drugs because they don't want to kill themselves because they have a home and food so they won't get sick all the time because they will have a roof and won't be cold all the time during the winter.

Fiscal Implication

It will cost New York a lot of money I can't say how much because it is unknown how many people are going to need welfare but when people start getting on their feet people will start looking for jobs or making jobs for them and others and then new york will be making more money

Effective Date

It should start as soon as possible because as soon as people start getting a more stable life the sooner crime will stop when crime gets smaller people will want to get jobs because they will feel safer



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Committee: 7

Blue Senate

Bill #: 61

Sponsors: Rhyan Hergenhan, Makayla Sheridan, Camryn Collins.

An Act To: Provide free child care for those who desire it.

Purpose: To minimize poverty in New York state. And permit working parents to make a higher income to provide for their families. This will generate more jobs and also, decrease the states dropout rates.

Summary of Provisions

Three out of ten American teens will get pregnant before the age of twenty. 73% of teen pregnancies occur between eighteen and nineteen year olds. This means they are just graduating if they didn't dropout. When being under the age of twenty and having to take care of a child having a job becomes a priority; having to pay for clothing, food, and cribs and additional necessities for the child can cost up to \$12,500 just before the age of two. In one month the average cost of childcare in 2018 is \$370 to \$1,006.

Definitions

Permit: *Give authorization or consent to (someone) to do something.*

Desire: *Strongly wish for or want.*

Necessities: *something necessary or indispensable*

Section 1

There is a law that states people get free childcare if your on temporary assistance. But we feel that it should be for everyone.

Section 2

Our bill is asking NYS to provide free childcare for parents that desire it and will take full advantage.

Justification

This bill will help working parents with young children work and get a better education. Also this bill will minimize the poverty rate in NYS. It will set both the children and the parent up for a successful future. Also it will help parents be less concerned about having enough money to support their families. *Thirty* percent of all teenage girls drop out because of teenage parenthood if we provide child care the will not have to worry about that.

Fiscal Implications

We feel that it should be it 15% of taxes in the state of NY. If this act becomes successful we will lower the tax percentage.

Effective Date

This bill will go into effect the first of January 2020



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Committee: 4

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 62

Sponsors: Brigid Laird, Madison Conley, Ella Roerden

An Act To

Place a Tax on Plastic Straw Use

Purpose

To prevent plastic straws from further more destroying the environment and ecosystem.

Summary of Provisions

Definitions

Taxes-an amount of extra money charged for something.

Prevent-stop something from happening.

Ecosystem-community of plants and animals

Destroying-killing the world's plants and animals

Marine Life-animals and creatures that live in the oceans

Section 1

Plastic straws are very bad for the environment. Over eight million tons of plastic straws end up in the ocean each year. Also, the plastic chemicals used in these straws can be cancer-causing.

Section 2

This bill implements a tax on plastic straw use to help the environment, and save it from further destruction, and prevent harmful chemicals from entering our bodies. There is no law to our knowledge that already taxes plastics, specifically straws in New York state.

Justification

This bill serves the public interest because it draws attention to pollution in our ecosystems and environment; and plastic straws are actually really bad for your health. This bill can have such a positive impact on New York State citizens, and even America because first off, New York is the third most populated American State. Second, doing this will inspire other states to do the same. This will save the lives of marine life, people, animals, etc. The bill does not intrude upon any constitutional rights, and should not interfere with the Constitution as other states and businesses are already banning them. This can be accomplished by the power we have. It will be costly because on top of having a tax on plastic straws, people or organizations/restaurants will have the option to buy stainless steel straws to use instead, which will be more costly.

Fiscal Implications

The tax will be \$2.10 per plastic straw for use in a restaurant/eatery. One stainless steel drinking straw costs about six dollars. To buy in bulk for use in restaurants, the cost may differ for each seller. If a restaurant chooses to use stainless steel straws, they may also choose to charge a \$0.50 extra fee to be applied if a consumer is buying takeout with a drink. Therefore, the restaurant will not get those particular straws returned, but the consumer will have their own stainless steel straw to bring for the next time.

Effective Date

Friday, March 1st, 2019



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Committee:8

Blue Senate

Bill #: 63

1 **Sponsors:** Shirah Hance, Leah Nowak, Savannah Williams

2

3 **An Act To**

4 Install a contract that requires all city police stations in New York serving 85,000
5 citizens or more and/or cities that have a violent crime rate of more than 100
6 instances a year to require police officers to live in that city's limits for at least two
7 years or more in order to serve.

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

9

10 **Purpose**

11 The purpose of this bill would be to have officers live in the communities they serve
12 in order to better their relationships with those in the communities they serve on a
13 close to daily basis. It would be part of an effort to limit crime, particularly violent
14 instances, and have the city and its citizens develop a healthier relationship with
15 local officers.

16

17 **Summary of Provisions**

18

19 **Section 1: Definitions**

20 Contract: A bonding factor in an agreement or settlement including terms
21 and conditions.

22 Violent Crime: A crime in which an offender uses or threatens to use force on
23 a victim. This is a very common crime in the United States.

24 "Grandfathered Out": The current generation or group of people will leave an
25 area and a new generation will come with new views, values, and ideas.

26 **Section 2**

27 This act would install a contract into all qualified city police stations in New
28 York to administer when a potential officer is applying to the position at a
29 police station. This would not apply to those who have already been hired to
30 the police force in an attempt to not lose an overwhelming amount of people
31 on the force, and those who live outside of the city's limits but are still
32 employed will essentially be "grandfathered out".

33

34

35 **Justification**

36 In many places in New York, there are many stations who have an overwhelming
37 amount of officers who do not live inside the city, making a lot of these stations
38 overwhelmingly suburban. For example, in Syracuse NY, only 36 out of 451 city
39 police officers live inside of the city according to 'syracuse.com' as of October 22,



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Committee:8

Blue Senate

Bill #: 63

2014. Bringing up the fact that police brutality is also a large problem in our country, it would make a difference if you put officers inside the city to form better relationships with those who they serve day in and day out. The Syracuse Fire Department along with many other departments in the state and nation have a contract like this. Having a bill such as this would better the communities in New York.

Fiscal Implications

New York state should eliminate tax breaks from big companies and businesses (i.e. Destiny USA etc.) to put towards the police force, in order to fund the police departments in New York state, in which the bill effects.

Effective Date

April 9th, 2019



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Committee:3

Blue Assembly

Bill #:64

Sponsors: Tyler T. Hale, Shamus B. Burns, Owen K. Burns, and Alonzo D. Newton

An Act To

Legalize the recreational use of marijuana in order to increase the total tax revenue and number of jobs in New York State.

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 legalize the recreational usage of cannabis in the state of New York.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Marijuana - Another name for cannabis.

Cannabis - A drug that comes from the cannabis plant that is used for both medical and recreational purposes.

Medical Marijuana - Cannabis used in the medical field and or for medical purposes.

Recreational Marijuana - Cannabis used outside of the medical field, and for personal or recreational purposes .

THC - Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), is the principal psychoactive chemical in cannabis.

CBD - Cannabidiol (CBD), is a naturally occurring cannabinoid.

Synthetic Marijuana - Cannabis that does not contain cannabis, but instead is made up of plants sprayed with various psychoactive chemicals.

Opioid - Opioids are a class of pain management medications, amongst them are things like morphine, they're different than narcotics like oxycodone.

Section 2

If we can legalize the recreational usage of cannabis, we will be able to collect sales tax on the sales of cannabis.

Justification

New York should legalize marijuana because this will decrease people selling marijuana on the street this will also increase our taxes and it will help New York get out of poverty. This will also stop the incarceration of people with cannabis on them, if this bill gets passed a person can only buy the substance at a dispensary. A person can not vape or smoke the substance in public, they cannot drive high or it will be considered a DUI. If you buy cannabis it always has to be concealed in public areas it can only be used on private property. If you buy cannabis from a dispensary you are not allowed to sell it or deal it legally.

Fiscal Implications



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Committee:3

Blue Assembly

Bill #:64

It takes about \$200,000 to build and open one state run facility to grow and distribute cannabis. But looking at Colorado's total gross income on the selling of cannabis (1.5 billion dollars as of 2017) people will probably want to make the facility's to make money.

Effective Date

The bill will go into effect in November of 2019.



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Committee: 9

Blue Senate

Bill #: 65

Sponsors: Claudia Garfinkel, Shay Ott, Henry Simmons, Olivia Perriello

An Act To: Modify the New York State high school curriculum

Purpose:

This act will mandate that the curriculum should be modified so it is designed to equip students with a basic skill set and position them for future success in the modern world. Rather than the current exclusive focus on leaving high school with a large and somewhat anachronistic body of knowledge, the curriculum should also teach students practical life skills.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1:

Successful career: having a successful career means that you can provide for your family & live independently.

Curriculum: the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college.

Optimized: make the best or most effective use of.

Anachronistic: belonging or appropriate to an earlier period, especially so as to seem conspicuously old-fashioned.

Equip: belonging or appropriate to an earlier period, especially so as to seem conspicuously old-fashioned.

Vocational: relating to an occupation or employment.

Competency: The combination of observable and measurable knowledge, skills, abilities and personal attributes that contribute to enhanced employee performance and ultimately result in organizational success.

Section 2:

The curriculum that is taught today is not optimized to prepare the students for success in the real world. We must revise the New York state common core to also include essential life skills to better equip graduates with basic critical competencies. Learning skills such as tax paying, job hunting, basics of personal finance, and political awareness will allow for an easier transition from school to the real world. Requiring the schools to teach topics that will benefit the students will make students more prepared for their future careers and lives. In order to fit these new topics into our curriculum some current subject matter we will need to be replaced, or potentially made elective rather than required common core subjects. Along with schools requiring practical topics that will benefit students for their future, schools should offer elective courses that teach vocational topics. As an alternative to learning for memorization, students will have an opportunity to take classes that relate to their future. Making it a requirement for high schools to offer their students some vocational options recognizes that a high school degree will mark the end of formal education for many students and better prepares them for future success. We believe that college may be an important part of life for some, but many students decide that college is not the path for them, whether that be for financial or personal reasons. Allowing students to graduate with some knowledge about necessities for having an ideal career, will make students who cannot attend college graduate high school feeling confident that they can have a successful career.

Justification:



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Committee: 9

Blue Senate

Bill #: 65

1 Public secondary education has a responsibility to prepare students to be successful in their
2 future. High schools should balance their curriculum between life skills and the current common
3 core lessons. For a lot of students, high school is their last step of education before they enter
4 the real world. High schools should allow students to graduate feeling ready to go to college, or
5 go start their careers and live independently. Students who don't attend college should not only
6 graduate with some body of academic knowledge, but also with an understanding of common
7 life skills. These skills will benefit all students, whether they attend college or not, as many of the
8 recommended additions are not formally taught in college either. Many students do not have
9 resources at home to provide proper guidance or education on essential life skills. Making it a
10 requirement for public high schools to teach their students these life skills is essential in order
11 for public schools to fulfill their responsibility to students.

12
13 **Fiscal Implications:**

14 The schools would need to train the teachers to take on these topics. Sending the teacher to
15 workshops, and providing the materials needed to teach these lessons would need to be
16 provided.

17
18 **Effective Date:**

19 This bill will go into effect two years after its passage.
20
21
22
23



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Committee: 5

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 66

Sponsors: Lauren Walker, Gabby London and Madison Barber

An Act To:

Update school security and safety so that students feel safe in their regular school environment.

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 update school security to the level of the 21st century because of the number of school massacres that are going on at the moment. Instead of getting rid of the current security we would like to introduce the use of ID cards on top. In the future, this can lead to an open campus since you will have ID cards to track when you leave and enter the premises.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1-Definition

When we're referring to the government we mean the NY State government.

Id cards- are electronic devices with scanners that can be set to access different places and things. An ID card scanner will have a barcode reader or a magnetic stripe reader or both

when we refer to the term reimbursement, we mean the government giving us 33 percent of the costs going towards this update.

Section 2

This bill will make sure that all of New York state schools should use student ID cards and scanners to access and leave the school grounds to secure the safety of all students. The New York state government should secure the reimbursement of 33 percent on top of the new security update.

Justification

Putting in place ID cards will strongly reduce the amount of school crisis as there won't only be security guards and cameras but there will also be a form of identification needed to allow you to enter to and from the school. Also, these ID cards don't just have to be used for doors, they can also be used for school lunch accounts and tracking where you are in the school in the case of an emergency. 13% of the middle schools and 16.2% of the high schools in the US have already updated their security system to ID cards. There was an increase in security in those schools.



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Committee: 5

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 66

1 Fiscal Implications

2 Because of the large increase in school shootings in 2018 (a total of 154 mass
3 school shootings just in the US), we think that today the government isn't spending
4 enough money on school security. Therefore we want to add money to the current
5 security budget of \$380,000.

6 We propose that the government should raise the budget by around \$55,000 for
7 safety purposes so that these ID cards can be put in place for every student.

8

9 Effective Date

10 This plan should begin to be put in place over the next year or couple of years-
11 so that the problems in schools today can be hugely helped as soon as possible.



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Committee: 10

Blue Senate

Bill #: 67

Sponsors: Lucas White, Carl Rothman and Caleb Kaplan

An Act To: Require public schools to utilize renewable energies.

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

Summary Of Provision

Section 1: The purpose of this law is to reduce schools' carbon footprints to make the world greener, like California. We are trying to convince schools to change their energy supply from fossil fuels to renewable energy like solar. Even if schools don't go solar, they can use other green technology like geothermal, tidal wind turbines or biofuels. Our only goal here, is to make sure schools utilize renewable energies and go solar for the sake of our future and the kids of the next generation.

Justification: Future generations need a clean world. It has become a joke how electric cars are as of now an oxymoron because they mostly charge with energy made by fossil fuels. As of now the electric car has no point unless the world switches to renewable energy. The future generations can't live in a world with smoke and smog everywhere. They should live in a "clean world" where they don't need to worry about the geographical issues that we have today, the issues that have a simple fix that people don't want to do because they are afraid of change and taking risks. Almost everyone needs to and can reduce their own carbon footprint but doesn't because it takes a little more time or effort. There is no point of being here now if no one cares about the future or the world.

Section 2: If this project succeeds, not only we will help the unhealthy atmosphere, the school districts are able to focus most of their money on school needs and items. Most of the schools money ends up in the schools' electricity bills. The future is coming and schools need to upgrade their teaching and their equipment, for example textbooks and the technology. The schools can also use the money on security, food, air conditioning, activities and the internet. This can create a huge impact to our schools and how we teach our students. Even though the cost of solar system is very expensive, schools should spend the money. Schools deserve the best and this is the best path to success for schools.

Fiscal Implications: Solar panels and other renewable energy solutions are expensive but they are a good investment in the long run. 300 schools have already switched to solar energy and California is already trying to reduce its own carbon



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Committee: 10

Blue Senate

Bill #: 67

1 footprint by creating laws just like this one. Solar panel costs are already reducing
2 and the price range for a school the size of Rye middle and high school is roughly
3 1,000,000\$ to 10,000,000\$. This is a lot of money but there many options for
4 renewable energy and we are hoping that schools will be able to accept this huge
5 change and investment.

6

7 Effective Date: We are hoping that some schools would go solar in the mid to late
8 2020s. We hope that 10,000 schools will have gone solar in the mid to late 2020s.
9 In the next decade, we are dedicated to making more schools will go solar.



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Committee: 1

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 68

1 **Sponsors:** Max van der Voort, Bryce Farr, Oliver Kosinski, and Liam Draddy

2 **An Act To** give a mandatory Reading Class to all grades in Middle School

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

4 **Purpose** A reading class will improve students reading comprehension and other skills that is
5 so essential for all classes later on in life.

6 **Summary of Provisions**

7 **Section 1**

8 Reading comprehension: The ability to interpret and explain what you read

9 **Section 2**

10 **All students will be required to take half year reading course every year of their middle**
11 **school career grade 6-8.**

12 **Justification**

13 Reading comprehension is the key to most classes in high school and 66% of kids are reading
14 below the proficient level in 8th grade. This has inspired us to make a class that gives kids
15 time to read which can expand their vocabulary and expand upon their reading comprehension.

16 **Fiscal Implications**

17 We would need a consultant to teach the teachers about how this class will work. There would
18 be \$12,500 for the consultant plus we must pay the teachers to come over the summer and
19 hourly rate. There would be three teachers working 25 hours.

20 **Effective Date** Schools would be given a year or two to set up and get the teachers ready

21



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Committee: 5

Blue Assembly

Bill #: 69

Sponsors: Names of all Bill Sponsors Dylan McCracken Lance Huber

An Act To: To raise the price of cigarettes and vapes.

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

Purpose

To limit the amount of smokers and vapers by raising the price of cigarettes and vapes.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Cigarettes are narrow thin paper tubes that delivers flavored vapes to the user.
A vape is an E-cigarette or a device that delivers flavored vapor to the user.

Section 2

This will increase the tax on cigarettes from \$4.35 to \$20 about a 459% increase.
Also, an increase in a tax on vapes to a 20% tax on juices and vape pens, a cartridge will cost \$14 and a pen will cost \$30-\$42.

Justification

480,000 people die every year and smokers live 10 years less than non smokers.

Fiscal Implications

This bill will not cost anything and it will make money by increasing the taxes on cigarettes and vapes.

Effective Date

This bill will take affect on February 1, 2019.



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Committee: 3

Blue Assembly

Bill #:70

1 **Sponsors:** Thomas Fowler, Cate Doyle, Sean Ma.

2
3 **An Act To**

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

5 Make a mandatory earliest start time for public middle and high schools in new
6 york.

7
8 **Purpose**

9 To create a more efficient learning environment where adolescents can be
10 productive.

11
12 **Summary of Provisions**

13 **Section 1**

14 Mandatory - schools are required to adapt to a later start time

15 Schools - any new york state public education centers.

16 Later Start Time - 9:00 AM
17

18 **Section 2**

19 A wealth of research going back to the 1990s has demonstrated how early school
20 starts are incompatible with adolescent biology. Teenagers sleep differently; most
21 need at least 8-10 hours a night, and changes to their circadian rhythm (or inner
22 clock) during puberty mean they tend to get tired later in the evening. Research
23 suggests that some 1/10 of students are suffering from some level of sleep
24 deprivation because their school starts too early for their health. Sleep deprivation
25 also contributes to mental health problem outside of school but are caused by
26 schools start time, wendy troxel a sleep scientist correlated a higher suicide and
27 alcohol use to a lack of sleep. It also is a problem for students who can drive
28 multiple researchers found that driving to get to school when your tired is the
29 equivalent mentally as driving above the legal alcohol limit. These things could be
30 stopped with a slight 45 minute later start time. Students aren't the only ones who
31 can benefit schools overall impact on the future can be helped. For example, a
32 study of 30,000 students in 29 high schools across seven states. the average
33 graduation completion rate was 79 percent before the delayed start was
34 implemented, and it was 88 percent afterward. This doesn't only impact our high
35 school and middle school students, this impacts all of society. As graduation rates
36 improve, young adults experience less hardship after graduation, a lower chance of
37 incarceration and a higher chance of career success. This would also benefit our
38 teachers who are performed based if the student are more awake in the



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Committee: 3

Blue Assembly

Bill #:70

classroom they would be more susceptible to learning therefore do better on the test allowing for their teachers to be paid better.

Justification

Right now the schools starting at an average of 8:15 a collected majority of pediatricians say this is too early for adolescents because it impairs their learning ability from sleep deprivation. The whole purpose for a later start is purely based on sleep and the effectiveness of the teen in a classroom. Even though we are only changing the start time by not even an hour it can make a immense difference.

Fiscal Implications

Our bill would not cost any money but will most increase the learning and therefore graduation rate which helps the economy by making more people eligible for better an advanced jobs. We could actually make money if the school districts did not obey to the rules there would be standard discipline of a fine payed to the state government.

Effective Date:

June 30, 2019.



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Committee: 7

Blue Senate

Bill #:71

Sponsors: Ailish MacDonnell, Matthew Tobin, Anna Pastore, Aine Malora.

An Act To

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

Allow the Public to be Able to Text 911 and other ways to access 911.

Purpose

Our purpose of this bill is to improve the lives of people with disabilities and people who are in certain situations where they are unable to communicate, such as a robbery or kidnapping case. In life threatening emergencies, people must call 911. Some people with disabilities are mute, and cannot communicate by using their voice.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1

Disability: A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.

Section 2

This bill will be affecting the 20 million people of New York State. If anyone were to be in a time of conflict and police or firefighters are needed, they should have more options than calling. If someone were to quickly send out a text to 911, this would be eliminating the hearing effects of loud noises, or bad cell reception in the background. A dangerous and scary situation might be a kidnapping, or being held against your will. Obviously, the right decision is to not alert your kidnapper that you have a cell phone, and the best way would be to text 911, so you would not have to talk. Many people would find this helpful, and it can end up saving lives. When people have certain disabilities where they do not have the sense of hearing, or they cannot communicate with words, this can spark a conflict if they are ever to be in danger. When being able to text 911, this is eliminating tougher obstacles for people with disabilities that they have.

Justification

Other states in our nation have being able to text 911 as a law, and so does one county in New York. This is not enough. This bill can really save lives, and here are some examples. In San Bernardino California, a woman was kidnapped and locked in the back of a moving car, and was able to text 911, without making a



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Committee: 7

Blue Senate

Bill #:71

40 sound, or alerting her abuser. In less than 10 minutes, emergency vehicles were
41 able to ping her cell phone, get her location, and put this terrible person behind
42 bars. Secondly, in Chemung County, New York, a young citizen with a hearing
43 impairment was able to alert police about a domestic violence threat calmly, and
44 safely. This bill should be speeding across New York, and improving the lives of
45 New York citizens very quickly. If we are able to make this a law faster than it is
46 already being in place, we can be saving more and more lives. This can be
47 especially helpful in one of the biggest cities in our nation, New York City, with over
48 8.6 million people. Over 27 states have implemented this law, and several counties
49 in New York State. I believe one day this should be a global communications
50 system for over the 1 billion people that have disabilities. This could give them
51 independence, the power they deserve.

Fiscal Implications

54 Based on New York's percent of 911 calls and the cost of one text message,
55 this would cost approximately \$2,925,000 a year. However, this price is calculate
56 that all 911 calls would become texts, so this cost is likely higher than the actual
57 cost of 911 text messages. In addition, the current cost of all the 911 calls in New
58 York is \$14,480,000 a year, based off of the number and cost of calls. Since the
59 cost of sending a text message is less than the cost of a call, paying for a text
60 message costs less than paying for the cost of a call. Therefore, implementing this
61 bill could save New York State up to \$11,555,000. Really, no matter the cost of this
62 bill, we should not put a price tag on safety.

Effective Date

65 _____January 1st, 2019