



Daniel Washington
Conference Coordinator



Ryder Burk
Chief of Staff



Murry Mothershed
Lt. Governor



Tierra Thatch
Speaker of the House

ALABAMA YMCA COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE

March 2-4, 2023



Aahil Rajpari
Senate Floor Leader



De'Onta Bush
House Floor Leader



Dalton Cates
Senate Pro Temp



Jewel Johnson
Speaker Pro Temp



Kaitlyn Letson
Senate Clerk



Jailyn Burton
Chief Justice



La'Terricka Datcher
House Clerk



2023 ALABAMA YMCA COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE Conference Leadership

Conference Coordinator: Daniel Washington
Chief of Staff: Ryder Burk

Senate

Lt. Governor — Murry Mothershed
Senate Pro Temp — Dalton Cates
Floor Leader — Aahil Rajpari
Chaplain —
Clerk — Kaitlyn Letson

House

Speaker of the House — Tierra Thatch
Speaker Pro Temp — Jewel Johnson
Floor Leader — De'Onta Bush
Chaplain — Hunter Thompson
Clerk — La'Terricka Datcher

Supreme Court

Chief Justice — Jailyn Burton
Attorney General — Devan Humes

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

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GOVERNOR



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STATE OF ALABAMA

March 3, 2023

Greetings:

I would like to welcome you to the 29th Session of the Alabama YMCA Collegiate Legislature held on Thursday, March 2 – Saturday, March 4, 2023 in Montgomery, Alabama.



College students from across our great state will attend the 29th Alabama YMCA Collegiate Legislature. These students represent Alabama's best and brightest collegiate minds. I encourage each of you to develop your leadership skills as you learn more about Alabama State Government. I also encourage you to consider what it means to be a leader and a good citizen. You have made the decision to better yourself and to serve as role models for your peers by participating in the 29th Alabama YMCA Collegiate Legislature.

Upon completion of the Session, many of you will return to your respective campuses and I wish you all a safe and pleasant journey. Again, welcome to the 29th Session of the Alabama YMCA Collegiate Legislature.

It is an honor to serve as your Governor and I wish you all much success in the years to come.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kay Ivey". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kay Ivey
Governor

KI/pb/dr

March 2, 2023

Welcome all,

I am Daniel J. Washington, a senior majoring in Social Work. My hometown is Chelsea, AL, and I attend Jacksonville State University. I am so pleased to be serving you all as this year's Collegiate Governor.



Understanding our great democracy and the legislative system is one of the most important tasks to complete. I am so happy that you have decided to indulge in a micro version of our macro system. As many of you know we do not operate in a perfect system. Because of that, we must make our full effort year by year to establish change to better create a fair, equal, and consistent system of change. Our democratic system only works when we seek to challenge beliefs or debate ideals in the most respectful way possible. I want to emphasize respect!! We are here to debate and challenge legislation, but we should do so effectively. Always have class and poise about you. Who knows, the people at this conference could be the allies standing beside you in the future. Our differences are our strengths. So, I encourage everyone to lean into that. We are all fighting for a better America.

This conference is designed for us, as young adults, to truly be a part of the decision-making process that happens in legislative buildings across the nation. I encourage each of you to think, research, and listen. Advocate for what you believe in ALWAYS but there is always a productive way to do it.

Think about the topic and whether you agree with it based on factual analysis. Research the topic using credible sources, so that when it is your turn to state your viewpoint it is concise and well-prepared. Do not allow your emotion to cloud your judgment. Instead, allow your emotions to fuel your research and thoughts. Finally, listen to everyone, no matter if you agree or disagree. True democracy revolves around our thinking, all agreeing on a base level of facts or statistics and listening to one another. **No one person is better than the other. No thought or opinion is better than the other.** We are all here doing the same thing.

My charge to you all is this: Strive to leave the conference better than how you arrived, and everyone benefits from that. If we accomplish that task, you will leave this conference as a better citizen and a better person. Join me on this journey as we become rooted in our democracy. Isaiah 41:10

With Blessings,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Daniel J. Washington".

Daniel J. Washington

Parliamentary Procedure

Speaking: As with all forms of Parliamentary Procedure, there is a proper way to address the chamber, ask questions of a bill author, and yield time to other delegates. This is important because if you fail to follow the procedure, you risk being called out of order and losing your speaking privileges for that round of debate. **Here is a simple list of instructions:**

Step 1: Raise your Placard once the floor is opened for debate and be recognized.

Step 2: Step up to the podium microphone with your placard

Step 3: State your **name, delegation, and what you would like to do!**

Things you can do when you have the floor:

- Ask the author a question. ("Will the patron yield for a series of questions?")
- Talk to the chamber. ("May I address my remarks to the chamber?")
- Yield to another delegate after 30 seconds. ("May I also reserve the right to yield the remainder of my time to the delegate from ____")

You may only DO two things

Examples:

- "Gordan, Troy, may I address my remarks to the chamber?"
- "Warren, Birmingham Southern College, will the patron yield to a possible series of questions and may I reserve the right to address the chamber thereafter?"
- "Dylan, ASU, may I address my remarks to the chamber and reserve the right to yield the remainder of my time to the delegate from Montevallo?"

Amendment

Your Name: _____

Bill Number: _____ House Senate

Proposed Amendment:

Strike Words/Sections

Add Words/Sections

Strike and Add Words/Sections

Amendment:

[illegible]

**Proposal to Challenge Bill
Constitutionality
Before the
Alabama Collegiate Supreme Court**

Regarding

(Circle One) House Senate Bill No. ____

Author: _____

In the space below, briefly summarize the proposal of the bill you would like to challenge:

In the space below, briefly state your argument(s) *against* the bill's constitutionality.

Your Name: _____

Delegation: _____

Chamber: _____

The Bill of Rights

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Collegiate Legislature Election Procedure

To run for an office, delegates must complete the online application by Friday at 2 PM. Elections will be held on Friday afternoon. Each delegate seeking an office will be given the opportunity to speak for two minutes. The winners will be announced at the Awards Banquet. Holding an office at Collegiate Legislature is a yearlong commitment. Please do not run if you are not prepared to make a firm commitment to

Collegiate Legislature.

To apply visit <https://forms.gle/7xwTHbBiVmi42vnj9> or scan the QR Code below



Qualifications for all offices:

1. One year's previous experience at Alabama Collegiate Legislature,
2. Knowledge of the program's purpose and vision,
3. Ability to plan and organize programs,
4. Strong communication and public speaking skills,
5. Ability to preside in accordance with parliamentary procedure and Robert's Rules of Order,
6. Knowledge of present-day issues in Alabama
7. Personality, appearances, dress, poise, good voice,
8. Ability to travel throughout the state several times throughout the year.
9. Must arrive at conference a day early (Thursday) to complete training, organize bill books, goodie bags, registration process, and conference programming as needed.

Available Offices:

1. Conference Coordinator: communicate with Conference Director and Officers throughout the year, organize planning retreats, delegate tasks to school reps, coordinate opening session with Lt. Governor and Speaker of the House, and assist with Awards Banquet planning.
2. Lt. Governor*: preside over the Senate, plan mock debate with Speaker to teach delegates about Parliamentary Procedure, plan/execute review session with committee chairs during registration on Friday, set rooms for committee meetings.
3. Speaker of the House*: preside over the house, organize bill book content, plan and/or delegate opening session mixers and other special activities as needed. (*Lt. Governor and Speaker share responsibilities; this is a mere outline)
4. Senate and House Pro-Temp: preside over respective chamber in the absence of the presiding officer.
5. Floor Leaders (2): Chair the rules committee for respective chamber, encourage stimulating debate, and assist in conference programming as needed.
6. Clerk: place bills into committee's preconference, read short titles of bills during sessions, and track debate time.

AWARDS

Speaker's Cup Award

Each delegation will nominate 3 schools based upon the following criteria:

- Is prompt to all Collegiate Legislature events
- Knowledge of parliamentary procedure
- Participation in Bill Writing
- Group is cooperative and enthusiastic about all Collegiate Legislature events.

Outstanding Statesmanship

This award is the highest award an individual may receive at Collegiate Legislature and is awarded to one outstanding statesman from each Chamber. All delegates are eligible including all officers except the Speaker, Lt. Governor, and Conference Coordinator.

The recipient is judged on the following points:

- Knowledge of his/her bill or duties of elected/appointed office
- Knowledge of rules and parliamentary procedure
- Ability to express his/her opinion with clarity and without offensiveness to the other delegates
- Ability to make his/her presentation with poise, conciseness, humility and yet demonstrate assurance of her/her position
- Judgment to know when to speak and when to remain silent
- Personal appearance and demeanor

Awards for Outstanding Bills

Bills are judged on the following:

- They must be on the calendar
- They must be of value to the people of Alabama
- They must have originality
- Bills must be presented well by the delegates
- They must have adequate provisions for the financing and enforcing of the bill
- Bill must have clarity, conciseness, and proper form

Outstanding Delegate Awards (Awarded by Each Delegation)

The recipients of this award are chosen on the following points:

- Have knowledge of the Collegiate Legislature program
- Have written a bill
- Represented the delegation well
- Provided their delegation with leadership
- Keeps the spirits of the delegation high
- Is excited about the program and what it has to offer

COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE PAST OFFICERS

Speaker of the House

- 1995** Winston Tucker (Auburn)
- 1996** Emily Hawk (JSU)
- 1997** Hunter Brewer (Samford)
- 1998** Samuel Adams (Troy State)
- 1999** Felecia Abernathy (Auburn)
- 2000** Maria Winter (UNA)

Speaker of the House/Lt. Governor

- 2001** Jessica Hornsby (MTSU), Meryl Jones (Troy State)
- 2002** Meryl Jones (Troy State), Katy Peel (Troy State)

Conference Coordinator, Speaker of the House, Lt. Governor

- 2003** Luke Retherford (Alabama), Robert Hayes (JSU), Jonathan McKenzie (TSU)
- 2004** Akofa Bonsi (UAB), Chris Friedman (BSC), George Whitlock (Montevallo)
- 2005** Cambrey Jordan (JSU), Alison Pierce (JSU), Meghan Stringer (Alabama)
- 2006** Allison Baulch (Troy), Jason Thomason (Troy), Jamie Parker (UWA)
- 2007** Amanda Tucker (JSU), Victor Revill (ASU), Rochelle Dial (UNA)
- 2008** Ashley White (UNA), Cody Ash (Troy), Duncan Kirkwood (ASU)
- 2009** Shalon Hathcock (JSU), Christopher Dillard (ASU), Moody Duff, III (ASU)
- 2010** Michael Finn (JSU), Darnell Howard (ASU), Courtney Dennis (ASU)
- 2011** Amanda KnightSmith (Montevallo), Timothy Long (JSU), Jason Sumner (JSU)
- 2012** Kindred Motes (BSC), D’Jara Britton (Huntingdon), Casey Johnson (UA)
- 2013** D’Jara Britton (Huntingdon), Elizabeth Moulton (Troy), Elizabeth Finley (Troy)
- 2014** Elizabeth Moulton (Troy), Brett Johnson (Jacksonville), Amber Voss (Troy)
- 2015** Amber Voss (Troy), Brett Johnson (Jacksonville), Ali Massoud (UAB)
- 2016** Candy Mosley (UAB), Amy Sims (JSU), Tyler Brown (JSU)
- 2017** Amy Sims (JSU), Tyler Delano (UNA), Ranger Rumrill (JSU)
- 2018** Laken Berry (Troy), Andrew Barton (UNA), Hayden Clay (JSU)
- 2019** Jason Sparks (UNA), Blake Polson (UNA), Cory Deerman (JSU)
- 2020** Cory Deerman (JSU), Adam McNeal (JSU), Ulises Herrera (JSU)
- 2022** Austin Smith (A&M), Cindy Danini (JSU), Olivia Fenderson (JSU)



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Brayden Taylor

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: THE ALABAMA INTERSTATE WIDENING AND INFRASTRUCTURE BILL

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Advice and Consent: a confirmation process by which the state legislature will approve a political appointee by a majority vote.

AEIIC: refers to the Alabama Energy Infrastructure Implementation Committee that is established by section VI.

AEIPC: refers to the Alabama Energy Infrastructure Planning Committee that is established by section V.

Alabama Department of Transportation: the state agency charged with overseeing state transportation and roads.

Alabama State Energy Program: the state agency charged with implementing energy policies.

Annual Report: a report made once a year by the chairman or director of the various committees. The report includes expenditures, percent completion, future goals, summaries, and any other necessary report.



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ATTF: refers to the Alabama Traffic Task Force. This organization will oversee the study and implementation of expanding the Interstate Highways and truck-only lanes.

Benefits, Relating to Marginal Analysis: the benefits to society for gaining new lanes and a stronger electric grid. This could be through projected economic growth, a stronger power grid, less traffic congestion, etc.

Criminal Charges: a formal accusation made by a government authority (usually a public prosecutor or the police) asserting that someone has committed a crime.

Costs, relating to marginal analysis: not only the monetary costs but also costs to other factors such as time, the environment, additional construction, etc.

Electric Capacity Report: a report on the current state of the electric grid that details its current limitations and possible solutions.

Electric Infrastructure: the equipment and services necessary for maintaining, the use of, and transmission of electricity.

Electric Vehicles (EV): a vehicle powered by an electric motor that draws power from a battery.

Environmental Impact Summary: a report that outlines the impact of proposed projects on its surrounding environment.

Excise: a tax levied on goods and commodities produced or sold within a country, state, county or town.



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Experience relating to the ATTF: individuals with 2 or more years working with the

Department of Transportation. They must be able to collect and analyze statistical data relating to traffic. Furthermore, they should understand how to develop an action plan.

Experience relating to the AEIPC or AEIIC: individuals who have worked with the electric grid for 5 or more years. They must be able to collect and analyze statistical data relating to the electric grid. Also, they should have sufficient knowledge in creating and implementing an action plan. This can include but is not limited to people who work for Alabama Power, Tennessee Valley Authority, Department of Energy, and the Alabama State Energy Department.

Fraud: a wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain.

Gas Tax: a tax levied on motor fuel, and it is levied based on a per gallon purchased by consumer basis.

General and Administrative Expense: expenses incurred from the day-to-day operations of an organization. This is related to overhead expenses. Examples include rent, utilities, office salaries, etc.

Housing Relocation Summary: a report that analyzes the impact of widening the interstate, especially in urban areas. This will analyze housing changes needed to expand the roads. Furthermore, it will require a plan to address this situation to minimize harm.

I-20: an east-west national highway that runs from East Alabama to Birmingham. It then heads southwest towards Mississippi. It connects Atlanta to Birmingham



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I-65: a north-south interstate that runs from Mobile to Birmingham. Then, it runs north towards Tennessee.

Majority Vote: a vote in the state legislature needed to pass any legislation. Typically, it is 50% +1 vote.

Marginal Analysis: looking at the additional costs and benefits of any decision. If the additional costs outweigh the additional benefits, the project that action should not be taken. If the additional benefits are greater than the additional costs, that action should be taken.

Negative Externality: occurs when production or consumption of a good creates a cost to a third party. Common externalities are pollution, relocation, traffic congestion, etc.

Necessary Reports: any additional reports relating to any project within the bill. All studies will be presented to the state legislature.

Overhead Expense: ongoing expenses not directly tied to a good or service. Examples include rent, utilities, legal fees, office supplies, etc.

Rebuild Alabama Act of 2019: an act that levies a gasoline excise tax of ten cents across three years. It would provide funding for the bill. In 2022 it provided revenues of \$344 Million, which is \$24 Million more than the initial projection.

Semi-Trucks: a heavy automotive vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 lbs. or more, used for transporting loads of any kind. This includes but is not limited to gravel trucks, dump trucks, log trucks, all trucks, tractors, or automotive



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towing vehicles that tow semi-trailers.

Traffic Flow Report: a report that summarizes the flow of traffic in a particular area within a specific time frame.

Truck-Only Lane: a lane on highways used only by trucks; these lanes separate large commercial vehicles from general traffic to enhance safety, stabilize traffic, and prevent traffic accidents.

Section II:

The state of Alabama, through the Alabama Department of Transportation, shall begin widening the US Interstates 65 and 20 to at least three lanes in both directions.

- a. This project and all projects hereinbelow shall be funded by the gas tax within the Rebuild Alabama Act of 2019.
- b. The ATTF, as described within Section III, shall determine the required number of lanes to better facilitate traffic flow; however, there must be at least three lanes.

Section III:

This project will establish the Alabama Traffic Task Force (ATTF) comprised of professionals who have experience with the Alabama Department of Transportation to study traffic flow and to develop a plan for further expansion of Alabama's major roads.

- a. The study must include an environmental impact summary, housing relocation summary, traffic flow report, and any other necessary report.
 - a. The ATTF must work to minimize any negative externality relating to this project using marginal analysis.
- b. The ATTF will present its findings to the state legislature, and it will advise the Alabama Department of Transportation relating to this project.



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- c. Following the completion of the I-65 and I-20 projects, the ATTF will present to the legislature and the Alabama Department of Transportation regarding which roads need further expansion or maintenance.
- d. The ATTF shall be comprised of seven individuals with proper experience in the study of traffic flow, civil engineering, or strategic planning.
- e. Individuals serving on this committee shall be appointed by the overnor with advice from the director of the Alabama Department of Transportation. Finally, they shall be confirmed by the state senate and shall serve a three-year term.
- f. The ATTF shall elect one member to serve as the chairman of the committee. He or she shall serve as the representative of the committee to the Alabama Department of Transportation, the Governor, state legislature, etc. He or she will serve as a facilitator and not receive any additional authority in the committee. The chairman must present an annual report regarding the various projects to the Governor and the director of the Alabama Department of Transportation. Thereafter, the chairman shall present the report to the state legislature.
- g. Members of the ATTF shall receive an annual salary of \$75,000. Additional funds shall be provided for general and administrative expenses starting at \$200,000. Further funding may be available upon request from the state legislature.
- h. If any member of this committee commits fraud or any other illegal act, the Attorney General and Governor shall notify the state legislature for the immediate removal of such individuals. The Governor shall then appoint a successor to serve the remainder of the term. Additionally, the Attorney General must pursue criminal charges against the individual.

Section IV:

The Alabama Department of Transportation shall further study the addition of truck-only lanes for congested Interstate Highways. The study will be conducted by the ATTF.

- a. The study must include an environmental impact summary, housing relocation summary,



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traffic flow report, and any other necessary report.

b. Upon completion of the study, the ATTF may, with consent of the state legislature, use funds from the Rebuild Alabama Act of 2019 to create truck-only lanes in highly congested sections of Alabama highways.

a. The ATTF shall determine, by conducting the proper study, which locations need truck-only lanes to better facilitate traffic flow.

c. The ATTF must work to minimize any negative externality relating to this project using marginal analysis.

d. Commercial vehicles and Semi-Trucks shall only drive in truck only lanes if those lanes are available. Violators of this will receive a fine of \$200 to \$500 as determined by the proper court. State troopers and county sheriff departments shall share authority over issuing tickets for violation.

e. All other vehicles must not drive in the truck-only lanes. Any violators will receive a fine of \$150 to \$350. The exact amount will be at the discretion of the proper court.

Section V:

A secondary, independent committee named The Alabama Energy Infrastructure Planning Committee (AEIPC) shall be formed to study and create a plan to update Alabama's energy infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EV).

a. The AEIPC shall be made up of professionals from jobs relating to the electric grid, energy, civil engineering, strategic planning, or any other related field. Members will study the current electric grid, and they will develop a plan to update and prepare it for the influx of EVs. The study shall take no more than three years.

a. The study must include an environmental impact summary, housing relocation summary, electric capacity report, and any other necessary reports.

i. The AEIPC must plan to minimize any negative externality relating to this project using marginal analysis.

b. The director of the AEIPC shall be appointed by the Governor with advice and consent



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from the state senate. This individual will oversee the study and execution of this project.

This individual will have the power to hire and fire committee members. Additionally, the director will serve a four-year term. Further, he or she will receive an annual salary of \$75,000.

c. The director must present an annual report regarding the project to the Governor

Thereafter, the chairman shall present the report to the state legislature.

d. The AEIPC shall be comprised of no more than twenty people with a salary equivalent to the median pay of such a professional. They shall serve on the committee until it is dissolved.

e. If the director commits fraud or any other illegal act, the Attorney General and Governor shall notify the state legislature of the immediate removal of the individual. The Governor shall then appoint a successor to serve the remainder of the term. The Attorney General must pursue criminal charges against the individual.

f. If any member of the AEIPC commits fraud or an illegal act, the director shall immediately fire the member and alert the Governor. Shall the director knowingly allow such behavior, he or she shall be removed by the process mentioned in Section V, Subsection D. Furthermore, the attorney must pursue criminal charges against the individual.

g. The AEIPC shall receive funds for general and administrative expenses equal to \$200,000 annually. This amount shall be changed at the state legislature's discretion for the following years.

h. The AEIPC shall be dissolved upon presentation of the final plan and research to the state legislature. This should take no more than three years.

i. Appropriations for the AEIPC's plan must be approved by the state legislature before the AEIPC can be dissolved the AEI IC established.



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Section VI:

Upon dissolving the AEIPC, a new committee named the Alabama Energy Infrastructure Implementation Committee (AEIIC) shall be created comprised of five members to oversee the execution of the plan created by the AEIPC.

- a. The director of the AEIPC will immediately become the director of the AEIIC with the same conditions as the former position.
 - a. The director of the AEIIC shall be appointed by the Governor with advice and consent from the state senate. This individual will oversee the study and execution of this project. Additionally, the director will serve a four-year term. Further, he or she will receive an annual salary of \$75,000.
- b. The director must present an annual report regarding the project to the Governor. Thereafter, the chairman shall present the report to the state legislature.
- c. The Governor shall appoint four additional associate members to serve on the AEIIC. They shall be subject to approval by the state senate. Further, they will receive an annual salary of \$75,000.
- d. Members of the committee shall oversee the execution of the plan by advising the appropriate state departments, companies, and the state legislature.
- e. The AEIIC shall receive funds equal to \$200,000 annually for general and administrative expenses. This amount may be changed at the state legislature's discretion for the following years. The state legislature shall approve the appropriations from the plan proposed by the AEIPC.
- f. The AEIIC work plan to minimize any negative externality relating to this project using marginal analysis.
- g. If the director commits fraud or any other illegal act, the Attorney General and Governor shall notify the state legislature of the immediate removal of the individual. The Governor shall then appoint a successor to serve the remainder of the term. The Attorney General must pursue criminal charges.



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- h. If any member of the AEIIC commits fraud or an illegal act, the director shall immediately fire the member and alert the Governor. Shall the director knowingly allow such behavior, he or she shall be removed from office. Furthermore, the Attorney General must pursue criminal charges against the individual.
- i. The AEIIC shall be dissolved upon completion of the plan, which shall be at the discretion of the state legislature, proper departments, and the AEIIC.
- j. At least every four years, the state legislature and the Alabama State Energy Program shall audit the electrical infrastructure to determine if further actions are necessary.

Section VI:

All laws and sections of laws in conflict with any provision hereinabove are repealed.

Section VIII:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Sheetal Rumalla, Samir Abourhaidar

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: : Ban Animal Testing

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definition

The use of animal testing should no longer be practiced due to unethical standards of animal cruelty.

- 1) Prevents animal testing under any industry
- 2) Alternative testing will be taking place.

Section II: Objectives

The purpose is to ensure animal safety in the state of Alabama. Testing is used in various locations such as research labs, cosmetic industries, and commercial facilities. Alternative testing will take place in place of animal testing such as human volunteers and human tissue donations.

Section III: Execution

1. For animal testing to be banned, corporate facilities that produce animals for the purpose of animal testing.
2. Animals in current state of animal testing will be released and rehabilitated to a better care.

Section IV:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.



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Section V:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Samir Abourhaidar, Sheetal Rumalla

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: An Act to Abolish All State Holidays that Venerate or Memorialize Confederate Figures or History

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- State Holiday: A holiday established by law to relieve state workers and/or state students from a day of work during the year with the intention of respecting and acting upon the holiday's meaning and history

- Confederate: Referring to the period of time in American history where a group of eleven states seceded from the Union of the United States of America after sectional conflicts over slavery and civil rights

- State Holidays Relating to the Confederate States of America: In the state of Alabama, Robert E. Lee's Birthday is celebrated in January, Confederate Memorial Day is celebrated on the Fourth Monday in April, and Jefferson Davis' Birthday is celebrated in June. All are treated as state holidays.

Section II:

It is hereby mandated that these state holidays and all underlying state observances of remembrances are abolished.



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Section III:

The State and its citizens see it as necessary to abolish all state-sanctioned holidays or remembrances of Alabama's Confederate past.

- If these three state holidays were to be abolished, two more days would be added to the state government's work calendar, increasing the state's labor output (the state holiday for Robert E. Lee's Birthday is celebrated alongside the federal and state holiday for Martin Luther King Jr. Day. MLK Day will not be affected by the enactment of this legislation).

- The state legislature, state offices, courts, and other outposts and locations of the state government's jurisdiction will be opened on days previously celebrated as Confederate holidays

Section IV:

This act seeks to reduce the influence and role that positive views of the Confederacy continue to hold on Alabama and its state government.

- Allowing state workers to have a day off of work in order to remember figures, soldiers, or events in the Confederacy's past is demonstrably communicates that the holidays are important and continue to positively impact the current understanding of Alabama's state history

- Rather than celebrating a holiday such as Robert E. Lee's Birthday, for instance, more emphasis or focus can be placed on a holiday such as Martin Luther King Jr. 's Birthday, which is concurrently celebrated with Robert E. Lee's Birthday.

The following are benefits identified by abolishing Confederate state holidays: a more historically accurate retelling of state history, better racial and demographic relationship with the state government, a

larger output of work from state workers, and more days that state offices can be open for.



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Section V:

Any state subdivision (county, city, town, village. etc.) that does not follow the text and actions of this law will be fined \$100 per every government worker that is made to be off from work because their office is closed. State subdivisions are able to re-establish any and all holidays that they feel well serves the interests of their citizens. Confederate holidays re-established and celebrated after the enactment of this law will not be subjected to fines.

Section VI:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict of any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VII:

If any one section, part, sentence, phrase, or word is deemed unconstitutional or inoperable by a court, a state law, or another act of government authority, it will be made severable from the rest of this law as to allow the part of this law that is tacitly deemed as constitutional to continue to operate as originally intended.

Section VIII:

This act shall become effective within one year of its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming a law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Samir Abourhaidar, Sheetal Rumalla

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: A Bill to Outlaw the Production, Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Country Music

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Country Music: a form of popular music originating in the rural southern US. It is traditionally a mixture of ballads and dance tunes played characteristically on fiddle, guitar, steel guitar, and keyboard.

Section II: Objectives

The premise of country music is very cheesy and therefore should be abolished from the state of Alabama. It creates harmful stereotypes about Alabama.

The purpose is to create a safe environment in that state of Alabama so people do not get affected by the plague of cringe. It is an effective move to ensure Alabama is not stereotyped but seen as a state with taste.

Section III: Execution

1. All Country stations will be immediately shut down
2. Anyone who plays country music will have to pay a \$500,000 fine
3. All country music evidence will be properly disposed of



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Section IV:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Khadija Malik and Ayona Roychowdhury

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Establishing A Lottery System In The State Of Alabama; Requiring All Proceeds Go To The Public Education System Of Alabama

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Lottery: A game of chance operated by a state government. Typically involves advancing money for an opportunity to win a large prize.
- Proceeds: Money obtained from an event or activity. Proceeds from a lottery implies a percentage being designated for the public education system.
- Alabama Public Schools: Schools listed on the Alabama Public and Private School Listing (alabamaachieves.org)

Section II: Overview

It is hereby mandated that a lottery be established in the State of Alabama. A percentage of the proceeds shall go to the public education system of the state, thereby improving school systems for all; it will eliminate bias of race, class, and socioeconomic status.

Currently, an Alabama State Lottery does not exist. Alabama is ranked in the bottom 10% of state education quality (according to data from NAEP).

Section III: Background

In 2019, Alabama was ranked 50th in state education rankings. Alabama was ranked 49th for Pre-K-12 and 49th in math. All of this data is based on statistics provided by NAEP, or the National Assessment of Education Progress. A lottery system would allow for a percentage of



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sales to go towards the public school systems of Alabama, in hopes of supplementing the state funding to enhance education.

Many states have seen success in their education systems after the establishment of a lottery system. Georgia, for example, about 24% of the ticket sales goes back to Pre-K education and HOPE programs. In 2017, while 2.7 billion was awarded in prizes, about 1.1 billion went towards the education funds.

Similarly, California's lottery system dedicates .95 cents towards public education for every dollar spent on lottery tickets. Since this system began in 1985, over 41 billion dollars have been provided in funding for the public school systems. This has allowed California schools to attract and retain high quality educators while also updating technologies and infrastructure.

For the 2022-2023 academic year, Alabama lawmakers approved 5.3 billion dollars in funding. In 2021, the education funds were 7.7 billion, the highest they had ever been. Since 2008, Alabama has cut higher education funding by 36.2%.

Section IV: Execution

1. Lottery will be established in Alabama.
 - a. Cost of Ticket: \$2.00
2. Percentage of proceeds to go towards public education: 25%

Section V: Violations

If it is found that the proceeds of the lottery are being improperly divided, then the Alabama Lottery Corporation would be fined for the amount that should have been divided plus the percentage of what was improperly divided. They will also receive a penalty score, causing it to be more heavily regulated for future pools.

- This will allow the proper allocations for the winners, public education systems, and any



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other domains and sectors as determined by Legislators.

Section VI:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VII:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): : Ayona Roychowdhury and Khadija Malik

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Requiring All Alabama Public Schools To Teach Comprehensive Relationship Education

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Comprehensive Relationship Education: In a school context, the provision of age-appropriate education on topics of healthy relationships, consent, preventative methods, and reproductive health.
- Teach: to show or explain to someone how to do something.
- Sanction: a threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule
- Alabama Public Schools: Schools listed on the Alabama Public and Private School Listing (alabamaachieves.org)

Section II: Overview

It is hereby mandated that all public schools will provide comprehensive relationship education to all students in the State of Alabama, regardless of race, class, socioeconomic status, or any other status that differentiates one person from another.

Under the existing system, schools cannot teach any form of sex education without primarily promoting abstinence. Governor Kay Ivey only recently struck down anti-LGBTQ+ language that required every teacher to state that homosexuality is an “unacceptable lifestyle.”



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Section III: Background

According to the Centers for Disease Control, the state of Alabama ranks 5th in the nation for birthday mothers between the ages of 15-19.

According to Innerbody Research, the capital of Alabama, Montgomery, has more STD cases per capita than Miami, Atlanta, or New Orleans. Birmingham, Alabama, outdoes Chicago, Los Angeles, and Las Vegas.

Coupled with the lack of sex education focused on preventative methods, these statistics are no coincidence.

Section IV: Execution

1. Comprehensive Relationship Education will be taught in an age-appropriate manner.

a. Course Content and Age Range:

- i. Elementary: Age appropriate examples of consent
- ii. Middle: Features of healthy and unhealthy relationships, and bodily consent
- iii. High: Reproductive care (learning about mammograms, prostate exams, birth control) and preventative methods

b. Teaching of Course

- i. Reach out to Trained Instructors from the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and Birmingham AIDS Outreach (BAO) for next steps.

Section V: Violations

Any public school found not teaching relationship education content without the help of the YWCA or BAO will be fined a value multiplied by the amount of students enrolled on campus. They will also receive a penalty score, impacting their eligibility for grants and other programs, such as those to implement advanced courses or specialized vocational routes.



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- Doing so will ensure that all schools protect their students and equip them with life skills

during and after their time in school.

Section VI:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VII:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Ayona Roychowdhury and Khadija Malik

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Requiring Election Candidates To Qualify on the Basis of A Minimum Driver's License Test Score, and Chosen by a Randomly Selected Kindergarten Class Based off of Vibes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Election Candidates: An individual who seeks nomination for election, or election, to Federal, state, or municipal offices
- Driver's License: A document permitting someone to drive a motor vehicle
- Sanction: a threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule
- Kindergarten Class: A class of entry-level primary school students at an accredited institution within the state of Alabama. Also known as the grade before 1st grade.
- Vibes: A person's emotional state or the atmosphere of a place as communicated to and felt by others.

Section II: Overview

It is hereby mandated that all election candidates in the State of Alabama will only qualify on the basis of a Minimum Driver's License Test Score, and will be chosen based on vibes by a randomly selected kindergarten class. This will prevent the rise of any biases on the basis of race, class, socioeconomic status, and gender.

Currently, there are no requirements other than a minimum age of 25, and having lots of



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money—either from fundraising or personal.

Section III: Background

In an average election, the candidates usually have an idea on how the government functions and what their roles will entail. They are educated on the importance of civic duties and engagement.

Federally, 96% of Congress achieved a bachelor's degree. However, how many are skilled in survival on the road?

Congress also determines the future of our children in the State of Alabama. Education funding is determined by legislators—5.3 billion for the 2022-2023 academic year. Babies as young as six months old can determine good or bad people. A randomly selected kindergarten class can determine if the election candidate falls in either category.

A standard minimum on the State Driver's Examination and the approval of a randomized kindergarten class based on vibes would help eliminate much of the bias of race, class, socioeconomic status, or any other status that differentiates one person from another.

Section IV: Execution

1. Each political party would require the State Driver's Examination score as a part of registering as a candidate.
2. A Statewide Election Commission would be formed, and would oversee the selection of a random kindergarten class through random selection of a school district, public elementary school, and then kindergarten teacher inside that school
3. Through a publicly televised event, the children would meet the candidates and mingle for no less than 30 minutes. Afterwards, they would make their own electoral votes, anonymously. The Commission would count these votes and whichever candidate had the most would go forward to represent the party in the election.

Section V: Violations

Any party found to not have followed this process will not be able to register their candidate in



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the election. They will also receive a severe fine, creating a financial vacuum in their campaign.

- Doing so will ensure that all election candidates chosen by their respective parties have good vibes.

Section VI:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VII:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Miguel Luna and Vinayasri Vanteru

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: To Codify Protections Against Discrimination In Regards To Sexuality And Gender In The State Of Alabama

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Same-Sex Marriage: also known as gay marriage, is the marriage of two people of the same sex or gender.

- Sexuality: a person's identity in relation to the gender or genders to which they are typically attracted; sexual orientation.

- Gender: the social, psychological, cultural and behavioral aspects of being a man, woman, or other gender identity.

- Sexual Orientation: a person's identity in relation to the gender or genders to which they are sexually attracted; the fact of being heterosexual, homosexual, etc.

Section II: Overview

- It is hereby enacted that:
 - (1) It is illegal to discriminate against any persons on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, in any regard.

 - (2) Same-Sex Marriage is the codified law of the State of Alabama and all individuals in a committed Same-Sex Marriage shall be bestowed with all of the



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opportunities and protections that individuals in heterosexual marriages have.

Section III: Rationale

- The State of Alabama is rated as one of the worst states for LGBTQ+ persons to reside in. These individuals are constantly at risk of facing hate from the community around them. Before the ruling of Obergefell v. Hodges, Same-Sex Marriage was illegal in Alabama and same-sex couples were only allowed to marry after the ruling. LGBTQ+ Alabamians need reassurance and protections in the event of the wrongful overturning of Marriage Equality. This policy seeks to establish a right that allows any person to marry who they please and to establish protections for LGBTQ+ Alabamians.

Section IV: Severability

- All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section V: Effective Date

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Vinayasri Vanteru and Miguel Luna

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Addressing accessible healthcare for vulnerable individuals: Mobile Clinics

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Health care disparities: preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations.

- Mobile clinic: a customized motor vehicle that travels to communities to provide health care

- Healthcare sanctions: a disciplinary action levied against an individual or entity by a state licensing board

Section II:

It is hereby required of all public hospitals to establish mobile clinics consisting of

- 1 licensed physician (no gender requirement)
- 2 licensed nurses(no gender requirement)
- Equipment necessary for basic health checkups and medication
- 1 motorized vehicle that can hold a wheeled stretcher
- Travel in a radius of 100 miles

Section III:

The state deems it necessary to implement a mobile clinic for all Alabama residents



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especially in rural areas, which will decrease health disparities of inaccessible health care.

- According to the NIH's review article on Mobile healthcare, most of the reach has been towards non-white residents who are typically disconnected to traditional healthcare systems. It has helped reach the vulnerable, to whom healthcare is inaccessible.

- According to the Massachusetts Health care program, approximately 90% are insured, which proves that insurance is not the only barrier to accessible healthcare. Studies have shown that many healthcare barriers can be overcome from mobile clinics.

- Alabama has approximately 90% insured residents (11.8 % uninsured).

- Mobile clinics have been effective in reaching vulnerable populations, such as the homeless, highly stigmatized individuals with high risk of various illnesses. In a study in Baltimore, testing for HIV was 54.4% compared to the 7.15 in a traditional clinic.

Section IV: This act seeks to combat the healthcare disparities in vulnerable communities and rural areas.

The following are benefits of a mobile clinic:

- Mobile clinics eradicate the barrier of transportation, making appointments (waitlists), administrative processes, which encourage the vulnerable populations to easily access the necessary healthcare.

- Mobile clinics can be altered to fit a client's needs, Also mobile clinics can be dispatched during emergency situations, such as natural disasters, and emergencies such as the Flint Michigan water emergency.

- Mobile clinics decrease the barriers to accessible healthcare, which can help many communities to learn how to properly manage their health.

Section V:

The State of Alabama requires all public hospitals and clinics, to provide the following: mobile clinic with all the required personal and equipment, medications.



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Section VI:

The funding for this will come from the state's public health budget. Each mobile clinic will cost approximately \$275,000 per year excluding initial purchasing costs.

Section VII: If the hospitals are not followed, penalties will include:

- Loss of grants
- Healthcare sanctions will be implemented
 - Payment of \$275,000

Section VIII:

The State of Alabama will incentivize private hospitals, to provide the following:

Mobile clinics equipped everything and everyone listed in the requirements.

- The State will sponsor the costs of the mobile clinics
- Will provide grants from Alabama Department of public health

Section IX:

This Bill will be regulated by the department of public health under each individual district board.

Section X:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict of any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section XI:

This act shall become effective within one year of its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming a law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Vinayasri Vanteru and Miguel Luna

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: To Officially Ban Football In All Schools, Universities, And Other Academic Centers

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Football: is a team sport played by two teams of eleven players on a rectangular field with goalposts at each end.

Section II: Overview

- It is hereby enacted that American Football shall be banned and outlawed in the State of Alabama. No school (Elementary through University), may have an established Football Team or provide funding for any Football activities or events.

Section III: Rationale

- Football, at all education levels, is a dangerous distraction to children. Allowing football to be a part of school communities urges children to diverge their attention away from their coursework. Graduating high schoolers are seen merely for their skill in sport rather than their skill in education. This policy seeks to restore financial and societal balance to all school communities in the State of Alabama.

- Banning the game decreases any unnecessary injuries, especially head and internal injuries. Being hit in every practice and game causes irreversible damage to the player.

- The large amount of funding from alumni and corporations is being “sucked” up by



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football. This money could be used elsewhere such as education, food, hygiene, and other necessities in schools, universities, and academic centers.

Section IV: Execution

- (1) All Football teams at every school or university in the State of Alabama must disband.
- (2) All funding that once went into football programs must instead be focused to fulfill educational goals.

Section V: Violations

- Any school, university, or citizen that is found in possession of a football or is found to be in membership with a football team will receive a fine of \$600.
- Fines may be increased based on severity of violation.

Section VI: Severability

- All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VII: Effective Date

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Benjamin Standley

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: : To deprive inmates/prisoners of flavorful and varied cuisine to a single food item, bologna sandwiches, and to make punishment methods such as solitary confinement illegal.

Whereas, to save tax paying money with an easily mass-produced food item."

Whereas, to make life in prison more undesirable."

Whereas, to do away with punishment methods that have adverse side effects short and long-term.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions:

Bologna Sandwich: A regional specialty in the Midwest consisting of two pieces of bread with bologna sausage between. Usually paired with condiments such as mustard, mayonnaise, ketchup, and American cheese.

Condiments: Condiments are anything that adds flavor to food.

Section II:

It is hereby illegal to feed inmates anything but bologna sandwiches and illegal to punish prisoners with other methods.

Section III:

Condiments are allowed based on behavior of inmates. For example, chips that are on a sandwich can be considered a condiment, but once said chip has fallen off the sandwich, it is considered illegal if eaten.



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Section IV:

Behavior scale is based on the good and bad actions of the inmates, who are judged bimonthly by a panel of judges trained on a state-wide curriculum to grade behavior properly and fairly.

Section VII:

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

Effective Date:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Camden C. Cummings

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: : Creating a more equal playing field for athletes and furthering their academic carrers across Alabama

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Name, Image, Likeness – (NIL)

Affiliation- Anyone who is related to a staff member, and or Alumni from the University or College

Section II:

Establish a set of rules and regulations to recruiting high school players

Section III:

It is hereby illegal for universities to recruit players for any sports using money, or other incentives other than scholarships

Section III:

The player may receive NIL deals from sources outside of affiliation with said university

Section IV:

In the instance that a coach or other school official is caught in the act of purchasing the player, they will be fined or fired from their staff position from said university



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Section V:

All laws, acts, provisions, or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VI:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Sarah Strozier

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Homelessness Reduction Act of 2023

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section 1. Definitions:

For the purpose of this act, “street camping” shall refer to living on public or private land without permission. This includes, but is not limited to sleeping on park bridges, setting up tents under a bridge, etc. “Homeless” shall refer to individuals lacking the resources of a home.

Section 2.

It is unlawful for individuals to street camp in AL. Local Alabama governments may set up local ordinances for homeless street camping at their discretion, but anyone street camping in those ordinances will be subject to drug testing at random.

Section 3.

Any individuals who violate this act will be subject to jail time of no more than one week for a first offense and a maximum of 6 months for continued offenses. Qualifying individuals with mental illness may be admitted to a mental facility rather than receiving jail time.

Section 4.

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



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Section 5.

This act shall become effective 90 day after approval by the Governor or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

Section 6.

Upon approval by the Governor, this bill will be reviewed by the Appropriations Committee for funding.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Camryn Easterling, Meagan Ingram

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE:

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

SECTION I. Blue Law

A. No retailers, persons, corporations, or other entity shall directly or indirectly freely give or sell alcoholic beverages or spiritous beverages on Sunday from 12:00AM-11:59PM.

B. Wines shall be exempt from this law.

SECTION II: General Provision

A. No county or jurisdiction within the State of Alabama shall have authority to override this Blue Law.

SECTION III: Passage

A. All laws, acts, provisions, or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

B. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval of the Governor or is otherwise becoming law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Jayden McQueen, Clio Phan

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: The Alabama Affordable Energy Program

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Alabama Low- Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)- a federally funded program that assists low-income home energy residents with high cost of home energy.

Section II:

- The legislative is proposing to instate the Alabama Affordable Energy Program offers sustainable home energy assistance to all eligible low- income households in the state of Alabama.

- This program would assist low-income households in paying for their electricity bill through sustainable efforts, specifically through the purchasing and installation of solar panels of eligible program recipient's homes.

- This program serves to not only aid families financially but also it is a sustainable effort in combating the overuse of natural resources in the state of Alabama.

- This program will be financially supported by the U.S. Environment Protection Agency's state awards.

- Eligible participants of the program are Alabama residents.

- Eligible participants are those who qualify for the Alabama LIHEAP and other need-based



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programs.

- For every household, an 11.5-kW solar panel and battery storage system will be provided. The battery storage system will be used for electricity usage at night.

- Households that use less electricity than the system produced can sell the excess power back to the utility grid for additional financial assistance



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Sarah Strozier

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Mosquito Execution Act of 2023

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section 1. Definitions:

For the purpose of this act, “mosquito” shall mean any insect in the genus Anopheles, Culex, Aedes, and Mansonia. Or any other animal scientifically classified as a mosquito. “Execution” shall refer to death in any form. “Scientific Purposes” shall refer to any purpose that a scientist may have but must require that the mosquitoes remain contained. “Good standing” shall refer to mosquitos who may or may not have committed the crime, but have been arrested for being in the area and do not bite after being detained.

Section 2.

It is unlawful for a mosquito to bite, attempt to bite, or even land on any human. If any mosquito is found near the crime scene it may be prosecuted. Anywhere a reported incident happens a frogger machine or any other mode of collecting mosquito offenders, dead or alive, may be put into effect. Victims may collect mosquitos and turn them in to their local police station, wildlife office, or any other place fit to contain the offenders.

Section 3.

Any mosquito who violates this act shall be subject to death. Although a few lucky mosquitoes who did not bite and remain in good standing may be used for scientific purposes rather than executed if needed. Probation is not an option for



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mosquitoes in good standing.

Section 4.

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

Section 5.

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

Section 6. Upon approval by the Governor, this bill will be reviewed by the Appropriations Committee for funding.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Dalton Cates

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: : S.C.H.O.O.L.S. Act (School Choice and Having Other Opportunities Lead to Success)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

SECTION I: DEFINITIONS

A. Chosen School: The school system/board preferred by a student's guardian, or themselves if emancipated from parental guardianship, for attendance by the student.

B. Homeschool: Home-based, parent-directed education in compliance with Alabama law in a home program of a church school, or with an Alabama-certified teacher (private tutor).

SECTION II. OUTLAW OF PRIVATELY FUNDED SCHOOLS

A. Privately funded (in whole or in part) schools, excluding church schools and homeschools, providing education for first through twelfth grade levels shall be prohibited within the State of Alabama.

B. All laws, acts, and provisions in conflict with Section II A shall be hereby repealed.

SECTION III: FREE CHOICE

A. Students of any school zone or district may be permitted to apply for attendance to their chosen school and shall not be restricted to only their zoned or districted school.

B. School boards may determine their enrollment process of which shall be capped at capacity and shall report on the number of students, instructors and enrollment as prescribed in Alabama Code 1975 §16-1-11.



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C. School boards shall adopt standards of operation that will maintain quality of the learning environment within their respective districts.

D. No student shall be denied enrollment at the school for which their primary residence is zoned and districted.

E. A student shall not be required to reapply for enrollment each academic year in their chosen school following initial enrollment to their chosen school.

SECTION IV: TUITION AND FINES

A. Students from homes with an annual household income less than the state average shall not be subject to tuition or fines from their chosen school.

B. Students from homes with an annual household income greater than or equal to the state average may be subject to tuition of at maximum 2.5% of the previous year household income.

SECTION V: PASSAGE

A. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval of the governor or is otherwise becoming law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Caleb Smith

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Saving Schools Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I - Definitions

Graduation Examination Committee (GEC) - a committee, appointed by the State

Superintendent of Education, tasked with composing an annual Graduation Examination for all high school seniors.

Graduation Examination (GE) - a comprehensive examination composed by the Graduation Examination Committee (GEC) that every senior high school student must pass in order to graduate. The exam will consist of core subjects, including reading, mathematics, science, history, and writing composition.

Section II:

The Alabama State Department of Education will be required to impose a Graduation Examination (GE) upon each high school senior, and be deemed a requirement to graduate high school.

Section III:

The Graduation Examination Committee (GEC) will convene each summer to write the examination, and will serve a five year term.



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Section IV:

The GE must be taken by the senior in a proctored setting and must be completed at least twenty-one days before graduation.

Section V:

All seniors must score at least 70% on the GE in order to pass.

Section VI:

Those who do not pass the GE must complete “summer school” and will be eligible to retake the GE in late June. Failure to pass the June examination will result in a repeat of senior courses.

Section VII:

Seniors must be enrolled in an online preparatory course (designed by the State GEC) for the entire duration of their senior year.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Lucas Parker

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Sex Education Curriculum

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Establish a two-semester class instead of the current one semester.

Section II:

Provide education for uses for the following forms of contraception: abstinence, condoms, birth control in all forms, and Plan B as prescribed by a licensed physician appointed by the State of Alabama Board of Education.

Section III:

Integrate in-depth education (as described in Section I) to include symptoms in reference to sexually transmitted diseases (HIV, Chlamydia, and other common sexually transmitted diseases) and sexually transmitted infections (gonorrhea, syphilis, and other common sexually transmitted infections).

Section IV:

Promote safe and healthy relationships between two consenting persons or abstinence.

Section V:

Provide resources for students with questions about gender and sexual orientation which could include counselors, therapists, and community outreach programs.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Section VI:

Integrate new information about personal consent and advocating for yourself against undesired sexual advances and or sexual conduct.

Section VII:

The State Board of Education will reevaluate the course and included curriculum every five years. The board will also be able to make changes were seen fit and necessary to do so.

Section VIII:

All laws, acts, provisions, or parts of laws contained in the constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section IX:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Wesley Bagwell

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Election Day State Holiday Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Election Day is set in the United States to take place on the first Tuesday (after first Monday) of November in every even year.

Section II:

Dates of primary elections, municipal elections, special elections, and any other election that takes place on a date that is not the first Tuesday (after first Monday) of November, will not be included as state holidays.

Section III:

As a state holiday, workers will thereby be encouraged, not required, to participate in state and federal elections.

Section IV:

Municipalities, especially the Alabama capital city of Montgomery, are encouraged, not required, to host parades similar to that of the fourth of July.

Section V:

The first general election date that will be set as a state holiday will be set for Tuesday, November 5th, 2024. This will be the first Presidential election year, followed by Tuesday, November 7th, 2028, and so on.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Section VI:

The first midterm election date that will be set as a state holiday will be set for Tuesday, November 3rd, 2026. This will be the first state holiday involving statewide elections and state legislative elections. The following midterm election will be Tuesday, November 5th, 2030, and so on.

Section VII:

All laws, acts, provisions, or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VIII:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Wesley Bagwell

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Annexation of the Florida Panhandle Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

The following ten counties will be annexed from the state of Florida...Bay (+174,705); Calhoun (+14,105); Escambia (+318,316); Gulf (+13,639); Holmes (+19,617); Jackson (+46,414); Okaloosa (+210,738); Santa Rosa (+184,313); Walton (+74,071); Washington (+25,473)

Section II:

The following municipalities that will be included in the annexation will be...Panama City; Pensacola; Fort Walton Beach/Destin; and all 30A beach towns

Section III:

This would require the Alabama counties of Calhoun, Escambia, Jackson, and Washington to change their county names.

Section IV:

Alabama's population of 5,024,279 (2020 Census) would then be increased by +1,081,391 to be a total of 6,105,670.

Section V:

Currently, Alabama qualifies for 7 (6.608) congressional districts and with the population increased to a total of 6,105,670, this would qualify Alabama for 8 (8.030) congressional districts. Thereby, Alabama will have a total of 10 electoral votes in the Electoral College.

Section VI:



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The Alabama State Senate is currently composed of 35 members. Each State Senator represents an average of 143,551 Alabamians. With the increase of the population to 6,105,670, the Alabama State Senate would gain an additional 8 Senate seats for a total of 43 State Senators.

Section VII:

The Alabama State House is currently composed of 105 members. Each State Representative represents an average of 47,850 Alabamians. With the increase of the population, the Alabama State House would gain an additional 24 House seats for a total of 129 State Representatives.

Section VIII:

Additionally, Alabama would gain revenue from the number of U.S. military bases and would gain millions in tax revenue from the increase of tourism in the summer months.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Hunter Thompson

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Better Education for a Better Alabama

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Article 1:

The top 25%, as determined by the Office of Student Assistance, of all high school graduates that are attending college will receive a State Grant equal to the total cost of attending any public university in the state including room and board and textbooks. The top 26%-50% will receive funding equal to the cost of attending any public university in the state. The total funding for these grants will be capped at 50% of the total budget of this bill.

Article 2:

Additional funding will go to other individuals with similar scores with priority being given to those showing financial need as determined by the Office of Student Assistance. Outside Scholarships will be considered, and no student will be awarded financial aid in excess of the total cost of attending that university.

Article 3:

Excess funding will go to funding K-12 programs throughout the states to encourage young academic achievement. The money obtained from this must be used on improving the school system through academic means and cannot be used for sports, events, or other non-academic pursuits. The funding shall be capped at 40% of the total budget of the bill.

Article 4:

Additional grants will be given to programs focused on careers that need training, but do



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

not necessarily require a 4-year degree, such as automotive repair, construction, and other trades. Programs and unions that pass a vote by the Alabama legislature will partner with public high schools to provide programs to give experience and training to individuals who show aptitude in a variety of trades. The budget for this will be the excess budget left over with a cap at 30% of the total budget.

Article 5:

The partnership program will determine its members on a yearly basis, with the initial vote on members being made by the state senators, and in concurrent years by a vote of the current members.

Article 6:

Funding will come primarily through making lottery systems such as scratch-offs, Powerball, and all other forms of lottery legal to distribute and purchase in the state of Alabama which would bring in an estimated \$800 million in revenue each year.

Article 7:

Further funding will come from the education budget, and from contributions given from partner programs and donors. These trade partnering programs will also pay a membership fee to remain as a member of the board as determined by the board at the start of each calendar year.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Hunter Thompson

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: One Nation, Not Under God

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section 1:

All public forms of prayer, up to the discretion of the Supreme Court, immediately preceding, during, or following a congressional meeting are to be banned unless a unanimous vote of the present members of Congress passes to allow it for that one session.

Section 2:

Any meeting to have been found in violation of this statute will be nullified, and any work done during the meetings shall be null and void.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Conrad Taylor

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Straight Pipe Exhaust Incentive Program for Reducing Deer-Vehicle Collisions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Objective:

To reduce the number of deer-vehicle collisions in areas with high deer populations by encouraging drivers to install straight piped exhaust systems on their vehicles.

Background:

Deer-vehicle collisions are a common and costly problem in many areas, causing damage to vehicles, injuries to drivers and passengers, and even fatalities. While there are various strategies for reducing the risk of deer-vehicle collisions, such as fencing, signage, and wildlife crossings, the effectiveness of these measures can be limited. However, recentTitle: Straight Pipe Exhaust Incentive Program for Reducing Deer-Vehicle Collisions

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scaring deer away from the road.

Proposal:

The government will implement a Straight Pipe Exhaust Incentive Program for drivers in areas with high deer populations. Under this program, eligible drivers who install a straight piped exhaust system on their vehicle will be eligible for a tax credit of up to \$500 or a grant of up to \$1000, depending on the cost of the system.

Requirements:

1. The vehicle must be registered and driven in an area with a high deer population, as determined by the state or local wildlife agency.
2. The straight piped exhaust system must be installed by a certified mechanic and comply with all applicable emissions and noise regulations.
3. The driver must agree to report any deer-vehicle collisions that occur while driving the vehicle with the straight piped exhaust system.

Evaluation:

The government will monitor the program's effectiveness in reducing deer-vehicle collisions and make adjustments as needed. This may include conducting surveys of participating drivers, analyzing accident data, and working with wildlife experts to evaluate the impact of straight piped exhausts on deer behavior.

Conclusion:

The Straight Pipe Exhaust Incentive Program offers a promising and innovative approach to reducing deer-vehicle collisions in areas with high deer populations. By incentivizing drivers to install straight piped exhaust systems on their vehicles, we can help reduce the number of collisions and make our roads safer for everyone.



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ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Keyonna Lovett

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Dogs: Preparation for Life After Death

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Funeral- the ceremonies honoring a dead person, typically involving burial or cremation.

Funeral Home- an establishment where the dead are prepared for burial or cremation.

Viewing- In death customs, a viewing is the time that family and friends come to see the deceased before the funeral, once the body has been prepared by a funeral home.

Embalm- preserve (a corpse) from decay, originally with spices and now usually by arterial injection of a preservative.

Grooming services- Grooming services include bathing, nail clipping, and brushing of pet animals. Grooming allows a pet to remain healthy and improves their physical appearance as well.

Taxidermy- Taxidermy is the art of preserving an animal's body via mounting (over an armature) or stuffing, for the purpose of display or study.

Cremation- the disposal of a dead person's body by burning it to ashes, typically after a funeral ceremony.



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Section II:

Dogs should have the same treatment as humans when it comes to death. Funeral homes are required to supply funeral for dogs.

Section III: Requirements

A. A proper funeral and viewing shall be given to dogs

B. A funeral arrangement that the dog chose before death or that the owner decided shall be provided

C. A person or persons shall be hired to do grooming services and embalming for dogs before a body view.

D. Cremation will be an option

a. Dogs must be cremated in a biodegradable container

b. The owner shall receive a stone with the ashes made into it.

E. Owners are required to bring the dog the day of death so the dog can be properly put away until the viewing

F. Stuffing options will also be available for owners

Section IV: Funding

A. All arrangement will be billed to the owner three days before the viewing

a. If money is not received three days before viewing, the dog will be dropped off at your front door

i. If an address isn't placed on your documents sent to the funeral, the dog will be trashed in your garbage can

Section V: Exemptions

A. All other animals

B. Dogs who have been documented as aggressive, can be denied by funeral homes



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C. Dogs without an owner sadly does not have an option due to the absence of funds.

Section VI:

All laws and sections of laws in conflict within any provision herein above are
repealed

Section VII:

This bill shall be enacted and affective after signed by the Governor



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Braxton Masters

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: An Act for Women's Pregnancy Care

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Uninsured - Without financial assistance from an insurance company or any other private/corporate entity.

Legislative Documents - Proposed bills that have been voted on and made legal Acts of Congress.

Financial Eligibility - Individuals and families with a household income less than \$40,000 per year.

Medical Doctor - A doctor licensed and certified in the state of Alabama.

Therapeutic Counseling - Remediation of a health problem diagnosed by a medical doctor.

Disposable Income - Available funds to be spent or saved after taxes and other mandated deductions have been taken from an individual's income.

Tax Credit - Monetary reduction to one's yearly income.

Director of Operations - An individual that reviews, analyzes, and oversees business procedures for their corporate entity.

Charitable Donations - Donations of money or items made by an individual to a charitable organization.

Recently Pregnant - Within the first 18 months of giving birth.

Section II: Purpose

I.II: This bill was written to ensure women's rights to sufficient healthcare during, and



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

shortly after, pregnancy. Starting with 5 new healthcare facilities across the state, eligible pregnant women, and those who have recently given birth, will be able to find comfort in knowing that they are taken care of.

Section III: Implementation

III.I: The State of Alabama will create healthcare facilities across the state for pregnant women, and those who have recently given birth.

III.II: These facilities would offer goods and services to all uninsured women and those with financial eligibility. Their financial eligibility will be verified using the same practices as all other state-funded financial assistance services.

III.III: Operations costs will be paid for by way of donations, volunteer partnerships, and a new tax implementation affecting those with disposable income.

III.IV: The proposed tax on disposable income will be affecting those in the 24%-37% federal tax rate brackets. This will be a flat-rate tax that is based on your income tax bracket.

III.V: For those in the 24% tax bracket, there will be a \$1500 tax. At 32%, there will be a \$2500 tax. At 35%, there will be a \$3500 tax. Finally, at 37%, there will be a \$4500 tax.

III.VI: Those affected can receive a tax credit of equal value plus 10% for charitable donations to these facilities. Businesses operating within the state will be eligible for a tax credit of equal value plus 20% on any charitable donations.

III.VII: This affects single income tax filers that make over \$95,376, those filing jointly making over \$190,751, and heads of households making more than \$95,351.



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Section IV: Operations

IV.I: The Alabama Department of Public Health administrators would appoint a Board of Directors selected from top medical and business professionals in the state.

IV.II: This board would oversee the appointment of a Director of Operations. Alongside this appointment, they would also select five individuals for facility operation, one at each location.

IV.III: The Director of Operations will receive a salary of \$90,000 per year. Each individual selected to operate the facilities will receive a salary of \$75,000 per year.

IV.IV: This new state entity would partner with hospitals, universities, and NASW Alabama to provide aspiring medical professionals with supervised hours they're required for their degree, while also allowing current and retired medical professionals to offer their services



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Ayden Fry, Dawn Fry

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: To mandate bars in Buc-ees establishments in the state of Alabama.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

MIP: A Minor in Possession; intended to keep minors from drinking alcohol in establishments.

Open Container Law: Law prohibiting the consumption of alcohol in certain public locations, such as automobiles, with the exceptions of legally approved facilities such as beer gardens and bars.

Public Intoxication: Law defining the parameters in which individuals who are intoxicated in public locations may be charged with criminal offenses when a threat to themselves or others.

Section II:

It is hereby mandated for Buc-ees to have a bar in their establishment in the state of Alabama. All laws governing alcohol sales in bars will apply. This includes but is not limited to the restrictions of alcohol content on spirits and beer, a violation for selling alcohol after 2 AM until the appropriate time for that area, and a violation to sell alcohol to anyone under the age of 21.

Section III:

All Buc-ees establishments in Alabama, while having an alcohol license already, may open a bar in their establishments; it is up to the corporation to extend this to the accompanying stores in other states. The bar will be a designated section of the store clearly fenced off. Seating arrangements may be placed to allow consumers to enjoy Buc-ees food and drinks. Bar rules will apply to the Buc-ees bar, including the prohibition of alcohol from leaving the designated area of the bar, and hiring trained bartenders.

Section IV:



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

All violations of alcohol such as MIP, Open Container Law, and Public Intoxication will be held to both consumers and the establishment.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Ayden Fry, Dawn Fry

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: To make beauty pageants for divisions below Miss. Regency International illegal in the state of Alabama.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Tiny and Petite Miss Regency International: A division of beauty pageants requiring the candidate be at least 4 and no older than 8 years of age to the date of the competition.

Little Miss Regency International: A division of beauty pageants requiring the candidate to be at least 8 and no older than 10 years of age to the competition date.

Jr. Miss Regency International: A division of beauty pageants requiring the candidate to be between 11 and 12 years of age to the competition date.

Jr. Teen Regency International: A division of beauty pageants requiring the candidate to be unmarried and between 13 to 15 years of age by the competition date.

Miss Teen Regency International: A division of beauty pageants requiring the candidate to be unmarried and between 16 and 18 years of age by the competition date.

Miss. Regency International: A division of beauty pageants requiring the candidate to be unmarried and between 19 and 29 years of age by the competition date.

Section II:

It is hereby illegal for young girls below the age of 18, as defined as any division below Miss. Regency International, to participate in beauty pageants in the state of Alabama.

Section III:

All pageants, on any competition level, will no longer be legally allowed to have competitors under the age of 18 by the time of the competition.

Section IV:



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Violations to this law will be monitored by competition judges and enforced as seen fit by local county.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Christina DeSherlia-Rodela, DeSherlia-Rodela

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: The Earth is Flat Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Flat earth theory- archaic and scientific conception of the Earth's shape as a plane or disk.

High school- typically grades 9 through 12, is attended after primary or middle school.

Flat Earther- a person who believes the Earth is flat.

Board of Education- a body of officials elected or appointed to oversee a local or statewide school system or systems

Section II:

a) The State of Alabama will hereby give high school students to add the course to learn about the flat earth theory

b) The State of Alabama will hereby fine any school that does not give their students the opportunity to learn about the flat earth theory. The local officials will act fairly and just when implanting fines on the individual's income status.

Section III:

a) Consequences for failure to comply with high schools:

a. First Violation: Require teachers to change lesson plan to teach about the Flat Earth Theory

b. Second Violation: \$300- \$500 paid by the school

c. Third Violation: \$600- \$1,000 paid by the school

d. Violation to follow: Decided by local Board of Education



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Section IV:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Ryder Burk, Burk

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Suspended Service Contract Bill

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

DOC – The Alabama Department of Corrections.

JFHQ – Joint Forces Headquarters, the headquarters for the entirety of the Alabama National Guard.

SSC – Suspended Sentence Contract, tenant of the proposed bill in question.

MOS – Military Occupational Specialty, a term to designate jobs.

ASVAB – Armed Service Vocational Aptitude Battery, the military's across the board aptitude test.

ACFT – The Army Combat Fitness Test, the physical fitness test of the Army.

NCO – Non-Commissioned Officer

Section II:

Section II: Convicted felons in the state of Alabama will be selected on a basis discretionary to both the Alabama Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ) and offered a suspended sentence served in the Alabama National Guard in lieu of their sentence being served in prison, as well as a contract to match the sentence. The nomenclature will be "Suspended Sentence Contract", or "SSC". This can be declined with no stain on the convict's record of incarceration.

Section III:

Section III: Selection criteria for the SSC will be as follows:

The candidate in question must not be a repeat offender of their crime.

The candidate in question must have a sentence longer than one year, or time remaining of one year.

The candidate in question must have good behavior in their incarceration, with but not limited to, no record of escape, violence, or insubordination.



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The candidate in question must consent to the SSC. The United States Army is a volunteer army.

The candidate can not be convicted of sexual assault, rape/sodomy, murder, or treason.

Any of the above criteria is subject to waiver for the individual candidate.

Section IV: There is a rank ceiling for anyone under a SSC, which is the rank of Specialist (E-4), this can be waived up to the rank of Staff Sergeant (E-6) at the joint discretion of the DOC and JFHQ. SSC Soldiers cannot be officers.

Section V: Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) will be offered to the candidate as part of their contract, JFHQ will deem a candidate fit for MOS's fitting the candidate's aptitudes as per the ASVAB and the ACFT.

Section VI: SSC Soldiers will be housed in their armories, with the purchase/lease of homes being subject to waiver. Their responsibility will be that of their NCO's.

Section VII: Discipline issues during service will be reviewed by the DOC and JFHQ on a case-by-case basis with assistance from personnel from the candidate, now a soldier's, unit. If the DOC or JFHQ deem it necessary, the Soldier will be returned to incarceration to serve the remainder of their sentence. If the aforementioned discipline issue is a crime, the time will be added to their sentence.

Section VIII: If the Soldier, former candidate serves their sentence within the Alabama Army National Guard as accordance to their SSC, the soldier will be offered full benefits in accordance with their time served in the guard and dismissed from it. With their sentence being struck from their criminal record in accordance with their SSC. If the soldier serves a time equal to that of warranting retirement benefits (20 Years), they will receive those benefits. If the soldier wishes, they can be offered another conventional contract, assuming they still fall under standards to be offered such a contract otherwise, and can be considered for promotion past the rank ceiling of the SSC.

Section IX: All the above policy can be waived by JFHQ, and that waiver can be accepted by the DOC. If there is ever a disagreement about a given candidate or soldier. The DOC has priority.

Section IV:

Section VII: Discipline issues during service will be reviewed by the DOC and JFHQ on a case-by-case basis with assistance from personnel from the candidate, now a soldier's, unit. If the DOC or JFHQ deem it necessary, the Soldier will be returned to incarceration to serve the remainder of their sentence. If the aforementioned discipline issue is a crime, the time will be added to their sentence.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Ryder Burk, Burk

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: The Byrd Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

DHR – Department of Human Resources

Section II:

In the great state of Alabama, it is considered neglect of care for the parent of a child which is afflicted by any form of pediatric cancer to seek a second opinion on the child's treatment. Resulting in the seizure of the child from the parent.

Section III:

Section III: The seeking of a second opinion will be reported to the Alabama Department of Human Resources, however, will not be considered neglect of care if the parent is deemed sound and competent.

Section IV: The parent of a child possessing cancer must notify the DHR and its subordinate departments considering child welfare of the seeking of a second opinion. Failure to do so will prompt investigation by the DHR and its subordinate departments, but not the immediate assumption of neglect.

Section V: If there is no preexisting time frame for such action to be taken by the parent before the lack of action is considered neglect of care, it shall be assumed to be 90 days.

Section IV:



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Dylan Turnbull, Turnbull

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Making healthy food more affordable.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Healthy foods: Foods deemed healthy by governing body, and scientific data that shows that the food contributes to a healthy, active lifestyle.

Unhealthy foods: Foods deemed unhealthy by governing body, backed up with scientific evidence that shows that the food contributes to disease, health complications, and general sickness.

Section II:

Tax is taken off food deemed healthy and transferred to food items that are deemed unhealthy. Companies that produce the food will pay the extra tax to keep them on the shelves.

Section III:

Governing bodies will enforce the tax on corporate entities and hold corporations and farmers accountable for making sure the food is not improperly deemed healthy or unhealthy.

Section IV:

Companies will no longer be allowed to market or sell foods deemed unhealthy foods.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Tanaya Fairbanks, Fairbanks

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Protective Style

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Definitions:

Protective Style: any style that keeps the hair protected or tucked away to keep the hair healthy.

Terminated: the ending of an employee's job

Demoted: to give someone a lower rank or less senior position, usually as punishment

Employer: a person or organization that employs people.

Interviewee- a person who is interviewed

Section II:

Any African American employee/interviewee with any protective style does not have to be "fixed" or altered because of the job/position that they hold.

No African American employee/interviewee should be denied a certain job or position because of their protective style.

No African American employee/interviewee should be terminated or demoted at their place of work because of the protective style they choose to keep their hair in.

Section III:



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

If an employee/interviewee is discriminated against they should file a complaint with The Alabama Department of Human Resources: Equal Employment and Civil Rights Division department and state exactly what happened.

Section IV:

Violation I: Companies with 15-75 employees will be fined no more than \$25,000 and no less than \$10,000.

Violation II: Companies with 76-300 employees will be fined no more than \$100,000 and no less than \$25,000 .

Violation III: Companies with 301 or employees will be fined no more than \$300,000 and no less than \$100,000.

If one fails to pay the fines given to them by The Alabama Department Of Human Resources it will be up to The Equal Employment and Civil Rights Division to decide any further steps.

All laws in part of laws in conflict with this act or any provision of this act are here heavily repealed.

This act shall become effective a year after passage and approval of the governor or is otherwise becoming law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Phoebe McCarthy, McCarthy

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: American Sign Language (ASL) education should be mandated in all elementary school curriculum.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Section II:

One in Ten people in the State of Alabama is Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing. By implementing mandatory ASL education and use in the Elementary stages of children's lives, it will create a more accessible world for everyone.

This Bill's purpose is to make the state more welcoming towards the Deaf community and also increase communication between individuals.

Section III:

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

Section IV:

If a teacher does not implement and utilize American Sign Language in the classroom, they will have 3 warnings before their teaching degree is suspended and they take a course on Deaf education or similar.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Jenna Beach, Beach

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: The Student Loan Reform Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Section 1: Simplification of the Loan Application Process

The Department of Education shall streamline the loan application process, making it easier for students to understand their loan options and apply for financial aid.

Schools must provide clear information on the total cost of attendance, including tuition, fees, books, and living expenses.

Section II:

Section 2: Interest Rate Reduction

The interest rates on federal student loans shall be reduced to make repayment more manageable for borrowers.

The interest rate reduction shall be applied retroactively to all existing loans, as well as to new loans disbursed after the date of the bill's enactment.

Section III:

Section 3:

Longer grace periods before payment needs to begin. The interest shouldn't start until the payment period starts.

Section IV:



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Jared Wood, Wood

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Better Training for Security in Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Security- the quality or state of being secure such as:

Freedom from danger

Freedom from fear or anxiety

Freedom from the prospect of being laid off

Section II:

Prevention of the loss of life at schools

Section III:

Federal Commission on School Safety

Section IV:

The Commission does not have sanctions or penalties they observe and learn about best practices and make recommendations.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Ethan Canterbury, Canterbury

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Deer Whistle

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I:

Deer Whistle - A car-deer whistle (also called a deer horn) is a small device that is meant to deter deer from entering the road or get them to run away. These deer warning devices for cars are usually mounted around the grill and produce a sound intended to scare deer and encourage them to keep their distance.

Section II:

Prevent car collisions

Section III:

Required on every car manufactured starting in 2024. Paid for by the government.

Section IV:

Up to a 500\$ fine if not equipped on any older cars before 2024



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): T.R. Haggerty

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Restituo quam Incarcerata

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions:

Adjudicating – acting as a judge; serving to make official decisions based on provided information and/or research

Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles [The] – an Alabama agency with a mission to promote and enhance public safety through cooperation and collaboration with the Legislature, the Courts, criminal justice agencies, victims, and the community by providing investigation, supervision, and surveillance services in holistic approach to rehabilitating adult offenders.

Alabama Law Enforcement Agency [The], (ALEA) – an Alabama agency with a mission to efficiently provide quality service, through the utilization of consolidated law enforcement, investigative, and support services.

CERV – Certificate of Eligibility to Register to Vote, Alabama's current guideline for voting rights of those convicted of crimes.

CERV Eligible –

Manslaughter, Assault, Kidnaping (1st or 2nd degree), Human Trafficking (1st or 2nd degree), Terrorism, Soliciting or providing support for terrorism, endangering the water supply, possession/ manufacture/ transport/ distribution of a destructive device or biological weapon, possession/ manufacture/ transport/ distribution



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of a detonator/ explosive/ poison or hoax device, possession/ distribution of a hoax device represented as a destructive device or weapon, Attempt to commit an explosive/ destructive device/ biological weapon crime, Conspiracy to attempt to commit an explosive/ destructive device/ biological weapon crime, Hindrance or obstruction of a destructive device or weapon intended to cause injury or destruction, Trafficking in cannabis/cocaine/ amphetamines/ methamphetamines or other illegal drugs, Bigamy, Torture or willful maltreatment of a child under the age of 18, aggravated child abuse, prohibited acts in the offer/ sale/ or purchase of securities, Burglary (1st or 2nd degree), Theft of property or lost property (1st or 2nd degree), Theft of trademarks or trade secrets, robbery (1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree), Forgery (1st or 2nd degree).

CERV Ineligible, Pardonable–

Murder, Rape, Sodomy, Sexual abuse, Sexual torture, enticing a child to enter a vehicle for immoral purposes, soliciting a child by computer, production of obscene matter, parents or guardians permitting children to engage in obscene matter, possession of obscene matter, possession with intent to distribute child pornography.

CERV Ineligible, Not Pardonable –

Treason, Impeachment, (Or any conviction resulting in a death sentence)

Compensatory Damages – Money awarded to someone to make up for a wrong

Crime – an action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law.



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Criminal Charges – formal accusations made by a government authority (generally a public prosecutor or the police) asserting that somebody has committed a crime.

Deferment – the act of delaying or postponing

Hotelkeeper- a proprietor or manager of a hotel.

Interview – a formal consultation usually to evaluate qualifications (as of a prospective student or employee)

Landlord – the owner of a property (such as land, houses, or apartments) that is leased or rented to another.

Paramount – superior to all other things [of responsibilities or roles]

Pistol – any firearm with a barrel less than twelve inches long

Nonviolent – as relating to crimes that are defined as property, drug, and public order offenses which do not involve a threat of harm or an actual attack upon a victim.

Records – a body of known or recorded facts about something or someone especially with reference to a particular sphere of activity that often forms a discernible pattern.

Penitentiary – a public institution in which offenders against the law are confined for detention or punishment



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Punitive Damages – damages awarded in excess of compensation to the plaintiff to punish a defendant for a serious wrong

Rehabilitation – the process of restoring someone (such as a criminal) to a useful and constructive place in society.

Reintegrate – to integrate again into an entity [society]: restore a part to a whole or create unity

Room-and-Board – lodging and food usually furnished for a set price or as part of wages.

State of Alabama Probation and Parole Board [The] – alternate terminology for The Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Parole; (an interchangeable colloquiality phrase).

Section II: In the state of Alabama, all records of prison sentences and/or rehabilitation programs will be sealed at the time of the individual's release to prevent discrimination from parties that would deny the individual their rights under Federal and State Laws. Records will remain sealed at the discretion of predetermined authorities and those granted privilege from the individual to whom the record belongs.

Section III:

1.1 No Employer in Alabama will be given access to, have the ability to inquire about, or otherwise request information regarding if an individual has served time in a federal or state penitentiary before, during, or after any interview process.

1.2 Perspective Employees who have spent time in federal or state penitentiaries prior to an interview will not be required to provide records or



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

documents reflecting their time served to any interviewing Employer.

2.1 No Landlord, Hotelkeeper, or any property owner of Land, Housing, or Room-and-Board will have access to the records of any individual in search of purchasing, renting, leasing, or otherwise obtaining use from the provided service.

2.2 Landlords, Hotelkeepers, and all other property owners of Land, Housing, or Room-and-Board will not be allowed to deny services to any individual based on their Record- regardless of how the record in question came to light.

3.1 Documentation from all Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centers, whether court mandated or not, within the state of Alabama will be sealed and denied to all parties that would request such information.

3.2. All records of individuals attending a Residential/Inpatient, Outpatient, Long/ Short term, partial-hospitalization, Step-based, or any other Rehabilitation program intended to restore a sense of normalcy while the individual recovers from an addiction will be sealed to the public and any party that has not been given privilege from the individual or their overseer.

4.1 Voting Rights for all CERV Eligible Convictions will be automatically reinstated at the time of release from any State penitentiary.

4.2 With no pending criminal charges; having completed a full sentence, parole/ probation, OR been pardoned; and paid all fines, fees, and restitution ordered at the time of the sentence of any disqualifying felony (within the current guidelines for Alabama voters convicted of crimes), an individual can apply for and be approved by the State to have their Voting rights reinstated.



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4.3 This process will be supervised by The Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles in conjunction with each municipality's governing parole body and shall become automatically reinstated after two calendar years have passed, assuming the supervising administrators haven't extended their deferment based on the severity of their conviction.

5.1 All individuals convicted of Non-Violent crimes, whether they are convicted in the State of Alabama or not and have served in State or Federal penitentiaries will regain all their rights to purchase and possess a firearm upon their release and/or the completion of their parole/probation.

5.2 All individuals convicted of Violent crimes in the state of Alabama will face a ten-year deferment period in which they will not be able to Purchase or legally possess a pistol, defined as a firearm with a barrel shorter than twelve inches.

5.3 After the deferment period elapses, these individuals will be able to apply for their right to purchase the listed firearms to be restored. This application will be submitted to the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency for review in conjunction with The State of Alabama Probation and Parole Board.

6.1 The enforcement of these guidelines is subject to exceptions in specific cases, as listed, as well as those predetermined by the parole/probation board.

6.1.1 Parole officers and/or adjudicating committees will be given access and sole authority to the records of their cooperating participants.

6.1.2 The role of these officers/committee members will be to overview the reintegration of individuals who have been recently released/ paroled.



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6.1.3 In ensuring this reintegration, it will be paramount that only those who are deemed essential/necessary by either the committee or the individual in question will receive access to the records or criminal history that have been sealed.

6.2 All law enforcement agencies will retain the right to access all records of citizens within the state of Alabama, as to aid them in pursuing justice and ensuring the safety of all Alabama communities.

6.3 All individuals with direct or indirect access through shared employment with law enforcement or any other similar agency that retains access to criminal records must ensure the utmost secrecy is maintained for the rights of all those involved.

Section IV:

1.1 Failure to follow the aforementioned guidelines, to any extent by any of the listed parties will result in legal action and/or compensatory damages.

1.2 Those caught in violation of discrimination on the basis of criminal record- in obstruction of this piece of legislation- could face Punitive Damages, to be determined by the local magistrate, court justice, or judge with general jurisdiction under the State Constitution.

1.3 Those caught in violation of dispersing privileged information- in obstruction of this piece of legislation- could face serious consequences which could result in the loss of employment, as well as potential jail time- up to one year in duration to be decided by the local municipality's judicial authority.



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Section V:

1.1 Establishment of all Parole/ Probation boards shall function from a county-to-county basis set to follow predetermined guidelines from The Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles and The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency.

1.2 These guidelines will function from within the in-place policies, until the time that they have been overridden to meet a more fully inclusive model of fair representation.

Section VI: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act or any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VII: This bill shall become effective upon passage and approval of the governor or its otherwise becoming law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Kaitlyn Letson

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: The Alabama Protection of Minors Initiative

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Age-Appropriate Media: Television programs, websites, or applications that are rated in relation to the age group they correspond with. For instance, in movies the rating of G is appropriate for general audiences, PG-13 is appropriate for those above the age of 13, and so on.

Ban: To forbid or make illegal.

Body Modifications: Tattoos, piercings, or any other unnecessary aesthetic modifications made to the body that cause some form of physical damage.

Caffeine Products: Any consumable good that contains more than 10 grams of caffeine such as but not limited to soda, coffee, energy drinks, or other energy boost products.

Child Protective Services: A government agency responsible for providing child protection, which includes responding to reports of child abuse or neglect.

Enclosed Small Areas: Areas with some, limited, or no airflow that are less than 200 square feet such as but not limited to cars or rooms within houses.

Minor Persons: In Alabama, a person under the age of 19 years old.

Moderate amount (media consumption): 6 hours per day.

PLGIM: An abbreviated name for the Poverty Level Guardian Income Monitor; a computer program designed to automatically check the IRS income statements of parents after the birth of a third child, in order to ensure their income is sufficient to pay for the children's needs.

Revocation: To revoke or take away.

Social Media: Applications and websites such as but not limited to TikTok, Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter that are used to socialize and share entertaining content and media.

Smoking Tobacco and E-cigarette Products: Products for consumption that produce smoke or vapor which contains chemicals such as but not limited to tobacco, nicotine, benzene, or formaldehyde. This excludes chewing tobacco.

Unnecessary Medical Procedures: Procedures such as circumcisions, amputation of extra phalanges that pose no risk to child's health, or any surgical procedure that would otherwise do more harm than good.



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Welfare Checks: The visitation of Child Protective Services to a home or dwelling in order to ensure living conditions are satisfactory to the law.

Section II: All body modifications and unnecessary medical procedures will be banned for minor persons.

- a) Those minor persons who currently have body modifications such as piercings at the time of the passage of this Act must remove jewelry until they turn 16 years old, in which they may wear jewelry in said piercings with parental consent.
- b) Those minor persons undergoing gender transition processes and procedures will not be subject to this clause or its consequences.
- c) Reasonable religious exceptions for this clause may be accepted but appellants will be subject to submit a signed letter of appeal and acknowledgment from the parent or guardian requesting an exemption. The exemption will be approved by local Child Protective Services Agents. Those proven to be exempt will not be subject to this clause or its consequences.

Section III: When within enclosed small areas with minor persons, the use of tobacco and e-cigarette products shall be banned.

Section IV: Minor Persons will be banned from consuming caffeine products of any kind.

Section V: Minor persons shall be banned from possessing or owning personal smartphones, video game consoles, or computers with a camera or cameras, internet access, and social media access. No minor persons may own or use any form of social media.

- a) Minor persons will be allowed to possess cell phones as communication devices between parents and children, but the phones may only possess only talk and text features.
- b) Schools may utilize computers or tablets as tools for learning, but they must be strictly monitored and not possess unfiltered internet access or camera capabilities.
- c) Minor persons may watch age-appropriate media on weekends or when schools are closed for breaks in moderate amounts. The time watched may not exceed 6 hours per day.

Section VI: Parents who live below the poverty level that choose to have more than two children will be subject to biyearly welfare checks to ensure the needs of the children are being fulfilled.



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a.) Parents will not be required to submit any proof of income. Income tax information will be shared with a new computer program named Poverty Level Guardian Income Monitor, or PLGIM for short, by the Alabama DHR Child Protective Services Agency to automatically determine if their yearly income falls under the poverty level.

b.) If a parent is found unfit or evidence of child neglect is discovered during a welfare check, an Alabama Department of Human Resources Child Protective Services Agent will be assigned to the case.

Section VII: The punishment for violating this law will range as follows and will be enforced by local law enforcement:

a.) Parents who are aware of or assisted in the follow-through of these practices will face a first fine of \$500, second fine of \$750, and third fine of \$1000 in addition to court appearances and mandated counseling.

b.) Professionals and businesses which provide the piercings, tattoos, or unnecessary medical procedures to minor persons before the age of 16 or without parental consent at 16, will face a fine of \$5000 for their first offense \$7500 for their second offense, and \$10,000 for their third offense in addition to the revocation of their business license

c.) If a person is found using tobacco or e-cigarette products within a small, enclosed area while a minor person is present, they will face a first fine of \$500, second fine of \$750, and third fine of \$1000 in addition to court appearances and mandatory community service.

d.) The parent or guardian of a minor person who is found to possess or own a personal smartphone, video game console, or computer with camera, internet, or social media access will face a first fine of \$500, second fine of \$750, and third fine of \$1000 in addition to court appearances and mandatory community service.

e.) Those who have paid the first three fines and continue to express defiance of the law will be subject to 1 to 5 years of imprisonment based on the court's discretion.

f.) All fines will be paired with a court date. If one pays the fine before their scheduled court date, the offender will not be required to appear in court. If one does choose to appear in court, unless the charges are dropped, court fees will be the financial responsibility of the defendant, as well as the cost of the original fine.



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Section VIII: The cost of this enactment will utilize funding from the Alabama State Department of Human Resources. In addition, the funds received from the fines created by this act will be used to directly fund Alabama DHR Child Protective Services.

Section IX: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act or any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section X: This bill shall become effective upon passage and approval of the governor or its otherwise becoming law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Braden Taylor

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: The Alabama Interstate Widening and Infrastructure Bill

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Advice and Consent: a confirmation process by which the state legislature will approve a political appointee by a majority vote.

AEIIC: refers to the Alabama Energy Infrastructure Implementation Committee that is established by **Section VI**.

AEIPC: refers to the Alabama Energy Infrastructure Planning Committee that is established by **Section V**.

Alabama Department of Transportation: the state agency charged with overseeing state transportation and roads.

Alabama State Energy Program: the state agency charged with implementing energy policies.

Annual Report: a report made once a year by the chairman or director of the various committees. The report includes expenditures, percent completion, future goals, summaries, and any other necessary report.

ATTF: refers to the Alabama Traffic Task Force. This organization will oversee the study and implementation of expanding the Interstate Highways and truck-only lanes.

Benefits, Relating to Marginal Analysis: the benefits to society for gaining new lanes and a stronger electric grid. This could be through projected economic growth, a stronger power grid, less traffic congestion, etc.

Criminal Charges: a formal accusation made by a government authority (usually a public prosecutor or the police) asserting that someone has committed a crime.

Costs, relating to marginal analysis: not only the monetary costs but also costs to other factors such as time, the environment, additional construction, etc.

Electric Capacity Report: a report on the current state of the electric grid that details its current limitations and possible solutions.

Electric Infrastructure: the equipment and services necessary for maintaining, the use of, and transmission of electricity.

Electric Vehicles (EV): a vehicle powered by an electric motor that draws power from a battery.



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Environmental Impact Summary: a report that outlines the impact of proposed projects on its surrounding environment.

Excise: a tax levied on goods and commodities produced or sold within a country, state, county or town.

Experience relating to the ATTF: individuals with 2 or more years working with the Department of Transportation. They must be able to collect and analyze statistical data relating to traffic. Furthermore, they should understand how to develop an action plan.

Experience relating to the AEIPC or AEIIC: individuals who have worked with the electric grid for 5 or more years. They must be able to collect and analyze statistical data relating to the electric grid. Also, they should have sufficient knowledge in creating and implementing an action plan. This can include but is not limited to people who work for Alabama Power, Tennessee Valley Authority, Department of Energy, and the Alabama State Energy Department.

Fraud: a wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain.

Gas Tax: a tax levied on motor fuel, and it is levied based on a per gallon purchased by consumer basis.

General and Administrative Expense: expenses incurred from the day-to-day operations of an organization. This is related to overhead expenses. Examples include rent, utilities, office salaries, etc.

Housing Relocation Summary: a report that analyzes the impact of widening the interstate, especially in urban areas. This will analyze housing changes needed to expand the roads. Furthermore, it will require a plan to address this situation to minimize harm.

I-20: an east-west national highway that runs from East Alabama to Birmingham. It then heads southwest towards Mississippi. It connects Atlanta to Birmingham

I-65: a north-south interstate that runs from Mobile to Birmingham. Then, it runs north towards Tennessee.

Majority Vote: a vote in the state legislature needed to pass any legislation. Typically, it is 50% +1 vote.

Marginal Analysis: looking at the additional costs and benefits of any decision. If the additional costs outweigh the additional benefits, the project that action should not be taken. If the additional benefits are greater than the additional costs, that action should be taken.

Negative Externality: occurs when production or consumption of a good creates a cost to a third party. Common externalities are pollution, relocation, traffic congestion, etc.

Necessary Reports: any additional reports relating to any project within the bill. All studies will be presented to the state legislature.

Overhead Expense: ongoing expenses not directly tied to a good or service. Examples include rent, utilities, legal fees, office supplies, etc.

Rebuild Alabama Act of 2019: an act that levies a gasoline excise tax of ten cents across three years. It would provide funding for the bill. In 2022 it provided revenues of \$344 Million, which is \$24 Million more than the initial projection.



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Semi-Trucks: a heavy automotive vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 lbs. or more, used for transporting loads of any kind. This includes but is not limited to gravel trucks, dump trucks, log trucks, all trucks, tractors, or automotive towing vehicles that tow semi-trailers.

Traffic Flow Report: a report that summarizes the flow of traffic in a particular area within a specific time frame.

Truck-Only Lane: a lane on highways used only by trucks; these lanes separate large commercial vehicles from general traffic to enhance safety, stabilize traffic, and prevent traffic accidents.

Section II: The state of Alabama, through the Alabama Department of Transportation, shall begin widening the US Interstates 65 and 20 to at least three lanes in both directions.

- a. This project and all projects hereinbelow shall be funded by the gas tax within the Rebuild Alabama Act of 2019.
- b. The ATTF, as described within **Section III**, shall determine the required number of lanes to better facilitate traffic flow; however, there must be at least three lanes.

Section III: This project will establish the Alabama Traffic Task Force (ATTF) comprised of professionals who have experience with the Alabama Department of Transportation to study traffic flow and to develop a plan for further expansion of Alabama's major roads.

- a. The study must include an environmental impact summary, housing relocation summary, traffic flow report, and any other necessary report.
 - a. The ATTF must work to minimize any negative externality relating to this project using marginal analysis.
- b. The ATTF will present its findings to the state legislature, and it will advise the Alabama Department of Transportation relating to this project.
- c. Following the completion of the I-65 and I-20 projects, the ATTF will present to the legislature and the Alabama Department of Transportation regarding which roads need further expansion or maintenance.
- d. The ATTF shall be comprised of seven individuals with proper experience in the study of traffic flow, civil engineering, or strategic planning.
- e. Individuals serving on this committee shall be appointed by the overnor with advice from the director of the Alabama Department of Transportation. Finally, they shall be confirmed by the state senate and shall serve a three-year term.
- f. The ATTF shall elect one member to serve as the chairman of the committee. He or she shall serve as the representative of the committee to the Alabama Department of Transportation, the Governor, state legislature, etc. He or she will serve as a facilitator and not receive any



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additional authority in the committee. The chairman must present an annual report regarding the various projects to the Governor and the director of the Alabama Department of Transportation. Thereafter, the chairman shall present the report to the state legislature.

g. Members of the ATTF shall receive an annual salary of \$75,000. Additional funds shall be provided for general and administrative expenses starting at \$200,000. Further funding may be available upon request from the state legislature.

h. If any member of this committee commits fraud or any other illegal act, the Attorney General and Governor shall notify the state legislature for the immediate removal of such individuals. The Governor shall then appoint a successor to serve the remainder of the term. Additionally, the Attorney General must pursue criminal charges against the individual.

Section IV: The Alabama Department of Transportation shall further study the addition of truck-only lanes for congested Interstate Highways. The study will be conducted by the ATTF.

a. The study must include an environmental impact summary, housing relocation summary, traffic flow report, and any other necessary report.

b. Upon completion of the study, the ATTF may, with consent of the state legislature, use funds from the Rebuild Alabama Act of 2019 to create truck-only lanes in highly congested sections of Alabama highways.

a. The ATTF shall determine, by conducting the proper study, which locations need truck-only lanes to better facilitate traffic flow.

c. The ATTF must work to minimize any negative externality relating to this project using marginal analysis.

d. Commercial vehicles and Semi-Trucks shall only drive in truck only lanes if those lanes are available. Violators of this will receive a fine of \$200 to \$500 as determined by the proper court. State troopers and county sheriff departments shall share authority over issuing tickets for violation.

e. All other vehicles must not drive in the truck-only lanes. Any violators will receive a fine of \$150 to \$350. The exact amount will be at the discretion of the proper court.

Section V: A secondary, independent committee named The Alabama Energy Infrastructure Planning Committee (AEIPC) shall be formed to study and create a plan to update Alabama's energy infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EV).

a. The AEIPC shall be made up of professionals from jobs relating to the electric grid, energy, civil engineering, strategic planning, or any other related field. Members will study the current electric grid, and they will develop a plan to update and prepare it for the influx of EVs. The study shall take no more than three years.



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a. The study must include an environmental impact summary, housing relocation summary, electric capacity report, and any other necessary reports.

i. The AEIPC must plan to minimize any negative externality relating to this project using marginal analysis.

b. The director of the AEIPC shall be appointed by the Governor with advice and consent from the state senate. This individual will oversee the study and execution of this project. This individual will have the power to hire and fire committee members. Additionally, the director will serve a four-year term. Further, he or she will receive an annual salary of \$75,000.

c. The director must present an annual report regarding the project to the Governor. Thereafter, the chairman shall present the report to the state legislature.

d. The AEIPC shall be comprised of no more than twenty people with a salary equivalent to the median pay of such a professional. They shall serve on the committee until it is dissolved.

e. If the director commits fraud or any other illegal act, the Attorney General and Governor shall notify the state legislature of the immediate removal of the individual. The Governor shall then appoint a successor to serve the remainder of the term. The Attorney General must pursue criminal charges against the individual.

f. If any member of the AEIPC commits fraud or an illegal act, the director shall immediately fire the member and alert the Governor. Shall the director knowingly allow such behavior, he or she shall be removed by the process mentioned in **Section V**, Subsection D. Furthermore, the attorney must pursue criminal charges against the individual.

g. The AEIPC shall receive funds for general and administrative expenses equal to \$200,000 annually. This amount shall be changed at the state legislature's discretion for the following years.

h. The AEIPC shall be dissolved upon presentation of the final plan and research to the state legislature. This should take no more than three years.

i. Appropriations for the AEIPC's plan must be approved by the state legislature before the AEIPC can be dissolved the AEI IC established.

Section VI: Upon dissolving the AEIPC, a new committee named the Alabama Energy Infrastructure Implementation Committee (AEIIC) shall be created comprised of five members to oversee the execution of the plan created by the AEIPC.

a. The director of the AEIPC will immediately become the director of the AEIIC with the same conditions as the former position.

a. The director of the AEIIC shall be appointed by the Governor with advice and consent from the state senate. This individual will oversee the study and execution of this



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project. Additionally, the director will serve a four-year term. Further, he or she will receive an annual salary of \$75,000.

b. The director must present an annual report regarding the project to the Governor Thereafter, the chairman shall present the report to the state legislature.

c. The Governor shall appoint four additional associate members to serve on the AEIIC. They shall be subject to approval by the state senate. Further, they will receive an annual salary of \$75,000.

d. Members of the committee shall oversee the execution of the plan by advising the appropriate state departments, companies, and the state legislature.

e. The AEIIC shall receive funds equal to \$200,000 annually for general and administrative expenses. This amount may be changed at the state legislature's discretion for the following years. The state legislature shall approve the appropriations from the plan proposed by the AEIIC.

f. The AEIIC work plan to minimize any negative externality relating to this project using marginal analysis.

g. If the director commits fraud or any other illegal act, the Attorney General and Governor shall notify the state legislature of the immediate removal of the individual. The Governor shall then appoint a successor to serve the remainder of the term. The Attorney General must pursue criminal charges.

h. If any member of the AEIIC commits fraud or an illegal act, the director shall immediately fire the member and alert the Governor. Shall the director knowingly allow such behavior, he or she shall be removed from office. Furthermore, the Attorney General must pursue criminal charges against the individual.

i. The AEIIC shall be dissolved upon completion of the plan, which shall be at the discretion of the state legislature, proper departments, and the AEIIC.

j. At least every four years, the state legislature and the Alabama State Energy Program shall audit the electrical infrastructure to determine if further actions are necessary.

Section VI: All laws and sections of laws in conflict with any provision hereinabove are repealed.

Section VIII: This bill shall become effective immediately following its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.



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Author(s): Christian Thomas

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: BREATHE Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Cost-Sharing: The amount an individual must pay for a medical item or service (e.g., hospital stay, physician visit, or prescription) covered by their health insurance plan.

Health Insurance: A contract that requires your health insurer to pay some or all your health care costs in exchange for a premium.

Diabetes: The chronic, metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose (or blood sugar), which leads over time to severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves.

Insulin: A hormone made by the islet cells of the pancreas. Insulin controls the amount of sugar in the blood by moving it into the cells, where it can be used by the body for energy.

Food and Drug Administration: Whose mission is to protect public health by making sure that food, cosmetics, and nutritional supplements are safe to use and truthfully labeled. Also makes sure that drugs, medical devices, and equipment are safe and effective and that blood for transfusions and transplant tissues are safe. Also called the FDA.

Department of Public Health: The department of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities.

Self-Insurance: Setting aside your own money to pay for a possible loss instead of purchasing insurance and expecting an insurance company to reimburse you.

Prescribed Authority: The ability of healthcare providers to prescribe specific medications, including controlled substances.

SECTION II: INSULIN PRICE CAP FOR DIABETES

- A. Group health care coverage, including any form of self-insurance, offered, or issued shall cap the total amount an insured is required to pay for prescription insulin drugs at an amount not to exceed a total of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per thirty-day supply, regardless of the amount, number of prescription drugs or types of insulin prescribed to meet the covered person's insulin health needs; provided that nothing in this section shall prevent an insurer from reducing an insured's cost sharing by an amount greater than the amount specified in this section.



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SECTION III: COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DIABETES

A. Each individual and group health insurance policy, health care plan, certificate of health insurance and managed health care plan delivered or issued for delivery in this state shall provide coverage for individuals with insulin-using diabetes, with non-insulin-using diabetes and with elevated blood glucose levels induced by pregnancy. This coverage shall be a basic health care benefit and shall entitle each individual to the medically accepted standard of medical care of diabetes and benefits for diabetes treatment as well as diabetes supplies, and this coverage shall not be reduced or eliminated.

B. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection coverage for individuals with diabetes may be subject to deductibles and coinsurance consistent with those imposed on other benefits under the same policy, plan or certificate, as long as the annual deductibles or coinsurance for benefits are no greater than the annual deductible or coinsurance established for similar benefits within a given policy. the total amount an insured is required to pay for prescription insulin drugs at an amount not to exceed a total of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per thirty-day supply, regardless of the amount, number of prescription drugs or types of insulin prescribed to meet the covered person's insulin health needs; provided that nothing in this section shall prevent an insurer from reducing an insured's cost sharing by an amount greater than the amount specified in this section.

C. When prescribed or diagnosed by a health care practitioner with prescribing authority, all individuals with diabetes as described in Subsection A of this section enrolled in health policies described in that subsection shall be entitled to the following equipment, supplies and appliances to treat diabetes:

1. Blood glucose monitors, including those for the legally blind;
2. Test strips for blood glucose monitors;
3. Visual reading urine and ketone strips;
4. Lancets and lancet devices;
5. Insulin
 - a. Fast Acting
 - b. Long Acting
6. Injection aids, including those adaptable to meet the needs of the legally blind;
7. Syringes;
8. Prescriptive oral agents for controlling blood sugar levels;
9. Medically necessary podiatric appliances for prevention of feet complication associated with diabetes, including therapeutic molded or depth-inlay shoes, functional



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orthotics, custom molded inserts, replacement inserts, preventive devices and shoe modifications for prevention and treatment; and

10. Glucagon emergency kits

D. When prescribed or diagnosed by a health care practitioner with prescribing authority, all individual with diabetes as described in Subsection A of this section enrolled in health policies described in that subsection shall be entitled to the following basic health care benefits:

1. Diabetes self-management training that shall be provided by a certified, registered or licensed health care professional with recent education in diabetes management, which shall be limited to:

- a. Medically necessary visits upon the diagnosis of diabetes;
- b. Visits following a physician diagnosis that represents a significant change in the patient's symptoms or condition that warrants changes in the patient's self-management; and
- c. Visits when re-education or refresher training is prescribed by a health care practitioner with prescribing authority; and

2. Medical nutrition therapy related to diabetes management.

E. When new or improved equipment, appliances, prescription drugs for the treatment of diabetes, insulin or supplies for the treatment of diabetes are approved by the Food and Drug Administration, all individuals or group health insurance policies as described in Subsection A of this section shall:

1. Maintain an adequate formulary to provide these resources to individuals with diabetes; and
2. Guarantee reimbursement or coverage for the equipment, appliances, prescription drug, insulin or supplies described in this subsection within the limits of the health care plan, policy or certificate.

F. The provisions of Subsections A through E of this section shall be enforced by the Alabama Department of Public Health.

G. The provisions of this section shall not apply to short-term travel, accident-only or limited or specified disease policies.

H. For purposes of this section:

1. Basic health care benefits" there shall be:

- a. Benefits for medically necessary services consisting of preventive care, emergency care, inpatient and outpatient hospital and physician care, diagnostic laboratory and diagnostic and therapeutic radiological services: and



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b. Does not include mental health services or services for alcohol or drug abuse, dental or vision services or long-term rehabilitation treatment; and

2. “Managed health care plan” there shall be:

a. A health benefit plan offered by a health care insurer that provides for the delivery of comprehensive basic health care services and medically necessary services to individuals enrolled in the plan through its own employed health care providers or by contracting with selected or participating health care providers. A managed health care plan includes only those plans that provide comprehensive basic health care services to enrollees on a prepaid, capitated basis, including the following:

- i. Health management organizations;
- II. Preferred provider organizations;
- III. Individual practice associations;
- IV. Competitive medical plans;
- v. Exclusive provider organizations;
- VI. Integrated delivery systems;
- VII. Independent physician-provider organizations;
- VIII. Physician hospital-provider organizations; and
- IX. Managed care services organizations.

Section IV: Fines

A. The first offense for the insurance company for not abiding by the new policy will be five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

B. The second offense for the insurance company for not abiding by the new policy will be twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000.00).

Section V

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

Section VI

This bill shall become effective upon passage and approval of the governor or its otherwise becoming law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Keyon-Dre Swift

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Personal Vehicular Halt Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I - Definitions:

Personal Motorized Vehicle - Any vehicle that is operated by a motor and is used for personal privilege.

Commercial Vehicle - Vehicles that are used to transport products or people for commercial gain or business.

Harmful Emissions - nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, benzene, and formaldehyde, and carbon dioxide released into the Earth's atmosphere.

Hard Infrastructure - Roads, highways, and bridges

Pedestrian Infrastructure - sidewalks, crosswalks, and pedestrian bridges

Physical Fitness - The wellness and capability of one's physical body

Section II -

Personal motorized vehicles will be banned in the state of Alabama for the span of five (5) years.

Commercial vehicles will be able to:

a) remain active throughout the five (5) year halt to ensure the production and sustainment of Alabama continues.



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b) Commercial vehicles will still be in use in order to maintain deliveries of essential items, and transportation of people in order for occupational, educational, and recreational continuance.

c) All State, Local, Federal vehicles provided to employees of the state or common municipalities shall stay active during the time of vehicular cessation.

Section III -

1) This act will be enforced by local law enforcement and unlawful vehicles will be stored in buildings or lots affiliated with law enforcement.

2) At least one (1) public bus must be provided in every county in Alabama and must have an established route that provides equal opportunity to all residents in that county.

Section IV -

Driving personal vehicles will result in:

1) First Offense:

a) The repossession of the personal vehicle being driven for the remainder of the ban length.

b) A fine of \$500.00 will also be imposed on the operator of the vehicle.

c) A \$50.00 fine will be imposed on each passenger.

2) Second Offense:

a) The repossession of the personal vehicle indefinitely; the vehicle will become state property.

b) A fine of \$2,500.00 will be imposed on the operator of the personal vehicle.

c) A \$50.00 fine will be imposed on each passenger.

3) Third Offense:

a) Every penalization of the second offense will stand during the third offense.

b) Along with previous penalties, the offender(s) who operated the vehicle must stand trial for possible incarceration for no less than one (1) year, but a maximum



of five (5) years.

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Section V –

This bill will go into effect two (2) years after it has been signed by the governor of Alabama.

Section VI - All laws and parts of laws that interfere with this bill will be repealed with this bill's passage.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): La'Terrika Datcher

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Clinical Travel Reimbursement for Undergraduate Students

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Full-Time Student: A student enrolled in 12 or more credit hours

Accredited University/ College: To be officially authorized or approved

Reimbursement: The action of repaying a person who has spent or lost money.

Stipends: a fixed regular sum paid as a salary or allowance. Grant: Award, usually financial, given by one entity (typically a company, foundation, or government) to an individual or a company to facilitate a goal or incentivize performance. Grants are essentially gifts that do not have to be paid back, Physical location- Real property on which is located a physical structure, whether or not that structure is attached to real property, Undergraduate- A student at a college or university who has not yet earned a bachelor's or equivalent degree.

Section II:

All students eligible must be enrolled in school as a Undergraduate Full-Time Student in an Accredited University or Colleges, must receive financial aid, and must have a clinical site

that is no less than 30 miles away from physical location of the university to receive clinical travel reimbursement.

A: The students current job status, FAFSA amount, Estimated Family Contribution, and how far beyond the baseline of 30 miles they travel will all be taken into consideration. when determining which students are eligible.

Section III:

The Clinical Travel Reimbursement fund should be viewed as a grant. Allowing students to receive some of their money back that they invested into their education.

Section IV:

The Alabama Department of Education will conduct, revise, and construct the Clinical Travel Reimbursement Application.



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A: The Clinical Travel Reimbursement money the eligible students receive back will be based off a minimum of \$100 ranging to \$300.

B: Eligible students must turn in a copy of their Clinical Schedule that's signed and approved by the respective Course Facility

C: Copy of gas receipts that relates to the day of travel or 1 day before the date of travel.

Section V:

The Alabama Department of Education will be responsible for the payouts to the Accredited Colleges/ University to compensate for the Clinical Travel Reimbursement funds.

Section VI:

All Accredited Universities and Colleges that has a physical location in the state of Alabama must abide, attend the conferences and follow the guidelines set by the Alabama Board of Education.

Section VII:

Students that reside in Alabama but attended a Accredited College/University outside the state of Alabama is not eligible for the Clinical Travel Reimbursement fund.

Section VIII:

Students that reside outside the state of Alabama but attends an Accredited College/ University in the state of Alabama is eligible for the Clinical Travel Reimbursement fund.

A: Students that have to commute from their living address outside the state of Alabama is only able to receive reimbursement for the amount of miles the clinical site is from the physical location of the Accredited College/University located in Alabama.

Section IX :

Every year the Alabama Department of Education must hold 2 (two) educational conferences (One in the Spring and One in the Fall) dedicated to the Accredited University's and Colleges to gain more exposure on how to deal with travel reimbursement and recommendations to help the program run smoothly.

A: Every College must have at least 1 (one) representative from each College/Major offered at the school and one individual from the financial aid office to attend.

B: All employees that attend must be paid their regular salaries for the durations of the conference and be reimbursed for their travel and stay.

Section X:

After the Alabama Department of Education holds its conferences the representatives from each respected school must hold their own collaborative conference within 12 weeks at their individual Accredited College/ University to educate the respected staff that will be responding to the matters.



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Section XI:

Every 2 to 4 year Accredited College and University within the state of Alabama is to have a designated division for every major and section of financial aid that has a sole purpose of filing claims, sorting paper work, and dispersing reimbursement money back to student.

A: If the university has to hire more people to make this change necessary then they will need to make room in their budgets to better assist the students on this matter.

Section XII:

Reimbursement stipends are offered 3 (two) times during an academic year including the summer semester of applicable, January for the Fall semester reimbursement , June for the Spring semester reimbursement I, and September (if student was enrolled in summer classes that required travel to a clinical site that was a minimum of 30 miles away from the Accredited College/ University physical location in Alabama)

A: Students are able to receive travel reimbursement until the moment they graduate as long as it falls within the criteria and they have met and completed all of the necessary requirements and paperwork.

B: The amount of reimbursed money the student receives for their clinical travel is FINAL and is not up for reconsideration.

Section XIII:

In order for the student to be eligible for the travel reimbursement funds they must have the application and necessary documents turned in by Dec.5th for the fall semester, May 5th for the Spring semester, and August 5th for the Summer semester.

A: Reimbursement for the Fall semester will be dispersed to students during the month of January.

B: Reimbursement for the Spring semester will be dispersed to students during the month of June.

C: Reimbursement for the Summer semester if applicable to the individualized applicant will be dispersed to students during the month of September.

Section XIV:

If the application is found to be incomplete it will be considered invalid and voided.

Section XV:

If the application is found to be falsified with incorrect information, the student:

A: Renders all rights to re-apply for the Clinical Travel Reimbursement fund

B: Jail time for falsifying documents by providing false and inaccurate information



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C: Jail time for possible embezzlement of funds from the State of Alabama and from the Accredited College/ University

D: Disciplinary actions under the discretion their Accredited College/University.

Section XVI:

All laws and arts of laws in conflict with this act or any provisions of this act are hereby replaced.

Section XVII:

This act shall become effective immediately upon passage and approval of the governor or its otherwise becoming law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): De'Onta Bush

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Good Days On My Mind

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Mental Health Day- A day off to rest and recharge

GPA- Grade point average

Sub- Substitute Teacher

Section II:

The State of Alabama will grant all Alabama public schools, grades five and up, the right to allow students, staff, and faculty members five mental health days.

Section III:

It will be up to the person's discretion when they can take their days. They are allowed to take up to all five consecutively.

Section IV:

Students will be responsible for all missed assignments and tests that they miss during the days off. Faculty will be responsible for finding a substitute during their time off.

Section V:

For students, the five days will actually be able to roll over into the next semester and the next



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year if the students have good attendance (based on the school's systems policy) and maintain a 3.0 GPA

Section VI:

Students will not be required to bring a signed form.

Section VII:

The students and teachers are responsible for scheduling a time to make up missed assignments and tests.

Section IX:

Mental Health days will cap at the student's senior year. They will restart at five if the student decides to enroll in an Alabama public university or institution.

Section X:

There will be an employee at each school with the job of maintaining and keeping up with the days people take off.

Section XI:

The employee will be paid the same salary as a high school guidance counselor.

Section XII:

If a school fails to provide students, staff, and faculty with the proper accommodations, in the summer, the school's staff will be forced to work with both students and faculty to improve state standardized testing scores and with better literacy in neighboring school systems that have low scores.



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Section XIII:

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

Section XIV:

This act shall become effective August 2024, upon passage and approval of the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Devan Humes

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Safe Zone Training

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

Alabama State Board of Education: The Alabama State Department of Education is the state education agency of Alabama.

Academic Year: the period of the year during which students attend an educational institution, usually from September to June.

Ally: An ally is a person who is associated with another as a helper; a person or group that provides assistance and support in an ongoing effort, activity or struggle.

Certified: officially recognized as possessing certain qualifications or meeting certain standards.

County: a political and administrative division of a state, providing certain local governmental services.

Gender Identity: is each person's internal and individual experience of gender. It is a person's sense of being a woman, a man, both, neither, nor anywhere along the gender spectrum. A person's gender identity may be the same as or different from their birth-assigned sex.

LGBTQ+: LGBTQ+ is an initialism that stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer questioning. In use since the 1990s, the initialism, as well as some of its common variants, functions as an umbrella term for sexuality and gender identity.

Mandatory: must be done, or is demanded by law

Publicly Funded: Remuneration paid by, or out of funds created by a Contracting State, a political sub-division, a local authority or a statutory body thereof to any individual in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that State.

Publicly Funded Schools: pre-k to 12th grade and Colleges and Universities who are maintained or assisted by recurrent grants out of public funds.

Positions Above Teachers: Deans, Assistant Deans, Department Heads, Counselors, Principles, Secretaries, etc.....

Religion: the belief in and worship of a superhuman power or powers, especially a God or gods.

Religious Deities: a supernatural being who is considered divine or sacred. For example: God, Zeus, Shaddai etc...



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Safe Zone Training: opportunities to learn about LGBTQ+ identities, gender and sexuality, and examine prejudice, assumptions, and privilege

Sexual Orientation: an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions to men, women, or both sexes" and that "this range of behaviors and attractions has been described in various cultures and nations throughout the world.

Volunteer: a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task.

Section II:

The Alabama Department of Education shall require all state employees who work for publicly funded schools to be certified in one of the two forms (stated below) of Safe Zone Training.

Section III: Training

A. Training will happen twice a semester and will be taught by volunteer teachers who have had the training.

- a. 1st: The week before students start school.
- b. 2nd: The Day Christmas Break Starts for your school

B. The first training session is an Initial Safe Zone Training which all employees are required to have.

- a. This training provides a basic understanding of gender identities, sexual orientation, and support of the LGBTQ+ community.

C. The second training will not be mandatory and will consist of learning "How to be an Effective Ally"

- a. This training provides an advanced understanding of the qualities, skills, and requirements to be an affective ally of the LGBTQ+ community.

D. Teachers who are new or missed the first training session will have makeup training on the day of the 2nd training.

E. During the 2nd semester of the Academic year, training sessions can be held only if volunteers are willing to train you outside of office hours.

Section IV: Funding

A. The Alabama Department of Education shall set aside 5% of the yearly budget for schools to have these trainings

B. If funding goes over the 5%, there will be additional funds pulled from the Department of Education



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a. The person over the Secretary and Executive office will decide where these funds are pulled from

C. Employees who volunteer for training will make \$100 per person they train

D. Employees receive \$25 for attending these sessions

E. If an employee volunteers to train someone outside of the two designated training sessions, the trainee must pay the \$100 to the volunteer instead of it coming out of the 5% budget

Section V: Consequences of Incomplete Training

A. Employees who fail to complete the first training session on the date above shall be fined \$10 every paycheck until the 2nd training session

B. Employees who fail to complete their training within the academic semester shall not be fired but charged \$32.50 each month for the rest of the Academic year

C. If an employee still has not completed the training by the end of the academic year, they will be fired and not allowed to work for the County they are employed in for 3 years.

Section VI: Exemptions

A. LGBTQ+ Identifying Employees & Allies

a. You shall be required to be Trained and Certified in the Safe Zone Training

B. If you hold any position that is considered above a teacher, you are required to be trained in the Initial Safe Zone Training

a. Religious exemptions are not an exception

C. Religion

a. You can be exempt if you are affiliated with a religion that doesn't support or against the idea of the training above. ONLY IF:

i. You have a document signed by a leader or preacher of your affiliated religion

1. The signed document cannot be signed by the employee seeking exemption, a family member or religious deities.

ii. You must be an active member of the affiliated religion

iii. Must submit hours of volunteering and activism within the affiliated religion

iv. Must submit a 3-page paper (Font 12, Times New Roman, Single spaced) each Academic year on why you have decided to exempt yourself from Safe Zone Training



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D. In the case of there being no volunteers for these trainings, one of the employees in section VI, subsection B shall be required to train these sessions

Section VII:

All laws and sections of laws in conflict with any provision hereinabove are repealed

Section VIII:

This bill shall be enacted and effective the academic year after passing and approval by the governor



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Sarah Wilson and Aahil Rajpari

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Ban Paper

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Paper: material manufactured in thin sheets from the pulp of wood or other fibrous substances, used for writing, drawing, or printing on, or as wrapping material.
- Ban: an official or legal prohibition

Section II: Overview

It is hereby mandated that all instances and uses of paper are banned from the State of Alabama, to reduce the cutting of trees and alter the educational trajectory of students as they pursue continued education within their respective school. Paper will be replaced by stone and/or electronic tablets, as using existing forms of nature or device encourages reuse and the reduction of the wastage of products on a statewide scale.

Section III: Rationale

Below are two out of many facts that highlight the paper issue on a national basis:

- Americans use 85 million tons of paper a year (650 lbs. a person)
- The average household throws away 13,000 separate pieces of paper each year (in the form of packaging and junk mail)

Simply banning paper can reduce waste on an industrial scale, not to mention making Alabama a pioneer in the waste reduction movement, inspiring many other Americans to reduce waste and pushing for statewide bans on wastable products.



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Section IV: Execution

1. States will impose bans on the use and production of paper and paper-related products.
2. In doing so, any instance of paper that is caught having been used will hereby be revoked and properly recycled given current guidelines.
3. All existing pieces of paper, whether in use or not, will be exported to other states for their use and/or recycled.
4. In lieu of paper, students and other stakeholders that use paper products will transition to stone, nature, or tablet products.

Section V: Violations

Any program, institution, person, or group caught using paper will be fined the equivalent of the value of the carbon footprint emitted were the paper product in question were to be disposed of inappropriately.

Section VI:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VII:

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



ALABAMA YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Author(s): Aahil Rajpari and Sarah Wilson

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

TITLE: Banning all Uses and Production of the Chemical Trichloroethylene

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

Section I: Definitions

- Trichloroethylene: a cancer-causing organic chemical present in refrigerants, and other household products, such as cleaning wipes, paint removers, and carpet cleaners; also known as TCE

Section II: Overview

It is hereby enacted that the state of Alabama shall ban all production and distribution of Trichloroethylene.

Section III: Rationale

TCE is a cancer-causing chemical that can be found in the air, water, and soil at locations where TCE is produced and used. Alabama residents can be exposed to TCE by inhaling fumes, drinking contaminated water, or eating contaminated foods. Research has shown the correlation between trichloroethylene exposure and kidney cancer. This policy seeks to protect the health of Alabama residents.

Section IV: Execution

1. All TCE-producing companies must stop all production of Trichloroethylene
2. All businesses must stop the sale of trichloroethylene



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Section V: Violations

Any businesses, vendors, or companies found producing and/or distributing trichloroethylene will receive a fine of \$20,000.

Section VI:

All laws, acts, provisions or parts of laws contained in the Constitution of the State of Alabama in conflict with any provision of this act are hereby repealed.

Section VII:

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

YMCA Collegiate Legislature 2023

SCHEDULE OF

Thursday, March 2

(Casual Dress All Day)

3:00-5:00 p.m.	Registration at Hotel- Embassy Suites Hotels
4:00-5:00 p.m.	Supreme Court Meeting
4:45-5:15 p.m.	Committee Chair Meeting
5:30-6:00 p.m.	Opening Session-Embassy Suites Hotels
6:00-7:30 p.m.	Dinner on Your Own
7:45-8:45 p.m.	Activities- Embassy Suites Hotels
8:15-9:15 p.m.	Committee Meetings (Embassy Suites Hotels Salons)
9:15- 10:00 p.m.	Rules Committee Meeting (Com. Chairs and Chamber Officers)
9:30-10:00 p.m.	Devotional (optional)

Friday, March 3

(Business Dress until Supper)

Complimentary Breakfast at Embassy Suites

8:15	Transportation to Statehouse
9:00	Legislative Session I <ul style="list-style-type: none">• House- Alabama State House: House Chamber• Senate- Alabama State House: Senate Chamber
11:30	Lunch- RSA Plaza Terrace
1:00 p.m	Legislative Session II <ul style="list-style-type: none">• House- Alabama State House: House Chamber• Senate- Alabama State House: Senate Chamber
4:30	Speeches and Elections- Hotel- Salon A,B & C
7:00-9:00 p.m.	Dinner and Entertainment (provided)
9:30-10:00 p.m.	Officer Meeting- Embassy Suites Hotel

Saturday, March 4

(Business Dress All Day)

Complimentary Breakfast at Embassy Suites

8:30 a.m.	Checkout of Hotel
9:30-11:30 a.m.	General Assembly- Salon ABC
12:00 p.m.	Closing Luncheon & Awards- Embassy II Ballroom
1:30 p.m.	Conference Ends