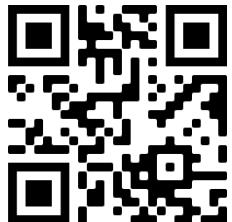


YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

For the most up-to-date conference information, follow us on social media!

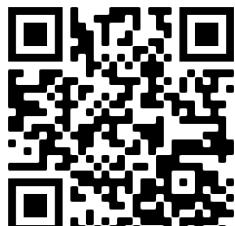
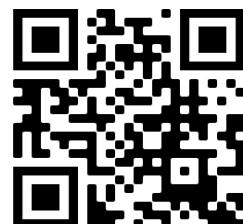


**@MichiganYIG
Michyig**



**Access the
online schedule**

**Check out the live
bill tracking**



**Student Reporting
Form**

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Section One

YMCA MYIG Supporters

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization. It is because of our generous supporters that we are able to bring the Youth in Government program to teens across Michigan each year.

The organization is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors and every event is made possible because of numerous volunteers. These individuals give their time and talent to ensure YMCA MYIG programs continue to be high quality and available to all.

Thank you to all of our supporters. Together we are building stronger communities across Michigan through programs that build a healthy mind, body and spirit for all.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government was founded on the principle that Democracy must be learned by each generation.

Thank you to our 2020 Signature and Diamond Level contributors

SIGNATURE LEVEL SPONSOR

Consumers Energy

FOUNDATION

DIAMOND LEVEL SPONSOR

 **JACKSON®**

Rollin M. Gerstacker Foundation

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**WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
Cooley Law School™**

INVESTORS IN THE YOUTH OF MICHIGAN

WE ARE PLEASED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS WHO GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED THE PROGRAM in 2020!

Signature Sponsor

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Diamond Level

Jackson National Life Insurance 26
Rollin M. Gerstaker Foundation 23

Platinum Level

Blue Cross Blue Shield
of Michigan 40
Delta Dental Plan
of Michigan 36
Priority Health 2

Gold Level

Chris Mitchell 1
Consumers Energy 31
Haworth, Inc. 26
Michigan Chamber
of Commerce 2
Michigan Dental Association 10
Michigan Health and
Hospital Association 25
Michigan Retailers
Fondation 37
Michigan State Superintendent 4
Michigan Association of
Health Plans 3

Silver Level

Alisande Shrewsbury 1
Brent Veysey 2
Capitol Services Inc. 17
Cathy Wilson 7
Cliffs Natural Resources 26
College For Creative Studies 25
Daryl Sieplinga 7
DTE Energy 28
Foster Swift Collins
& Smith PC 6
Fran Bregger 4
Gareth Williams 1
Health Alliance Plan 14

Justin Clement 4

Silver Level

Leah Wawro 1
Michigan Association of
Non Public Schools 12
Michigan Association of
School Administrators 34
Michigan Virtual 1
Rick Lantz 1
Sean Gehke 7
Steve McLain 26
The University of Michigan 23
William Sullivan 1

Bronze Level

Alayna Herman 2
Alan Herman 1
Amanda Johnson 4
Colette Simpson 2
Dawn Mack 1
David Zyble 1
Emily VanBar 1
Hospital Council of
East Central Michigan 11
Ian McKnight 5
Jeff Litten 4
Jonathan Lowry 2
Lauren Courtney 5
Louise Koos 2
Margaret Mason 5
Mike Johnston 1
Natalie Thompson 1
Phil Hinkley 4
Public Sector Consultants 4
Samuel Lowry 2
Stephen Rajzer 1
Terri Littleton 2

In Kind Sponsors

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Michigan House of Representatives 37
Michigan Manufacturers Association 34

2021 ALUMNI GIVING CAMPAIGN

WE ARE PLEASED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING ALUMNI AND FRIENDS WHO
GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED THE ALUMNI GIVING CAMPAIGNS in 2020

- Dorothy Barrow, Family and Friends
Farhan Bhatti, Rochester Adams High School, 2002
Fran Bregger, YMCA Staff and Board
Mary Burleson, Eaton Rapids High School, 2005
Adam Cesal, Grand Blanc High School, 2009
Justin Clement, Saginaw Heritage High School, 2012
MaryBeth Deinlein, Coldwater High School, 2010
Charlie Dryer, Harbor Springs High School, 2020
LaTanja Fleming, Cody High School
Trevor Harris, Clarkston High School, 2009
Taylor Haslett, Saginaw Heritage High School, 2011
Tara Henry, Black Iver High School, 2015
Ashley Jones, Voyageur College Prep High School, 2017
Hailey Kendall, Constantine High School, 2020
Louise Koos, Rochester Adams High School, 2017
Jeff Litten, Lake Orion High School, 2013
Samuel Lowry, Black River High School, 2019
Wyatt Ludman, Lakeview High School, 2013
Dawn Mack, Athens High School, 2014
Brock Martin, Quincy High School, 2019
Tarah Milbank, Taylor Truman High School, 2012
Lydia Mitchell, Quincy High School, 2005
Denise Mitchell, Family and Friends
Kelly Muldoon, Onsted High School, 2006
Clara Pater, Harbor Springs High School, 2019
Mike Pruente, Family and Friends
Kristin Puckett, Coldwater High School, 2011
Stephen Rajzer, Decatur High School
Emmy Rodriguez, Innovation Central High School
Eric Rogers, YMCA Staff and Board
Daryl Sieplinga, YMCA Staff and Board
Colette Simpson, Eaton Rapids High School, 2008
Easton Straus, Beal City High School, 2018
Candace Tulacz, Taylor High School, 2007
Michael VanDuinen, Zeeland High School, 2017
Rawley VanFossen, Lake Orion High School, 2011
Gareth Williams, Family and Friends
Tyler Zahnke, Family and Friends



YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

Advisory Board

The purpose of the Advisory Board of Directors is to assist the fiscal health of the program and to provide assistance in its organization, development and operation. The board meets four times each year to review and advise on the program.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to the following persons who serve on the board and give their support and assistance to us throughout the year.

Gretchen Whitmer

Governor, State of Michigan

Garlin Gilchrest

Lt. Governor, State of Michigan

Senator Jim Ananich

Minority Leader, Michigan Senate

Ben Bodkin

Capitol Services Inc.

Brian Broderick

MI Assn. of Non-Public Schools

Senator Marshall Bullock

Michigan Senate

Evelyn Calogero

Attorney at Law

Adam Carlson

Michigan Health & Hospital Association

Justin Clement, Development Chair

Mitchell Research & Communications

Mark Cook

Blue Cross Blue Shield

Amy Drumm

Michigan Retailers Association

Sean Gehle

Trinity Health Michigan

Alayna Herman, Alumni Board Chair

Marshall Public Schools

Senator Adam Hollier

State Senator

Mike Johnston

Michigan Manufacturers Association

Rick Lantz, Finance Chair

Delta Dental Plan of Michigan

Representative Donna Lanski

Minority Leader, House of Representatives

Barbara Lezotte

Lezotte Miller Public Relations

Eric Rogers, MJP Chair

ACG

Senator Mike Shirkey

Majority Leader, Michigan Senate

Alisande Shrewsbury

Michigan State Superintendent's Office

Bill Sullivan

Michigan Dental Association

Leah Wawro

DTE Energy

Representative Jason Wentworth

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Cathy Wilson, Board Chair

Consumer's Energy

David Zyble

Jackson National Life

1946 – 2021 Youth Governors

1946.....Donald Richmond	Early 1995.... Bill Hakeos	Early 2019.... Aashray Khana
1949.....Myron Wahls	Late 1995..... Nate Smith-Tyge	Late 2019.... Sam Lowry
1950.....Richard Scales	Early 1996.... Matthew Terry	Early 2020.... Paige Pattison
1951.....Tom Ray	Late 1996..... Melissa Dunson	Late 2020.... Drue Bender
1952.....Willis Lomax	Early 1997.... Shan Ansari	Early 2021.... Lexie Ladd
1953.....Larry Sehy	Late 1997.... Lee Thennes	Late 2021.... Jonathan Lowry
1954.....Charles Miltner	Early 1998.... Kadecia Williams	
1955.....Dr. Kirk Wuepper	Late 1998.... Lauren Gilbert	
1956.....Thell Woods	Early 1999.... Brian McCurdy	
1957.....John S. Davidson	Late 1999.... Zac Abeel	
1958.....Dell Rosengren	Early 2000.... Tom Andres	
1959.....Anthony Thurston	Late 2000.... Jonathan Betts-Fields	
1960.....Fred Berhenke	Early 2001.... Marco Brown	
1961.....Nick J. Hall	Late 2001.... Victor Marsh II	
1962.....David Dekker	Early 2002.... Andy Blanchard	
1963.....Richard J. Appel	Late 2002.... Abby Wojno	
1964.....Lamar Richardson	Early 2003.... Tim George	
1965.....Andrew Marks	Late 2003.... Adam Hollier	
1966.....Bill Sundstorm	Early 2004.... Kristin Adams	
1967.....Tom Brenner	Late 2004.... Quantez Presley	
1968.....Steve Owen	Early 2005.... Brandon Laventure	
1969.....Teta Banks-Stovall	Late 2005.... Shaundra Crittenden	
1970.....Mike Madison	Early 2006.... Elissa Laskey	
1971....."Unknown"	Late 2006.... Marvin Yates	
1972.....Phil Claybrooke	Early 2007.... Marvin Liddell	
1973.....Mark Bottrell	Late 2007.... Lauren Hollier	
1974.....Shelly Robb-Stoecker	Early 2008.... Trent Swank	
1975.....Greg Rose	Late 2008.... Dilara Uskup	
1976.....Alexis Smith	Early 2009.... Sam Wohns	
1977.....Dale Weathers	Late 2009.... Mckenzie Carpenter	
1978.....Frank Parkinson, Jr	Early 2010.... Andrew Pixley	
1979.....Scott Thiele MD	Late 2010.... Sharde' Fleming	
1980.....William Dorotinski	Early 2011.... Peter Shahin	
1981.....Nancy Knolls	Late 2011.... Jolisa Brooks	
1982.....Bill Chapman	Early 2012.... Hattie McKinney	
1983.....Kevin Winneroski	Late 2012.... Sonali Patel	
1984.....Dan Martinez	Early 2013.... Malory Rodriguez	
1985.....Karime Caruity	Late 2013.... Justin Williams	
1986.....Edward Caruity	Early 2014.... Lauren Courtney	
1987.....Russ Brown	Late 2014.... Shantell Williams	
1988.....LaTonya Fleming	Early 2015.... Iris Robare	
1989.....Lillian Kyser	Late 2015.... Charlie Bingham	
1990.....Dan Shade	Early 2016.... Parker Bunton	
1991.....Diane Gross	Late 2016.... Dominic Bertucci	
1992.....Duane Davis	Early 2017.... AnnaClare Censon	
1993.....Lindsay Huddleston II	Late 2017.... Will Lowry	
Early 1994 Sylvia Looney	Early 2018.... Nick Freeze	
Late 1994 Jamal Edwards	Later 2018 ... Luke Rufenacht	



YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

The Brent Veysey Outstanding Statesman Award

The Brent Veysey Outstanding Statesman Award was established in 2017 in honor of Brent Veysey, retired Executive Director for YMCA Michigan Youth in Government. Mr. Veysey served as Executive Director from 1984 to 2015. Prior to becoming Executive Director Mr. Veysey was the Quincy Delegation Advisor from 1972 to 1992. Under Mr. Veysey's directorship the YMCA MYIG program expanded into new areas, such as the Conference on National Affairs (CONA) held in North Carolina. Mr. Veysey was integral in forming the Mock Judicial Program (MJP) with Chief Justice Mary Coleman in 1982. In 2012 Mr. Veysey was a member of the team that designed the National Judicial Competition (NJC) in partnership with the YMCA of the USA and the American Bar Association

Mr. Veysey held in high esteem the qualities of good statesmanship that have been exemplified by respected male and female leaders of the United States of America.

- A person with longstanding experience who exhibits great wisdom and ability in directing the affairs of government and public issues
- A person of integrity who is respected by his/her peers who can conduct governmental business without personal bias or benefit

The Veysey Award will be awarded to one student per YMCA Michigan Youth in Government conference. Student nominations will be made by conference advisors and volunteers.

Recipients will be chosen based on their demonstration of the following:

1. Modeling the core YMCA values of Honesty, Respect, Responsibility and Caring
2. Demonstrating superb public speaking skills, including speaking extemporaneously
3. Demonstrating exemplary Servant Leadership among peers
4. Development and demonstration of strong ethics

Former Honorees

DeVante Cole - YMCA of Metro Detroit - 2017
Norah Johnson - Leeland High School - 2017
Caitlin Demerest - Saugatuck High School - 2018
Gabe Avery - Homer High School - 2018
James Maki - Gladstone High School - 2019
John Kenny - Notre Dame Preparatory School - 2019
Ryan Biller - Manistee High School - 2020
Tamarus Darby - Ann Arbor YMCA - 2021



Brent Veysey with Gayle Brokaw in 2015



YMCA Michigan Youth in Government The Brokaw Outstanding Advisor Award

The Brokaw Outstanding Advisor Award was established in 2017 in honor of Gayle Brokaw, retired Program Director for YMCA Michigan Youth in Government and advisor for the White Pigeon and Centreville delegations between 1975 and 2007. Additionally, he held the position of Southwest District Director from 1984 to 1993. It would be impossible to honor Gayle without acknowledging his wife Michelle Brokaw who joined the YMCA MYIG staff in 2010. Together they trained hundreds of delegates in the finer points of Bill Writing, Parliamentary Procedure, and Public Speaking Skills. They taught the benefits of making strong alliances with delegates from other schools and YMCA's. The Brokaw's also raised the bar in the areas of Diversity and Inclusion by exhibiting the YMCA core values of Honesty, Respect, Responsibility, and Caring towards all delegates.

The Brokaw Outstanding Advisor Award will be awarded to one advisor per YMCA Michigan Youth in Government conference. Recipients will be chosen by the YMCA Michigan Youth in Government staff.

The Outstanding Advisor will be chosen based on the following:

1. Modeling the core YMCA values of Honesty, Respect, Responsibility and Caring
2. Commitment to developing the next generation of civic leaders
3. Demonstrating strong organizational skills
4. Strong support of delegation leadership applications and candidacy
5. Relating well to students, fellow advisors, conference volunteers and staff
6. Fulfilling conference duties with diligence and reliability, as well as flexibility

Former Honorees

Brent Johnson, Unity Christian High School - 2017
John Mayberry, Martin Luther King High School - 2017
Elizabeth TerHaar - Saugatuck High School - 2018
Karen Wilkinson - Renaissance High School - 2018
Steve Wincent - Saginaw Heritage High School - 2019
Cathy Carpenter - Centreville High School - 2019
Traci Hopper - Airport High School - 2020
Tracy Deering - Petoskey High School - 2021



Gayle and Michelle Brokaw in 2015



YMCA Michigan Youth in Government The Sharon Chapel Spirit of the Law Award

The Sharon Chapel Spirit of the Law Award was established in 2015 in honor of Sharon Chapel, former Model Judiciary Program (MJP) Director for YMCA Michigan Youth in Government. Mrs. Chapel served as MJP Director from 1988 to 2014. Additionally, she was the Clio Delegation Advisor for many years beginning in 1988. Mrs. Chapel was instrumental in organizing the Mock Trial program by researching cases, reaching out to the law community, and organizing top notch volunteer judges to officiate at the trials. She developed a strong relationship with Thomas M. Cooley Law School (now WMU Cooley Law School) which benefited the program in providing much needed competition space. In 2004 the first Middle School conference took place, and Mrs. Chapel developed the Contemporary Issues Debate Program for middle school students.

Sharon Chapel was held in high regard by students and volunteers alike. She is remembered for her fun sense of humor and compassion towards young people.

The Sharon Chapel Spirit of the Law Award will be awarded to one student per YMCA Michigan Youth in Government conference. Student nominations will be made by conference advisors and volunteers.

Recipients will be chosen based on their demonstration of the following:

1. Modeling the core YMCA values of Honesty, Respect, Responsibility and Caring
2. Exhibiting a passion for understanding the law, and the how it impacts citizens
3. Embodies the spirit of law and order
4. Dedication to learning the process of Mock Trials or Contemporary Issues
5. Application of knowledge of courtroom and debate procedures
6. Compassion toward teammates and competitors

Former Honorees

Nusrat Atika - Cass Tech High School - 2017

William Cameron - Renaissance High School - 2017

Bailey Andring - Airport High School - 2018

Katie Bila - Harbor Springs High School - 2018

Mason Morse - Airport High School - 2019

Mackenzie Gillette - Harbor Springs High School - 2019

Marilyn Harbin - St. Marys Cathedral High School - 2020

Allie Muschong - Mason High School - 2021



Sharon Chapel 1946-2015



YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

The Fran Bregger Award for Servant Leadership

The Fran Bregger Award for Servant Leadership was established in 2017 in honor of Fran Bregger, former Assistant Director for YMCA Michigan Youth in Government. She began her tenure with YMCA MYIG as the volunteer advisor of Quincy High School in 1989. Mrs. Bregger also served as Program Staff from 1994 to 2007, where she worked in many areas including Lobbyist and Conference Affairs Specialist. In 2007, she was promoted to Assistant Director and served in that position until her retirement in 2017.

Fran Bregger was held in high regard by students and volunteers alike. She was often the one who made the conference function smoothly. When there was a problem, Fran was always the person to turn to help you find a solution. She was the person to go to when you needed a listening ear, a kind smile, or a word of encouragement. She could often be found working tirelessly behind the scenes in the Nerve Center.

The Fran Bregger Award for Servant Leadership will be awarded to one student per YMCA Michigan Youth in Government conference. Student nominations will be made by conference advisors and volunteers.

Recipients will be chosen based on their demonstration of the following:

1. Modeling the core YMCA values of Honesty, Respect, Responsibility and Caring
2. Embodies the spirit of servant leadership in all that they do
3. Works behind the scenes and takes on responsibility without seeking recognition
4. Demonstrates genuine concern and compassion toward fellow delegates
5. Exhibits a passion for understanding how government works and how it affects the community

Former Honorees

Colleen Miller - Saginaw Heritage High School - 2018

Passionay Smith - Taylor High School - 2018

Jon Lowry - Black River High School- 2019

Elijah LaBurn - Black River High School- 2019

MaKenna Crawford - L'anse High School - 2020

Colin Koot - Mason High School - 2020

Sia Rajgarhia - Black River High School - 2021



Fran Bregger retired from YMCA MYIG in 2017

Section Two

Master Schedule

Thursday, February 17th, 2022

12:00 PM	Registration	1
1:45 PM	Specialist Advisor Training	1
2:30 PM	Orientation Sessions	1
4:00 PM	General Assembly	1
5:00 PM	Elections Nomination Convention	1
6:00 PM	Dinner	2
7:00 PM	Program Area Meetings	2
9:00 PM	Family Groups.....	2

Friday, February 18th, 2022

9:15 AM	Red & White Legislature Joint Session	3
11:25 AM	Blue Legislature Joint Session	4
2:00 PM	Press Conference.....	5
5:00 PM	Dinner	6
6:30 PM	Community Gathering Space.....	6
7:00 PM	Program Area Meetings	6
8:30 PM	Family Groups.....	6
9:15 PM	Elections Sessions	6

Saturday, February 19th, 2022

9:00 AM	Program Area Meetings	7
2:00 PM	Press Conference.....	8
5:45 PM	Bill Signing Ceremony	9
6:30 PM	Youth Governor's Banquet	9
8:30 PM	Talent Show.....	10

Sunday, February 20th, 2022

9:15 AM	General Assembly.....	11
11:00 AM	Departure.....	11

Thursday - February 17, 2022

Dress Code: Casual Appropriate

	Nerve Center	Willy Room
	Bill Tracking Center.....	Central Lobby
	MJP Center	South Lobby
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Kellogg Registration (advisors only)	South Lobby
	Kellogg Luggage Storage	Room 106/107
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Best Western Registration (advisors only).....	Stadium Lobby
	Best Western Luggage Storage.....	Stadium Room
1:00 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
1:30 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
2:05 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
1:45 pm	Specialist Training for Advisors.....	Central Lobby
1:45 – 2:00 pm	Model Judiciary Program Orientation	Lincoln
2:00 – 4:00 pm	Model Judiciary Program - Round 1	
	MJP Center	South Lobby
	Courtroom 1.....	Room 103 A
	Courtroom 2.....	Room 103 B
	Courtroom 3.....	Room 104 A
	Courtroom 4.....	Room 104 B
	Courtroom 5.....	Room 105 A
	Courtroom 6.....	Room 105 B
	Courtroom 7.....	Room 107
	Courtroom 8.....	Room 106
2:30 – 3:45 pm	Orientation Sessions	
	Red and White Legislature.....	Big Ten C
	Blue Legislature.....	Centennial ABC
	Governor's Cabinet	Room 110
	Lobbyists.....	Michiganame
	National Issues Forum.....	Auditorium
	Press Corps.....	Room 102
2:45 pm	Advisor Meeting.....	Lincoln
3:00 pm	Leadership Breakouts (dismissal from Orientation Session)	
	Clerks, Secretaries	Heritage
	Inspirational Leaders.....	Center Lobby
	Family Group Leaders	Room 108
4:00 – 4:45 pm	General Assembly.....	Big Ten AB
	Welcome.....	Red Speaker of the House
	Invocation.....	Inspirational Leader
	National Anthem	Rebecca Hibbler and Brody Amthor
	Introduction of Guest Speakers.....	White Speaker of the House
	Capitol Presentation	Michigan Capitol Staff
	Swearing in Ceremony	Justice Elizabeth Clement
	Alumni Association Welcome	Alumni Board Member
	Address by 2022 Youth Governor	Garrett Thorne
	Benediction	Inspirational Leader
5:00 – 5:45 pm	2022 Elections – Nomination Convention.....	Big Ten AB

Thursday - February 17, 2022

6:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Dinner	Big Ten AB
6:45 pm	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Big Ten AB
7:00 – 7:45 pm	Legislature (Red, White, and Blue) Bill Writing..... Bill Sharing (assignment on name badge)	Lincoln Big Ten ABC
7:00 – 7:45 pm	National Issues Forum Proposal Writing	Auditorium
	Proposal Sharing.....	Centennial ABC
7:00 – 9:00 pm	Governor's Cabinet	Room 110
	Lobbyists	Michigamme
	Press Corps	Room 102
7:15 – 9:15 pm	Model Judiciary Round 2 MJP Center..... Courtroom 1..... Courtroom 2..... Courtroom 3..... Courtroom 4..... Courtroom 5..... Courtroom 6..... Courtroom 7..... Courtroom 8.....	South Lobby Room 103 A Room 103 B Room 104 A Room 104 B Room 105 A Room 105 B Room 107 Room 106
7:45 – 9:00 pm	Red Legislature Committee Hearings Erie, Houghton, Huron	Big Ten B
	Michigan, Ontario, St. Clair.....	Big Ten C
7:45 – 9:00 pm	White Legislature Committee Hearings Erie, Houghton, Huron	Centennial ABC
	Michigan, Ontario, St. Clair.....	Lincoln
7:45 – 9:00 pm	Blue Legislature Committee Hearings Erie, Houghton, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, St. Clair.....	Big Ten A
7:45 – 9:00 pm	National Issues Forum 1 st Committee Ford, Kennedy	Auditorium
	Roosevelt, Washington.....	Heritage
8:30 pm	New Advisor Training	Meet in South Lobby
9:00 – 9:30 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #18.....	Big Ten C
	Groups #19 - #20.....	Centennial A
	Groups #21 - #22.....	Centennial B
	Groups# 23 - #24.....	Centennial C
	Groups #25 - #28.....	Lincoln
	Groups #29 - #32.....	Auditorium
9:45 pm	Shuttle Bus to Best Western (5 buses)	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:45 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Friday - February 18, 2022

Dress Code: Business

	Nerve Center	Willy Room, Speakers Library
	Bill Tracking Center	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
	MJP Center	Binsfeld Lobby
	Luggage Storage Best Western.....	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast	On your own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders Bus 1 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
7:45 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Room 110
7:45 am	Blue, Lobbyists, Press and Gov Bus 5 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:15 am	Model Judiciary Program Bus 2 to Capitol	Best Western Lobby
8:15 am	Model Judiciary Program Bus 1 to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
8:30 am	Red & White Legislature Bus 3 & 4 to Capitol	Best Western Lobby
8:45 am	Red and White Legislature Bus 5 & 1 to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
8:50 am	Blue Legislature Bus 2 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:55 am	National Issues Forum Bus 3 & 4 to Lansing Center	Best Western Lobby
8:55 am	National Issues Forum Bus 5 to Lansing Center	Kellogg Center Lobby
9:00 – 11:00 am	Model Judiciary Program Round 3	
	MJP Center	Binsfeld Lobby
	Courtroom 1	Binsfeld 1200
	Courtroom 2	Binsfeld 1300
	Courtroom 3	Binsfeld 4900
	Courtroom 4	Binsfeld 5550
	Courtroom 5	Binsfeld 5900
	Courtroom 6	Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock
	Courtroom 7	Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock
	Courtroom 8	Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock
9:05 - 9:50 am	Governor's Cabinet	Central Lobby
	Lobbyists.....	Michigamme
	Press Corps	Room 102
9:05 – 9:55 am	Blue Legislature in Committee	
	Erie	Centennial A
	Houghton	Centennial B
	Huron	Centennial C
	Michigan.....	Conference Room 62
	Ontario	Riverside
	St. Clair.....	Riverside
9:15 – 11:15 am	National Issues Forum 1 st Committee	
	Ford	Lansing Center, Room 202
	Kennedy.....	Lansing Center, Room 203
	Roosevelt	Lansing Center, Room 204
	Washington	Lansing Center, Room 205
9:15 am	Red & White Legislature Joint Session - Welcome Capitol Historian	
	Red House.....	House Floor
	Red Senate.....	Rear of House
	White Legislature.....	House Gallery
9:25 – 11:15 am	Red Legislature in Session	
	House	House Chambers
	Senate	Senate Chambers

Friday - February 18, 2022

9:25 – 11:15 am	White Legislature in Committee Erie Houghton Huron Michigan..... Ontario St. Clair.....	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 3 rd Floor, House Appropriations Room 352 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Senate Hearing Room Binsfeld 1100
9:55 am	Governor's Cabinet, Lobbyist, Press Bus 5 & 6 & to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 – 11:00 am	Blue Legislature in Session House Senate	Auditorium Michigamme
10:30 am	Governor's Cabinet Lobbyists..... Press Corps	E. Lakin Brown Room, 2 nd Floor, Room 204 Speakers Library, Room 252 House Document Room
11:05 am	Blue Legislature Bus 3 & 4 to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:15 - 11:30 am	National Issues Forum 2 nd Committee Docket Announcement 2 nd Committee Prep	Lansing Center, Room 202
11:00 – 12:15 pm	Lunch MJP	Downtown
11:15 – 12:45 pm	Lunch Red & White Legislature	Downtown
11:30 – 12:45 pm	Lunch NIF.....	Downtown
11:45 – 1:00 pm	Lunch Governor's Cabinet, Lobbyists, Press	Downtown
11:25 pm	Blue Legislature Joint Session- Welcome Capitol Historian House Senate	House Floor House Gallery
11:30 – 12:30 pm	Blue Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
12:15 – 2:45 pm	Model Judiciary Program Round 4 Preparation	Binsfeld 1200
12:45 – 1:35 pm	Red Legislature in Committee Erie Houghton Huron Michigan..... Ontario St. Clair.....	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 3 rd Floor, House Appropriations Room 352 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Senate Hearing Room Binsfeld 1100
12:45 – 1:35 pm	White Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
12:45 – 1:45 pm	Lunch Blue Legislature	Downtown
12:45 – 4:45 pm	National Issues Forum 2 nd Committee Ford..... Kennedy..... Roosevelt..... Washington	Lansing Center, Room 202 Lansing Center, Room 203 Lansing Center, Room 204 Lansing Center, Room 205
1:00 pm	Governor's Cabinet Lobbyists..... Press Corps	E. Lakin Brown Room, 2 nd Floor, Room 204 Speakers Library, Room 252 House Document Room

Friday - February 21, 2022

1:40 – 2:35 pm	Red Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
1:40 – 2:35 pm	White Legislature in Committee Erie Houghton Huron Michigan..... Ontario St. Clair.....	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 3 rd Floor House Appropriations, Room 352 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Hearing Room 352 Binsfeld 1100
1:45 – 2:45 pm	Blue Legislature in Committee Erie Houghton Huron Michigan..... Ontario St. Clair.....	Binsfeld 1200 Binsfeld 1300 Binsfeld 4900 Binsfeld 5500 Binsfeld 5900 Binsfeld 7900
2:00 pm	Press Conference with Governor	Speakers Library
2:40 – 3:55 pm	Red Legislature in Committee Erie Houghton Huron Michigan..... Ontario St. Clair.....	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Hearing Room Binsfeld 3900 Binsfeld 7900
2:40 – 3:55 pm	White Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
2:50 – 5:00 pm	Blue Legislature in Session House Senate	3 rd Floor House Appropriations, Room 352 Binsfeld 1100
3:00 – 5:00 pm	Model Judiciary Program Round 4 MJP Center Courtroom 1 Courtroom 2 Courtroom 3 Courtroom 4 Courtroom 5 Courtroom 6 Courtroom 7 Courtroom 8	Binsfeld Lobby Binsfeld 1200 Binsfeld 1300 Binsfeld 4900 Binsfeld 5550 Binsfeld 5900 Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock
4:00 – 5:00 pm	White Legislature in Committee Erie Houghton Huron Michigan..... Ontario St. Clair.....	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Hearing Room Binsfeld 3900 Binsfeld 7900
4:00 – 5:00 pm	Red Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers

Friday - February 18, 2022

5:00 pm

Dinner for all participants downtown Lansing. Must remain downtown until scheduled bus departs from Capitol Ave to return to the hotel.

5:55 pm	NIF, Lobbyists bus 1 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
6:00 pm	MJP bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
6:05 pm	Gov Cab, Press bus 4 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
6:30 pm	Legislative bus 5 & 1 to Kellogg Center.....	Capitol Ave.
6:35 pm	Legislative bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg Center.....	Capitol Ave.
6:40 pm	Legislative bus 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center.....	Capitol Ave.
7:10 pm	Legislative bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center.....	Capitol Ave.
7:15 pm	Clean Up bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.

6:30 – 7:30 pm

Post Dinner Community Space..... Riverside

6:45 – 7:00 pm	National Issues Forum 3 rd Committee Prep/Rules.....	Centennial ABC
7:00 - 8:30 pm	National Issues Forum 3 rd Committee Gold Committee	Centennial ABC
	Silver Committee	Conference Room 62
6:45 – 8:30 pm	MJP Jury Selection	Red Cedar A
6:45 – 8:30 pm.	Governor's Cabinet	Room 110
	Lobbyists.....	Central Lobby
	Press Corps	Room 102
7:30 – 8:30 pm	Red Legislature in Session House	Big Ten B
	Senate	Michigamme
7:30 – 8:30 pm	White Legislature in Session House	Riverside
	Senate	Red Cedar B
7:30 – 8:30 pm	Blue Legislature in Session House	Auditorium
	Senate	Heritage
7:30 – 8:30 pm	Legislative Oversight Preparation Session	Corniche
8:00 - 8:30 pm	All Advisor Training.....	Big Ten A

8:30 - 9:00 pm

Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)

Groups #1 - #6	Big Ten A
Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
Groups #13 - #16.....	Red Cedar AB
Groups #17 - #18.....	Centennial A
Groups #19 - #20.....	Centennial B
Groups #21 - #22.....	Centennial C
Groups #23 - #26.....	Auditorium
Groups #27 - #28.....	Riverside
Groups #29 - #30.....	Conference Room 62
Groups #31 - #32.....	Room 110

9:00 – 10:00 pm 2023 Elections Session **Big Ten AB**

10:05 pm	Shuttle Buses to Best Western – Buses 2, 3, 4, & 5.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:15 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Saturday - February 19, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Bill Tracking Center	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
MJP Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Best Western Delegation Luggage Storage.....	Room 107
 6:30 – 8:00 am	BreakfastOn you own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders bus 1 to Kellogg Center Best Western Lobby
7:30 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting Room 110
8:15 am	MJP and Blue Leg bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg CenterBest Western Lobby
8:20 am	National Issues Forum bus 4 to Lansing Center..... Best Western Lobby
8:20 am	National Issues Forum bus 1 to Lansing Center.....Kellogg Center Lobby
8:30 am	Red and White Leg, Gov Cab Press and Lobby bus 2 & 3 to CapitolKellogg Center Lobby
8:30 am	Red and White Leg, Gov Cab Press and Lobby bus 4 & 5 to Capitol Best Western Lobby
8:45 am	Clean Up Shuttle Bus 1 to Kellogg Center..... Best Western Lobby
8:55 am	Clean Up Shuttle Bus 3 to CapitolKellogg Center Lobby
8:45 – 10:00 am	Blue Legislature Committee Hearings Erie, Houghton, Huron & Michigan Big Ten A Ontario Auditorium
8:45 – 11:00 am	Model Judiciary Program Round 5 MJP Center Willy Room Courtroom 1 Heritage Courtroom 2 Conference Room 62 Courtroom 3 Room 110 Courtroom 4 Red Cedar A Courtroom 5 Red Cedar B Courtroom 6 Centennial A Courtroom 7 Centennial B Courtroom 8Centennial C
9:00 – 11:10 am	Governor's Cabinet Lakin Brown Room Lobbyists..... Speaker's Library Press House Document Room
9:00 – 11:15 am	Red Legislature in Session HouseHouse Chambers SenateSenate Chambers
9:00 – 11:15 am	White Legislature in Session House4 th Floor, Room 403 Senate4 th Floor, Room 405
9:00 – 11:45 am	National Issues Forum 3 rd Committee Gold Committee Lansing Center, Room 204 Silver Committee Lansing Center, Room 205
10:00 – 11:00 am	Blue Legislature in Session HouseAuditorium Senate Michigamme
11:00 -12:00 pm	MJP Lunch & Learn Session Big Ten AB

Saturday - February 19, 2022

11:00 – 12:30 pm	Oversight Hearing 1	3 rd Floor, House Appropriations Room
11:15 am	Blue Legislature bus 4 & 5 to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:20 – 12:00 pm	Red Legislature in Session House	4 th Floor, Room 403
	Senate	4 th Floor, Room 405
11:20 – 12:15 pm	White Legislature in Session House	House Chambers
	Senate	Senate Chambers
11:30 – 12:30 pm	Governor’s Cabinet	E. Lakin Brown Room, 2 nd Floor, Room 204
	Lobbyists.....	Speakers Library, Room 252
	Press	House Document Room
11:15 – 12:15 pm	Lunch Governor’s Cabinet, Lobbyist, Press	Downtown
11:30 – 12:30 pm	Lunch Blue Legislature	Downtown
12:00 – 1:00 pm	Lunch Red Legislature, NIF	Downtown
12:15 – 1:15 pm	Lunch White Legislature	Downtown
12:30 – 1:30 pm	Lunch Oversight	Downtown
12:15 – 2:15 pm	Model Judiciary Program Round 6 MJP Center	Willy Room
	Courtroom 1	Heritage
	Courtroom 2	Conference Room 62
	Courtroom 3	Room 110
	Courtroom 4	Red Cedar A
	Courtroom 5	Red Cedar B
	Courtroom 6	Centennial A
	Courtroom 7	Centennial B
	Courtroom 8	Centennial C
12:30 – 4:35 pm	Governor’s Cabinet	E. Lakin Brown Room, 2 nd Floor, Room 204
	Lobbyists.....	Speakers Library, Room 252
	Press Corps	House Document Room
12:40 – 1:40 pm	Blue Legislature in Session House	House Chambers
	Senate	Senate Chambers
1:10 – 2:30 pm	Red Legislature in Session House	Lansing Center, Room 203
	Senate	Lansing Center, Room 204
1:15 – 3:00 pm	National Issues Forum General Assembly.....	Lansing Center, Room 205
1:25 – 2:30 pm	White Legislature in Session House	House Chambers
	Senate	Senate Chambers
1:30 – 2:45 pm	Oversight Hearing 2.....	3 rd Floor, House Appropriations Room
2:00 pm	Governor’s Press Conference.....	Senate Lobby
2:00 pm	Blue Legislature bus 1 & 4 to Kellogg Center	Lansing Center
2:25 pm	MJP Bus 2 & 3 to Downtown for Finals and Jury Selection	Kellogg Center Lobby

Saturday - February 19, 2022

2:35 – 4:00 pm	White Legislature in Session House Senate	Lansing Center, Room 203 Lansing Center, Room 204
2:35 – 4:00 pm	Red Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
2:35 – 5:30 pm	Blue Legislature in Session House Senate	Auditorium Michigamme
2:45 – 3:45 pm	Oversight Deliberation	4 th Floor, Room 403
3:00 – 5:00 pm	Model Judiciary Semi Finals Courtroom 1 Courtroom 2 Jury Selection	2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Room 3 rd Floor, House Appropriations Room 4 th Floor, Room 405
3:15 – 5:30 pm	National Issues Forum General Assembly.....	Lansing Center, Room 205
3:45 pm	Oversight Press Conference	Speakers Library
4:05 pm	Red Legislature bus 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center.....	Capitol Ave
4:05 – 4:35 pm	White Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
4:30 – 6:00 pm	Red Legislature in Session House Senate	Centennial ABC Conference Room 62
4:40 pm	Lobbyists, Press, Governor's Cabinet bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave
4:45 pm	White Legislature bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave
5:05 pm	MJP Bus 5 & 2 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave
5:00 pm	Governor's Cabinet	Central Lobby
	Lobbyists.....	Room 110
	Press	Room 102
5:15 – 6:00 pm	White Legislature in Session House Senate	Red Cedar AB Riverside
5:30 pm	NIF bus 1 & 3 to Kellogg Center	Lansing Center
5:45 pm	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
6:30 – 8:00 pm	Governor's Banquet-Dress Code: Business	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Elections Final Speeches	All Candidates
	Advisor Recognition	YMCA MYIG Staff
	Benediction.....	Inspirational Leader
7:30 pm	Polls Open Saturday - 7:30 PM until Sunday - 8:30 AM	
	Polling Precinct 1	Room 102
	Polling Precinct 2	Room 110

Saturday - February 19, 2022

8:00 - 8:30 pm	Family Group Session – See Name Badge for assignment	
	Groups #1 - #8.....	Big Ten AB
	Groups #9 - #12.....	Big Ten C
	Groups #13 - #15	Red Cedar AB
	Groups #16 - #18	Auditorium
	Groups #19 - #22	Centennial ABC
	Groups #23	North Lobby
	Groups# 24	Room 110
	Groups #25	Heritage
	Groups #26 - #27	Riverside
	Group #28.....	Riverside Lobby
	Groups #29 - #30	Michigamme
	Groups #31 - #32	Conference Room 62

8:30 - 10:00 pm Evening Activities-Dress Code: MYIG T-Shirt

Talent Show Rehearsal.....	Big Ten AB
Game Room.....	Red Cedar AB
Movie	Auditorium
Homework Room	Heritage
MJP Conference Finals.....	Centennial ABC

9:00 - 10:00 pm Talent Show Doors Open

9:45 pm	Shuttle bus 1, 2 & 3 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:05 pm	Shuttle bus 4, 5 & 6 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:15 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:30 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Sunday - February 20, 2022

Dress Code: Business Casual

7:30 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Big Ten AB
7:40 am	Delegation Leaders Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:00 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Riverside
8:00 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:25 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:15 – 8:45 am	Morning Devotional Service.....	Centennial ABC
8:45 am	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
9:15 – 10:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Award Ceremony	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Senior Recognition.....	YMCA MYIG Alumni Association
10:00 – 11:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Closing Joint Session	Big Ten AB
	Announcement of 2023 Youth Governor	Big Ten AB
	Benediction.....	Inspirational Leader
11:10 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:20 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 &5 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:00 - 12:00pm	Checkout of sleeping rooms: Kellogg Center & Best Western	

Have a safe trip home! See you next year!

Seniors, don't forget to join the Alumni Association!
www.myig.org/alumni

Section Three

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

2021-2022 Youth Governor

I can recall the bus ride home from Spring Conference where I collected my thoughts on the conference. I was excited over the elections and decided that I was not going to waste any more years, and I was going to make the most of what I had left of YIG. I decided I would run for Youth Governor when I could and try to leave a lasting impact on the program that I love.

Then the year came, and I was stressed, and disappointed about it being online. However, once the conference started, I realized that it was just the same, that even though we were not in Lansing, it still felt like a second home with all the people that make up YIG. Despite this great feeling, I was still incredibly stressed, and a scared, nervous wreck. However, all those emotions dissipated after the election results were announced. I realized that I had made it, and the voters in YIG had decided I was the right path to go with for the betterment of the future of YIG. All the nervousness, and stress gave way to excitement. I could now act on my freshman dream of trying to leave a lasting positive impact on YIG, and the people who attend the conference.

It is an honor to serve as your 2022 Early Conference Youth Governor. I look forward to serving you and making the conference a better place for everyone. Thank you for voting for and believing in me. MYIG is a great place because of the people who attend, and I cannot thank all of you enough for this opportunity.

Garrett Thorne
Coldwater High School



Garrett Thorne
Coldwater High School

Candidates for 2023 Youth Governor

What makes you qualified for Youth Governor: I am qualified for Youth Governor because I am experienced in YIG, experienced as a leader, diligent, and honest. This is my sixth year of MYIG, so I know the program and its language inside and out. I'm also the managing editor of my school newspaper, a varsity debater and debate officer, co-president of my school's MYIG delegation, and a student council representative. These positions have given me much experience working with and leading groups of people and have shaped my definition of leadership: not being above a group of people but being one of them and, together, discovering how to function in the most efficient way possible. I'm also a hard worker: I've never turned away from a challenge; rather, they entice me, because they often are opportunities to better myself or the community around me. Finally, I try my hardest to be honest and empathetic because I strongly believe these two qualities make up compassion, which is what links humans on a fundamental level. In Youth in Government, being compassionate is how we form new friends at every conference and argue/debate/write without bending the truth or offending someone.



Neema Baddam
Cranbrook Kingswood High School

Why are you interested in being Youth Governor: I want to run for Youth Governor to help lead and enrich this unique, incredible program. I've been invested in Michigan Youth in Government for going on six years, and every year, I look up to the Youth Governor in admiration and awe as they organize this complicated conference and ensure that each delegate has a memorable experience. There would be no greater honor than to be Youth Governor and help MYIG delegates have the same incredible experience I've been fortunate to have for the past six years. I've always believed that at the heart of this program is courage, compassion, and change, and I'd advocate for these principles as Youth Governor. For example, I want to encourage unity not only between all delegates, but also between all areas of YIG, from MJP to Press to Legislature as I believe there isn't enough opportunity during the conference for delegates of these different disciplines to meet and talk. I'd also like to celebrate diversity at YIG by shining a spotlight on the different cultures and traditions of delegates who attend.



George Earl
Sturgis High School

What makes you qualified for Youth Governor: Experience in Legislature, Mock Government in school, Debate Club, Boy scouts (including the citizenship in the community, nation, and world merit badges) and a close connection with former state representative Aaron Miller.

Why are you interested in being Youth Governor: Paige Pattison was from my delegation, and she inspired me to run.

Candidate for 2023 Lieutenant Governor

What makes you qualified for Lt. Governor: At my school I am the secretary for Youth in Government. I take all honors and AP classes which requires me to be hard working and responsible. I am on the girl's varsity tennis team. I am also enrolled in the leadership class at my school that requires the students in that class to show responsibility and be involved in the school. For leadership we attend sporting events, school board meetings, dances, and much more. It's a great way to be a leader in my school and show school pride!

Why are you interested in being Lt. Governor: I would like to run for the position of Lieutenant Governor because I have a lot of experience considering this is my 5th year at Michigan Youth in Government. In 8th grade I became the first Lieutenant Governor ever for my Middle School. Also last year during the virtual conference I won Speaker of the House. When I was 9 years old, I started my own organization called Sammie's Lemonade Stand 4 Veterans. With my organization I have raised over \$10,000 for the Saginaw VA Hospital. By creating my own organization at such a young age, it has given me the experience of public speaking. I have been interviewed by local and national news stations numerous times. I also grew up doing theater at my local community theater that gave me the courage and confidence to be able to stand in front of big crowds of people. I had a blast being Lieutenant Governor in the past and I cannot wait to have the opportunity again.



Sammie Stricker
Saginaw Heritage High
School

Candidate for 2023 NIF Presiding Officer



What makes you qualified for NIF Presiding Officer: Last year at the Spring Conference I earned the award for 2021 Most Outstanding Proposal, which I was deeply honored to receive. Outside of my NIF involvement, I have presided over debates and committee meetings at my school's Model UN delegation in a similar nature.

Why are you interested in being NIF Presiding Officer: I want to run for the position of NIF presiding officer because I have loved participating in National Issues Forum as much as I have loved being a part of my fellow forum member's experience. I enjoy listening too and helping peers during the drafting and presenting rounds. Being a part of the NIF community in this way allows me to have a part in the great experience in the Spring Conference.

Shaylen Gough
Cranbrook Kingswood High
School

2022 Lieutenant Governors

What makes you qualified for Lt. Governor: I am a student council vice president, requiring much responsibility. I am also the captain of a varsity cross country team and take other high positions in helping my community with other sports. Such as elementary basketball camps.

Why are you interested in being Lt. Governor: I loved my experience freshman year as a simple senate participant and wish to have a heavier impact and part in the program.



Madisen Begovac
Superior Central High School



Kaylyn Brenner
Quincy High School

What makes you qualified for Lt. Governor: I have been an active member in 4-H and this year i will be the president of my club, I have been student council secretary and I am my classes historian.

Why are you interested in being Lt. Governor: I am passionate about the government and plan on making it my career, if I get this position, it will help grow my skills to help me succeed after graduating. I have run before as a middle schooler and with that experience I feel ready to step up and take on a higher responsibility then I have before. I think this will grow my abilities to take charge and keep things going. This opportunity will help me overcome my fears of talking in front of people.

What makes you qualified for Lt. Governor: I have run for speaker of the house in 8th grade and in 10th grade and I have won both times. During these times I have learned so many leadership skills and have gotten very good at parliamentary procedure. I am also my class Vice President. I am also involved in many other clubs such as National Honors society, green club, student council, and varsity club.

Why are you interested in being Lt. Governor: I ran for this position because I feel that I am a good leader and I have had a lot of fun being speaker of the house in the past. I also want to run for this position because I feel that I am able to include everyone in debate.



Neha Jain
Quincy High School

2022 Speakers of the House

What makes you qualified for Speaker of the House: I have been in YIG for 7 years now, and I was a Committee Chair for 3 of those years. In 10th grade I served as the Lt. Governor, and in 11th grade I served on the Governor's Cabinet. I am incredibly well versed in parliamentary procedure. I have participated in the Conference on National Affairs for two years, and I was selected to be my school's representative at the MyLead conference. I am also skilled in several baking techniques and can make French macarons like nobody's business.

Why are you interested in being Speaker of the House: Throughout my years in Youth in Government, I have seen how it can be a place where everyone has an equal opportunity to share their ideas and opinions. However, I have also seen how the majority can sometimes cause the dissenting voices to go unheard. As a presiding officer, my #1 goal will be to ensure that all voices are able to be heard and respected.



Claire Beougher
Loy Norrix High School



Alice Hancock
Superior Central High School

What makes you qualified for Speaker of the House: Experience with student council.

Why are you interested in being Speaker of the House: I would like to have an important and more interesting role. Also, I would like to understand government more.

2022 Speakers of the House

What makes you qualified for Speaker of the House: I was a clerk for two years and a committee speaker last year. I have participated in youth in government for 5 years and I know the program very well! I am also involved in many other school activities such as DECA, the girls' varsity swim team, and the tennis team. I love to participate in school spirit days and school events.

Why are you interested in being Speaker of the House: I am interested in leadership positions at school and in youth in government, and I want to be as involved as possible in this year's conference.



Grace Polzin
Saginaw Heritage High School



Sammie Stricker
Saginaw Heritage High School

What makes you qualified for Speaker of the House: At my school I am the secretary for Youth in Government. I take all honors and AP classes which requires me to be hard working and responsible. I am on the girls' varsity tennis team. I am also enrolled in the leadership class at my school that requires the students in that class to show responsibility and be involved in the school. For leadership we attend sporting events, school board meetings, dances, and much more. It's a great way to be a leader in my school and show school pride!

Why are you interested in being Speaker of the House: I have a lot of experience considering this is my 5th year at Michigan Youth in Government. In 8th grade I became the first Lieutenant Governor ever for my Middle School. Also last year during the virtual conference I won Speaker of the House. When I was 9 years old, I started my own organization called Sammie's Lemonade Stand 4 Veterans. With my organization I have raised over \$10,000 for the Saginaw VA Hospital. By creating my own organization at such a young age, it has given me the experience of public speaking. I have been interviewed by local and national news stations numerous times. I also grew up doing theater at my local community theater that gave me the courage and confidence to be able to stand in front of big crowds of people. I had a blast being Lieutenant Governor in the past and I cannot wait to have the opportunity again.

2022 NIF Presiding Officers

What makes you qualified for NIF Presiding Officer: I've done NIF for 3 years and held many different leadership positions in my lifetime. As the captain of my high school tennis team, I have learned how to lead and show people how to act. I also have led my boy scout troop during the years of covid and understand the stress that this event may bring on the members of NIF.



Why are you interested in being NIF Presiding Officer: During my time at the fall conference, our area did not have anyone running for the position of NIF PO. I was asked by the youth governor and the alumni if I would be willing to take up the position of PO. I have a love for debate and knew that we needed someone. I decided that this opportunity does not come every day, and not everyone can say that they have been the leading officer of NIF. I jumped on the opportunity to hold this high leadership position and have been excited to run the General Assembly and help all the new delegates get a feel for this program.



Shaylen Gough
Cranbrook Kingswood High School

What makes you qualified for NIF Presiding Officer: Last year at the Spring Conference I earned the award for 2021 Most Outstanding Proposal, which I was deeply honored to receive. Outside of my NIF involvement, I have presided over debates and committee meetings at my school's Model UN delegation in a similar nature.

Why are you interested in being NIF Presiding Officer: I want to run for the position of NIF presiding officer because I have loved participating in National Issues Forum as much as I have loved being a part of my fellow forum member's experience. I enjoy listening too and helping peers during the drafting and presenting rounds. Being a part of the NIF community in this way allows me to have a part in the great experience in the Spring Conference.

What makes you qualified for NIF Presiding Officer: I am class president of my grade and I've shown leadership skills at school, for the past four years. I was also a committee chair member for National Issues Forum this previous year, and I was a Family Group Leader which I thoroughly enjoyed.

Why are you interested in being NIF Presiding Officer: I would like to run for this position because this is my 7th year in YIG, and my 4th in NIF. I was a committee chair last year for NIF, and as this is my last year to participate in YIG. I want to be more involved in leadership roles.



Bridgette Meyers
Coldwater High School

Summer Programs 2022

Conference on National Affairs (CONA):

Overview: In late June, 25 delegates are selected to represent Michigan at the Conference on National Affairs. The entire trip consists of a 4-day pre-trip to Washington DC and the conference at Blue Ridge Assembly in Black Mountain, North Carolina. Prior to the arrival to Blue Ridge each delegate will write a proposal on a national or international issue. Once arriving at the conference delegates will deliver their proposal in front of peers from across the United States. The 2022 Conference on National Affairs will take place from June 28th to July 8th, 2022.

Cost: \$1,250 (Grant funding provided to help with costs)

How to Apply: www.myig.org/conaapplication

Delegation will be announced at the final General Assembly.

National Judicial Competition:

Overview: The 2022 National Judicial Competition will take place Monday, August 1st to Thursday, August 4th, 2022. The Michigan Delegation will depart for Minneapolis on Sunday, July 31st. The National Judicial Competition brings together Youth in Government participants from around the country to face off in mock trial and appellate court competitions. Teams of five to eight participants compete as attorneys and witnesses for both sides of a trial court case against teams from across the country in this National Competition. Michigan will take up to 4 mock trial teams to NJC. The cost covers all dinners, travel, and hotel accommodations in Minneapolis.

Cost: \$800 (Grant funding provided to help with costs)

How to Apply: [www.myig.org /njcapplication](http://www.myig.org/njcapplication)

Delegation Leaders Retreat

The Delegation Leadership Retreat will train your delegation leaders for the upcoming program year. During this weekend retreat in the early fall, students will learn how to be effective mentors and form bonds with other delegates from across Michigan. Due to a limited space, we only ask that 2 students apply from each delegation. Date and location are TBD.

Cost: \$250 (Grant funding provides the event at \$25 per delegation)

NEW BILLS WRITTEN DURING THE CONFERENCE

NEW BILLS MAY BE WRITTEN DURING THE CONFERENCE IF THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IS FOLLOWED:

- ◊ All bills must be typed.
- ◊ All bills must be approved by an advisor.
- ◊ The Nerve Center will review the bill, number it and assign it to a committee as we.
- ◊ The bill will be entered into the online bill tracker.
- ◊ Conference bills are tracked on the "Conference Bill" section of the online bill tracker.

INFORMATION FOR CLERKS

ATTENDANCE:

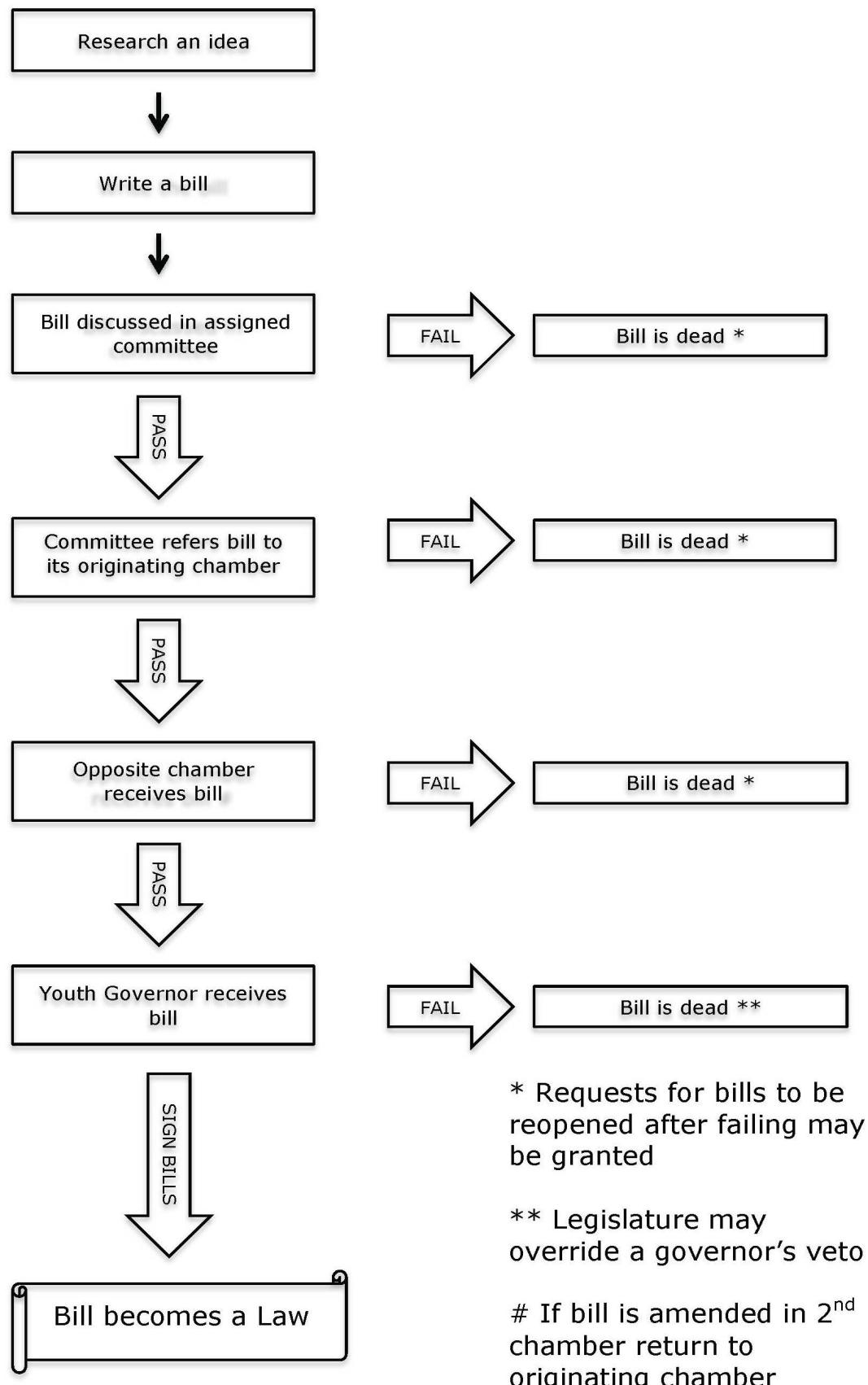
- ◊ Take attendance at each session and list all absences on the Attendance Report. Make sure that both you and an advisor sign the attendance form.
- ◊ Include the school or YMCA name next to each student's name on the attendance form.
- ◊ Turn attendance reports into the floating advisors to take to the Nerve Center ASAP.

RECORD KEEPING FOR BILLS:

- ◊ Record any action on the bills in your committee or session in the online bill tracker.
- ◊ When a bill is passed by your committee, House, or Senate:
 1. Make sure all amendments are recorded in the online bill tracker.
 2. Make sure you have selected "Passed."
- ◊ Please ask for assistance from staff if you need any help with operating the online bill tracker.

NOTE: The Capitol Nerve Center is located outside the Senate floor of the Capitol Building and in the Lobby of the Binsfeld Building. The Hotel Nerve Center is located in Willy Room and the Bill Tracking Table will be in the Central Lobby of the hotel.

Bill to Law Flow Chart



Parliamentary Procedure at a Glance

The Michigan Legislature and Michigan Youth in Government use Mason's Rules of Order

TIPS FOR RUNNING A MEETING

- Know how to find a ruling quickly. You don't need to memorize all the rules!
- Rule with confidence, you can refer back afterwards for corrections. But a ruling cannot be challenged or questioned until it is made. So, make your ruling and then allow the body to ask questions.
- Don't be afraid to correct errors.
- Remember the BASICS. If in doubt, get a second, don't interrupt, and go with the majority rule.

PRINCIPLES OF DEBATE

- The proposer of the motion or bill should speak first or be given the first opportunity.
- Debate should alternate back and forth between pro and con.
- No person should speak twice on the same question as long as there are members who have NOT spoken AND who desire the opportunity to do so.
- Debate should be confined to the merits of the pending question. Leave personalities and personal remarks out of the debate! Direct comments to issues and ideas, not at an individual.

HOW TO USE PREVIOUS QUESTION

- Say, "I move the previous question."
- Means to end debate immediately and vote on the impending motion
- Is not debatable or amendable
- Requires a 2/3 vote under majority under Mason's
- If passed, you must vote on the pending question immediately.

HOW TO USE POINT OF ORDER

- May interrupt speaker by saying, "Point of order."
- Does NOT require a second
- Is not debatable
- Purpose is to correct a breach of rules
- Example: Someone begins to debate whether the previous question should be called. Say, "Point of order." You may have to repeat until you gain the attention of the chair. State, "The previous question is not debatable." You have now explained why the action is out of order.

MOST MOTIONS

- Require a second
- Cannot interrupt a speaker (Exceptions: point of order, point of information, point of privilege)
- Require a majority vote. Almost all motions under Mason's require a simple majority.
- However, under Robert's Rules of Order, motions which place limitations on debate (previous question, close nominations, extend debate, and limit debate) and motions which change standard procedures (suspend rules, amend constitutions or by-laws, rescind, and reconsider) require a 2/3's majority.

AMENDMENTS

- Must be decided before you can vote on the main motion (precedence)
- Must be germane (relevant or appropriate to the bill)
- Are debatable, but debate must pertain to the amendment, not the main motion
- Requires a majority vote even if the main motion requires a 2/3 vote.
- Amendments may be amended once.

AMENDMENTS CONT.

- May be made informally by the proposer of the motion IF there are no objections.
- Proper amendment wording:
 - To insert or add
 - To strike out
 - To strike out and insert
 - To substitute

BILL - A legislative proposal that pertains to state issues that has striven to be passed by both the House and Senate and has been signed into law by the Youth Governor.

JOINT RESOLUTION - Much like a bill, Joint resolutions may be used for proposing amendments to the MYIG Constitution; such resolutions must be approved by two-thirds of both Chambers. A resolution does not need to be signed by the Youth Governor.

CLASSIFICATION OF MOTIONS

1. MAIN MOTION
 - a. Brings business before the assembly
 - b. Is in order only when no other business is pending
 - c. Has the lowest precedence
2. SUBSIDIARY MOTION
 - a. Assist the assembly in the treating and disposing of main motions
 - b. Examples
 - i. Postpone indefinitely
 - ii. Amend
 - iii. Reference: Postpone to a certain time
 - iv. Limit or extend debate
 - v. Previous question
 - vi. Lay on the table
3. PRIVILEGED MOTION
 - a. Has to do with special matters of immediate and overriding importance, which should be allowed to interrupt the consideration of anything else
 - b. Examples
 - i. Fix the time to which to adjourn
 - ii. Adjourn
 - iii. Recess
 - iv. Raise a question of privilege
 - v. Call for orders of the day
4. INCIDENTAL MOTION
 - a. Deals with questions of procedures arising out of other pending motions or items of business
 - b. Examples
 - i. Point of order
 - ii. Appeal
 - iii. Suspend the rules
 - iv. Division of the assembly
 - v. Point of information
 - vi. Point of privilege

A glance at Mason's Rules for Parliamentary Procedure

*	To do this	You say	Interrupt speaker	Is the motion Debatable	Is the motion amendable	Vote Required?
D	Complain about the noise. Etc.	"Point of Privilege"	Yes	No	No	No
D	Amend a motion	"I move to amend the motion"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
D	Object to a procedure or personal affront	"Point of order"	Yes	No	No	No
D	Request Information	"Point of information"	Yes (If urgent)	No	No	No
D	Ask for vote by actual count	"I call for division" or "division"	No	No	No	No
D	Object to considering some matter	"I object to consideration of this..."	Yes	No	No	Majority
D	Vote by ruling by the chair	"I appeal the chair's decision"	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
E	Adjourn the meeting	"I move that we adjourn"	No	No	No	Majority
E	Recess the meeting	I move that we recess until"	No	No	Yes	Majority
E	Suspend Consideration of Etc.	"I move we table it"	No	No	No	Majority
E	End Debate	"I move the previous question"	No	No	Yes	Majority
E	Postpone consideration	"I move we postpone this matter"	No	Yes	Yes	Majority
E	Have something studied further	"I move we refer the matter to committee"	No	Yes	Yes	Majority
S	Take up previously tabled matter	"I move we take from the table..."	No	No	No	No
S	Reconsider something already disposed of	"I move we now reconsider our action"	No	Yes (If original)	No	Majority
S	Consider something out of scheduled order	"I move to suspend the rules and consider"	No	No	No	Majority
S	To override a governor's veto	"Bill #____ is being opened for a review for a possible override of the Gov. veto."	No	Yes	No	2/3 vote

Top 3 Mistakes in YIG Parliamentary Rules Procedures

- 1. When you recess:** Bills need not be tabled when you recess. Simply begin the next meeting where you left off.
- 2. Readings of bills:** When Clerk reads messages for Committees/House/Senate, don't just read the numbers of the bills that passed committee, but also read the title.
- 3. Amending an amendment:** THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO DO THIS:
 - a. "Friendly amendment" - If you wish to change the wording of someone else's amendment, you may propose a friendly amendment. The chair must then ask if the author of the amendment accepts the new wording. If the author accepts, then the amendment is automatically added, and the changes are made WITHOUT A VOTE.
 - b. Making a motion to amend the amendment - Use this if you want to change the wording of a proposed amendment, but you think the amendment's author might not accept your friendly amendment. If you move to amend the amendment to include your wording, someone must second your motion, and then all debate moves to your suggestion. In order for your amendment to the amendment to pass, it MUST BE VOTED ON by everyone else in either the committee or the chamber. Previous question takes you back to the amendment as a whole.

FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions about Parliamentary Procedure

1. Can a committee/House/Senate recess with open business?

YES. The chair and clerk will note open business and will open that business at the next meeting. No motion required.

2. Can the Houses suspend the rules to consider a new bill that has not gone through a committee?

YES. Rules governing established procedures and parliamentary procedures may be suspended. The body is empowered to carry out the order of business for which the rules were suspended, thus they can pass such a bill while rules are suspended. After final disposition of the bill, the rules are automatically reinstated.

3. Can the chair deny Division?

YES. If it is CLEAR that the motion of division was frivolous.

4. Must all business (bills) be addressed before defeated bills are reconsidered?

NO. Bills/motions may be reconsidered at any time, BUT....

- a. The motion to reconsider must be made by someone who voted to fail the original motion.
- b. The bill/motions will not be amendable or debatable (however at YIG, to save time, we allow reconsidered bills to be amended instead of having you introduce new bills with your changes.)

5. Is there discussion on opening a bill?

NO. Discussion and debate on the bill occurs after the bill is open. The legislative rules of the Michigan House and Senate mandates that bills be opened in the order they are reported to the House or Senate, with exceptions made for bills from appropriations.

6. Can the title or any other portion of a Bill be changed, even if it changes the intent?

YES/NO. You may change the title, but not its **intent**. But the purpose of YIG is to encourage discussion and create student ideas. The chair will settle all disputes regarding changes of intent.

7. Can a motion be amended without a vote of the body?

YES. A Friendly Amendment can be made if the author accepts and no other member of the body objects.

8. Can the chair make changes to the bill during session or committee?

YES.

a. The chair can make grammatical changes even if the rules are not suspended as long as nobody objects (i.e., correcting misspelled words, changing punctuation). State, for example, "With no objection the chair will correct the spelling mistake in Section 2."

9. Can a motion to suspend the rules to move all bills from first reading (reports of standing committees) to third reading that applies to all sessions be made only once?

YES. The correct wording would be, "I move to suspend the rules to allow bills to move automatically from first reading to third reading for the entire conference." This motion requires a second and a majority vote. A similar motion may be made for business conducted by the Senate. Make sure you include "for the entire conference" in the original motion.

10. Can you move the previous question before anyone debates the bill?

NO. You can't end debate before you start it. If no one has anything to say, the chair can simply move to an immediate vote without any discussion. Remember... a speaker cannot move the previous question after they offered debate or discussion on the issue. It must be the first thing the speaker says.

11. Can a delegate reserve the right to make a motion after speaking?

YES, except for moving Previous Question.

12. Can the Youth Governor be impeached?

NO.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Call to Order

Chair: The _____ session of the _____ Committee will come to order. (Rap gavel.)

Roll Call

Chair: (To the clerk) Is there a quorum present? (Clerk calls the roll and replies, a quorum is (or is not) present. Clerk puts names on absentee form.

Communications

Chair: Are there any communications to be read? (From YIG or other committees or Lt. Governor or Speaker of the House)

Is there any old business? (This would include tabled business from the prior meeting)

Is there any new business?

Chair: The first bill on the docket is Bill # _____. Will the clerk read the title of the bill? (Clerk reads bill title and any amendments) Without objection, I move to consider the bill read. Are there any objection? (If there is objection, allow the clerk to read the bill in its entirety)

Chair: The chair now recognizes the bill author or co-author for an opening statement of up to 3 minutes. (Bill Author Opening Statement)

Chair: Is there anyone present to testify as the expert witness? (Lobbyist, Gov. Cab member or Witness has 3 minutes each to speak)

Chair: The floor is now open for discussion.

Members could do any of the following (and other things also, but these are some of the main actions taken). The two main tasks of a committee are Debate/Discussion and Amendments/Passage or Rejection of bills in committee:

Discussion for or against.

Member: "I move to amend section _____ to read _____"

Chair: Is there a second?

Member: Second

Chair: Is there any discussion on the amendment?

Chair: All those in favor of amending section _____ to read _____ please signify by saying "Aye." Opposed? ("Nay"). In the opinion of the chair the Ayes/Nays have it. The amendment passes/fails.

Member: "I propose a friendly amendment."

This requires Chair to ask if there are any objections.

Member: "I move to previous question." (DON'T use this until bill has been thoroughly discussed.)

Chair: All those in favor of moving to previous question, please signify by saying "Aye." Opposed? ("Nay") In the opinion of the chair the Ayes/Nays have it. (Go to a vote on previous motion if Ayes have a majority.)

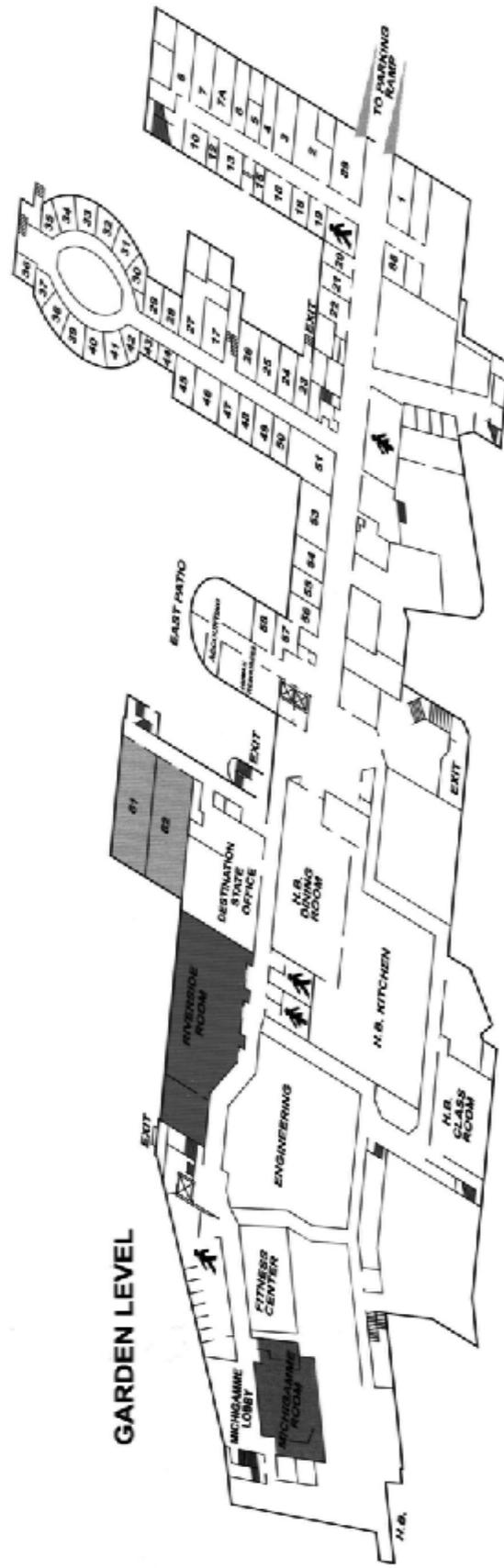
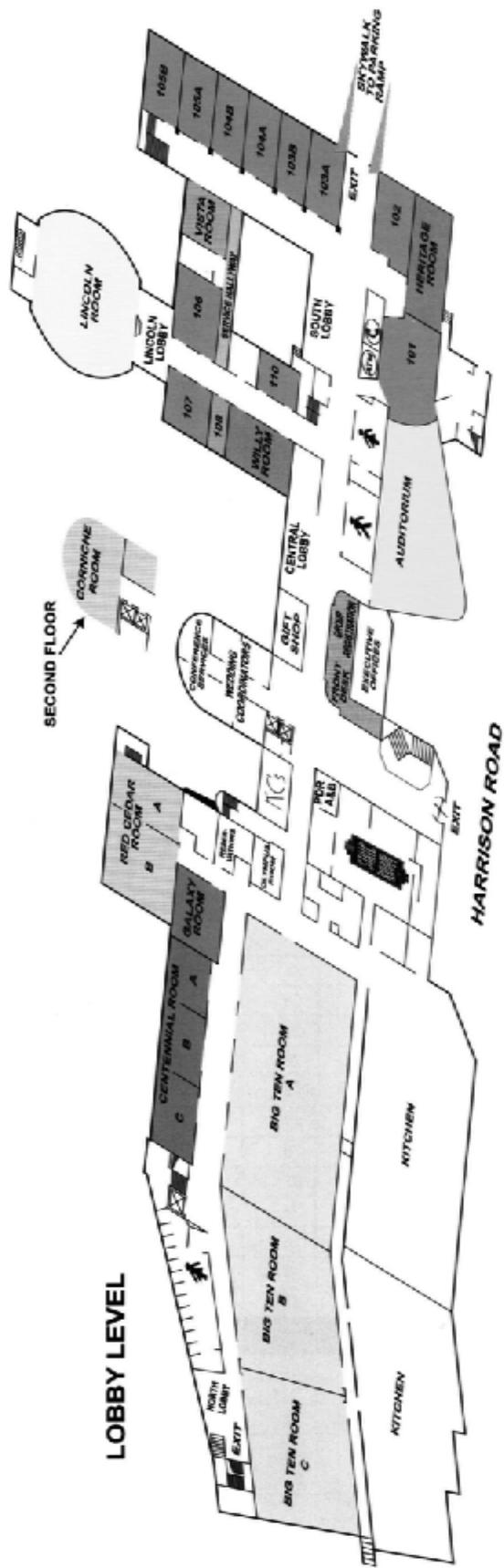
Chair: If there's no further business the Chair will entertain a motion to recess/adjourn.

*Look at Parliamentary Procedures handout to see other options, such as "Point of Information," etc.

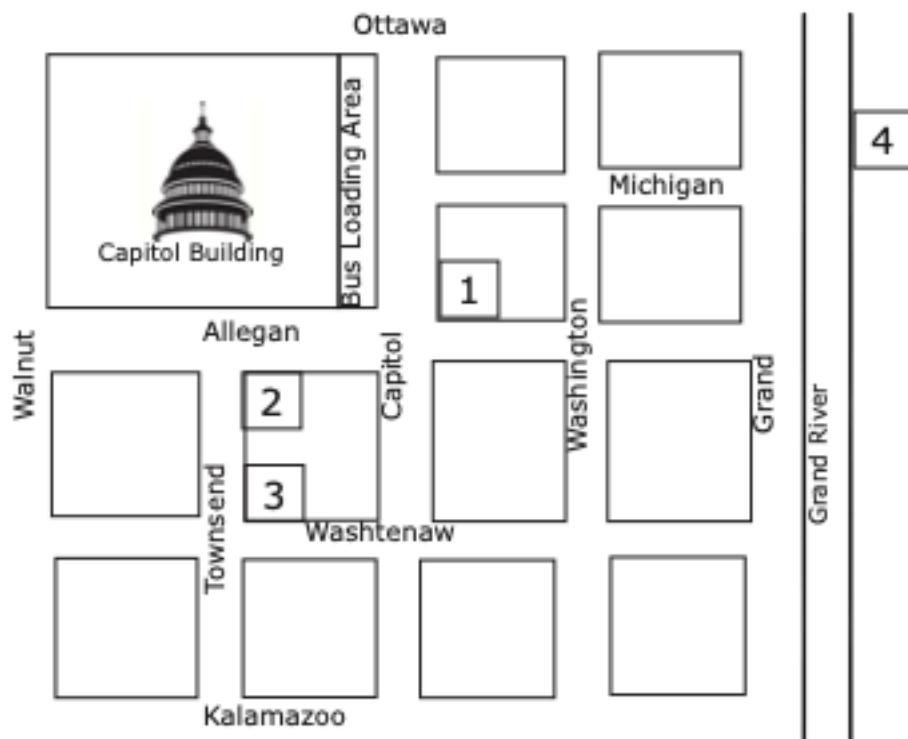
ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE

- 1) CALL TO ORDER:** The _____ session of the House/Senate of the 20____ Youth Legislature will come to order. (Rap gavel.)
 - 2) ROLL CALL:** (To the clerk) Is there a quorum present? Clerk calls the roll or calls a caucus. Once roll has been taken they reply that a quorum is (or is not) present. Clerks put names on absentee form.
 - 3) INSPIRATIONAL LEADER:** Please rise for our invocation, which will be given by our Inspirational Leader _____ (name).
 - 4) MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR:** Are there any messages from the Governor? Clerk replies.
 - 5) OTHER COMMUNICATIONS:** Are there any other communications to be read?
 - 6) FIRST READING:**
 - i) MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE/SENATE:**
 - ii) Are there any messages from the House/Senate? (Any bills from the House/Senate are given first reading at this time). Clerk reads the bills by title and number. Speaker/Lt. Gov. announces bills that shall be moved from first reading to second reading.
 - iii) REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:**
 - iv) Are there any reports from standing committees? Clerk replies yes or no. Speaker/Lt. Gov. asks clerk to read bills passed by committee by title and number. Speaker/Lt. Gov. announces that all bills shall be moved from first reading to second reading.
 - v) REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES:**
 - vi) Are there any reports of select committees? Clerk replies.
 - 7) MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS:** Are there any motions or resolutions? Clerk replies.
 - 8) SECOND READING OF BILLS:** Under the order of second reading, bills shall be read. Committee recommendations and amendments shall be considered first. Unlimited discussion and other amendments may be made. On a motion, a bill may be advanced to the order of third reading by a majority of the members voting. Such motion shall take precedence following the motion to amend.
 - 9) THIRD READING OF BILLS:** The next order of business is the third reading of bills. (Clerk reads the title of the bill). If there are no objections, the bill will be considered read. A vote is taken.
 - 10) NOTICES:** Are there any announcements?
 - 11) RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT:** The chair will entertain a motion to recess until (next session time). Vote, motion carried, meeting recessed. (Rap gavel.)
- NOTES:**
- House/Senate bills that are passed with amendments are sent back to the originating house for approval. If there are no amendments, the bill is sent to the Governor. Committee bills that are passed are sent to the House or Senate.
 - If remaining time for other sessions is running short, have someone move the dispensing of the rules of the House/Senate and consider remaining bills up for immediate vote on third reading of the bill. Two-thirds vote required

Kellogg Center Hotel Layout



Downtown Map



Key

1. Boji Tower
2. Binsfeld Office Building
3. Public Parking
4. Lansing Center

*Restaurants are on Washington Street.

Downtown Restaurant List

This is not inclusive but is a general list of the possible restaurants students should consider for lunch. Some of these restaurants are not open for dinner. Restaurants in bold font are open until at least 7pm.

Quick Bites

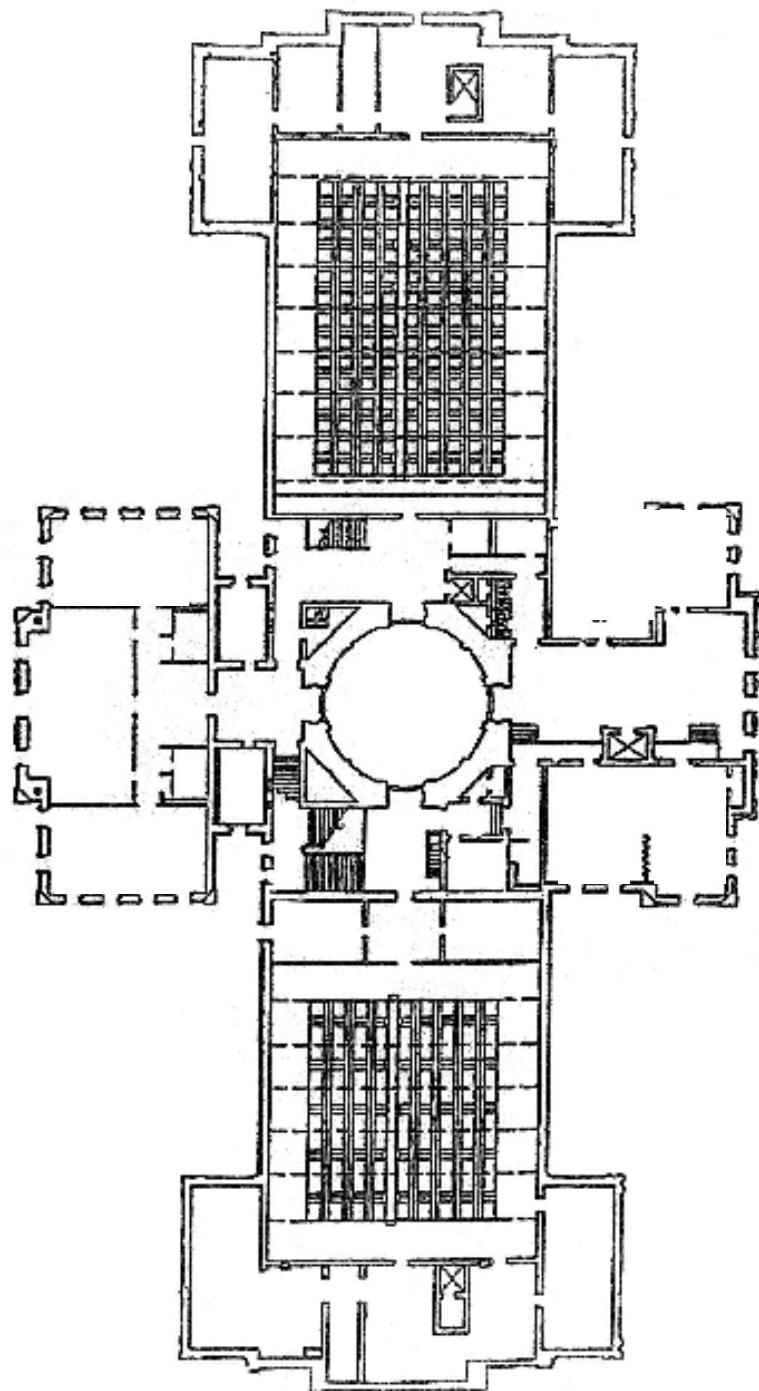
- **AnQi Sushi Express**
 - **111 E. Allegan St.**
 - **517-485-9688**
- Biggby Coffee
 - **120 W. Ottawa**
 - **517-372-6899**
- **Domino's**
 - **234 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-372-3030**
- **Firehouse Subs**
 - **200 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-316-0483**
- Jalapenos Mexican Restaurant
 - **307 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-482-2326**
- **Jimmy John's**
 - **134 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-485-3300**
- **La Cocina Cubana**
 - **123 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-708-8144**
- New Daily Bagel
 - **309 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-487-8201**
- **New Empire Szechuan**
 - **115 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-702-1338**

- **Sahara Delight**
 - **119 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-763-2560**
- **Social Sloth Cafe**
 - **301 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-253-0240**
- **Sultan's Express**
 - **305 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-484-2850**
- **Thai Village Restaurant (*To-Go Only*)**
 - **400 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-371-1000**
- **Zoup**
 - **214 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-367-7400**

Sit Down Restaurants

- **Kelly's Downtown**
 - **220 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-708-2007**
- Kewpee Sandwich Shoppe
 - **118 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-482-8049**
- **Midtown Brewing**
 - **402 S. Washington Sq.**
 - **517-977**

State Capitol
Fourth Floor Layout





FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

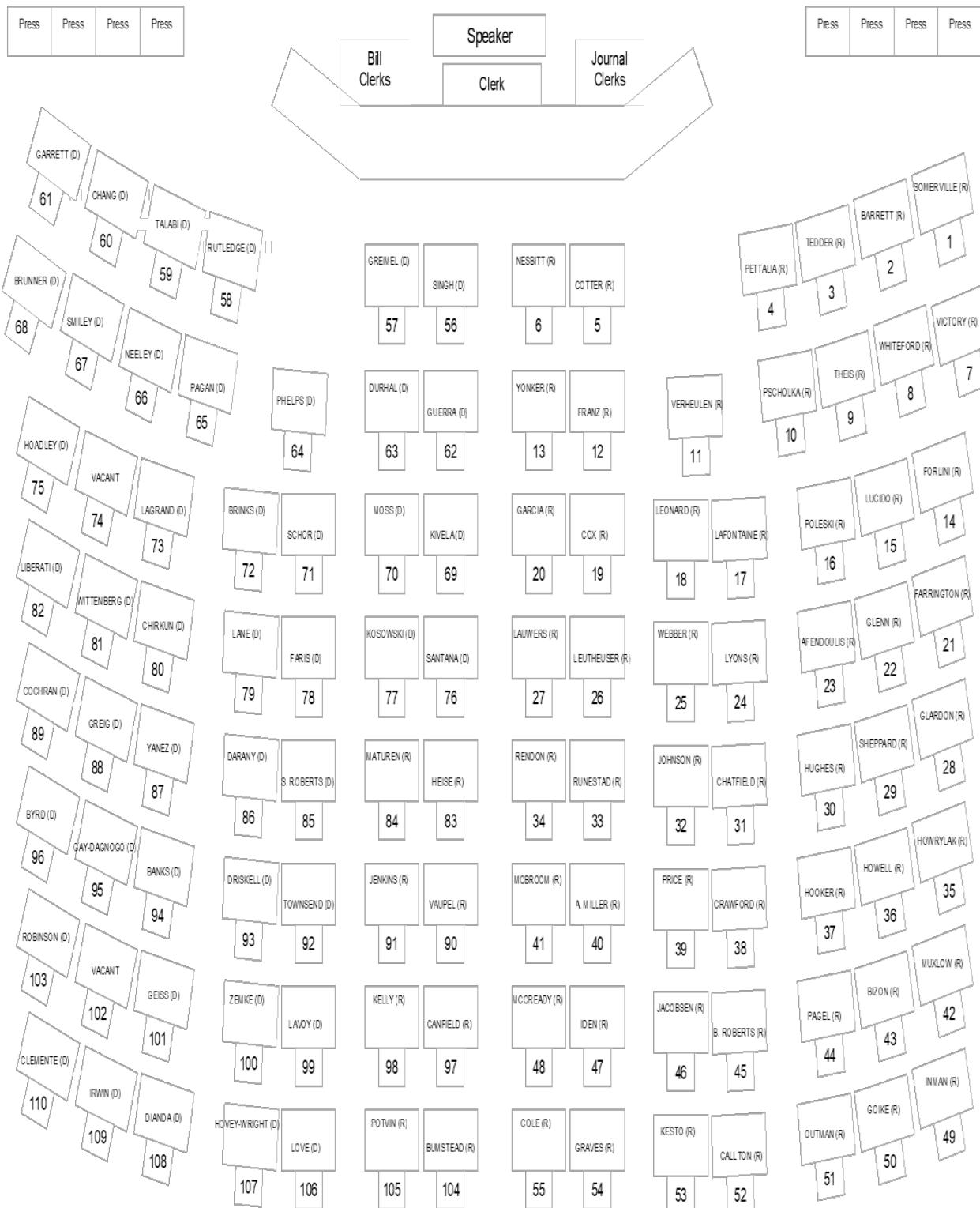
1. Before every session students will gather outside the Chamber for reminders about conduct during Session from the Sargent at Arms.
2. At the end of each Session in the Chamber students should stay in seats until desk checks are complete by an advisor.
3. These items are not permitted in the Chamber or any Committee Rooms
 - a. Food or Drink
 - b. Backpacks or large bags.
 - c. Horseplay or roughhousing
 - d. Sleeping or napping
 - e. Conduct that violates any of the YMCA core values
4. Proper use of chairs, desks and tables (in Chamber and ALL committee rooms)
 - a. No leaning, spinning or sliding chairs especially while seated in them
 - b. No moving of any furniture in any Capitol rooms
 - c. No jumping, spinning or other rough activity on any other furniture
 - d. Do not put anything other than your bill book on tables or desks, store all other items on the floor next to your seat
 - e. Be careful not to slide or move items across tables and desks that may scratch or mark the surface
 - f. Ensure jewelry, writing implements, and other items do not come in direct contact with the wooden surfaces of desks or tables
5. Awareness of surroundings and the historic value of the equipment.
 - a. Do not run hands over any painted surfaces for any reason
 - b. Do not touch any paintings, artwork, detail work on the walls or other surfaces
 - c. Take care in hallways and stairways to be aware of your surroundings and your noise level, there are people working in the building during our conferences be respectful of their space
6. Advisor Supervision
 - a. Adults will be observing and reviewing the desks if you see damage or have a question find the advisor assigned to your area
 - b. Students with banned items, inappropriate conduct or any behavior that poses any risk to the fidelity of the room will be removed immediately
 - c. Desk check before and after sessions will be done by advisors and coordinated by Legislative Specialists
7. Violation of any protocols constitutes immediate removal from the Chamber.

Rules and Regulations for use of the House of Representatives

- 1) Facilities of the Michigan House of Representatives designated as acceptable for use by outside groups by the Speaker of the House or the Speaker's designee may be used for the purpose of educational use that simulates the legislative process or hearings on legislation or issues being considered by the House of Representatives. Under no circumstances shall House of Representatives' facilities be used for social or commercial purposes, as defined by the Speaker or the Speaker's designee.
- 2) Facilities of the House of Representatives which are deemed to be acceptable for use by outside groups will be available only at such times as they are not needed for use by the House of Representatives, or during the day or the evening of a day when Session will not be held, unless Session for the day has been adjourned. In the event that the facilities are scheduled to be used by an outside group, organization or persons and circumstances arise whereby the House requires the facilities for its use, the event will have to be canceled or postponed to a later date.
- 3) Under no circumstance shall the drawers in the desks on the House Floor or in any other area authorized for use by outside organizations, groups or persons be opened. No one shall deface, write on or handle any materials located on or around desks and equipment in any House area.
- 4) Telephones, voting equipment, paperwork or other material/ supplies located on the desks in the House Chambers, Cloak Room, Document Room, Committee Rooms area or any other areas designated for use under the terms of a contract entered into between the House of Representatives and the using group, organization or persons, shall not be used or handled for any purpose whatsoever.
- 5) No computer equipment, printers, typewriters, copy machines, equipment or supplies may be handled or used without prior written permission of the Speaker or the Speaker's designee.
- 6) Sound equipment, including microphones and tape recorders, may not be used or handled without prior written permission of the Speaker or the Speaker's designee. Sound equipment, including microphones and tape recorders, if approved for usage, must be operated by technician(s) employed by the House.
- 7) Persons, organizations or groups who have entered into a contract for use of the House of Representatives' facilities are allowed only in those areas specified in the contract.
- 8) No food or beverages are allowed in any House area. Food purchased from vending machines located in the Capitol Building must be consumed at the immediate location of the vending machines and may not be transported to any other areas.
- 9) No alcohol or illegal drugs are allowed in any House area or on the grounds of any state building.
- 10) Smoking is not permitted in any state building.
- 11) Except in the case of an emergency and except at the direction of House Personnel or State of Michigan Capitol Security personnel, no one shall use fire escapes for any reason whatsoever.
- 12) Except in the case of an emergency, anyone tampering with fire or emergency alarms will be subject to prosecution.
- 13) All items used by persons while participating in an event authorized by a contract with the House of Representatives that are the property of the group using the facilities must be removed prior to the termination date of the contract.
- 14) No signs, advertisements, brochures or posters shall be affixed to any walls, doors, elevators or other areas of the Capitol Building without the prior written approval of the Speaker or the Speaker's designee. No exceptions will be made for any restored area of the House.
- 15) No persons are allowed entrance to or access to any Representatives', administrators', staff or restored office areas for any purpose whatsoever, unless access has been agreed to in the contract entered into for use of House facilities.
- 16) Under no circumstances should the drapes, curtains, blinds or other window coverings be opened, closed or adjusted in any fashion.
- 17) Participants in events covered by the terms of the contract entered into by the House of Representatives and an outside organization, group or persons are bound by the terms of the contract. These rules and regulations are considered to be part of that contract.

NOTE: House administrative and security personnel and Capitol Security personnel may make determinations of misconduct arising during or out of the use of House facilities and will be required, at the direction of the Speaker, to take the steps necessary to correct the misconduct.

Michigan House of Representative Seating Chart



Michigan House of Representatives

Updated Monday, June 27, 2016

Rules and Regulations for use of the Michigan Senate

The Michigan State Capitol Building, built during the 1870's, is a monument of great historical significance. It is important not only for Michigan but for American history and culture. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

Starting with Senate restoration projects in the late 1980's, a great deal of money and effort has been put into a meticulous program to restore the Capitol Building. Countless artisans and experts have bestowed their best craftsmanship on the restoration of the building and its historic furnishings.

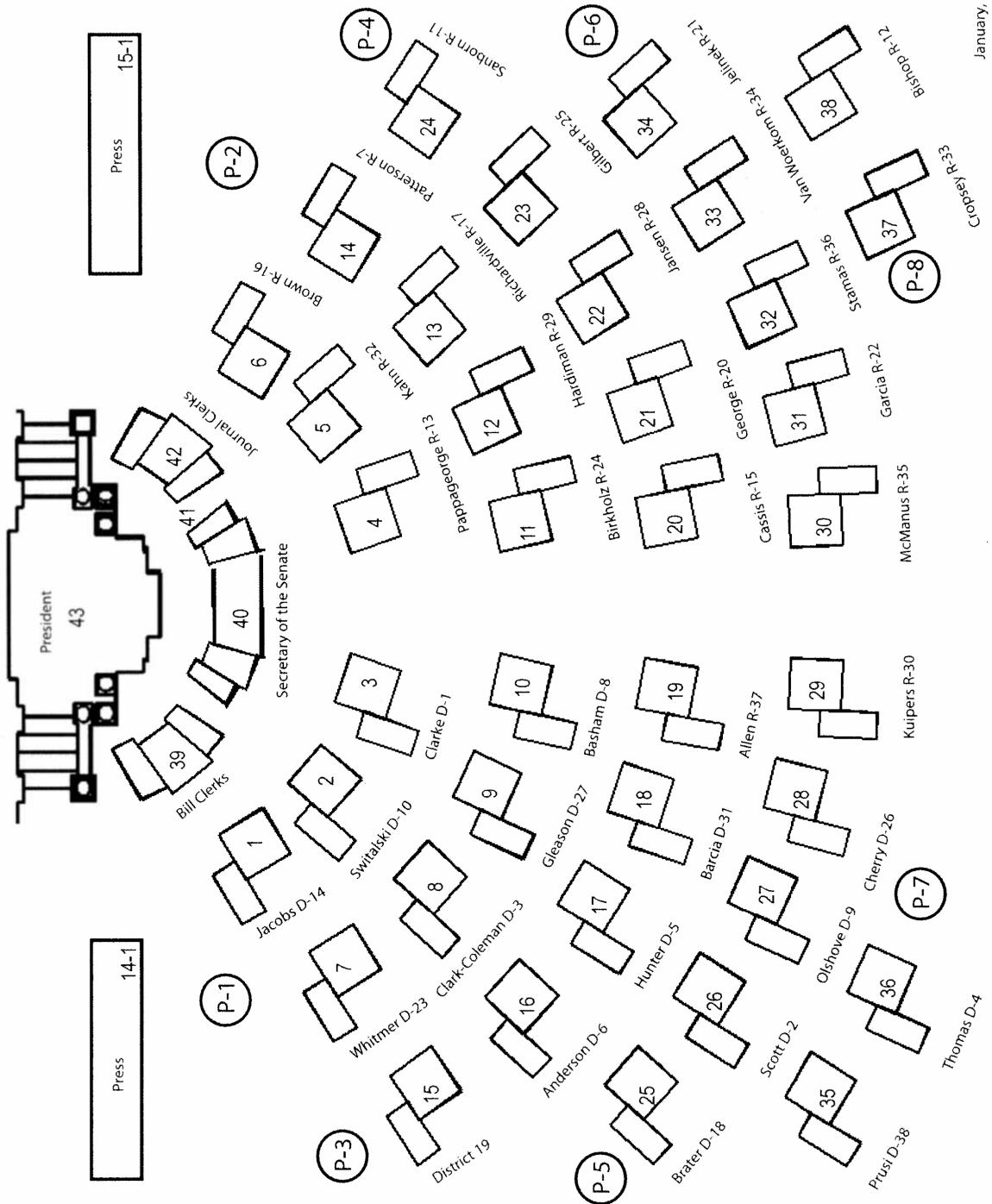
The custodial care of such a significant building is the responsibility of everyone, especially those who work and conduct official business in the Capitol Building.

The following rules are a first step in establishing long-range, permanent procedures and practices aimed at preserving the Capitol Building for the next 100 years and beyond. The cooperation of everyone is greatly appreciated.

- 1) Smoking will not be allowed in Senate restored areas, except as provided in the Senate Rules.
- 2) Only Senators will be allowed food or drink in Senate restored areas.
- 3) No furniture or other objects may be leaned against the walls in any restored area.
- 4) Posting of signs, announcements and other documents on walls, doors, windows or other permanent surfaces is prohibited. No paintings, plaques or other fixtures shall be hung on the walls in Senate restored areas except with the approval of the Senate Majority Leader. Display board space may be requested through the Secretary of the Senate.
- 5) Articles of clothing and other personal items must be kept in designated areas.
- 6) Sitting on windowsills, railings or other furnishings not designed for sitting is prohibited.
- 7) The Senate Chamber is not available for use by groups outside of the Senate, except for the annual meetings of the YMCA Youth in Government Program, the Michigan Interscholastic Forensic Association and Boys State. Use of other Senate restored areas will be governed by the Secretary of the Senate (Senate Policy No. 89.11).
- 8) Outside groups using the Senate Chamber are prohibited from having food or beverages in the Senate Chamber.
- 9) Only furnishing approved by Senate Leadership will be allowed.
- 10) Damage to Senate restored areas or furnishings shall be reported to the Secretary of the Senate as soon as possible.
- 11) All new pages and other employees who use carts shall be oriented upon their arrival to be informed about the great care that is needed in all restored areas of the Capitol Building.
- 12) Nothing can be adhered to furniture. The Senate Sergeants have instructions to remove any items that are attached to furniture.

Secretary of the Senate: January 26, 1990

Michigan Senate Seating Chart



YMCA MYIG STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to provide a safe and productive setting that is consistent with the purpose and objectives of YMCA MYIG. Advisor, student, and parent/guardian signatures are required, and indicate acceptance and adherence to the code of conduct. Failure to comply with the code will result in one or more of the following actions by the MYIG staff or advisor: Loss of position or privileges, call parent/guardian and send home, call security, call police, notify school officials.

1. Participants are supported by their school or YMCA delegation advisor. As the youth worker with the knowledge and closest relationship to the participant, the delegation advisor is the individual the MYIG staff will contact first regarding the participants behavior, safety, health and well-being.
2. Participants are expected to behave in a friendly, respectful manner towards all fellow participants, including hotel and Capitol staff. Participants will maintain a productive and positive demeanor while participating in the program.
3. Harassment or intimidation by words, gestures, body language or any other menacing behavior will not be tolerated at any YMCA MYIG function, activity, meeting or training session.
4. Participants are encouraged to be responsible for their personal comfort and safety and to ask any person whose behavior threatens their comfort, to refrain. If a participant feels uncomfortable in confronting the person directly, they should report the behavior to any advisor or the conference leadership.
5. Sexual activity, sexual conduct or sexual harassment is not appropriate and will not be tolerated during any event.
6. Social media shall only be used in a positive and encouraging manner. Any participant involved in any way dealing with negative activity toward the YIG program or any participant in the YIG program will be held responsible for the violation and will be disciplined accordingly, up to and including legal action.
7. The use, possession or concealment of weapons, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, incense, or candles is forbidden at any MYIG function, activity, meeting or training session.
8. Participants are allowed in each other's lodging rooms during open hours with the door propped wide open. No participants are allowed in each other's lodging rooms after in-room curfews.
9. Participants shall observe quiet hours as posted. Participants shall be in and remain in their assigned hotel room by the curfew listed in the official program schedule. Curfew will remain in effect until 6:00 AM the following morning.
10. Nametags shall be worn at all times when you're outside assigned hotel room. Nametags shall be worn visibly on the front of the upper torso.
11. Each participant shall attend all scheduled program functions, activities, meetings and training sessions.
12. Participants, advisors and staff will dress according to the provided dress code during scheduled program activities and official functions.
13. Use of electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, tablets, etc. will be permitted only for YIG business during working hours. Cell phones must be turned to silent or vibrate during program activities.
14. Chewing gum, candy, food and beverages are not permitted in the Capitol Building or courtrooms.
15. Participants shall not remove or tamper with any materials or furnishings of the Capitol building or other conference facilities. Each participant is legally and financially responsible for any defacing or willful damage to public or private property. This includes the property of fellow participants, advisors and staff, organizations, businesses, hotel and conference facilities, and the State of Michigan.
16. No participant shall leave a program function unless the approval of his or her advisor AND the Youth in Government office is secured. The participant must be picked up and returned by a parent or legal guardian. Participants may not use or be transported in private vehicles during any program function without approval of a parent or legal guardian and adult advisor and the State Youth in Government office.
17. Hotel room switches will not be permitted without the approval of the delegation advisor and the Youth in Government office.
18. Guests and official observers to the program are restricted to lobbies and visitors' galleries and are not permitted in the student hotel rooms at any time unless approved by the YMCA MYIG Office. All guests must sign in and wear a guest badge.
19. The hotel pool may be used only during specified posted times
20. The YMCA MYIG does not provide transportation to or from conferences and assumes no obligation or liability for any such transportation.

Section Four

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Staff/Advisor Organization

Lydia Mitchell	YMCA Staff	Executive Director
Mary Burleson	YMCA Staff	Assistant Director
Gavin Jackson	YMCA Staff	Program Outreach Coordinator
Stacy Surato	Eaton Rapids High School	Kellogg Center Hotel Dean
Eduardo Gomez	Alumni	Capitol Area Specialist
Bill Valima	Superior Central High School	Capitol Area Specialist
Paul Moore	L'Anse High School	Transportation – Best Western
Geoff Miller		Photographer
Easton Straus	Alumni	Conference Affairs
Jeff Litten	Alumni	National Issues Forum Specialist
Kyle Carter	Beal City High School	Committee Advisor
Tracy Deering	Petoskey High School	Committee Advisor
Makenzie Jacobs	Alumni	Committee Advisor
Eric Rogers	YMCA MYIG Board Member	MJP Committee Chair
Marilyn Johnson	Alumni	MJP Lead Advisor
Bailey Andring	Alumni	MJP Support Advisor
Mark Beougher	Loy Norrix High School	MJP Support Advisor
Traci Hopper	Airport High School	MJP Support Advisor
Joshua McDonald	Harbor Springs High School	MJP Support Advisor
Denver Milam	Alumni	MJP Support Advisor
Mackenzie Guinn	Alumni	MJP Support Advisor
Steve Wincent	Saginaw Heritage High School	Blue Senate Specialist
Lexie Ladd	Alumni	Blue Senate Advisor
Jay Lyon	Alumni	Blue Senate Advisor
Anna Whitwam	Alumni	Blue Senate Advisor
Fran Bregger	Alumni	Blue House Specialist
Patrick Burtis	Munising High School	Blue House Advisor
James Cook	Union City High School	Blue House Advisor
Norah Johnson	Alumni	Blue House Advisor
Hailey Kendall	Alumni	Blue House Advisor
Darcy Oswalt	Athens High School	Blue House Advisor
Stacey Ramsey	Manistee High School	Blue Committee Specialist
Jay Lyon	Alumni	Erie Committee Advisor
Hailey Kendall	Alumni	Houghton Committee Advisor
Norah Johnson	Alumni	Huron Committee Advisor
Lexie Ladd	Alumni	Michigan Committee Advisor
Anna Whitwam	Alumni	Ontario Committee Advisor
Clara Pater	Alumni	St. Clair Committee Advisor
Richard Maples	Union City High School	White Senate Specialist
Shannon Hancock	Superior Central High School	White Senate Advisor
Felicia Pollock	Alumni	White Senate Advisor
Mark MacFarland	Rochester Adams High School	White Senate Advisor
Greer Putnam	Hastings High School	White House Specialist
Iesha Grove	Indiana YAG	White House Advisor
Jake Stid	Black River High School	White House Advisor

Staff/Advisor Organization

Amber Dixon	Portage Northern High School.....	White Committee Specialist
Joseph Ulrich	Everett High School	Erie Committee Advisor
Rebecca Moore	Saginaw Heritage High School	Houghton Committee Advisor
Leigh Inglehart	Harbor Springs High School	Huron Committee Advisor
Felicia Pollock	Alumni	Michigan Committee Advisor
Brittany Catalano	Mason High School	Ontario Committee Advisor
Justin Kelley	Clarenceville High School	St. Clair Committee Advisor
Molly Werden	Petoskey High School.....	Red Senate Specialist
Alexander Hildner.....	Alumni	Red Senate Advisor
Pamela Schanck	Mio-Ausable High School	Red Senate Advisor
Deeann Skov	Fruitport High School	Red Senate Advisor
Troy Dostert.....	Cranbrook Kingswood High School.....	Red House Specialist
Ely Escobar-Lugo	Alumni	Red House Advisor
Eric Lynch	Munising High School.....	Red House Advisor
Marcus Moore	Saginaw Heritage High School	Red House Advisor
Emilio Rodriguez	Alumni.....	Red Committee Specialist
Hershel Smith.....	Athens High School	Erie Committee Advisor
Mindy Cardiel.....	Sturgis High School	Houghton Committee Advisor
Ely Escobar-Lugo	Alumni	Houghton Committee Advisor
Alexander Hildner.....	Alumni	Huron Committee Advisor
Leesha Shantz	Jackson High School	Michigan Committee Advisor
Pamela Martinez	L'Anse High School	Ontario Committee Advisor
Hilary Schroeder	Mason High School	St. Clair Committee Advisor
Montgomery Barrow...Alumni.....		Lobbyist Advisor
Ty Dobbs	Alumni	Lobbyist Advisor
Beth Karney	Quincy High School	Press Specialist
Chai Karve	Alumni	Governor Thorne Cabinet
Heather Sobek	Coldwater High School	Governor Thorne Cabinet

2022 Leadership Team

Name.....	Delegation	Position.....	Leadership Position
Garrett Thorne.....	Coldwater High School.....	Governor Thorne Cabinet	Youth Governor
Delaney Jones	Jackson High School.....	Governor Thorne Cabinet	Chief of Staff
Alex Wang.....	Rochester Adams High School	Governor Thorne Cabinet	DIG Ambassador
Neha Jain	Quincy High School	Red Senate	Lt. Governor
Madisen Begovac	Superior Central High School	White Senate.....	Lt. Governor
Kaylyn Brenner	Quincy High School	Blue Senate.....	Lt. Governor
Grace Polzin	Saginaw Heritage High School	Red House.....	Speaker of the House
Claire Beougher	Loy Norrix High School	White House	Speaker of the House
Alice Hancock	Superior Central High School.....	Blue House	Speaker of the House
Sammie Stricker	Saginaw Heritage High School	Blue House	Speaker of the House
Olin Alonzi.....	Harbor Springs High School.....	National Issues Forum ...	NIF Presiding Officer
Shaylen Gough	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	National Issues Forum .	NIF Presiding Officer
Bridgette Meyers.....	Coldwater High School.....	National Issues Forum ...	NIF Presiding Officer
Claire Ranney	Harbor Springs High School.....	Press Corps.....	Editor in Chief
DySean Allen.....	L'Anse High School.....	Red House.....	Committee Chair
Max Bassett.....	Harbor Springs High School.....	Red Senate	Committee Chair
Gabriella Bookmyer	Coldwater High School.....	Blue Senate.....	Committee Chair
Sean Durbin	Portage Northern High School.....	White Senate.....	Committee Chair
Garrett Gruner	Coldwater High School.....	Blue House	Committee Chair
Kai Hartson	Petoskey High School	Red House.....	Committee Chair
Sarah Huber	Manistee High School	Blue House	Committee Chair
Charlie Johnson	Saginaw Heritage High School	White Senate.....	Committee Chair
Kaitlyn Kimble	Coldwater High School.....	White Senate.....	Committee Chair
Colin Koot	Mason High School.....	Red Senate	Committee Chair
Wyatt Kulik	Superior Central High School	Red Senate	Committee Chair
Ryan Lewis.....	Airport High School	Red Senate	Committee Chair
James Mahfet	Rochester Adams High School	White Senate.....	Committee Chair
Addison Munn	Portage Northern High School.....	Blue Senate.....	Committee Chair
John O'Donnell.....	Manistee High School	Blue House	Committee Chair
Rebecca Park.....	Cranbrook Kingswood High School ...	White House	Committee Chair
Heer Singh	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	Blue House	Committee Chair
Evan Whitfield	Harbor Springs High School.....	White House	Committee Chair
Kathleen Bailey	Quincy High School	National Issues Forum	Committee Chair
Isaak Vogel	Beal City High School	National Issues Forum	Committee Chair
Sydney Fraley.....	Union City High School	National Issues Forum	Committee Chair
Jillian McKinley.....	Coldwater High School.....	National Issues Forum	Committee Chair
Neema Baddam	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	Senate	Youth Governor Candidate
George Earl	Sturgis High School	House.....	Youth Governor Candidate

Governors Cabinet, Press and Lobbyists Schedule

Thursday - February 17, 2022

Dress Code: Casual Appropriate

Nerve Center	Willy Room
Bill Tracking Center.....	Central Lobby
MJP Center	South Lobby

12:00 – 2:00 pm Kellogg Registration (advisors only)..... South Lobby
 Kellogg Luggage Storage Room 106/107

12:00 – 2:00 pm Best Western Registration (advisors only) Stadium Lobby
 Best Western Luggage Storage Stadium Room

1:00 pm Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center Best Western Lobby
1:30 pm Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center Best Western Lobby
2:05 pm Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center Best Western Lobby

2:30 – 3:45 pm

Orientation Sessions

Governor's Cabinet.....	Room 110
Lobbyists.....	Michigamme
Press Corps.....	Room 102

3:00 pm Leadership Breakouts (dismissal from Orientation Session)
 Family Group Leaders Room 108

4:00 – 4:45 pm

General Assembly.....

Welcome.....	Red Speaker of the House
Invocation.....	Inspirational Leader
National Anthem	Rebecca Hibbler and Brody Amthor
Introduction of Guest Speakers	White Speaker of the House
Capitol Presentation.....	Michigan Capitol Staff
Swearing in Ceremony	Justice Elizabeth Clement
Alumni Association Welcome.....	Alumni Board Member
Address by 2022 Youth Governor.....	Garrett Thorne
Benediction	Inspirational Leader

5:00 – 5:45 pm

2022 Elections – Nomination Convention

Big Ten AB

6:00 pm – 7:00 pm **Dinner**..... **Big Ten AB**
6:45 pm Delegation Leaders Meeting Big Ten AB

7:00 – 9:00 pm Governor's Cabinet Room 110
 Lobbyists Michigamme
 Press Corps Room 102

9:00 – 9:30 pm

Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)

Groups #1 - #6.....	Big Ten A
Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
Groups #13 - #18	Big Ten C
Groups #19 - #20	Centennial A
Groups #21 - #22	Centennial B
Groups# 23 - #24	Centennial C
Groups #25 - #28	Lincoln
Groups #29 - #32	Auditorium

9:45 pm Shuttle Bus to Best Western (5 buses)..... Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings Assigned locations
10:45 pm Best Western Delegation Meetings Assigned locations
All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please

Governors Cabinet, Press and Lobbyists Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center	Willy Room, Speakers Library
Bill Tracking Center	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
MJP Center	Binsfeld Lobby
Luggage Storage Best Western	Room 107

6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast	On your own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders Bus 1 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
7:45 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Room 110
7:45 am	Blue, Lobbyists, Press and Gov Bus 5 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
9:00 – 11:00 am	Model Judiciary Program Round 3	
9:05 - 9:50 am	Governor's Cabinet	Central Lobby
	Lobbyists.....	Michiganame
	Press Corps	Room 102
9:55 am	Governor's Cabinet, Lobbyist, Press Bus 5 & 6 & to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:30 am	Governor's Cabinet	E. Lakin Brown Room, 2 nd Floor, Room 204
	Lobbyists.....	Speakers Library, Room 252
	Press Corps	House Document Room
11:45 – 1:00 pm	Lunch Governor's Cabinet, Lobbyists, Press	Downtown
1:00 pm	Governor's Cabinet	E. Lakin Brown Room, 2 nd Floor, Room 204
	Lobbyists.....	Speakers Library, Room 252
	Press Corps	House Document Room
5:00 pm	Dinner for all participants downtown Lansing. Must remain downtown until scheduled bus departs from Capitol Ave to return to the hotel.	
6:05 pm	Gov Cab, Press bus 4 to Kellogg Center.....	Capitol Ave.
7:15 pm	Clean Up bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
6:30 – 7:30 pm	Post Dinner Community Space	Riverside
6:45 – 8:30 pm.	Governor's Cabinet	Room 110
	Lobbyists.....	Central Lobby
	Press Corps	Room 102
8:30 - 9:00 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6.....	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #16	Red Cedar AB
	Groups #17 - #18	Centennial A
	Groups #19 - #20	Centennial B
	Groups #21 - #22	Centennial C
	Groups #23 - #26	Auditorium
	Groups #27 - #28	Riverside
	Groups #29 - #30	Conference Room 62
	Groups #31 - #32	Room 110
9:00 – 10:00 pm	2023 Elections Session.....	Big Ten AB
10:05 pm	Shuttle Buses to Best Western – Buses 2, 3, 4, & 5	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:15 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Governors Cabinet, Press and Lobbyists Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Bill Tracking Center.....	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
MJP Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Best Western Delegation Luggage Storage	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast On you own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders bus 1 to Kellogg Center Best Western Lobby
7:30 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting.....Room 110
8:30 am	Red and White Leg, Gov Cab Press and Lobby bus 2 & 3 to Capitol..... Kellogg Center Lobby
8:30 am	Red and White Leg, Gov Cab Press and Lobby bus 4 & 5 to Capitol..... Best Western Lobby
9:00 – 11:10 am	Governor's Cabinet Lakin Brown Room Lobbyists.....Speaker's Library Press House Document Room
11:30 – 12:30 pm	Governor's Cabinet E. Lakin Brown Room, 2 nd Floor, Room 204 Lobbyists.....Speakers Library, Room 252 Press House Document Room
11:15 – 12:15 pm	Lunch Governor's Cabinet, Lobbyist, Press Downtown
12:30 – 4:35 pm	Governor's Cabinet E. Lakin Brown Room, 2 nd Floor, Room 204 Lobbyists.....Speakers Library, Room 252 Press Corps House Document Room
2:00 pm	Governor's Press Conference Senate Lobby
4:40 pm	Lobbyists, Press, Governor's Cabinet bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center Capitol Ave
5:00 pm	Governor's Cabinet Central Lobby Lobbyists.....Room 110 Press Room 102
5:45 pm	Bill Signing Ceremony North Lobby
6:30 – 8:00 pm	Governor's Banquet-Dress Code: Business.....Big Ten AB
7:30 pm	Polls Open Saturday - 7:30 PM until Sunday - 8:30 AM
	Polling Precinct 1 Room 102
	Polling Precinct 2 Room 110
8:00 – 8:30 pm	Family Group Session – See Name Badge for assignment
	Groups #1 - #8.....Big Ten AB
	Groups #9 - #12Big Ten C
	Groups #13 - #15Red Cedar AB
	Groups #16 - #18Auditorium
	Groups #19 - #22Centennial ABC
	Groups #23North Lobby
	Groups# 24Room 110
	Groups #25Heritage
	Groups #26 - #27Riverside
	Group #28Riverside Lobby
	Groups #29 - #30Michigamme
	Groups #31 - #32Conference Room 62

Governors Cabinet, Press and Lobbyists Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

8:30 – 10:00 pm Evening Activities-Dress Code: MYIG T-Shirt

Talent Show Rehearsal	Big Ten AB
Game Room.....	Red Cedar AB
Movie	Auditorium
Homework Room	Heritage
MJP Conference Finals	Centennial ABC

9:00 – 10:00 pm Talent Show Doors Open

9:45 pm	Shuttle bus 1, 2 & 3 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:05 pm	Shuttle bus 4, 5 & 6 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:15 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:30 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Sunday - February 20, 2022

Dress Code: Business Casual

7:30 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Big Ten AB
7:40 am	Delegation Leaders Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:00 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Riverside
8:00 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:25 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:15 – 8:45 am	Morning Devotional Service.....	Centennial ABC
8:45 am	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
9:15 – 10:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Award Ceremony	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Senior Recognition.....	YMCA MYIG Alumni Association
10:00 – 11:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Closing Joint Session	Big Ten AB
	Announcement of 2023 Youth Governor.....	Big Ten AB
	Benediction	Inspirational Leader
11:10 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:20 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 &5 to Best Western.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:00-12:00pm	Checkout of sleeping rooms: Kellogg Center & Best Western	

Have a safe trip home! See you next year!

Seniors, don't forget to join the Alumni Association!
www.myig.org/alumni

Executive Branch

2022 Early Conference Youth Governor
Garett Thorne
Coldwater High School

Governor's Cabinet

Avery Boyce	Coldwater High School
Abby Gaskill	Hastings High School
Delaney Jones	Jackson High School
Matthew Pattok.....	Hastings High School
Wyatt Singer	Coldwater High School
Anna VarnHagen	Petoskey High School
Alex Wang.....	Rochester Adams High School

Press Corps

Claire Ranney Editor in Chief..... Harbor Springs High School

Lauren Alwine	Sturgis High School
Charlie Baker.....	Harbor Springs High School
Vianey Cardiel	Sturgis High School
Natalia Carreno	Portage Northern High School
Joseph Goggins	Hastings High School
Jessica Herrera	Everett High School
Olivia Kinney	Mason High School
Sarah Lettau	Everett High School
Samantha McGrandy.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Tara Shouldice	Harbor Springs High School
Riana Therrien	Mason High School
Tra My Vo	Everett High School
Molly Yeska	Saginaw Heritage High School

Lobbyists

- Lobbyist firms are made up of 8-10 lobbyists. Each lobbyist is responsible for testifying in committees and advocating for their positions on bills to legislators throughout the conference.
- Lobbyists are assigned to a firm based on their interest areas, indicated on their Reggo application.
- On the 1st day of the Spring Conference each Lobbyist Firm will determine a name and select a firm leadership
- Each firm will declare their position on the legislation they are assigned.
- Lobbyists will have the committee, House or Senate advisors sign their copy of the bill that they are lobbying when they testify or visit the sessions.
- An award will be given to the firm with the most points at the end of the conference. There will also be individual lobbyist awards. All lobbyists are eligible for the conference wide awards as listed in Section 1 of the Bill Book.

Ballot Initiatives

- Lobbyist firms will be able to earn additional points in the competition by creating a ballot initiative.
- Each firm will be tasked with creating at least one petition during the conference. There are three types of petitions to select from: A) An initiative that will either create new or amend existing legislation (MI law OR bills considered by the current conference,) B) An initiative that will amend the State Constitution or C) An initiative that will offer a referendum on legislation passed by the current conference.
- Once the petition is placed on the General Assembly ballot the firm's role will now shift to campaign for their initiative. This could include working with press to develop a PSA, produce and distribute written materials and general lobbying efforts for their own or against the initiatives of other firms.

TYPE OF PETITION	FILING DEADLINE	SIGNATURE REQUIREMENT
Initiative to create new or amend existing legislation	Saturday at Noon	12.5% of total MYIG H.S. participants from previous year (2018 = 119)
Initiative to amend the State Constitution	Saturday at Noon	17.5% of total MYIG H.S. participants from previous year (2018 = 167)
Referendum on legislation	Saturday at Noon	10.5% of total MYIG H.S. participants from previous year (2018 = 101)

Lobbyists

Onika Alonzi	Firm C	Harbor Springs High School
Makenna Decker	Firm A	L'Anse High School
Nina Frongillo	Firm A	Eaton Rapids High School
Marta Huguet	Firm B	L'Anse High School
Aihsley Jones.....	Firm B	Hastings High School
Jack Novotny	Firm B	Loy Norrix High School
Win Oo	Firm C	Everett High School
Andre Perez.....	Firm A	Hastings High School
Joseph Puzio.....	Firm C	Harbor Springs High School
Trinity Tupper.....	Firm A	Eaton Rapids High School
Jaiden Weber.....	Firm B	Mason High School
Tyler Younggren.....	Firm B	L'Anse High School

Model Judiciary Program Schedule

Thursday - February 17, 2022

Dress Code: Casual Appropriate

	Nerve Center	Willy Room
	MJP Center	South Lobby
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Kellogg Registration (advisors only).....	South Lobby
	Kellogg Luggage Storage	Room 106/107
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Best Western Registration (advisors only)	Stadium Lobby
	Best Western Luggage Storage	Stadium Room
1:00 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
1:30 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
2:05 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
1:45 – 2:00 pm	Model Judiciary Program Orientation.....	Lincoln
2:00 – 4:00 pm	Model Judiciary Program - Round 1	
	MJP Center.....	South Lobby
	Courtroom 1.....	Room 103 A
	Courtroom 2.....	Room 103 B
	Courtroom 3.....	Room 104 A
	Courtroom 4.....	Room 104 B
	Courtroom 5.....	Room 105 A
	Courtroom 6.....	Room 105 B
	Courtroom 7.....	Room 107
	Courtroom 8.....	Room 106
4:00 – 4:45 pm	General Assembly.....	Big Ten AB
5:00 – 5:45 pm	2022 Elections – Nomination Convention	Big Ten AB
6:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Dinner	Big Ten AB
6:45 pm	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Big Ten AB
7:15 – 9:15 pm	Model Judiciary Round 2	
	MJP Center.....	South Lobby
	Courtroom 1.....	Room 103 A
	Courtroom 2.....	Room 103 B
	Courtroom 3.....	Room 104 A
	Courtroom 4.....	Room 104 B
	Courtroom 5.....	Room 105 A
	Courtroom 6.....	Room 105 B
	Courtroom 7.....	Room 107
	Courtroom 8.....	Room 106
9:00 – 9:30 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6.....	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #18	Big Ten C
	Groups #19 - #20	Centennial A
	Groups #21 - #22	Centennial B
	Groups# 23 - #24	Centennial C
	Groups #25 - #28	Lincoln
	Groups #29 - #32	Auditorium
9:45 pm	Shuttle Bus to Best Western (5 buses).....	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:45 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Model Judiciary Program Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center	Willy Room, Speakers Library
MJP Center	Binsfeld Lobby
Luggage Storage Best Western	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast On your own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders Bus 1 to Kellogg Center..... Best Western Lobby
7:45 am	Delegation Leaders MeetingRoom 110
8:15 am	Model Judiciary Program Bus 2 to Capitol Best Western Lobby
8:15 am	Model Judiciary Program Bus 1 to Capitol Kellogg Center Lobby
9:00 – 11:00 am	Model Judiciary Program Round 3 MJP CenterBinsfeld Lobby Courtroom 1Binsfeld 1200 Courtroom 2Binsfeld 1300 Courtroom 3Binsfeld 4900 Courtroom 4Binsfeld 5550 Courtroom 5Binsfeld 5900 Courtroom 6Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock Courtroom 7Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock Courtroom 8Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock
11:00 – 12:15 pm	Lunch MJP Downtown
12:15 – 2:45 pm	Model Judiciary Program Round 4 Preparation.....Binsfeld 1200
3:00 – 5:00 pm	Model Judiciary Program Round 4 MJP CenterBinsfeld Lobby Courtroom 1Binsfeld 1200 Courtroom 2Binsfeld 1300 Courtroom 3Binsfeld 4900 Courtroom 4Binsfeld 5550 Courtroom 5Binsfeld 5900 Courtroom 6Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock Courtroom 7Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock Courtroom 8Boji Tower, Fraser Trebilcock
5:00 pm	Dinner for all participants downtown Lansing. Must remain downtown until scheduled bus departs from Capitol Ave to return to the hotel.
6:00 pm	MJP bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg Center..... Capitol Ave.
7:15 pm	Clean Up bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg Center Capitol Ave.
6:30 – 7:30 pm	Post Dinner Community Space Riverside
6:45 – 8:30 pm	MJP Jury SelectionRed Cedar A

Model Judiciary Program Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

8:30 - 9:00 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)
	Groups #1 - #6..... Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12..... Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #16 Red Cedar AB
	Groups #17 - #18 Centennial A
	Groups #19 - #20 Centennial B
	Groups #21 - #22 Centennial C
	Groups #23 - #26 Auditorium
	Groups #27 - #28 Riverside
	Groups #29 - #30 Conference Room 62
	Groups #31 - #32 Room 110
9:00 – 10:00 pm	2023 Elections Session..... Big Ten AB
10:05 pm	Shuttle Buses to Best Western – Buses 2, 3, 4, & 5 Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings Assigned locations
10:15 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings..... Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please

Model Judiciary Program Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Bill Tracking Center.....	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
MJP Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Best Western Delegation Luggage Storage	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast On you own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders bus 1 to Kellogg Center Best Western Lobby
7:30 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting.....Room 110
8:15 am	MJP and Blue Leg bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg Center..... Best Western Lobby
8:45 – 11:00 am	Model Judiciary Program Round 5 MJP Center Willy Room Courtroom 1 Heritage Courtroom 2 Conference Room 62 Courtroom 3 Room 110 Courtroom 4 Red Cedar A Courtroom 5 Red Cedar B Courtroom 6 Centennial A Courtroom 7 Centennial B Courtroom 8 Centennial C
11:00 -12:00 pm	MJP Lunch & Learn SessionBig Ten AB
12:15 – 2:15 pm	Model Judiciary Program Round 6 MJP Center Willy Room Courtroom 1 Heritage Courtroom 2 Conference Room 62 Courtroom 3 Room 110 Courtroom 4 Red Cedar A Courtroom 5 Red Cedar B Courtroom 6 Centennial A Courtroom 7 Centennial B Courtroom 8 Centennial C
3:00 – 5:00 pm	Model Judiciary Semi Finals Courtroom 1 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Room Courtroom 2 3 rd Floor, House Appropriations Room Jury Selection 4 th Floor, Room 405
5:05 pm	MJP Bus 5 & 2 to Kellogg Center Capitol Ave
6:30 – 8:00 pm	Governor's Banquet-Dress Code: Business Big Ten AB Invocation Inspirational Leader Elections Final Speeches All Candidates Advisor Recognition YMCA MYIG Staff Benediction.....Inspirational Leader
7:30 pm	Polls Open Saturday - 7:30 PM until Sunday - 8:30 AM Polling Precinct 1Room 102 Polling Precinct 2Room 110

Model Judiciary Program Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

8:00 - 8:30 pm Family Group Session – See Name Badge for assignment

Groups #1 - #8	Big Ten AB
Groups #9 - #12	Big Ten C
Groups #13 - #15	Red Cedar AB
Groups #16 - #18	Auditorium
Groups #19 - #22	Centennial ABC
Groups #23	North Lobby
Groups# 24	Room 110
Groups #25	Heritage
Groups #26 - #27	Riverside
Group #28	Riverside Lobby
Groups #29 - #30	Michigamme
Groups #31 - #32	Conference Room 62

8:30 – 10:00 pm Evening Activities-Dress Code: MYIG T-Shirt

Talent Show Rehearsal	Big Ten AB
Game Room.....	Red Cedar AB
Movie	Auditorium
Homework Room	Heritage
MJP Conference Finals	Centennial ABC

9:00 – 10:00 pm Talent Show Doors Open

9:45 pm	Shuttle bus 1, 2 & 3 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:05 pm	Shuttle bus 4, 5 & 6 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:15 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:30 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please		

Sunday - February 20, 2022

Dress Code: Business Casual

7:30 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Big Ten AB
7:40 am	Delegation Leaders Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:00 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Riverside
8:00 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:25 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:15 – 8:45 am	Morning Devotional Service.....	Centennial ABC
8:45 am	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
9:15 – 10:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Award Ceremony	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Senior Recognition.....	YMCA MYIG Alumni Association
10:00 – 11:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Closing Joint Session	Big Ten AB
	Announcement of 2023 Youth Governor.....	Big Ten AB
	Benediction	Inspirational Leader
11:10 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:20 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 &5 to Best Western.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:00-12:00pm	Checkout of sleeping rooms: Kellogg Center & Best Western	

Have a safe trip home! See you next year!

Seniors, don't forget to join the Alumni Association! www.myig.org/alumni

Model Judiciary Program

YMCA MYIG Mock Trials are styled as jury trials with a trial judge presiding. Teams of 4 – 6 individuals compete in a 6 round tournament from Thursday to Saturday. The top four teams compete in semi-finals. On Saturday evening the final two teams will compete for the Conference Championship. The prevailing team at the Early conference will compete against the Late Conference Champion for a state champion title.

Trial Components

- **Opening Statement** – Made by an attorney from each team
- **Direct Examination** – Witnesses from each side of the trial examined by attorneys from their team
- **Cross Examination** – Witnesses from each side of the trial examined by attorney from the opposing team
- **Closing Argument** – Made by an attorney from each team
- **Evidentiary Issues** – Knowledge of attorneys on the facts of the case, case law and objections and trail procedures
- **Demeanor/Procedure** – Knowledge of the witness statements as well as performance and delivery of the witness portrayed

Name	Delegation
Maddison Abel	Airport High School
Madison Bruck	Airport High School
Lindsay Burke.....	Airport High School
Maddi Dickinson.....	Airport High School
Tye Downey	Airport High School
Ellie Ferrante.....	Airport High School
Alec Ford	Airport High School
Morgan Jacobs.....	Airport High School
Sydney Jorgensen.....	Airport High School
Landon King.....	Airport High School
Grace Livingston	Airport High School
Kaitlyn Poe.....	Airport High School
Jaselyn Porter.....	Airport High School
Ileina Vroman.....	Airport High School
Rebecca Vroman.....	Airport High School
Kali Wickenheiser.....	Airport High School
Ashley Drzewicki.....	Coldwater High School
Jillian Hawver	Coldwater High School
Julia Kirk	Coldwater High School
Carolyn Potter	Coldwater High School
Legend Szafranski.....	Coldwater High School
Sreeman Charabuddi.....	Cranbrook Kingswood
Morgan Chaudhary.....	Cranbrook Kingswood
Morgan Drenser-Hagmann	Cranbrook Kingswood
Grant Fleischer	Cranbrook Kingswood
Lawson Fraser	Cranbrook Kingswood
Ariba Hassan	Cranbrook Kingswood
Anna Harrell.....	Harbor Springs High School
Savanah Maki.....	Harbor Springs High School
Lily Miller	Harbor Springs High School
Natalie Mills	Harbor Springs High School
Ella Ruddy	Harbor Springs High School
Kyra Shouldice	Harbor Springs High School

Stella Vranes	Harbor Springs High School
Charlotte Westbrook.....	Harbor Springs High School
Rylee Fish	L'Anse High School
Kayla Hoffman	L'Anse High School
Kayla Kujansuu	L'Anse High School
Hollynd Makela	L'Anse High School
Ana Dunfee	Loy Norrix High School
Yacine Lo	Loy Norrix High School
Hannah Locke.....	Loy Norrix High School
Nina Molitor.....	Loy Norrix High School
Clara Moss	Loy Norrix High School
Nicholas Bass	Mason High School
Amanda Meninga	Mason High School
Allie Muschong.....	Mason High School
Bryce pierpoint	Mason High School
Brody Amthor	Saginaw Heritage High School
Ryen Grigg	Saginaw Heritage High School
Ludkhana Inman	Saginaw Heritage High School
Theodore Lange	Saginaw Heritage High School
Anderson Li	Saginaw Heritage High School
Vivian Lisik.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Liam Mall	Saginaw Heritage High School
Hayden Rankin	Saginaw Heritage High School
Joshua Stuber.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Frederick Sunderman...	Saginaw Heritage High School
Landon Wagner.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Kylie Brooks	Sturgis High School
Emily Bucio	Sturgis High School
Mia Martinez.....	Sturgis High School
Landon Powell.....	Sturgis High School
Julia Hastings	Jackson High School
Brighton Torres.....	Union City High School
Dakota Wolfinger	Union City High School
Anderson Yeakey	Union City High School

2022 MJP Case - Background Facts

On May 30, 2020, Sam Smith was apprehended at the United States border crossing at the Blue Water Bridge in Bay, Michigan, County of Huron. In Smith's possession at the time was the minor Casey Jones. Casey Jones was removed from the vehicle of Sam Smith and taken into the custody of Agent Kelly McDowell.

Following Smith's arrest, Agent Kelly McDowell presented their investigation to Dudley Duright, the county prosecutor seeking a criminal complaint for the crime of obtaining a person for forced labor or services in violation of Michigan Compiled Laws § 750.462d. The prosecutor authorized the complaint which McDowell swore to on June 11th, 2020 in the 54th Judicial District Court. District Judge Aaron Judge issued the warrant on June 12th. The following day, Agent McDowell arrested Smith on that warrant. The district judge released Smith on a \$50,000 personal recognizance bond.

On June 24th Smith appeared before District Court Judge Fredericka Whitfield for a preliminary examination. After hearing witnesses, the judge found the crime of obtaining a person for forced labor or services was committed that there was probable cause to believe that Smith committed it, and bound Smith over for trial in circuit court. Smith's bond was continued.

Smith appeared before the circuit court on July 30th to enter a plea. Through counsel, Smith entered a plea of not guilty to the felony information that charged the crime of obtaining a person for forced labor or services, and the case was set for trial. Smith's bond was again continued.

2022 Witnesses

PROSECUTION WITNESS – CASEY JONES

Casey Jones is a 16-year-old living in Lansing Michigan. They recently encountered Sam Smith in a truck stop parking lot, before proceeding to obtain a ride out of town from Sam Smith. Prior to crossing the Canadian border, Casey Jones was removed from the vehicle of Sam Smith by FBI Agent Kelly McDowell. Casey states that they were hitchhiking from the truck stop, and sought out Sam Smith as someone who would take them over the border. Further into the trip, Casey was prevented from leaving the vehicle by Smith and began to believe something more dangerous was taking place.

PROSECUTION WITNESS – KELLY McDOWELL

Kelly McDowell is an FBI Agent for the United States Government. Agent McDowell was placed on the case of a missing child, Casey Jones. Agent McDowell investigated and subsequently issued an Amber Alert. Casey was recovered at the Canadian border. Agent McDowell proceeded with an investigation that Jones was taken against their will and that Smith intended to sell Jones into a forced labor arrangement.

DEFENSE WITNESS – SAM SMITH

Sam Smith is a truck driver for the S. Lime Trucking Company. Sam Smith states that they agreed to give a ride to Casey Jones, but was deceived by Casey's fake ID believing them to be 18 years old. Sam informed Casey that they would be crossing into Canada and Casey appeared happy with the plan. Upon reaching the border, Sam was detained and questioned. Sam believed Casey to be entering Canada upon their own free will.

DEFENSE WITNESS – DR. CHRIS CARLSON

Dr. Chris Carlson is an established forensic psychologist with training in interrogation techniques. Dr. Carlson is highly regarded due to their extensive research in forensic psychology and criminal profiling. In the latter months of 2019, Dr. Carlson was tasked with creating a general profile for the FBI in the same jurisdiction where Agent McDowell was investigating human trafficking cases. S. Lime Trucking tracked down Dr. Carlson to evaluate both Casey and Sam in order to determine if Sam's story is to be believed.

MJP Jury Selection Outline

The meaning of the term "*voir dire*" translated literally, means "See say," but figuratively means "to speak the truth." In common practice, "*voir dire*" describes the process of questioning potential jurors, by judge or litigator, in advance of a jury trial to uncover conflicts, biases or other reasons to dismiss the potential juror.

The *voir dire* examination will open with a short statement about the case. The purpose is to inform the jurors of what the case is about and to identify the parties and their lawyers.

Questions are then asked by attorneys for each side to find out whether any individuals on the panel have any personal interest in the case or know of any reason why they cannot render an impartial verdict. The court also wants to know whether any member of the panel is related to or personally acquainted with the parties, their lawyers, or the witnesses who will appear during trial. Other questions will determine whether any panel members have a prejudice or a feeling that might influence them in rendering a verdict. Any juror having knowledge of the case should explain this to the judge.

After the questions, the attorneys for each party may ask that a member of the panel be excused or exempted from service on the jury. These requests, or demands, are called **challenges**. There are two types of challenges.

1) A person may be challenged for **cause** if the examination shows he or she might be prejudiced. There is no limit to the number of challenges for cause each attorney panel is allowed to use. The presiding judge(s) will determine if a potential juror will be dismissed from the panel if the cause raised in the challenge is sufficient.

2) The parties will also have three (3) challenges for which no cause is necessary. These are called **peremptory challenges**. The peremptory challenge is a legal right long recognized by law as a means of giving both sides some choice in the make-up of a jury. Jurors should clearly understand that being eliminated from the jury panel by a peremptory challenge is no reflection upon their ability or integrity.

The challenges will be made openly in the hearing of the jury. When a challenge is accepted by the presiding judge(s) that juror will be dismissed and another potential juror from the pool will be selected at random.

The stated goal of *voir dire* is to impanel an impartial jury. However, in the majority of courts that allow *voir dire* questions by counsel, the goal of each side of the case is to get the best jury for their client possible through a process of revealing and eliminating those who are most adverse. Through a combination of dismissals for cause and peremptory challenges, potential jurors are removed from the pool of jurors until a satisfactory jury is selected.

Once the jury is selected they will sit for the conference finals or the state finals of the competition. They will deliver a verdict.

Red Legislative Schedule

Thursday - February 17, 2022

Dress Code: Casual Appropriate

	Nerve Center	Willy Room
	Bill Tracking Center.....	Central Lobby
	MJP Center	South Lobby
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Kellogg Registration (advisors only).....	South Lobby
	Kellogg Luggage Storage	Room 106/107
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Best Western Registration (advisors only)	Stadium Lobby
	Best Western Luggage Storage	Stadium Room
1:00 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
1:30 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
2:05 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
2:30 – 3:45 pm	Orientation Sessions	
	Red and White Legislature	Big Ten C
3:00 pm	Leadership Breakouts (dismissal from Orientation Session)	
	Clerks, Secretaries	Heritage
	Inspirational Leaders.....	Center Lobby
	Family Group Leaders.....	Room 108
4:00 – 4:45 pm	General Assembly.....	Big Ten AB
5:00 – 5:45 pm	2022 Elections – Nomination Convention	Big Ten AB
6:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Dinner	Big Ten AB
6:45 pm	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Big Ten AB
7:00 – 7:45 pm	Legislature (Red, White, and Blue)	
	Bill Writing	Lincoln
	Bill Sharing (assignment on name badge)	Big Ten ABC
7:45 – 9:00 pm	Red Legislature Committee Hearings	
	Erie, Houghton, Huron.....	Big Ten B
	Michigan, Ontario, St. Clair	Big Ten C
9:00 – 9:30 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6.....	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #18	Big Ten C
	Groups #19 - #20	Centennial A
	Groups #21 - #22	Centennial B
	Groups# 23 - #24	Centennial C
	Groups #25 - #28	Lincoln
	Groups #29 - #32	Auditorium
9:45 pm	Shuttle Bus to Best Western (5 buses).....	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:45 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Red Legislative Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

Dress Code: Business

	Nerve Center	Willy Room, Speakers Library
	Bill Tracking Center	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
	MJP Center	Binsfeld Lobby
	Luggage Storage Best Western	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast	On your own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders Bus 1 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
7:45 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Room 110
8:30 am	Red & White Legislature Bus 3 & 4 to Capitol	Best Western Lobby
8:45 am	Red and White Legislature Bus 5 & 1 to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
9:15 am	Red & White Legislature Joint Session - Welcome Capitol Historian Red House..... Red Senate..... White Legislature.....	House Floor Rear of House House Gallery
9:25 – 11:15 am	Red Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
11:15 – 12:45 pm	Lunch Red & White Legislature	Downtown
12:45 – 1:35 pm	Red Legislature in Committee Erie Houghton Huron Michigan..... Ontario St. Clair	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 3 rd Floor, House Appropriations Room 352 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Senate Hearing Room Binsfeld 1100
1:40 – 2:35 pm	Red Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
2:40 – 3:55 pm	Red Legislature in Committee Erie Houghton Huron Michigan..... Ontario St. Clair	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Hearing Room Binsfeld 3900 Binsfeld 7900
4:00 – 5:00 pm	Red Legislature in Session House Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
5:00 pm	Dinner for all participants downtown Lansing. Must remain downtown until scheduled bus departs from Capitol Ave to return to the hotel.	
6:30 pm	Legislative bus 5 & 1 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
6:35 pm	Legislative bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
6:40 pm	Legislative bus 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
7:10 pm	Legislative bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
7:15 pm	Clean Up bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.

Red Legislative Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

6:30 – 7:30 pm	Post Dinner Community Space	Riverside
7:30 – 8:30 pm	Red Legislature in Session	
	House	Big Ten B
	Senate	Michigamme
8:30 – 9:00 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6.....	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #16	Red Cedar AB
	Groups #17 - #18	Centennial A
	Groups #19 - #20	Centennial B
	Groups #21 - #22	Centennial C
	Groups #23 - #26	Auditorium
	Groups #27 - #28	Riverside
	Groups #29 - #30	Conference Room 62
	Groups #31 - #32	Room 110
9:00 – 10:00 pm	2023 Elections Session.....	Big Ten AB
10:05 pm	Shuttle Buses to Best Western – Buses 2, 3, 4, & 5	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:15 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Red Legislative Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

Dress Code: Business

	Nerve Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
	Bill Tracking Center.....	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
	Best Western Delegation Luggage Storage	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast	On you own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders bus 1 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
7:30 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting.....	Room 110
8:30 am	Red and White Leg, Gov Cab Press and Lobby bus 2 & 3 to Capitol.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
8:30 am	Red and White Leg, Gov Cab Press and Lobby bus 4 & 5 to Capitol.....	Best Western Lobby
8:45 am	Clean Up Shuttle Bus 1 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:55 am	Clean Up Shuttle Bus 3 to Capitol.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
9:00 – 11:15 am	Red Legislature in Session House	House Chambers
	Senate	Senate Chambers
11:20 – 12:00 pm	Red Legislature in Session House	4 th Floor, Room 403
	Senate	4 th Floor, Room 405
12:00 – 1:00 pm	Lunch Red Legislature, NIF	Downtown
1:10 – 2:30 pm	Red Legislature in Session House	Lansing Center, Room 203
	Senate	Lansing Center, Room 204
2:35 – 4:00 pm	Red Legislature in Session House	House Chambers
	Senate	Senate Chambers
4:05 pm	Red Legislature bus 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave
4:30 – 6:00 pm	Red Legislature in Session House	Centennial ABC
	Senate	Conference Room 62
6:30 – 8:00 pm	Governor's Banquet-Dress Code: Business	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Elections Final Speeches	All Candidates
	Advisor Recognition	YMCA MYIG Staff
	Benediction.....	Inspirational Leader
7:30 pm	Polls Open Saturday - 7:30 PM until Sunday - 8:30 AM	
	Polling Precinct 1	Room 102
	Polling Precinct 2	Room 110

Red Legislative Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

8:00 - 8:30 pm Family Group Session – See Name Badge for assignment

Groups #1 - #8	Big Ten AB
Groups #9 - #12	Big Ten C
Groups #13 - #15	Red Cedar AB
Groups #16 - #18	Auditorium
Groups #19 - #22	Centennial ABC
Groups #23	North Lobby
Groups# 24	Room 110
Groups #25	Heritage
Groups #26 - #27	Riverside
Group #28	Riverside Lobby
Groups #29 - #30	Michigamme
Groups #31 - #32	Conference Room 62

8:30 - 10:00 pm Evening Activities-Dress Code: MYIG T-Shirt

Talent Show Rehearsal	Big Ten AB
Game Room.....	Red Cedar AB
Movie	Auditorium
Homework Room	Heritage
MJP Conference Finals	Centennial ABC

9:00 - 10:00 pm Talent Show Doors Open

9:45 pm	Shuttle bus 1, 2 & 3 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:05 pm	Shuttle bus 4, 5 & 6 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:15 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:30 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Sunday - February 20, 2022

Dress Code: Business Casual

7:30 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Big Ten AB
7:40 am	Delegation Leaders Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:00 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Riverside
8:00 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:25 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:15 – 8:45 am	Morning Devotional Service.....	Centennial ABC
8:45 am	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
9:15 – 10:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Award Ceremony	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Senior Recognition.....	YMCA MYIG Alumni Association
10:00 – 11:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Closing Joint Session	Big Ten AB
	Announcement of 2023 Youth Governor.....	Big Ten AB
	Benediction	Inspirational Leader
11:10 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:20 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 &5 to Best Western.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:00-12:00pm	Checkout of sleeping rooms: Kellogg Center & Best Western	

Have a safe trip home! See you next year!

Seniors, don't forget to join the Alumni Association! www.myig.org/alumni

Committee Leadership – Red Legislature

Emilio Rodriguez – Specialist

Erie Committee:

Wyatt Kulik Committee Chair Superior Central High School
Jimena Garcia Committee Clerk Rochester Adams High School
Hershel Smith Committee Advisor Athens High School

Houghton Committee:

Kai Hartson Committee Chair Petoskey High School
Mindy Cardiel Committee Advisor Sturgis High School
Ely Escobar-Lugo Committee Advisor Alumni

Huron Committee:

Max Bassett Committee Chair Harbor Springs High School
Alexander Hildner Committee Advisor Alumni

Michigan Committee:

Ryan Lewis Committee Chair Airport High School
Audree Steel Committee Clerk Coldwater High School
Leesha Shantz Committee Advisor Jackson High School

Ontario Committee:

DySean Allen Committee Chair L'Anse High School
Pamela Martinez Committee Advisor L'Anse High School

St. Clair Committee:

Colin Koot Committee Chair Mason High School
Hilary Schroeder Committee Advisor Mason High School

Red House Roster

Name.....	Position	Delegation
Grace Polzin	Speaker of the House	Saginaw Heritage High School
Samuel Koffler	House Writing Clerk.....	Portage Northern High School
Kayleigh LaBerge	Inspirational Leader.....	L'Anse High School
Troy Dostert	Specialist	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Ely Escobar-Lugo	Advisor	Alumni
Eric Lynch	Advisor	Munising High School
Marcus Moore	Advisor	Saginaw Heritage High School

Name.....	Seat.	Committee.....	Bill Number.....	Delegation
DySean Allen	30	Ontario.....		L'Anse High School
Katrina Augustyn	98	Erie.....	HB130.....	Superior Central High School
Quinn Cassidy	11	St. Clair.....	SB605.....	Harbor Springs High School
Taylor Church	80	Huron.....		Saginaw Heritage High School
Maxwell Cook	16	St. Clair.....	HB604.....	Mason High School
Maci Cornish	26	Ontario.....		Munising High School
Sarah Cropsey	43	Houghton.....	HB320.....	Sturgis High School
Alex Curry	32	Ontario.....	SB529.....	Superior Central High School
George Earl		Ontario.....	HB502.....	Sturgis High School
ILexi Galliers	93	Erie.....	HB114.....	Coldwater High School

Red House Roster

Name.....	Seat.....	Committee.....	Bill Number.....	Delegation.....
Jimena Garcia	105	Erie.....	HB124.....	Rochester Adams High School
Ashley García	78	Huron.....	SB203.....	Sturgis High School
Evelyn Glasl.....	87	Huron.....	HB258, HB208.....	Mason High School
Bailey Guenthardt	74	Huron.....	HB236.....	Petoskey High School
Kai Hartson	38	Houghton.....	HB310.....	Petoskey High School
Gabriel Hoover.....	14	St. Clair.....	HB612.....	Jackson High School
Eathan Klar	85	Huron.....	HB202, HB216.....	Sturgis High School
Samuel Koffler.....		St. Clair.....	HB630.....	Portage Northern High School
Karissa Krajnak.....	51	Houghton.....		L'Anse High School
Philomena La Fave	66	Michigan.....		Mason High School
Kayleigh LaBerge	95	Huron.....		L'Anse High School
Lilah Laninga	101	Erie.....	HB138.....	Petoskey High School
Anneliese Mackel.....	60	Michigan.....	HB406.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Joseph Maitland	49	Houghton.....	HB332.....	Hastings High School
Julia McLean	57	Michigan.....	HB412.....	Hastings High School
Anna McRay	55	Erie.....	HB104.....	Mason High School
Katie Mulhearn.....	36	Ontario.....		Jackson High School
Jagdeesh Natesan	62	Michigan.....	HB404, HB402....	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Jaedyn Neilson.....	91	Huron.....		Portage Northern High School
Logan Olszewski.....		Houghton.....	HB338, HB340.....	Rochester Adams High School
Isabel Ostermeyer.....	2	Ontario.....		L'Anse High School
Eli Ostermeyer.....	13	Michigan.....		L'Anse High School
Ethan Phillipson	24	Ontario.....	HB522.....	Superior Central High School
Grace Polzin		Michigan.....	HB408.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Tristan Redmon	72	Huron.....		Superior Central High School
Brendan Richardson.....	46	Houghton.....		Mason High School
Anna Richer.....	48	Houghton.....	HB306.....	Quincy High School
Jorge Rojas - Orozco	70	Michigan.....		Everett High School
Andrew Romanski	5	Michigan.....	HB438.....	Rochester Adams High School
Eric Rucker.....	83	Huron.....	HB206.....	Coldwater High School
Brayden Schafer	53	Houghton.....	HB316.....	Beal City High School
Faith Schanck	64	Michigan.....	HB428.....	Mio-Ausable High School
Evan Schwab	77	Huron.....	HB210.....	Harbor Springs High School
Luke Shehigian	89	Huron.....	HB210.....	Harbor Springs High School
Macy Stout	28	Ontario.....	HB510.....	Coldwater High School
Katie Strawser	18	St. Clair.....	HB600.....	Sturgis High School
Lucas Swetich	109	Erie.....	HB126.....	Superior Central High School
Natalie Tobey	107	Erie.....	SB101.....	Jackson High School
Shelby Van Ert Krontz.....	103	Erie.....	HB116.....	Fruitport High School
Odalis Velasquez	9	St. Clair.....	HB618.....	Fruitport High School
Stiffany Villanueva	40	Houghton.....	HB312.....	Coldwater High School
Brooke-Kennedy Watts	4	St. Clair.....		Clarenceville High School
Ashton Young	58	Michigan.....	HB434.....	Petoskey High School
Mia Zerfas	99	Erie.....	HB120.....	Saugatuck High School

Red Senate Roster

Name	Position	Delegation
Neha Jain	Lt. Governor	Quincy High School
Abraham Hands	Senate Reading Clerk	Everett High School
Samantha Peless.....	Inspirational Leader.....	Airport High School
Molly Werden.....	Specialist	Petoskey High School
Alexander Hildner.....	Advisor	Alumni
Pamela Schanck.....	Advisor	Mio-Ausable High School
Deeann Skov	Advisor	Fruitport High School

Name	Seat	Committee	Bill Number	Delegation
Nate Baskins	6	Houghton.....	SB309.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Max Bassett.....	17	Huron.....	HB200.....	Harbor Springs High School
Tyler Berry	18	St. Clair.....	SB633, SB607.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Chris Black	4	Houghton.....	SB301.....	Petoskey High School
Lana Chaloux.....	11	Michigan.....		Clarenceville High School
Alexandria Davis	23	Ontario.....	SB517.....	Portage Northern High School
Eric Gordy	3	Erie.....	SB103.....	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Amir Habib	19	St. Clair.....	SB625.....	Rochester Adams High School
Abraham Hands	25	Huron.....	SB219.....	Everett High School
Neha Jain		Houghton.....	SB311.....	Quincy High School
Riley Johnson	8	Erie.....	SB115.....	Superior Central High School
Colin Koot	27	St. Clair.....	SB603.....	Mason High School
Wyatt Kulik	2	Erie.....	SB117.....	Superior Central High School
Gavin LaFleche	7	Erie.....	SB119.....	Mio-Ausable High School
Ryan Lewis.....	12	Michigan	SB401, SB403, SB405	Airport High School
Sadie Liddy	38	Ontario.....	SB519.....	Petoskey High School
Luke Lyon	34	Ontario.....	SB501.....	Beal City High School
Makiah Minerick	28	St. Clair.....		L'Anse High School
Megan Novak.....	30	St. Clair.....	SB605.....	Harbor Springs High School
Lynnea Olson.....	22	Ontario.....	SB515.....	Fruitport High School
Samantha Peless.....	14	Houghton.....	SB307.....	Airport High School
Aiden Placer	33	Ontario.....		Mason High School
Maya Saxton	1	Erie.....	SB101.....	Jackson High School
Maximilian Scheske	20	Michigan.....	SB419, SB421.....	Sturgis High School
Tess Scheske.....	15	Huron.....	SB203.....	Sturgis High School
Jocelyn Smith	16	Huron.....	SB221.....	Munising High School
Darren Sperti.....	9	St. Clair.....		Loy Norrix High School
Audree Steel.....	21	Michigan.....		Coldwater High School
Brooklynne Turner....	10	St. Clair.....	SB623.....	Athens High School
Vincent Wang	24	Ontario.....	SB511.....	Manistee High School
Julia Wang	29	St. Clair.....	SB611.....	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Faith Wood	5	Houghton.....	SB311.....	Quincy High School

White Legislative Schedule

Thursday - February 17, 2022

Dress Code: Casual Appropriate

	Nerve Center	Willy Room
	Bill Tracking Center.....	Central Lobby
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Kellogg Registration (advisors only)	South Lobby
	Kellogg Luggage Storage	Room 106/107
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Best Western Registration (advisors only).....	Stadium Lobby
	Best Western Luggage Storage.....	Stadium Room
1:00 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
1:30 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
2:05 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
2:30 – 3:45 pm	Orientation Sessions	
	Red and White Legislature	Big Ten C
3:00 pm	Leadership Breakouts (dismissal from Orientation Session)	
	Clerks, Secretaries	Heritage
	Inspirational Leaders.....	Center Lobby
	Family Group Leaders	Room 108
4:00 – 4:45 pm	General Assembly	Big Ten AB
5:00 – 5:45 pm	2022 Elections – Nomination Convention	Big Ten AB
6:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Dinner	Big Ten AB
6:45 pm	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Big Ten AB
7:00 – 7:45 pm	Legislature (Red, White, and Blue)	
	Bill Writing.....	Lincoln
	Bill Sharing (assignment on name badge)	Big Ten ABC
7:45 – 9:00 pm	White Legislature Committee Hearings	
	Erie, Houghton, Huron	Centennial ABC
	Michigan, Ontario, St. Clair.....	Lincoln
9:00 – 9:30 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #18.....	Big Ten C
	Groups #19 - #20.....	Centennial A
	Groups #21 - #22.....	Centennial B
	Groups# 23 - #24.....	Centennial C
	Groups #25 - #28.....	Lincoln
	Groups #29 - #32.....	Auditorium
9:45 pm	Shuttle Bus to Best Western (5 buses)	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:45 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

White Legislative Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

Dress Code: Business

	Nerve Center	Willy Room, Speakers Library
	Bill Tracking Center	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
	Luggage Storage Best Western.....	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast	On your own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders Bus 1 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
7:45 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Room 110
8:30 am	Red & White Legislature Bus 3 & 4 to Capitol	Best Western Lobby
8:45 am	Red and White Legislature Bus 5 & 1 to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
9:15 am	Red & White Legislature Joint Session - Welcome Capitol Historian Red House..... Red Senate..... White Legislature.....	House Floor Rear of House House Gallery
9:25 – 11:15 am	Red Legislature in Session House, Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
9:25 – 11:15 am	White Legislature in Committee Erie, Houghton, Huron, Michigan..... Ontario, St. Clair.....	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 3 rd Floor, House Appropriations Room 352 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Senate Hearing Room Binsfeld 1100
11:15 – 12:45 pm	Lunch Red & White Legislature	Downtown
12:45 – 1:35 pm	White Legislature in Session House, Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
1:40 – 2:35 pm	White Legislature in Committee Erie, Houghton, Huron, Michigan..... Ontario, St. Clair.....	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 3 rd Floor House Appropriations, Room 352 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Hearing Room 352 Binsfeld 1100
2:40 – 3:55 pm	White Legislature in Session House, Senate	House Chambers Senate Chambers
4:00 – 5:00 pm	White Legislature in Committee Erie, Houghton, Huron, Michigan..... Ontario, St. Clair.....	4 th Floor, Room 403 4 th Floor, Room 405 Capitol, 2 nd Floor Senate Appropriations Boji Tower, Hearing Room Binsfeld 3900 Binsfeld 7900

White Legislative Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

5:00 pm	Dinner for all participants downtown Lansing. Must remain downtown until scheduled bus departs from Capitol Ave to return to the hotel.
6:30 pm	Legislative bus 5 & 1 to Kellogg Center.....Capitol Ave.
6:35 pm	Legislative bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg Center.....Capitol Ave.
6:40 pm	Legislative bus 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center.....Capitol Ave.
7:10 pm	Legislative bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center.....Capitol Ave.
7:15 pm	Clean Up bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg CenterCapitol Ave.
6:30 – 7:30 pm	Post Dinner Community Space.....Riverside
7:30 – 8:30 pm	White Legislature in Session HouseRiverside SenateRed Cedar B
8:30 - 9:00 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge) Groups #1 - #6Big Ten A Groups #7 - #12.....Big Ten B Groups #13 - #16.....Red Cedar AB Groups #17 - #18.....Centennial A Groups #19 - #20.....Centennial B Groups #21 - #22.....Centennial C Groups #23 - #26.....Auditorium Groups #27 - #28..... Riverside Groups #29 - #30.....Conference Room 62 Groups #31 - #32.....Room 110
9:00 – 10:00 pm	2023 Elections SessionBig Ten AB
10:05 pm	Shuttle Buses to Best Western – Buses 2, 3, 4, & 5..... Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation MeetingsAssigned locations
10:15 pm	Best Western Delegation MeetingsAssigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please

White Legislative Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Bill Tracking Center	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
Best Western Delegation Luggage Storage.....	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	BreakfastOn you own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders bus 1 to Kellogg Center
7:30 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting
8:30 am	Red and White Leg, Gov Cab Press and Lobby bus 2 & 3 to Capitol
8:30 am	Kellogg Center Lobby
8:55 am	Red and White Leg, Gov Cab Press and Lobby bus 4 & 5 to Capitol
8:55 am	Best Western Lobby
8:55 am	Clean Up Shuttle Bus 3 to Capitol
8:55 am	Kellogg Center Lobby
9:00 – 11:15 am	White Legislature in Session
	House4 th Floor, Room 403
	Senate4 th Floor, Room 405
11:20 – 12:15 pm	White Legislature in Session
	HouseHouse Chambers
	SenateSenate Chambers
12:15 – 1:15 pm	Lunch White Legislature
1:25 – 2:30 pm	White Legislature in Session
	HouseHouse Chambers
	SenateSenate Chambers
2:35 – 4:00 pm	White Legislature in Session
	HouseLansing Center, Room 203
	SenateLansing Center, Room 204
4:05 – 4:35 pm	White Legislature in Session
	HouseHouse Chambers
	SenateSenate Chambers
4:45 pm	White Legislature bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg Center
5:15 – 6:00 pm	White Legislature in Session
	HouseRed Cedar AB
	SenateRiverside
6:30 – 8:00 pm	Governor's Banquet-Dress Code: Business
	Big Ten AB
7:30 pm	Polls Open Saturday - 7:30 PM until Sunday - 8:30 AM
	Polling Precinct 1Room 102
	Polling Precinct 2Room 110

White Legislative Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

8:00 - 8:30 pm Family Group Session – See Name Badge for assignment

Groups #1 - #8.....	Big Ten AB
Groups #9 - #12	Big Ten C
Groups #13 - #15	Red Cedar AB
Groups #16 - #18	Auditorium
Groups #19 - #22	Centennial ABC
Groups #23	North Lobby
Groups# 24	Room 110
Groups #25	Heritage
Groups #26 - #27	Riverside
Group #28.....	Riverside Lobby
Groups #29 - #30	Michigamme
Groups #31 - #32	Conference Room 62

8:30 - 10:00 pm Evening Activities-Dress Code: MYIG T-Shirt

Talent Show Rehearsal.....	Big Ten AB
Game Room.....	Red Cedar AB
Movie	Auditorium
Homework Room	Heritage
MJP Conference Finals.....	Centennial ABC

9:00 - 10:00 pm Talent Show Doors Open

9:45 pm	Shuttle bus 1, 2 & 3 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:05 pm	Shuttle bus 4, 5 & 6 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:15 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:30 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please		

Sunday - February 20, 2022

Dress Code: Business Casual

7:30 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Big Ten AB
7:40 am	Delegation Leaders Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:00 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Riverside
8:00 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:25 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:15 – 8:45 am	Morning Devotional Service.....	Centennial ABC
8:45 am	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
9:15 – 10:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Award Ceremony	Big Ten AB
10:00 – 11:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Closing Joint Session	Big Ten AB
11:10 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:20 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 &5 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:00 - 12:00pm	Checkout of sleeping rooms: Kellogg Center & Best Western	

**Have a safe trip home! See you next year!
Seniors, don't forget to join the Alumni Association! www.myig.org/alumni**

Committee Leadership – White Legislature

Amber Dixon– Specialist

Erie Committee:

Sean Durbin	Committee Chair	Portage Northern High School
Naomi Johnson	Committee Clerk	Everett High School
Joseph Ulrich	Committee Advisor	Everett High School

Houghton Committee:

Charlie Johnson	Committee Chair	Saginaw Heritage High School
Rebecca Moore	Committee Advisor	Saginaw Heritage High School

Huron Committee:

Evan Whitfield	Committee Chair	Harbor Springs High School
Leigh Inglehart	Committee Advisor	Harbor Springs High School

Michigan Committee:

Rebecca Park.....	Committee Chair	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Felicia Pollock	Committee Advisor	Alumni

Ontario Committee:

James Mahfet	Committee Chair	Rochester Adams High School
Brittany Catalano	Committee Advisor	Mason High School

St. Clair Committee:

Kaitlyn Kimble	Committee Chair	Coldwater High School
Justin Kelley	Committee Advisor	Clarenceville High School

White House Roster

Name.....	Position	Delegation
Claire Beougher	Speaker of the House	Loy Norrix High School
Allyson Aker	House Reading Clerk.....	Coldwater High School
Greer Putnam	Specialist	Hastings High School
Iesha Grove.....	Advisor	Alumni
Clara Pater	Advisor	Alumni
Jake Stid.....	Advisor	Black River High School

Name.....	Seat.....	Committee.....	Bill Number	Delegation
Allyson Aker		Huron		Coldwater High School
Callie Anderson	34	Ontario		Eaton Rapids High School
Blair Arkles.....	68	Erie	HB106	Jackson High School
Emily Augustyn.....	32	Ontario	SB527	Superior Central High School
Alyssa Ballard	60	Erie	HB116	Fruitport High School
Izabel Barber.....	28	Huron	HB234	Superior Central High School
Claire Beougher		Houghton		Loy Norrix High School
Alex Boelter.....	101	St. Clair	HB602	Saginaw Heritage High School
Bestiny Brown	11	Houghton		Munising High School
Annabelle Bucklin....	64	Erie	HB102	Sturgis High School
Kennedy Cole	110	St. Clair	HB618	Fruitport High School
Jayanti Collins.....	89	Michigan		Saginaw Heritage High School

White House Roster

Name.....	Seat.....	Committee.....	Bill Number	Delegation
Alan Creamer	57	Erie	HB128	Superior Central High School
Alex Feeley.....	87	Michigan	HB434	Petoskey High School
Charles Frost	21	Huron	HB202	Sturgis High School
Zach Frusti	47	St. Clair	SB627	Superior Central High School
Bianca Gietzen.....	42	Ontario	HB526	Petoskey High School
Zachary Gietzen.....	30	Huron		Rochester Adams High School
Ricky Gonzalez.....	86	Michigan		Everett High School
Jose Gonzalez	51	Ontario	HB512	Everett High School
Kelli Higgins	12	Houghton	HB318	Jackson High School
Finnegan Hill	58	Erie	HB136	Saginaw Heritage High School
Makenna Hon.....	84	Michigan		Mason High School
Owen Howard	37	Ontario		Portage Northern High School
Naomi Johnson	62	Erie	HB132	Everett High School
Megan Jones.....	94	Michigan	HB422	Jackson High School
Landen Kelley	66	Erie	HB122	Quincy High School
Gabriel Khouri.....	90	Michigan	HB402, HB404	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Dustin Krontz	26	Huron	HB216	Sturgis High School
Kaylee Lahti	108	St. Clair		L'Anse High School
olivia latella	41	Ontario		L'Anse High School
Tendekai Mawokomatanda	24	Huron	HB240 - HB256	Interlochen Arts Academy
Shirley Ann Mogford .	70	Houghton	HB344, SB317	Harbor Springs High School
Nancy Montoya	97	St. Clair	HB620	Sturgis High School
Amalia Moore.....	80	Michigan	HB406	Saginaw Heritage High School
Kaelan Mulye	14	Huron		Munising High School
Jonathan Niedzwiecki	76	Erie	HB100	Coldwater High School
Rebecca Park.....	82	Michigan	HB400	... Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Giuseppe Pellerito ..	2	Houghton	HB322	Saginaw Heritage High School
Breckin Prichard	92	Michigan		Sturgis High School
Ruhaan Rai.....	72	Erie	HB118	Portage Northern High School
Ethan Rauschert.....	49	Ontario	HB530, SB531	Saginaw Heritage High School
Sophia Rice	6	Houghton		L'Anse High School
Brody Richards	4	Houghton	SB319	Fruitport High School
Nathan Richer.....	9	Houghton	HB306	Quincy High School
Genevieve Rogers	104	St. Clair	HB624	Interlochen Arts Academy
Maggie Rondeau	73	Erie	HB130	Superior Central High School
Kaya Shin-Sherman..	75	Erie	HB134	Interlochen Arts Academy
Oliver Smith	99	St. Clair	HB612	Jackson High School
Braydon Sorenson	44	Ontario		Manistee High School
Anissa Stevens	96	Michigan		Coldwater High School
Sophia Sunior	23	Huron	HB232	Hastings High School
Tina Tran	106	St. Clair	HB600	Sturgis High School
Grace Trosin.....	55	St. Clair		Jackson High School
Tanner Utley	53	Ontario	HB520	Mio-Ausable High School
Hannah Vann.....	78	Erie	HB108, HB110	Hastings High School
Emmett Vining.....	20	Houghton		Superior Central High School
Allie Welch	7	Houghton	HB308	Coldwater High School
Evan Whitfield	18	Huron	HB200	Harbor Springs High School
Kaden Wright.....	16	Huron	HB228	Mio-Ausable High School
Luke Zacharek	35	Ontario	HB518	Saginaw Heritage High School

White Senate Roster

Name	Position	Delegation
Madisen Begovac	Lt. Governor	Superior Central High School
Sophia Valima.....	Caucus Leader	Superior Central High School
Sean Durbin	Caucus Leader	Portage Northern High School
Charlie Johnson	Caucus Leader	Saginaw Heritage High School
Kaitlyn Kimble	Caucus Leader	Coldwater High School
Richard Maples	Specialist	Union City High School
Shannon Hancock.....	Advisor	Superior Central High School
Mark MacFarland.....	Advisor	Rochester Adams High School
Felicia Pollock	Advisor	Alumni

Name	Seat	Committee	Bill Number	Delegation
Neema Baddam	14	Houghton.....	SB305....	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Madisen Begovac		Michigan	SB417.....	Superior Central High School
Jonyla Biliu.....	29	St. Clair.....		Everett High School
Spencer Clover	28	St. Clair.....	SB619.....	Mio-Ausable High School
Kiera Collins	3	Huron		L'Anse High School
Thomas De La Fuente ..	10	Huron		Mason High School
Sean Durbin	7	Erie	SB111.....	Portage Northern High School
Melanie Fowler.....	22	Michigan	SB423.....	Eaton Rapids High School
Anna Herberger	32	Michigan	SB407.....	Manistee High School
Oden Horne	2	Erie	SB121.....	Munising High School
Anna Jaffe	6	Ontario	SB531.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Charlie Johnson	23	Houghton.....	SB323.....	Saginaw Heritage High School
Kaitlyn Kimble	19	St. Clair.....	SB639.....	Coldwater High School
Quinn Logee	1	Erie	SB123.....	Petoskey High School
James Mahfet	5	Ontario	SB503, SB505.....	Rochester Adams High School
Karsen Maurer	27	St. Clair.....	SB617.....	Quincy High School
Colin McLintock	21	Michigan	SB411.....	Petoskey High School
Olivia Northrup	17	St. Clair.....	SB615.....	Jackson High School
Emma Rutter.....	18	St. Clair.....	SB627.....	Superior Central High School
Maxwell Smedley	16	St. Clair.....	SB609.....	Everett High School
Amanda Sprader	9	Huron		Clarenceville High School
Luke Tollefson	11	Houghton.....	SB303.....	Sturgis High School
Sophia Valima.....	4	Ontario	SB527.....	Superior Central High School
Abigail Vlietstra.....	13	Houghton.....	SB315.....	Portage Northern High School
Ella Wahby	30	Michigan	SB415.....	Interlochen Arts Academy
Christian Whipple	2	Houghton.....	SB319.....	Fruitport High School

Blue Legislative Schedule

Thursday - February 17, 2022

Dress Code: Casual Appropriate

	Nerve Center	Willy Room
	Bill Tracking Center.....	Central Lobby
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Kellogg Registration (advisors only)	South Lobby
	Kellogg Luggage Storage	Room 106/107
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Best Western Registration (advisors only).....	Stadium Lobby
	Best Western Luggage Storage.....	Stadium Room
1:00 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
1:30 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
2:05 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
2:30 – 3:45 pm	Orientation Sessions	
	Blue Legislature.....	Centennial ABC
3:00 pm	Leadership Breakouts (dismissal from Orientation Session)	
	Clerks, Secretaries	Heritage
	Inspirational Leaders.....	Center Lobby
	Family Group Leaders	Room 108
4:00 – 4:45 pm	General Assembly.....	Big Ten AB
5:00 – 5:45 pm	2022 Elections – Nomination Convention.....	Big Ten AB
6:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Dinner	Big Ten AB
6:45 pm	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Big Ten AB
7:00 – 7:45 pm	Legislature (Red, White, and Blue)	
	Bill Writing.....	Lincoln
	Bill Sharing (assignment on name badge)	Big Ten ABC
7:45 – 9:00 pm	Blue Legislature Committee Hearings	
	Erie, Houghton, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, St. Clair.....	Big Ten A
9:00 – 9:30 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #18.....	Big Ten C
	Groups #19 - #20.....	Centennial A
	Groups #21 - #22.....	Centennial B
	Groups# 23 - #24.....	Centennial C
	Groups #25 - #28.....	Lincoln
	Groups #29 - #32.....	Auditorium
9:45 pm	Shuttle Bus to Best Western (5 buses)	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:45 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Blue Legislative Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center	Willy Room, Speakers Library
Bill Tracking Center	Central Lobby, Speakers Library
Luggage Storage Best Western.....	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	BreakfastOn your own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders Bus 1 to Kellogg CenterBest Western Lobby
7:45 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting Room 110
7:45 am	Blue, Lobbyists, Press and Gov Bus 5 to Kellogg Center.....Best Western Lobby
8:50 am	Blue Legislature Bus 2 to Kellogg CenterBest Western Lobby
9:05 – 9:55 am	Blue Legislature in Committee ErieCentennial A HoughtonCentennial B HuronCentennial C Michigan.....Conference Room 62 OntarioRiverside St. Clair.....Riverside
10:00 – 11:00 am	Blue Legislature in Session HouseAuditorium SenateMichigamme
11:05 am	Blue Legislature Bus 3 & 4 to CapitolKellogg Center Lobby
11:25 pm	Blue Legislature Joint Session- Welcome Capitol Historian HouseHouse Floor SenateHouse Gallery
11:30 – 12:30 pm	Blue Legislature in Session HouseHouse Chambers SenateSenate Chambers
12:45 – 1:45 pm	Lunch Blue LegislatureDowntown
1:45 – 2:45 pm	Blue Legislature in Committee ErieBinsfeld 1200 HoughtonBinsfeld 1300 HuronBinsfeld 4900 Michigan.....Binsfeld 5500 OntarioBinsfeld 5900 St. Clair.....Binsfeld 7900
2:50 – 5:00 pm	Blue Legislature in Session House3 rd Floor House Appropriations, Room 352 SenateBinsfeld 1100
5:00 pm	Dinner for all participants downtown Lansing. Must remain downtown until scheduled bus departs from Capitol Ave to return to the hotel.
6:30 pm	Legislative bus 5 & 1 to Kellogg Center.....Capitol Ave.
6:35 pm	Legislative bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg Center.....Capitol Ave
6:40 pm	Legislative bus 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center.....Capitol Ave.
7:10 pm	Legislative bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center.....Capitol Ave.
7:15 pm	Clean Up bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg CenterCapitol Ave.

Blue Legislative Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

6:30 – 7:30 pm	Post Dinner Community Space.....	Riverside
7:30 – 8:30 pm	Blue Legislature in Session	
	House	Auditorium
	Senate	Heritage
8:30 – 9:00 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #16.....	Red Cedar AB
	Groups #17 - #18.....	Centennial A
	Groups #19 - #20.....	Centennial B
	Groups #21 - #22.....	Centennial C
	Groups #23 - #26.....	Auditorium
	Groups #27 - #28.....	Riverside
	Groups #29 - #30.....	Conference Room 62
	Groups #31 - #32.....	Room 110
9:00 – 10:00 pm	2023 Elections Session	Big Ten AB
10:05 pm	Shuttle Buses to Best Western – Buses 2, 3, 4, & 5.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:15 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Blue Legislative Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Bill Tracking Center Central Lobby, Speakers Library
Best Western Delegation Luggage Storage Room 107

6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast	On you own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders bus 1 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
7:30 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Room 110
8:15 am	MJP and Blue Leg bus 2 & 3 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:45 am	Clean Up Shuttle Bus 1 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:45 – 10:00 am	Blue Legislature Committee Hearings Erie, Houghton, Huron & Michigan	Big Ten A
	Ontario	Auditorium
10:00 – 11:00 am	Blue Legislature in Session House	Auditorium
	Senate	Michigamme
11:15 am	Blue Legislature bus 4 & 5 to Capitol	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:30 – 12:30 pm	Lunch Blue Legislature	Downtown
12:40 – 1:40 pm	Blue Legislature in Session House	House Chambers
	Senate	Senate Chambers
2:00 pm	Blue Legislature bus 1 & 4 to Kellogg Center	Lansing Center
2:35 – 5:30 pm	Blue Legislature in Session House	Auditorium
	Senate	Michigamme
5:45 pm	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
6:30 – 8:00 pm	Governor's Banquet-Dress Code: Business	Big Ten AB
7:30 pm	Polls Open Saturday - 7:30 PM until Sunday - 8:30 AM	
	Polling Precinct 1	Room 102
	Polling Precinct 2	Room 110
8:00 - 8:30 pm	Family Group Session – See Name Badge for assignment	
	Groups #1 - #8.....	Big Ten AB
	Groups #9 - #12.....	Big Ten C
	Groups #13 - #15	Red Cedar AB
	Groups #16 - #18	Auditorium
	Groups #19 - #22	Centennial ABC
	Groups #23	North Lobby
	Groups# 24	Room 110
	Groups #25	Heritage
	Groups #26 - #27	Riverside
	Group #28.....	Riverside Lobby
	Groups #29 - #30	Michigamme
	Groups #31 - #32	Conference Room 62

Blue Legislative Schedule

8:30 – 10:00 pm	Evening Activities-Dress Code: MYIG T-Shirt	
	Talent Show Rehearsal	Big Ten AB
	Game Room.....	Red Cedar AB
	Movie	Auditorium
	Homework Room	Heritage
	MJP Conference Finals.....	Centennial ABC

9:00 – 10:00 pm Talent Show Doors Open

9:45 pm	Shuttle bus 1, 2 & 3 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:05 pm	Shuttle bus 4, 5 & 6 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:15 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:30 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

Sunday - February 20, 2022

Dress Code: Business Casual

7:30 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Big Ten AB
7:40 am	Delegation Leaders Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:00 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Riverside
8:00 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:25 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:15 – 8:45 am	Morning Devotional Service.....	Centennial ABC
9:15 – 10:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Award Ceremony	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Senior Recognition.....	YMCA MYIG Alumni Association
10:00 – 11:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Closing Joint Session	Big Ten AB
	Announcement of 2023 Youth Governor	Big Ten AB
	Benediction.....	Inspirational Leader
11:10 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:20 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 & 5 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:00-12:00pm	Checkout of sleeping rooms: Kellogg Center & Best Western	

Have a safe trip home! See you next year!

Seniors, don't forget to join the Alumni Association!
www.myig.org/alumni

Committee Leadership – Blue Legislature

Stacey Andrews-Ramsey – Specialist

Erie Committee:

Heer Singh Committee Chair Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Marina Reid Committee Clerk Manistee High School
Jay Lyon Committee Advisor Alumni

Houghton Committee:

Garrett Gruner Committee Chair Coldwater High School
Sadie Verheek Committee Clerk Manistee High School
Hailey Kendall Committee Advisor Alumni

Huron Committee:

Addison Munn Committee Chair Portage Northern High School
Norah Johnson Committee Advisor Alumni

Michigan Committee:

John O'Donnell Committee Chair Manistee High School
Lexie Ladd Committee Advisor Alumni

Ontario Committee:

Sarah Huber Committee Chair Manistee High School
Joshua McDonald Committee Advisor Harbor Springs High School
Anna Whitwam Committee Advisor Alumni

St. Clair Committee:

Gabriella Bookmyer Committee Chair Coldwater High School
Clara Prater Committee Advisor Alumni

Blue House Roster

Name.....	Position	Delegation
Alice Hancock	Speaker of the House	Superior Central High School
Sammie Stricker	Speaker of the House	Saginaw Heritage High School
Avery Kelly.....	House Reading Clerk.....	Portage Northern High School

Name.....	Seat.....	Committee.....	Bill Number	Delegation
Duncan Alexander86		Houghton	HB324	Manistee High School
Jacob Anagnostopoulos	94	Erie		Black River High School
Trevor Anderson38		Michigan		Portage Northern High School
Diego Arias.....59		St. Clair	HB608	Portage Northern High School
Dimetri Balko.....105		Erie		Munising High School
Bri Barle.....80		St. Clair	HB610	Coldwater High School
Greta Bast.....99		Erie		Black River High School
Drew Begovac.....100		Erie	HB126	Superior Central High School
Dayne Behning	45	Ontario		Munising High School
Sophie Bernik	64	St. Clair		Interlochen Arts Academy
Caden Besteman.....41		Ontario	HB504, HB506	Black River High School
Dean Brown.....1		Huron	HB204	Saginaw Heritage High School
Abigail Burritt	1	Huron	HB212	Quincy High School
Samantha Cain	110	Erie	SB121	Munising High School

Blue House Roster

Name.....	Seat.....	Committee.....	Bill Number	Delegation
Hank Callison.....	53.....	Ontario	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Brady Carmack	107	Erie	Airport High School	
Sarah Carpenter	6	Huron	HB222	Athens High School
Bailey Corcoran.....	69	St. Clair		Munising High School
Dylan Cornish	96	Erie		Munising High School
Hazel Craig.....	19	Michigan	HB414	Quincy High School
Vermillion Davis	49	Ontario	HB516	Superior Central High School
Rylee DeMann.....	10	Huron	HB218	Jackson High School
Taylor Dickinson	23	Michigan	HB416	Harbor Springs High School
Jaimme Driver	13	Huron	HB226	Superior Central High School
Logan Frusti	97	Ontario		Superior Central High School
Shaylee Gordy	9	Huron	HB222	Athens High School
Garrett Gruner.....	91	Houghton	HB302	Coldwater High School
Alice Hancock	16	Huron	HB226	Superior Central High School
Natalie Holmes-Niven.	51	Ontario	HB532	Munising High School
Sarah Huber	46	Ontario	SB511	Manistee High School
Lauren Hull.....	103	Erie		Portage Northern High School
Ruth Johnson.....	65	St. Clair	HB622	Superior Central High School
Avery Kelly.....		Huron	HB220	Portage Northern High School
Larkin Knapp	33	Michigan	HB416	Harbor Springs High School
Cassie Kujansuu.....	48	Ontario		L'Anse High School
Leah LaBean.....	75	St. Clair	HB616	Airport High School
Savannah Lassila	78	Houghton	HB342	Munising High School
Jacob Lee	82	St. Clair		Manistee High School
Zach Lindquist	18	Michigan		Munising High School
Mylee Londo	21	Michigan		L'Anse High School
kate mattson	28	Michigan		Munising High School
Damien McEntaffer	60	St. Clair		Manistee High School
Hunter Merryman	85	Houghton	HB342	Munising High School
Ishani Modi	72	St. Clair	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Isabel Muschong	44	Ontario		Mason High School
Ann Mwanda	12	Huron	HB224	Portage Northern High School
Travis Niemi	37	Michigan		Superior Central High School
Ella NIlges	89	Houghton	HB314	Portage Northern High School
Ty Northrup	55	Ontario	HB500	Jackson High School
John O'Donnell	24	Michigan		Manistee High School
Malachi Payne	26	Michigan	HB418, HB442	Union City High School
Max Pearson	83	Houghton	HB328	Interlochen Arts Academy
Elijah Penney	76	Houghton	HB326	Superior Central High School
Nathan Petersen	5	Huron	SB221	Munising High School
Madison Peterson	57	St. Clair		L'Anse High School
Matthew Pokela	71	St. Clair	HB626	Superior Central High School
Bailey Poort	4	Huron	HB238	Fruitport High School
Calla Porter	56	St. Clair	HB622	Superior Central High School
Carly Reffruschinni	73	St. Clair		Munising High School
Marina Reid	104	Erie		Manistee High School
Michael Robinson	7	Huron		Munising High School
Sadie Rolfe	14	Huron		Munising High School
Bella Rotker	2	Huron	HB230	Interlochen Arts Academy
cloey rouser	84	Houghton		Munising High School
Trent Rutter	77	Houghton	HB330	Superior Central High School

Blue House Roster

Name.....	Seat.....	Committee.....	Bill Number	Delegation
Elizabeth Rzepka.....63		St. Clair	HB614	Portage Northern High School
Tessa Salo.....67		St. Clair	SB631	Munising High School
Cienna Schultz.....52		Ontario	HB532	Munising High School
Heer Singh	108	Erie		Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Amelia Stanton	31	Michigan		Athens High School
Max Stiening	42	Ontario	HB508	Portage Northern High School
Sammie Stricker		Houghton	HB304	Saginaw Heritage High School
Breanna Swajanan	30	Michigan	HB426	Superior Central High School
Lily Swetich	101	Erie	HB128	Superior Central High School
Emma Tennyson	34	Michigan	HB442, HB418	Union City High School
Simon Thompson	35	Michigan	HB424	Portage Northern High School
Derick Tyner.....40		Michigan	HB432	Superior Central High School
Molly VarnHagen.....87		Houghton	HB336	Petoskey High School
Sadie Verheek	92	Houghton	HB300	Manistee High School
Elizabeth Wing	27	Michigan	HB436	Munising High School
Cleo Witty	79	Houghton		Munising High School

Blue Senate Roster

Name	Position	Delegation
Kaylyn Brenner	Lt. Governor	Quincy High School
Olyvia Becerra	Secretary of the Senate	Manistee High School
chloe badger.....	Caucus Leader	Athens High School
Isabelle Boehmer	Caucus Leader	Petoskey High School
Keira Dakota	Caucus Leader	L'Anse High School
Steve Wincent	Specialist	Saginaw Heritage High School
Darcy Oswalt	Advisor	Athens High School
Lexie Ladd.....	Advisor	Alumni
Jay Lyon	Advisor	Alumni
Anna Whitwam	Advisor	Alumni

Name	Seat	Committee	Bill Number	Delegation
Cooper Alger	20.....	Ontario.....	HB500.....	Jackson High School
chloe badger.....	3.....	Erie.....	SB113.....	Athens High School
Olyvia Becerra		Houghton.....	HB300.....	Manistee High School
Isabelle Boehmer	19.....	Huron.....	SB201.....	Petoskey High School
Gabriella Bookmyer	6.....	St. Clair.....	SB635.....	Coldwater High School
Kaylyn Brenner		Ontario.....	SB521.....	Quincy High School
andrew cain.....	2.....	Erie.....		Munising High School
olivia Caputo	16.....	Huron.....	SB211.....	Clarenceville High School
Keira Dakota	4.....	Erie.....		L'Anse High School
Gillian Gallup	5.....	Erie.....	SB125, HB112.....	Union City High School
Jailen Hancock	14.....	St. Clair.....	SB631.....	Munising High School
Lauren Jones	10.....	Huron.....	HB218.....	Jackson High School
Beatrice Krieger		Houghton.....	SB317, HB344.....	Harbor Springs High School
Natalie kuti.....	21.....	Ontario.....	SB523.....	Airport High School
Spencer Lu		Houghton.....		Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Liam McDougall.....	9.....	Huron.....	SB215.....	Superior Central High School
Jennifer Morrow	17.....	Huron.....	HB238.....	Fruitport High School
Addison Munn	8.....	Huron.....	SB213.....	Portage Northern High School
Clara Rondeau		Houghton.....	SB321.....	Superior Central High School
Xime Silva.....	18.....	Huron.....	SB217.....	Interlochen Arts Academy
Mallory Waara.....		Houghton.....		L'Anse High School
Max Young	22.....	Ontario.....	SB525.....	Interlochen Arts Academy

Legislative Oversight Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center Willy Room, Speakers Library
Bill Tracking Center Central Lobby, Speakers Library
Luggage Storage Best Western..... Room 107

7:30 – 8:30 pm Legislative Oversight Preparation Session Corniche

Saturday - February 19, 2022

Dress Code: Business

Nerve Center Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
Bill Tracking Center Central Lobby, Speakers Library
Best Western Delegation Luggage Storage..... Room 107

11:00 – 12:30 pm Oversight Hearing 1 3rd Floor, House Appropriations Room

12:30 – 1:30 pm Lunch Oversight Downtown

1:30 – 2:45 pm Oversight Hearing 2..... 3rd Floor, House Appropriations Room

2:45 – 3:45 pm Oversight Deliberation 4th Floor, Room 403

3:45 pm Oversight Press Conference Speakers Library

4:05 pm Red Legislature bus 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center..... Capitol Ave

4:45 pm White Legislature bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg Center Capitol Ave

Sunday - February 20, 2022

Dress Code: Business Casual

9:15 – 10:00 am 2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Award Ceremony Big Ten AB
Invocation Inspirational Leader
Senior Recognition..... YMCA MYIG Alumni Association

10:00 – 11:00 am 2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Closing Joint Session Big Ten AB
Announcement of 2023 Youth Governor Big Ten AB
Benediction..... Inspirational Leader

Have a safe trip home! See you next year!

**Seniors, don't forget to join the Alumni Association!
www.myig.org/alumni**

Legislative Oversight Roster

Name.....	Position	Delegation
Sophia Brunet.....		L'Anse High School
George Earl		Sturgis High School
Anna Herberger		Manistee High School
Samuel Koffler		Portage Northern High School
James Mahfet		Rochester Adams High School
Shirley Ann Mogford		Harbor Springs High School
Logan Olszewski.....		Rochester Adams High School
Samantha Peless.....		Airport High School
Evan Porter		Hastings High School
Maxwell Smedley	Oversight Chair.....	Everett High School
Matthew Toner.....		Sturgis High School
Emmett Vining		Superior Central High School
Alex Wang.....		Rochester Adams High School
Elisabeth Zubal		Eaton Rapids High School
Benjamin Eikey	Oversight Specialist.....	Levin Center Staff
Tyler Langley	Oversight Advisor.....	Levin Center Staff

Legislative Oversight Overview

In most states and in the federal government, legislative oversight investigations happen when a problem arises that needs to be solved or addressed. In a lot of cases, legislators conduct oversight investigations because they want to hold someone accountable for what happened. Sometimes they hold other parts of the government accountable, but they may also hold private entities like companies or individuals accountable as well.

The Levin Center at Wayne Law supports YMCA MYIG and other YG programs nationally by planning, writing, organizing and running the legislative oversight component at YMCA MYIG. The legislative oversight program is an opportunity for students to conduct and participate in an oversight investigation about an issue having an impact on Michigan today. Students will develop questions to ask a panel of witnesses to determine what the facts are surrounding the case and what can be done to improve on this issue so it doesn't happen again.

This program will be in addition to another role at the conference such as: Legislator, Lobbyist or Governor's Cabinet member.

2022 Oversight Topic

Mental Healthcare Access for Parolees

This year's investigation will center around a person on parole who lacked access to mental healthcare after their release from prison. They were found in possession of medication for their mental health without a prescription, which violated their parole. So they were sent back to prison.

The Oversight Committee met before the conference to determine which witnesses they will call to Lansing. During Saturday of the conference they will meet for two hearings where they will question representatives from the following organizations. Portrayed by volunteers typically from Wayne State Law and YMCA MYIG alumni.

After the conclusion of the second hearing the committee will deliberate and write a proposal to be presented to the YMCA MYIG Legislatures and Youth Governor.

National Issues Forum Schedule

Thursday - February 17, 2022

Dress Code: Casual Appropriate

	Nerve Center	Willy Room
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Kellogg Registration (advisors only)..... Kellogg Luggage Storage	South Lobby Room 106/107
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Best Western Registration (advisors only)	Stadium Lobby
	Best Western Luggage Storage	Stadium Room
1:00 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
1:30 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
2:05 pm	Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
2:30 – 3:45 pm	Orientation Sessions National Issues Forum	Auditorium
3:00 pm	Leadership Breakouts (dismissal from Orientation Session) Inspirational Leaders..... Family Group Leaders.....	Center Lobby Room 108
4:00 – 4:45 pm	General Assembly..... Welcome..... Invocation..... National Anthem Introduction of Guest Speakers	Big Ten AB Red Speaker of the House Inspirational Leader Rebecca Hibbler and Brody Amthor White Speaker of the House Michigan Capitol Staff
	Capitol Presentation..... Swearing in Ceremony	Michigan Capitol Staff Justice Elizabeth Clement
	Alumni Association Welcome..... Address by 2022 Youth Governor.....	Alumni Board Member Garrett Thorne
	Benediction	Inspirational Leader
5:00 – 5:45 pm	2022 Elections – Nomination Convention	Big Ten AB
6:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Dinner	Big Ten AB
6:45 pm	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Big Ten AB
7:00 – 7:45 pm	National Issues Forum Proposal Writing..... Proposal Sharing.....	Auditorium Centennial ABC
7:45 – 9:00 pm	National Issues Forum 1 st Committee Ford, Kennedy	Auditorium
	Roosevelt, Washington	Heritage
9:00 – 9:30 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge) Groups #1 - #6..... Groups #7 - #12..... Groups #13 - #18	Big Ten A Big Ten B Big Ten C
	Groups #19 - #20	Centennial A
	Groups #21 - #22	Centennial B
	Groups# 23 - #24	Centennial C
	Groups #25 - #28	Lincoln
	Groups #29 - #32	Auditorium
9:45 pm	Shuttle Bus to Best Western (5 buses).....	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:45 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

National Issues Forum Schedule

Friday - February 18, 2022

Dress Code: Business

	Nerve Center	Willy Room, Speakers Library
	Luggage Storage Best Western	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast	On your own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders Bus 1 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
7:45 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Room 110
8:55 am	National Issues Forum Bus 3 & 4 to Lansing Center	Best Western Lobby
8:55 am	National Issues Forum Bus 5 to Lansing Center.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
9:15 – 11:15 am	National Issues Forum 1 st Committee Ford	Lansing Center, Room 202
	Kennedy.....	Lansing Center, Room 203
	Roosevelt	Lansing Center, Room 204
	Washington	Lansing Center, Room 205
11:15 - 11:30 am	National Issues Forum 2 nd Committee Docket Announcement 2 nd Committee Prep	Lansing Center, Room 202
11:30 – 12:45 pm	Lunch NIF.....	Downtown
12:45 – 4:45 pm	National Issues Forum 2 nd Committee Ford	Lansing Center, Room 202
	Kennedy.....	Lansing Center, Room 203
	Roosevelt	Lansing Center, Room 204
	Washington	Lansing Center, Room 205
5:00 pm	Dinner for all participants downtown Lansing. Must remain downtown until scheduled bus departs from Capitol Ave to return to the hotel.	
5:55 pm	NIF, Lobbyists bus 1 to Kellogg Center.....	Capitol Ave.
7:15 pm	Clean Up bus 3 & 4 to Kellogg Center	Capitol Ave.
6:30 – 7:30 pm	Post Dinner Community Space Riverside	
6:45 – 7:00 pm	National Issues Forum 3 rd Committee Prep/Rules	Centennial ABC
7:00 - 8:30 pm	National Issues Forum 3 rd Committee Gold Committee	Centennial ABC
	Silver Committee	Conference Room 62
8:30 - 9:00 pm	Family Group Session (required for all participants, assignment on name badge)	
	Groups #1 - #6.....	Big Ten A
	Groups #7 - #12.....	Big Ten B
	Groups #13 - #16	Red Cedar AB
	Groups #17 - #18	Centennial A
	Groups #19 - #20	Centennial B
	Groups #21 - #22	Centennial C
	Groups #23 - #26	Auditorium
	Groups #27 - #28	Riverside
	Groups #29 - #30	Conference Room 62
	Groups #31 - #32	Room 110
9:00 – 10:00 pm	2023 Elections Session..... Big Ten AB	
10:05 pm	Shuttle Buses to Best Western – Buses 2, 3, 4, & 5	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:00 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:15 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings.....	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

National Issues Forum Schedule

Saturday - February 19, 2022

Dress Code: Business

	Nerve Center	Willy and Speakers Library, Room 252
	Best Western Delegation Luggage Storage	Room 107
6:30 – 8:00 am	Breakfast	On you own
7:15 am	Delegation Leaders bus 1 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
7:30 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting.....	Room 110
8:20 am	National Issues Forum bus 4 to Lansing Center	Best Western Lobby
8:20 am	National Issues Forum bus 1 to Lansing Center	Kellogg Center Lobby
9:00 – 11:45 am	National Issues Forum 3 rd Committee Gold Committee	Lansing Center, Room 204
	Silver Committee	Lansing Center, Room 205
12:00 – 1:00 pm	Lunch Red Legislature, NIF	Downtown
1:15 – 3:00 pm	National Issues Forum General Assembly	Lansing Center, Room 205
3:15 – 5:30 pm	National Issues Forum General Assembly	Lansing Center, Room 205
5:30 pm	NIF bus 1 & 3 to Kellogg Center.....	Lansing Center
5:45 pm	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
6:30 – 8:00 pm	Governor's Banquet-Dress Code: Business	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Elections Final Speeches	All Candidates
	Advisor Recognition	YMCA MYIG Staff
	Benediction.....	Inspirational Leader
7:30 pm	Polls Open Saturday - 7:30 PM until Sunday - 8:30 AM	
	Polling Precinct 1	Room 102
	Polling Precinct 2	Room 110
8:00 – 8:30 pm	Family Group Session – See Name Badge for assignment	
	Groups #1 - #8.....	Big Ten AB
	Groups #9 - #12	Big Ten C
	Groups #13 - #15	Red Cedar AB
	Groups #16 - #18	Auditorium
	Groups #19 - #22	Centennial ABC
	Groups #23	North Lobby
	Groups# 24	Room 110
	Groups #25	Heritage
	Groups #26 - #27	Riverside
	Group #28	Riverside Lobby
	Groups #29 - #30	Michigamme
	Groups #31 - #32	Conference Room 62
8:30 – 10:00 pm	Evening Activities-Dress Code: MYIG T-Shirt	
	Talent Show Rehearsal	Big Ten AB
	Game Room.....	Red Cedar AB
	Movie	Auditorium
	Homework Room	Heritage
	MJP Conference Finals	Centennial ABC
9:00 – 10:00 pm	Talent Show Doors Open	
9:45 pm	Shuttle bus 1, 2 & 3 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:05 pm	Shuttle bus 4, 5 & 6 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
10:15 pm	Kellogg Center Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
10:30 pm	Best Western Delegation Meetings	Assigned locations
11:00 pm	All Delegates in Assigned Rooms & Quiet Please	

National Issues Forum Schedule

Sunday - February 20, 2022

Dress Code: Business Casual

7:30 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Big Ten AB
7:40 am	Delegation Leaders Shuttle Bus to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:00 am	Delegation Leaders Meeting	Riverside
8:00 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Kellogg Center.....	Best Western Lobby
8:25 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 & 5 to Kellogg Center	Best Western Lobby
8:15 – 8:45 am	Morning Devotional Service.....	Centennial ABC
8:45 am	Bill Signing Ceremony	North Lobby
9:15 – 10:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Award Ceremony	Big Ten AB
	Invocation	Inspirational Leader
	Senior Recognition.....	YMCA MYIG Alumni Association
10:00 – 11:00 am	2022 YMCA Michigan Youth in Government Closing Joint Session	Big Ten AB
	Announcement of 2023 Youth Governor.....	Big Ten AB
	Benediction	Inspirational Leader
11:10 am	Shuttle bus 1 & 2 to Best Western	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:20 am	Shuttle bus 3, 4 &5 to Best Western.....	Kellogg Center Lobby
11:00-12:00pm	Checkout of sleeping rooms: Kellogg Center & Best Western	

Have a safe trip home! See you next year!

Seniors, don't forget to join the Alumni Association!
www.myig.org/alumni

National Issues Forum Roster

Name.....	Position	Delegation
Bridgette Meyers.....	Presiding Officer.....	Coldwater High School
Shaylen Gough	Presiding Officer.....	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Olin Alonzi.....	Presiding Officer.....	Harbor Springs High School
Jeff Litten	Specialist	Alumni

Name.....	Proposal.....	Delegation	1 st	2 nd
Olin Alonzi.....	1005	Harbor Springs High School	Ford.....	OConnor
Hannah Babcock	4002	Eaton Rapids High School.....	Washington.....	OConnor
Kathleen Bailey	4003	Quincy High School	Washington	Reno
Josie Baker.....	4004	Harbor Springs High School	Washington.....	Reno
Alexandra Bliznik.....	2009	Petoskey High School	Kennedy.....	OConnor
Sophia Brunet.....	L'Anse High School	Ford.....	Harris
kyla Burdick	4000	Union City High School.....	Washington.....	Harris
Alex Carlson	3008	Petoskey High School	Roosevelt.....	Reno
Sophia Compton	1009	Sturgis High School	Ford.....	Reno
Micah Conner.....	3009	Jackson High School	Roosevelt.....	OConnor
Charlotte Crabbs	1000	Quincy High School	Ford.....	OConnor
Abigail Donovan	3007	Petoskey High School	Roosevelt.....	Harris
Caleb Erickson	4009	Jackson High School	Washington.....	Rice
Skylar Fierens.....	1004	Cranbrook Kingswood High School.....	Ford.....	Harris
Ava Fink.....	2006	Saugatuck High School	Kennedy.....	Rice
Hailey Fisher.....	3006	Harbor Springs High School	Roosevelt.....	Harris
Sydney Fraley.....	3001	Union City High School.....	Roosevelt.....	OConnor
Braydon Gaspelin	Sturgis High School	Washington.....	Harris
Shaylen Gough	2003	Cranbrook Kingswood High School....	Kennedy.....	Reno
Charlie Gruner	3002	Coldwater High School	Roosevelt.....	Rice
Sam Harrell	2005	Harbor Springs High School	Kennedy.....	Rice
Rebecca Hibbler	4008	Petoskey High School	Washington.....	Rice
Akira Koenig	L'Anse High School	Kennedy.....	Reno
Alyssa Kujansuu.....	L'Anse High School	Washington.....	Rice
Samuel Larr.....	2002	Coldwater High School	Kennedy.....	Rice
Eleanor Mason	1006	Saugatuck High School	Ford.....	Reno
Stephen McGeehan....	1007	Petoskey High School	Ford.....	Rice
Jillian McKinley.....	2001	Coldwater High School	Kennedy.....	OConnor
Bridgette Meyers.....	4011	Coldwater High School	Washington.....	Harris
Olivia Millin.....	2010	Superior Central High School	Kennedy.....	OConnor
Cassius Muszynski.....	L'Anse High School	Roosevelt.....	Harris
Alyssa Netke.....	Sturgis High School	Kennedy.....	Reno
saachi rajgarhia	4010, HB420	Black River High School	Washington.....	Reno
Natalie Randall.....	3004	Sturgis High School	Roosevelt.....	OConnor
Kaydence Richardson.	2008	Eaton Rapids High School	Kennedy.....	Harris
Hailey Ruddick	1002	Eaton Rapids High School.....	Ford.....	Rice
Kyra Schlautmann.....	1010	Sturgis High School	Ford.....	Rice
Layla Senior	4007	Petoskey High School	Washington.....	OConnor
Sophia Snellenberger.	2004	Quincy High School	Kennedy.....	Harris
Elizabeth Talbot	3000	Quincy High School	Roosevelt.....	Rice
Matthew Toner.....	3005	Sturgis High School	Roosevelt.....	OConnor
Isaak Vogel	1003	Beal City High School.....	Ford.....	Harris
Lucas Wischmeyer.....	1001	Coldwater High School	Ford.....	Reno
Elisabeth Zubal	3003	Eaton Rapids High School	Roosevelt.....	Reno

Committee Names by Round

First Committee	Gerald R. Ford	Robert F. Kennedy	Theodore Roosevelt	George Washington
Second Committee	Kamala Harris	Janet Reno	Condoleezza Rice	Sandra Day O'Connor
Third Committee	Gold		Silver	
General Assembly - All Delegates				

National Issues Forum Procedures

1st Committee Procedure

2-minute author opening (1 rap by PO will indicate 30 seconds left, 2 raps, 10 seconds are left)
2 minutes of non-debatable technical and questions of intent, run by the chair

5 rounds con/pro debate (1.5 minutes each)

2-minute closing speech

1 minute for ranking

During the author/sponsor speech: You may yield your time, to the Chair or to questions, at any point. After 1 minute, you may yield your remaining time to your closing speech.

During pro/con debate: You may yield your time at any point to the chair or questions.

After the use of 30 seconds, pro speakers may yield your time to the author's summation speech.

2nd Committee Procedure

2-minute author opening (1 rap by PO will indicate 30 seconds left, 2 raps, 10 seconds are left)
2 minutes of non-debatable technical and questions of intent, run by the chair

5 rounds con/pro debate (1.5 minutes each)

2-minute closing speech

1 minute for ranking

Yielding rules are same as 1st committee

3rd Committee Procedure

2-minute author opening (1 rap by PO will indicate 30 seconds left, 2 raps, 10 seconds are left)
2 minutes of non-debatable technical and questions of intent, run by the chair

5 rounds con/pro debate (1.5 minutes each)

2-minute closing speech

1 minute for ranking

During pro/con debate: You may yield to questions at anytime. You may yield to the author's summation speech (pro) or another person only after one minute.

In order to yield your time to another speaker, you must tell the Presiding Officer that you will be yielding time to delegate "Smith" before you begin speaking.

General Assembly (GA) Procedure

4-minute author opening (1 rap by P.O. will indicate 30 seconds left, 2 raps, 10 seconds are left)
3 minutes of non-debatable technical and questions of intent, run by the Presiding Chair

5 minutes of predetermined intent speech, 3 minutes con, 2 minutes pro

5 rounds of pro/con speeches (2 minutes each)

2 minute closing speech

Vote – Yes or No vote by General Assembly

During the author/sponsor speech: You may yield your time to the chair at any point. After 2 minutes, you may yield to your summation speech.

On a pro speech, you may move to extend debate. You must reserve your right to make a motion before you speak, and make the motion after one minute.

Amendments

1. Amendments may be made only by the author of the proposal.
2. Amendments must be made before the proposal is considered in the first round.
3. The Author must supply each 1st committee delegate with a typed copy of their amendment if it is 10 words or more.

When I am recognized to speak or ask a question what do I say?

- Presiding Chair: Points to delegate
You: Stand, state your name and YMCA Delegation.
Presiding Chair: Acknowledges your introduction by stating "delegate"
You: Then begin your speech, statement, or question.

Proposal Ranking

National/International Relevance

Is the issue of national or international importance? Determining the relevance of a particular issue is subjective. This criterion is partially intended to downgrade proposals that are not national or international in scope (i.e. issues that are purely local or state).

- 5 = Highly important and very relevant national or international issue.
4 = Important national or international issue moderately relevant.
3 = Somewhat important national or international issue, less relevant
2 = Somewhat important, not as relevant, national or international issue.
1 = Not relevant national or international issue (presents an issue of state or local economy)

Feasibility

Does the proposal provide a practical way of enforcing or implementing the action to be taken? The ideal proposal will provide detailed methods for implementing the suggested policy change(s).
5 = Highly practical and feasible possible of implementation.
4 = Generally possible and somewhat feasible possibility of implementation
3 = There is some potential and feasibility for implementation.
2 = May be feasible to implement, but not very practical
1 = The proposal faces serious obstacles in implementation

Evidence of Research

Is there research cited (either in the proposal, speech or both)? Is it evident that the author has the facts to support the proposal and gives a well-prepared presentation? The ideal presentation would be both informative and well supported.

- 5 = Goes beyond necessary preparation required to provide informative and supported facts, statistics, and has a thorough understanding of the proposal topic and its ramifications.
4 = Provides a high-level (in quantity, quality or both) of research and preparation
3 = Provides evidence of some research and preparation.
2 = provides some research or preparation but not both
1 = Does not provide evidence of research or preparation.

Creativity

Does this proposal present either a new idea or creative way of looking at a familiar issue? Ideal proposals do both.

- 5 = Presents a unique concept that is new and innovative and is creative in its approach to that topic.
4 = Less creative idea or topic but proposes a creative or innovative solution
3 = Creative approach to a topic and an innovative plan of implementation
2 = Suggests creativity in the proposal's design, but is not unique or a new concept.
1 = Is not creative in idea or approach

Debatability

Is there ample room for argumentation on the proposal? Does it spark emotional or logistical debate? Ideally proposals will encourage intense and energetic debate on both sides of the issue presented.

5 = Proposal sparks intense and energetic debate on both sides of the issue.

4 = Proposal creates interesting debate on both sides of the issue.

3 = Creates debate on both sides of equally, not very interesting or energetic debate.

2 = Creates debate on both sides of issue, but not equally (one side offers more debate).

1 = Proposal creates little or no debates.

Other Information

- Proposals will not be moved around on the docket in any committee. The Committee Chair and Presiding Chair will set the docket.
- If you are a successful proposal author, check that you are on the docket in **your** committee room.
- Dockets will be posted in all committee rooms. If you think you are in the wrong place, ask a Chairperson, Officer, or Advisor for direction.
- If you are late to a session, you will not be permitted to rank the proposal being heard or any proposal you have missed. You may only rank proposals you heard argued in their entirety.
- All ranking sheets without five valid rankings will be disqualified. You must rank Preparation and Presentation, Debatability, National/International Relevance, Evidence of Research, Originality, and Feasibility. If you skip a category or rank outside of the 1 – 4 numeric system, your ranking sheet will be disqualified.

Placards

- All commissioners are required to create a Placard with their name on it. Tools for placard creation will be available in the Nerve Center. Delegates must have a placard at the General Assembly (GA) in order to be recognized. It is highly recommended that each delegate have their placard completed before they go to bed on Thursday night. Please note that you may not deface your Placard. Placards may only have your name.

Family Groups

Name.....	Delegation	Family Group #
Allie Welch	Coldwater High School	10
Alex Wang.....	Rochester Adams High School.....	7
Sadie Verheek	Manistee High School.....	24
Anna VarnHagen	Petoskey High School	13
Brighton Torres.....	Union City High School.....	18
Matthew Toner.....	Sturgis High School.....	16
Luke Shehigian	Harbor Springs High School	20
Grace Polzin	Saginaw Heritage High School	1
Allie Muschong.....	Mason High School	14
Amanda Meninga	Mason High School	11
James Mahfet	Rochester Adams High School.....	26
Ryan Lewis	Airport High School	25
Colin Koot	Mason High School	31
Delaney Jones	Jackson High School	6
Anna Herberger	Manistee High School.....	3
Abby Gaskill	Hastings High School.....	21
Lexi Galliers.....	Coldwater High School	15
Sydney Fraley.....	Union City High School.....	30
Ava Fink.....	Saugatuck High School	17
Skylar Fierens.....	Cranbrook Kingswood High School.....	22
George Earl	Sturgis High School	32
Abigail Donovan	Petoskey High School	19
Alexandria Davis	Portage Northern High School.....	12
Sophia Compton	Sturgis High School	23
Gabriella Bookmyer	Coldwater High School	28
Chris Black	Petoskey High School	8
Claire Beougher	Loy Norrix High School.....	2
Madisen Begovac	Superior Central High School	5
Max Bassett.....	Harbor Springs High School	29
Kathleen Bailey	Quincy High School	27
Neema Baddam	Cranbrook Kingswood High School.....	9
Olin Alonzi.....	Harbor Springs High School	4

Students by Delegation

Name.....	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation
Maddison Abel	Model Judiciary Program.....	32.....	Airport High School	
Madison Bruck	Model Judiciary Program.....	29.....	Airport High School	
Lindsay Burke.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	24.....	Airport High School	
Brady Carmack	Blue House Erie.....	14.....	Airport High School	
Maddi Dickinson.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	27.....	Airport High School	
Tye Downey	Model Judiciary Program.....	17.....	Airport High School	
Ellie Ferrante	Model Judiciary Program.....	28.....	Airport High School	
Alec Ford.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	19.....	Airport High School	
Morgan Jacobs	Model Judiciary Program.....	30.....	Airport High School	
Sydney Jorgensen	Model Judiciary Program.....	22.....	Airport High School	
Landon King	Model Judiciary Program.....	18.....	Airport High School	
Natalie kuti.....	Blue Senate Ontario.....	SB523.....	15.....	Airport High School
Leah LaBean.....	Blue House, St. Clair.....	HB616.....	13.....	Airport High School
Ryan Lewis.....	Red Senate MichiganSB401, SB403, SB405	25.....	Airport High School	
Grace Livingston	Model Judiciary Program.....	25.....	Airport High School	
Samantha Peless.....	Red Senate, Oversight Houghton.....	SB307	16.....	
	Airport High School			
Kaitlyn Poe.....	Model Judiciary Program	23.....	Airport High School	
Jaselyn Porter.....	Model Judiciary Program	26.....	Airport High School	
Ileina Vroman.....	Model Judiciary Program	20.....	Airport High School	

Students by Delegation

Name	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation
Rebecca Vroman	Model Judiciary Program	31	Airport High School	
Kali Wickenheiser	Model Judiciary Program	21	Airport High School	
chloe badger	Blue Senate Erie	9	Athens High School	
Sarah Carpenter	Blue House, Huron	11	Athens High School	
Shaylee Gordy	Blue House, Huron	10	Athens High School	
Amelia Stanton	Blue House, Michigan	8	Athens High School	
Brooklynne Turner	Red Senate, St. Clair	12	Athens High School	
Luke Lyon	Red Senate, Ontario	6	Beal City High School	
Brayden Schafer	Red House, Houghton	7	Beal City High School	
Isaak Vogel	NIF, Gold, Ford	5	Beal City High School	
Jacob Anagnostopoulos	Blue House, Erie	3	Black River High School	
Greta Bast	Blue House, Erie	4	Black River High School	
Caden Besteman	Blue House, Ontario	2	Black River High School	
saachi rajgarhia	NIF, Gold, Washington	1	Black River High School	
olivia Caputo	Blue Senate, Huron	29	Clarenceville High School	
Lana Chaloux	Red Senate, Michigan	31	Clarenceville High School	
Amanda Sprader	White Senate, Huron	30	Clarenceville High School	
Brooke-Kennedy Watts	Red House, St. Clair	32	Clarenceville High School	
Allyson Aker	White House, Huron	14	Coldwater High School	
Bri Barle	Blue House, St. Clair	11	Coldwater High School	
Gabriella Bookmyer	Blue Senate, St. Clair	28	Coldwater High School	
Avery Boyce	Governor Thorne Cabinet	24	Coldwater High School	
Ashley Drzewicki	Model Judiciary Program	26	Coldwater High School	
Lexi Galliers	Red House, Erie	15	Coldwater High School	
Garrett Gruner	Blue House, Houghton	12	Coldwater High School	
Charlie Gruner	NIF, Silver, Roosevelt	7	Coldwater High School	
Jillian Hawver	Model Judiciary Program	28	Coldwater High School	
Kaitlyn Kimble	White Senate, St. Clair	15	Coldwater High School	
Julia Kirk	Model Judiciary Program	27	Coldwater High School	
Samuel Larr	NIF, Gold, Kennedy	10	Coldwater High School	
Jillian McKinley	NIF, Silver, Kennedy	6	Coldwater High School	
Bridgette Meyers	NIF, Gold, Washington	9	Coldwater High School	
Jonathan Niedzwiecki	White House, Erie	16	Coldwater High School	
Carolyn Potter	Model Judiciary Program	23	Coldwater High School	
Eric Rucker	Red House, Huron	20	Coldwater High School	
Wyatt Singer	Governor Thorne Cabinet	22	Coldwater High School	
Audree Steel	Red Senate, Michigan	17	Coldwater High School	
Anissa Stevens	White House, Michigan	13	Coldwater High School	
Macy Stout	Red House, Ontario	19	Coldwater High School	
Legend Szafranski	Model Judiciary Program	25	Coldwater High School	
Garrett Thorne	Governor Thorne Cabinet	21	Coldwater High School	
Stiffany Villanueva	Red House, Houghton	18	Coldwater High School	
Allie Welch	White House, Houghton	10	Coldwater High School	
Lucas Wischmeyer	NIF, Silver, Ford	8	Coldwater High School	
Neema Baddam	White Senate, Houghton	9	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Hank Callison	Blue House, Ontario	25	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Sreeman Charabuddi	Model Judiciary Program	5	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Morgan Chaudhary	Model Judiciary Program	32	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Morgan Drenser-Hagmann	Model Judiciary Program	3	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Skylar Fierens	NIF, Gold, Ford	22	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Grant Fleischer	Model Judiciary Program	4	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Lawson Fraser	Model Judiciary Program	1	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Eric Gordy	Red Senate, Erie	30	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Shaylen Gough	NIF, Silver, Kennedy	22	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Ariba Hassan	Model Judiciary Program	2	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Gabriel Khouri	White House, Michigan	27	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Spencer Lu	Blue Senate, Houghton	24	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	

Students by Delegation

Name.....	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation
Ishani Modi	Blue House, St. Clair.....	23..	Cranbrook Kingswood High School	
Jagdeesh Natesan	Red House, Michigan....	HB404, HB402	31..	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Rebecca Park	White House, Michigan	HB400	28..	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Heer Singh	Blue House, Erie.....		26..	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Julia Wang	Red Senate, St. Clair.....	SB611	29..	Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Callie Anderson	White House, Ontario		18	Eaton Rapids High School
Hannah Babcock	NIF, Gold, Washington	4002	17	Eaton Rapids High School
Melanie Fowler.....	White Senate, Michigan	SB423	19	Eaton Rapids High School
Nina Frongillo	Lobbyist Firm A		20	Eaton Rapids High School
Kaydence Richardson.....	NIF, Silver, Kennedy	2008	14	Eaton Rapids High School
Hailey Ruddick	NIF, Gold, Ford.....	1002	16	Eaton Rapids High School
Trinity Tupper.....	Lobbyist Firm A		21	Eaton Rapids High School
Elisabeth Zubal	NIF, Oversight, Silver, Roosevelt	3003	15	Eaton Rapids High School
Jonyla Biliu.....	White Senate, St. Clair.....		5	Everett High School
Jose Gonzalez	White House, Ontario.....	HB512	6	Everett High School
Ricky Gonzalez	White House, Michigan		4	Everett High School
Abraham Hands	Red Senate, Huron	SB219	8	Everett High School
Jessica Herrera	Press Corps		11	Everett High School
Naomi Johnson	White House, Erie	HB132	7	Everett High School
Sarah Lettau.....	Press Corps		13	Everett High School
Win Oo	Lobbyist FirmC	HB524	10	Everett High School
Jorge Rojas - Orozco	Red House, Michigan		9	Everett High School
Maxwell Smedley	White, Senate, Oversight, St. Clair	SB609	3	Everett High School
Tra My Vo	Press Corps		12	Everett High School
Alyssa Ballard	White House, Erie	HB116	31	Fruitport High School
Kennedy Cole	White House, St. Clair	HB618	30	Fruitport High School
Jennifer Morrow	Blue Senate, Huron.....	HB238	26	Fruitport High School
Lynnea Olson.....	Red Senate, Ontario	SB515	32	Fruitport High School
Bailey Poort.....	Blue House, Huron.....	HB238	27	Fruitport High School
Brody Richards	White House, Houghton.....	SB319	29	Fruitport High School
Shelby Van Ert Krontz.....	Red House, Erie.....	HB116	1	Fruitport High School
Odalis Velasquez	Red House, St. Clair.....	HB618	2	Fruitport High School
Christian Whipple	White Senate, Houghton....	SB319	28	Fruitport High School
Onika Alonzi	Lobbyist Firm C		21	Harbor Springs High School
Olin Alonzi.....	NIF, Gold, Ford.....	1005	4	Harbor Springs High School
Charlie Baker	Press Corps		22	Harbor Springs High School
Josie Baker.....	NIF, Gold, Washington	4004	4	Harbor Springs High School
Max Bassett.....	Red Senate, Huron	HB200	29	Harbor Springs High School
Quinn Cassidy	Red House, St. Clair.....	SB605	12	Harbor Springs High School
Taylor Dickinson	Blue House, Michigan	HB416	7	Harbor Springs High School
Hailey Fisher.....	NIF, Silver, Roosevelt.....	3006	3	Harbor Springs High School
Anna Harrell	Model Judiciary Program.....		23	Harbor Springs High School
Sam Harrell	NIF, Silver, Kennedy	2005	2	Harbor Springs High School
Larkin Knapp	Blue House, Michigan	HB416	5	Harbor Springs High School
Beatrice Krieger	Blue Senate, Houghton.	SB317, HB344	6	Harbor Springs High School
savanah maki	Model Judiciary Program.....		13	Harbor Springs High School
Lily Miller	Model Judiciary Program.....		19	Harbor Springs High School
Natalie Mills.....	Model Judiciary Program.....		17	Harbor Springs High School
Shirley Ann Mogford	White House, Oversight	Houghton	9	Harbor Springs High School
Megan Novak.....	Red Senate, St. Clair.....	SB605	10	Harbor Springs High School
Joseph Puzio	Lobbyist FirmC		15	Harbor Springs High School
Claire Ranney	Press Corps		18	Harbor Springs High School
Ella Ruddy	Model Judiciary Program.....		20	Harbor Springs High School
Evan Schwab	Red House, Huron	HB210	11	Harbor Springs High School
Luke Shehigian	Red House, Huron	HB210	20	Harbor Springs High School
Tara Shouldice	Press Corps		25	Harbor Springs High School

Students by Delegation

Name.....	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation	
Kyra Shouldice.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	14.....	Harbor Springs High School		
stella vrane.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	16.....	Harbor Springs High School		
Charlotte Westbrook.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	24.....	Harbor Springs High School		
Evan Whitfield	White House, Huron.....HB200.....	8.....	Harbor Springs High School		
Abby Gaskill	Governor Thorne Cabinet	21.....	Hastings High School		
Joseph Goggins.....	Press Corps	1.....	Hastings High School		
Aihsley Jones.....	Lobbyist Firm B	31.....	Hastings High School		
Joseph Maitland	Red House, Houghton	28.....	Hastings High School		
Julia McLean	Red House, Michigan.....HB412.....	29.....	Hastings High School		
Matthew Pattok	CabinetSB109, SB209, SB313, SB413, SB513, SB621. 30	30	Hastings High School		
Andre Perez.....	Lobbyist Firm A	32.....	Hastings High School		
Evan Porter	Blue Senate, , Oversight Erie	25.....	Hastings High School		
Sophia Sunior	White House, Huron.....HB232.....	27.....	Hastings High School		
Hannah Vann.....	White House, Erie.....HB108, HB110	26.....	Hastings High School		
Sophie Bernik	Blue House, St. Clair.....	17.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
Tendekai Mawokomatanda ...	White House, Huron....HB240 to HB256.....	22.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
Max Pearson	Blue House, Houghton.....HB328.....	18.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
Genevieve Rogers	White House, St. Clair.....HB624.....	24.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
Bella Rotker.....	Blue House, Huron.....HB230.....	20.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
Kaya Shin-Sherman.....	White House, Erie.....HB134.....	23.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
Xime Silva.....	Blue Senate, Huron.....SB217	19.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
ella wahby.....	White Senate, Michigan.....SB415	21.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
Max Young	Blue Senate, Ontario.....SB525	16.....	Interlochen Arts Academy		
Cooper Alger	Blue Senate, Ontario.....HB500	3.....	Jackson High School		
Blair Arkles.....	White House, Erie.....HB106	5.....	Jackson High School		
Micah Conner.....	NIF, Silver, Roosevelt.....3009	31.....	Jackson High School		
Rylee DeMann.....	Blue House, Huron.....HB218	1.....	Jackson High School		
Caleb Erickson	NIF, Gold, Washington 4009	32.....	Jackson High School		
Julia Hastings	Model Judiciary Program.....	15.....	Jackson High School		
Kelli Higgins	White House, Houghton.....HB318.....	10.....	Jackson High School		
Gabriel Hoover.....	Red House, St. Clair.....HB612.....	14.....	Jackson High School		
Lauren Jones	Blue Senate, Huron.....HB218.....	4.....	Jackson High School		
Megan Jones.....	White House, Michigan.....HB422	8.....	Jackson High School		
Delaney Jones	Governor Thorne Cabinet	6.....	Jackson High School		
Katie Mulhearn.....	Red House, Ontario.....	11.....	Jackson High School		
Olivia Northrup	White Senate, St. Clair.....SB615	6.....	Jackson High School		
Ty Northrup.....	Blue House, Ontario.....HB500	2.....	Jackson High School		
Maya Saxton	Red Senate, Erie	SB101	12.....	Jackson High School	
Oliver Smith	White House, St. Clair.....HB612.....	7.....	Jackson High School		
Natalie Tobey	Red House, Erie.....SB101	13.....	Jackson High School		
Grace Trosin.....	White House, St. Clair	9.....	Jackson High School		
DySean Allen	Red House, Ontario.....	20.....	L'Anse High School		
Sophia Brunet.....	NIF, Silver, Oversight Ford	6.....	L'Anse High School		
Kiera Collins	White Senate, Huron.....	14.....	L'Anse High School		
Keira Dakota	Blue Senate, Erie	9.....	L'Anse High School		
makenna decker	Lobbyist Firm A	29.....	L'Anse High School		
rylee fish.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	27.....	L'Anse High School		
Kayla Hoffman	Model Judiciary Program.....	25.....	L'Anse High School		
Marta Huguet	Lobbyist Firm B	30.....	L'Anse High School		
Akira Koenig.....	NIF, Silver, Kennedy	5.....	L'Anse High School		
Karissa Krajnak.....	Red House, Houghton	21.....	L'Anse High School		
Alyssa Kujansuu.....	NIF, Gold, Washington	8.....	L'Anse High School		
Kayla Kujansuu.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	26.....	L'Anse High School		
Cassie Kujansuu.....	Blue House, Ontario.....	10.....	L'Anse High School		
Kayleigh LaBerge	Red House, Huron	22.....	L'Anse High School		
Kaylee Lahti	White House, St. Clair	16.....	L'Anse High School		
olivia latella	White House, Ontario.....	15.....	L'Anse High School		

Students by Delegation

Name.....	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation
	Blue House, Michigan	13.....	L'Anse High School	Mylee Londo
Hollynd Makela	Model Judiciary Program.....	24.....	L'Anse High School	
Makiah Minerick	Red Senate, St. Clair.....	19.....	L'Anse High School	
Cassius Muszynski.....	NIF, Gold, Roosevelt	7.....	L'Anse High School	
Isabel Ostermeyer.....	Red House, Ontario.....	23.....	L'Anse High School	
Eli Ostermeyer.....	Red House, Michigan.....	18.....	L'Anse High School	
Madison Peterson	Blue House, St. Clair.....	11.....	L'Anse High School	
Sophia Rice	White House, Houghton.....	17.....	L'Anse High School	
Mallory Waara.....	Blue Senate, Houghton.....	12.....	L'Anse High School	
Tyler Younggren.....	Lobbyist Firm B	28.....	L'Anse High School	
Claire Beougher	White House, Houghton.....	2.....	Loy Norrix High School	
Ana Dunfee	Model Judiciary Program.....	4.....	Loy Norrix High School	
Yacine Lo	Model Judiciary Program.....	3.....	Loy Norrix High School	
Hannah Locke.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	2.....	Loy Norrix High School	
Nina Molitor.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	1.....	Loy Norrix High School	
Clara Moss	Model Judiciary Program.....	32.....	Loy Norrix High School	
Jack Novotny	Lobbyist Firm B	31.....	Loy Norrix High School	
Darren Sperti.....	Red Senate, St. Clair.....	30.....	Loy Norrix High School	
Duncan Alexander	Blue House, Houghton.....	HB324.....	23.....	Manistee High School
Olyvia Becerra	Blue Senate, Houghton.....	HB300.....	21.....	Manistee High School
Anna Herberger	White Senate, Oversight Michigan	SB407.....	3.....	Manistee High School
Sarah Huber.....	Blue House, Ontario.....	SB511.....	26.....	Manistee High School
Jacob Lee	Blue House, St. Clair.....	25.....	Manistee High School
Damien McEntaffer	Blue House, St. Clair.....	27.....	Manistee High School
John O'Donnell.....	Blue House, Michigan.....	22.....	Manistee High School
Marina Reid	Blue House, Erie.....	24.....	Manistee High School
Braydon Sorenson	White House, Ontario.....	28.....	Manistee High School
Sadie Verheek	Blue House, Houghton.....	HB300.....	24.....	Manistee High School
Vincent Wang	Red Senate, Ontario	SB511.....	29.....	Manistee High School
Nicholas Bass	Model Judiciary Program.....	HB208.....	17.....	Mason High School
Maxwell Cook	Red House, St. Clair.....	HB604.....	12.....	Mason High School
Thomas De La Fuente	White Senate, Huron.....	8.....	Mason High School
Evelyn Glasl.....	Red House, Huron	HB258, HB208	13.....	Mason High School
Makenna Hon.....	White House, Michigan	9.....	Mason High School
Olivia Kinney	Press Corps	18.....	Mason High School
Colin Koot	Red Senate, St. Clair.....	SB603.....	31.....	Mason High School
Philomena La Fave	Red House, Michigan.....	14.....	Mason High School
Anna McRay	Red House, Erie.....	HB104.....	15.....	Mason High School
Amanda Meninga	Model Judiciary Program.....	11.....	Mason High School
Isabel Muschong	Blue House, Ontario.....	7.....	Mason High School
Allie Muschong	Model Judiciary Program.....	HB410.....	14.....	Mason High School
bryce pierpoint.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	20.....	Mason High School
Aiden Placer	Red Senate, Ontario	10.....	Mason High School
Brendan Richardson.....	Red House, Houghton	11.....	Mason High School
Riana Therrien	Press Corps	19.....	Mason High School
Jaiden Weber.....	Lobbyist Firm B	16.....	Mason High School
Spencer Clover	White Senate, St. Clair.....	SB619.....	3.....	Mio-Ausable High School
Gavin LaFleche	Red Senate, Erie	SB119.....	5.....	Mio-Ausable High School
Faith Schanck	Red House, Michigan.....	HB428.....	6.....	Mio-Ausable High School
Tanner Utley.....	White House, Ontario.....	HB520.....	4.....	Mio-Ausable High School
Kaden Wright.....	White House, Huron.....	HB228.....	2.....	Mio-Ausable High School
dimetri balko	Blue House, Erie	28.....	Munising High School
Dayne Behning	Blue House, Ontario	22.....	Munising High School
destiny brown.....	White House, Houghton.....	30.....	Munising High School
Samantha Cain	Blue House, Erie	SB121.....	21.....	Munising High School
andrew cain.....	Blue Senate, Erie.....	15.....	Munising High School
Bailey Corcoran.....	Blue House, St. Clair	19.....	Munising High School

Students by Delegation

Name	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation
Maci Cornish	Red House, Ontario	32	Munising High School	
Dylan Cornish	Blue House, Erie	8	Munising High School	
Jaiien Hancock	Blue Senate, St. Clair	SB631 11	Munising High School	
Natalie Holmes - Niven	Blue House, Ontario	HB532 26	Munising High School	
Oden Horne	White Senate, Erie	SB121 31	Munising High School	
Savannah Lassila	Blue House, Houghton	HB342 20	Munising High School	
Zach Lindquist	Blue House, Michigan		17	Munising High School
kate mattson	Blue House, Michigan		16	Munising High School
Hunter Merryman	Blue House, Houghton	HB342 10	Munising High School	
Kaelan Mulye	White House, Huron		29	Munising High School
Nathan Petersen	Blue House, Huron	SB221 18	Munising High School	
Carly Reffruschinni	Blue House, St. Clair		13	Munising High School
Michael Robinson	Blue House, Huron		27	Munising High School
Sadie Rolfe	Blue House, Huron		9	Munising High School
cloey rouser	Blue House, Houghton		24	Munising High School
Tessa Salo	Blue House, St. Clair	SB631 23	Munising High School	
Cienna Schultz	Blue House, Ontario	HB532 14	Munising High School	
Jocelyn Smith	Red Senate, Huron	SB221 1	Munising High School	
Elizabeth Wing	Blue House, Michigan	HB436 25	Munising High School	
Cleo Witty	Blue House, Houghton		12	Munising High School
Chris Black	Red Senate, Houghton	SB301 8	Petoskey High School	
Alexandra Bliznik	NIF, Gold, Kennedy	2009 6	Petoskey High School	
Isabelle Boehmer	Blue Senate, Huron	SB201 3	Petoskey High School	
Alex Carlson	NIF, Gold, Roosevelt	3008 5	Petoskey High School	
Abigail Donovan	NIF, Gold, Roosevelt	3007 19	Petoskey High School	
Alex Feeley	White House, Michigan	HB434 2	Petoskey High School	
Bianca Gietzen	White House, Ontario	HB526 1	Petoskey High School	
Bailey Guenthardt	Red House, Huron	HB236 7	Petoskey High School	
Kai Hartson	Red House, Houghton	HB310 4	Petoskey High School	
Rebecca Hibbler	NIF, Silver, Washington	4008 9	Petoskey High School	
Lilah Laninga	Red House, Erie	HB138 5	Petoskey High School	
Sadie Liddy	Red Senate, Ontario	SB519 3	Petoskey High School	
Quinn Logee	White Senate, Erie	SB123 1	Petoskey High School	
Stephen McGeehan	NIF, Silver, Ford	1007 8	Petoskey High School	
Colin McLintock	White Senate, Michigan	SB411 2	Petoskey High School	
Layla Senior	NIF, Silver, Washington	4007 7	Petoskey High School	
Anna VarnHagen	Governor Thorne Cabinet	SB601 13	Petoskey High School	
Molly VarnHagen	Blue House, Houghton	HB336 4	Petoskey High School	
Ashton Young	Red House, Michigan	HB434 6	Petoskey High School	
Trevor Anderson	Blue House, Michigan		23	Portage Northern High School
Diego Arias	Blue House, St. Clair	HB608 19	Portage Northern High School	
Natalia Carreno	Press Corps		10	Portage Northern High School
Alexandria Davis	Red Senate, Ontario	SB517 12	Portage Northern High School	
Sean Durbin	White Senate, Erie	SB111 13	Portage Northern High School	
Owen Howard	White House, Ontario		16	Portage Northern High School
Lauren Hull	Blue House, Erie		21	Portage Northern High School
Avery Kelly	Blue House, Huron	HB220 25	Portage Northern High School	
Samuel Koffler	Red House, Oversight St. Clair	HB630 11	Portage Northern High School	
Addison Munn	Blue Senate, Huron	SB213 22	Portage Northern High School	
Ann Mwanda	Blue House, Huron	HB224 24	Portage Northern High School	
Jaedyn Neilson	Red House, Huron		12	Portage Northern High School
Ella Nilges	Blue House, Houghton	HB314 17	Portage Northern High School	
Ruhaan Rai	White House, Erie	HB118 14	Portage Northern High School	
Elizabeth Rzepka	Blue House, St. Clair	HB614 20	Portage Northern High School	
Max Stiening	Blue House, Ontario	HB508 18	Portage Northern High School	
Simon Thompson	Blue House, Michigan	HB424 26	Portage Northern High School	
Abigail Vlietstra	White Senate, Houghton	SB315 15	Portage Northern High School	

Students by Delegation

Name	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation
Kathleen Bailey	NIF, Silver, Washington	4003	27	Quincy High School
Kaylyn Brenner	Blue Senate, Ontario	SB521	1	Quincy High School
Abigail Burritt	Blue House, Huron	HB212	2	Quincy High School
Charlotte Crabbs	NIF, Silver, Ford	1000	6	Quincy High School
Hazel Craig	Blue House, Michigan	HB414	3	Quincy High School
Neha Jain	Red Senate, Houghton	SB311	28	Quincy High School
Landen Kelley	White House, Erie	HB122	31	Quincy High School
Karsen Maurer	White Senate, St. Clair	SB617	32	Quincy High School
Nathan Richer	White House, Houghton	HB306	30	Quincy High School
Anna Richer	Red House, Houghton	HB306	27	Quincy High School
Sophia Snellenberger	NIF, Gold, Kennedy	2004	4	Quincy High School
Elizabeth Talbot	NIF, Gold, Roosevelt	3000	5	Quincy High School
Faith Wood	Red Senate, Houghton	SB311	29	Quincy High School
Jimena Garcia	Red House, Erie	HB124	10	Rochester Adams High School
Zachary Gietzen	White House, Huron		11	Rochester Adams High School
Amir Habib	Red Senate, St. Clair	SB625	9	Rochester Adams High School
James Mahfet	White Senate, Oversight Ontario	SB503, SB505	26	Rochester Adams High School
Logan Olszewski	Red House, Oversight Houghton	HB338, HB340	8	Rochester Adams High School
Andrew Romanski	Red House, Michigan	HB438	7	Rochester Adams High School
Alex Wang	Governor Thorne Cabinet, Oversight	SB107, SB207, SB613, SB503		Rochester Adams
Brody Amthor	Model Judiciary Program		12	Saginaw Heritage High School
Nate Baskins	Red Senate, Houghton	SB309	27	Saginaw Heritage High School
Tyler Berry	Red Senate, St. Clair	SB633, SB607	28	Saginaw Heritage High School
Alex Boelter	White House, St. Clair	HB602	32	Saginaw Heritage High School
Dean Brown	Blue House, Huron	HB204	7	Saginaw Heritage High School
Taylor Church	Red House, Huron		26	Saginaw Heritage High School
Jayanti Collins	White House, Michigan		29	Saginaw Heritage High School
Ryen Grigg	Model Judiciary Program		17	Saginaw Heritage High School
Finnegan Hill	White House, Erie	HB136	31	Saginaw Heritage High School
Ludkhana Inman	Model Judiciary Program		20	Saginaw Heritage High School
Anna Jaffe	White Senate, Ontario	SB531	5	Saginaw Heritage High School
Charlie Johnson	White Senate, Houghton	SB323	2	Saginaw Heritage High School
Theodore Lange	Model Judiciary Program		18	Saginaw Heritage High School
Anderson Li	Model Judiciary Program		16	Saginaw Heritage High School
Vivian Lisik	Model Judiciary Program		15	Saginaw Heritage High School
Anneliese Mackel	Red House, Michigan	HB406	25	Saginaw Heritage High School
Liam Mall	Model Judiciary Program		14	Saginaw Heritage High School
Samantha McGrandy	Press Corps		24	Saginaw Heritage High School
Amalia Moore	White House, Michigan	HB406	3	Saginaw Heritage High School
Giuseppe Pellerito	White House, Houghton	HB322	1	Saginaw Heritage High School
Grace Polzin	Red House, Michigan	HB408	1	Saginaw Heritage High School
Hayden Rankin	Model Judiciary Program		13	Saginaw Heritage High School
Ethan Rauschert	White House, Ontario	HB530, SB531	4	Saginaw Heritage High School
Sammie Stricker	Blue House, Houghton	HB304	6	Saginaw Heritage High School
Joshua Stuber	Model Judiciary Program		19	Saginaw Heritage High School
Frederick Sunderman	Model Judiciary Program		22	Saginaw Heritage High School
Landon Wagner	Model Judiciary Program		21	Saginaw Heritage High School
Molly Yeska	Press Corps		23	Saginaw Heritage High School
Luke Zacharek	White House, Ontario	HB518	30	Saginaw Heritage High School
Ava Fink	NIF, Gold, Kennedy	2006	17	Saugatuck High School
Eleanor Mason	NIF, Silver, Ford	1006	9	Saugatuck High School
Mia Zerfas	Red House, Erie	HB120	8	Saugatuck High School
Lauren Alwine	Press Corps		12	Sturgis High School
Kylie Brooks	Model Judiciary Program		10	Sturgis High School
Emily Bucio	Model Judiciary Program		13	Sturgis High School
Annabelle Bucklin	White House, Erie	HB102	26	Sturgis High School
Vianey Cardiel	Press Corps		15	Sturgis High School

Students by Delegation

Name	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation
Sophia Compton	NIF, Gold, Ford	1009	23	Sturgis High School
Sarah Cropsey	Red House, Houghton	HB320	17	Sturgis High School
George Earl	Red House, Oversight Ontario	HB502	32	Sturgis High School
Charles Frost	White House, Huron	HB202	24	Sturgis High School
Ashley García	Red House, Huron	SB203	19	Sturgis High School
Braydon Gaspelin	NIF, Silver, Washington		32	Sturgis High School
Eathan Klar	Red House, Huron	HB202, HB216	20	Sturgis High School
Dustin Krontz	White House, Huron	HB216	22	Sturgis High School
Mia Martinez	Model Judiciary Program		11	Sturgis High School
Nancy Montoya	White House, St. Clair	HB620	23	Sturgis High School
Alyssa Netke	NIF, Gold, Kennedy		29	Sturgis High School
Landon Powell	Model Judiciary Program		14	Sturgis High School
Breckin Prichard	White House, Michigan		27	Sturgis High School
Natalie Randall	NIF, Silver, Roosevelt	3004	30	Sturgis High School
Maximilian Scheske	Red Senate, Michigan	SB419, SB421	18	Sturgis High School
Tess Scheske	Red Senate, Huron	SB203	16	Sturgis High School
Kyra Schlautmann	NIF, Silver, Ford	1010	31	Sturgis High School
Katie Strawser	Red House, St. Clair	HB600	21	Sturgis High School
Luke Tollefson	White Senate, Houghton	SB303	25	Sturgis High School
Matthew Toner	NIF, Gold, Oversight Roosevelt	3005	16	Sturgis High School
Tina Tran	White House, St. Clair	HB600	28	Sturgis High School
Katrina Augustyn	Red House, Erie	HB130	6	Superior Central High School
Emily Augustyn	White House, Ontario	SB527	8	Superior Central High School
Izabel Barber	White House, Huron	HB234	12	Superior Central High School
Drew Begovac	Blue House, Erie	HB126	19	Superior Central High School
Madisen Begovac	White Senate, Michigan	SB417	5	Superior Central High School
Alan Creamer	White House, Erie	HB128	10	Superior Central High School
Alex Curry	Red House, Ontario	SB529	3	Superior Central High School
Vermillion Davis	Blue House, Ontario	HB516	17	Superior Central High School
Jaimme Driver	Blue House, Huron	HB226	30	Superior Central High School
Zach Frusti	White House, St. Clair	SB627	14	Superior Central High School
Logan Frusti	Blue House, Ontario		31	Superior Central High School
Alice Hancock	Blue House, Huron	HB226	28	Superior Central High School
Riley Johnson	Red Senate, Erie	SB115	5	Superior Central High School
Ruth Johnson	Blue House, St. Clair	HB622	18	Superior Central High School
Wyatt Kulik	Red Senate, Erie	SB117	1	Superior Central High School
Liam McDougall	Blue Senate, Huron	SB215	29	Superior Central High School
Olivia Millin	NIF, Silver, Kennedy	2010	32	Superior Central High School
Travis Niemi	Blue House, Michigan		20	Superior Central High School
Elijah Penney	Blue House, Houghton	HB326	24	Superior Central High School
Ethan Phillipson	Red House, Ontario	HB522	7	Superior Central High School
Matthew Pokela	Blue House, St. Clair	HB626	21	Superior Central High School
Calla Porter	Blue House, St. Clair	HB622	16	Superior Central High School
Tristan Redmon	Red House, Huron		2	Superior Central High School
Maggie Rondeau	White House, Erie	HB130	15	Superior Central High School
Clara Rondeau	Blue Senate, Houghton	SB321	23	Superior Central High School
Emma Rutter	White Senate, St. Clair	SB627	13	Superior Central High School
Trent Rutter	Blue House, Houghton	HB330	25	Superior Central High School
Breanna Swajanan	Blue House, Michigan	HB426	26	Superior Central High School
Lily Swetich	Blue House, Erie	HB128	27	Superior Central High School
Lucas Swetich	Red House, Erie	HB126	4	Superior Central High School
Derick Tyner	Blue House, Michigan	HB432	22	Superior Central High School
Sophia Valima	White Senate, Ontario	SB527	11	Superior Central High School
Emmett Vining	White House, Oversight Houghton		9	
	Superior Central High School			
kyla Burdick	NIF, Silver, Washington	4000	12	Union City High School
Sydney Fraley	NIF, Gold, Roosevelt	3001	30	Union City High School

Students by Delegation

Name	Assignment	Bill/Proposal	Family Group	Delegation
Gillian Gallup	Blue Senate, Erie.....	SB125, HB112	8.....	Union City High School
Malachi Payne.....	Blue House, Michigan ...	HB418, HB442	6.....	Union City High School
Emma Tennyson	Blue House, Michigan ...	HB442, HB418	10.....	Union City High School
Brighton Torres.....	Model Judiciary Program.....	18.....	Union City High School
Dakota Wolfinger	Model Judiciary Program.....	2.....	Union City High School
Anderson Yeakey	Model Judiciary Program.....	4.....	Union City High School

Section Five

Legislative Bills

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Houghton

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB100

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Others, Infrastructure
Delegation: Coldwater High School School
Introduced by: Jonathan Niedzwiecki

A bill to mandate the creation of a Michigan space program with the purpose of colonization of Mars

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All of Mars is now claimed by Michigan and a space agency shall be created to allow colonization and harvesting of Mars' natural resources and colonization.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Michigan shall create a new state agency named "MASA"™ (Michigan Aeronautics and Space Administration) whose mission is to research and develop effective means of transportation to and from Mars ie. teleportation, space travel, etc. and begin colonization and/or terraformation.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** A key goal of the agency shall also be the terraformation of Mars into a habitable planet for some kind if not human life. The agency shall do this by first purchasing two RS-28 Sarmat thermonuclear weapons on the north and south poles of the planet. These arms shall be purchased from The Russian Federation. After the bombs have been dropped and the planet has been rapidly warmed and pods containing plants shall be sent in order to turn the Carbon dioxide-rich Atmosphere into breathable oxygen.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Post terraformation Colony trips shall be organized and a base of operations shall be established in the Toro Crater and shall be renamed to "New Lansing".
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This agency and program shall be funded by an increase in sales tax from six cents per dollar to eight cents per dollar. Additionally, plots of land on Mars shall be sold for colonists and all proceeds shall be allocated to MASA for further development of the Mars colony.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** In order to ensure that the mission of MASA is carried out, an appointed board of MASA shall be created to monitor progress as well as dictate the agency's course of action before and during the set up of the Martian colony.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Penalty for actively disobeying the board and/or other rules shall result in suspension or termination from the agency depending on the severity.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall come into effect on July 21st, 2024 and colonization shall begin at the earliest on the same date in 2040.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Michigan has for too long shied away from space exploration allowing our rivals the USSR, China, the United States, etc to take to lead until now.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Michigan will be able to reap the benefits of Mars' untapped resources as well as increase our influence in world affairs. This will boost our economy as well as allow us to use resources that are currently unavailable.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This program will require a large investment of money and resources with a return on investment far in the future. Some of the investments funds will be from increased sales tax.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Bill No. HB102

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Sturgis High School
Introduced by: Annabelle Bucklin

A bill to mandate that High School Golf teams will be allowed to use golf carts during golf matches.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All golf teams that are registered with a high school will be able to use golf carts instead of walking during golf matches.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This will not need to be funded. Using golf carts will speed up the match time allowing golf courses to be open longer to the public, bringing in more money.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** If any golf course will not provide golf carts to high school teams then they will deal with the consequences of the course being occupied for a longer period of time.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will go into effect by the 2022 golf season.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: As someone who has played high school golf, every year has the challenge of matches lasting much longer than they should. For example a nine hole match will go on for four hours when it should only last two. This is partially due to beginner and intermediate players on the course, and supplemented by players having to walk the course.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: By allowing high school teams to use golf carts, pace of play will decrease in time allowing for matches to end at reasonable times. With game time being decreased the arms of the players won't get as tired, leading to them keeping a more steady pace.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be that regulated players under 16 might not be able to drive.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB104

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Infrastructure
Delegation: Mason High School
Introduced by: Anna McRay

A bill to mandate that local and regional transit agencies in Michigan require bus stops to be located in safe, well-lit areas.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall make sure bus stops are located in areas where transit riders are safe to wait for their bus.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Bus stops shall have adequate lighting.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Bus stops shall be located in areas where passengers have access to safe and convenient street crossings.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Bus stops shall be accessible to passengers with disabilities and shall not hinder anyone's capability to get on a bus.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Bus stops shall take into consideration the intended demand of passengers when choosing the locations of bus stops.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** School buses owned and operated by public and private k-12 educational systems shall not be included under this bill.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Local and regional transit agencies in conjunction with the Michigan Department of Transportation, shall decide on the execution of the bill.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Michigan Department of Transportation shall be responsible for enforcing this bill.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many people do not trust public transportation like buses, because they feel that bus stops are not safe. Many bus stops do not have adequate lighting. In winter months when the sun goes down in the afternoon, passengers commute home in the dark. Another reason why some bus stops are unsafe, is because some bus stops are located in high areas of traffic. Additionally, a passenger is more likely to get hit by a car if they do not have access to a cross walk needed to cross the street. Sidewalks and areas around bus stops are also very important, because passengers need to have the right amount of spacing to safely get on and off a bus, and people with disabilities need to be considered, so that they can be safe too.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: A big potential of this bill is a reduced risk of harm to passengers of public transit agencies. Passengers will feel safer riding buses, which will increase bus revenue. Also, passengers will not have to worry about waiting for a bus in the dark. It will be easier for them to get to the bus stop.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Communities that have public transit agencies might have to change bus routes which can lead to confusion and frustration.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Michigan Department of Transportation, National Association of City Transportation Officials.

Bill No. HB106

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Law Enforcement, Schools, Hospitals
Delegation: Jackson High School
Introduced by: Blair Arkles

A bill to move police funding to more preventative government programs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Move 30% of Police weapons budget to education and mental health programs throughout the state of michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** 15% of weapons budget will be moved to the Department of Education, and the other 15% will be given to the Department of Health and Human Services.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The 30% weapons budget cut will be taken from the Department of Justice, not from individual police departments.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Treasury.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect one year after it is enacted.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Police brutality has become an extremely important issue in the US. Limiting spending on weapons and giving the excess money to the community will make it harder for police to use unnecessary force.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Putting more funding in mental health programs and education will lower crime rates, effectively reducing police brutality at the same time.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Taking money from the department of Justice could cause less resources for large scale investigations.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB108

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Infrastructure, Others
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Hannah Vann

A Bill to ensure every citizen of the state of Michigan has a place to live.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All citizens of the state of Michigan shall have a place to live
- 2 **SECTION 2:** A place to live shall be defined as a homeless shelter, house, apartment, or trailer.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** No citizen shall be excluded despite physical disabilities, race, sex, mental illness, drug use problems, etc.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Michigan's Department of Health and Human Services shall provide the funding to house all Michigan citizens.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If Michigan's Department of Health and Human services denies anyone a place to live their funds shall decrease by 5%.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The state shall enforce this bill.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect the following year of its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In 2020 it was reported that around 8,638 residents of Michigan were experiencing homelessness on any given day. Every resident of Michigan deserves a place to live in order to help improve their everyday lives and put them back on track to a better life. Homeless people are unable to get jobs a lot of the time due to no permanent address, not being able to be hygienic, not having a proper uniform, and lack of transportation. According to National Homeless, people who experience homelessness have an average life expectancy of around 50 years, which is 25 years less than the average life expectancy in Michigan. Then the CDC also states that people experiencing homelessness are at a higher risk of contracting illnesses, having poorer mental health, and using illegal substances. Ensuring that they have a place to live helps to eliminate a struggle factor in their day to day life and helps improve their quality of life.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With having a place to live, these previously homeless people will be able to apply for jobs, take care of their children, be able to attend schooling, have one less factor to worry about, etc. This will also increase their life expectancy and decrease their chances of getting ill or using drugs. Overall, their quality of life will improve.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: More shelters may have to be built to provide housing for the unhoused, which will cost a lot of money from the Department of Health and Human Services. This may result in the MDHHS receiving more federal government funding.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.clickondetroit.com/news/michigan/2021/08/02/deep-dive-how-homelessness-impacts-michigan-families/#/>
<https://nationalhomeless.org/category/mortality/#:~:text=People%20who%20experience%20homelessness%20have,mental%20health%2C%20and%20substance%20abuse.>
<https://www.mdch.state.mi.us/osr/deaths/lifeUSMI.asp>

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Bill No. HB110

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Hannah Vann

A Bill to mandate Michigan Public Schools provide free drivers training.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All public high schools in the state of Michigan shall provide free drivers training to students who are of age to do so and who wish to sign up.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** In order to avoid all disruptions to the school day, drivers training shall occur after school hours.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All requirements for drivers training shall apply.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Funding shall be received through a 3% tax increase on all drivers training institutions and a 2% tax increase on the homeowners properties.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If any public high schools do not provide drivers training lessons they will lose 5% of their funding and not receive the money from the tax increase.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The state shall enforce this bill.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect the following school year of its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Less teenagers are learning how to drive due to lack of resources where they live and an overall lack of money. According to a study, 1 in 5 teens had never taken drivers training before receiving a license, which could prove to be more dangerous with less drivers education. This bill attempts to help mitigate the issue by educating teenagers for free, which helps remove one barrier from drivers training.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With this in place, by the time these high schoolers graduate more of them will be able to drive than not. Being able to drive helps give teens a sense of independence, which is good for overall growth. With eliminating the factor of cost and availability of drivers training, this will hopefully be able to allow more teenagers to learn how to drive.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: There will be a higher tax on drivers training institutions and on homeowners property.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.idrivesafely.com/driving-resources/new-driver/why-teens-opting-out-drivers-ed/>

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB112

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Hospitals, Doctors/Nurses/Medical
Delegation: Union City High School
Introduced by: Skyler Fraley, Gillian Gallup

Repeal Michigan penal code 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.14)

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Section 14 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.14, will be repealed.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill will be repealed due to existing regulation that makes abortions far safer
3 for the person undergoing said procedures, unlike when the law was put into place during 1931.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** By modern standards, the total abortion-related complication rate is estimated to
5 be about 2% as of May 24, 2021.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** Abortion-related deaths in the U.S. have made up 0.000670807% of 16.1 million
7 abortions between the years of 1998 to 2010. Deaths associated with legal induced abortion
8 occur in less than 1 in 100,000.
- 9 **SECTION 5:** Funding for this bill will not be needed because we are repealing another bill.
- 10 **SECTION 6:** This bill will be effective as of March 30th, 2021.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In the case that Roe v. Wade is repealed, any qualified professional in the state of Michigan prescribes medication to terminate a pregnancy or performs an abortion on someone who's life is not in immediate danger (caused by the pregnancy), would be guilty of committing a felony because of this law.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: People will have access to safe abortions and be in further control of their own bodily autonomy in case Roe v. Wade gets overridden in the Supreme Court.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Thought there is a very low rate of complications in legal abortions in the U.S. (2%) there will never be a guarantee that complications will never be completely eliminated.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK430793/> <-- Section 3
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4554338/> <-- Section 4
<http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-750-14> <-- Michigan penal code 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.14)

Bill No. HB114

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Law Enforcement, Civil Rights
Delegation: Coldwater High School School
Introduced by: Lexi Galliers

A Bill to Mandate Video Recording of All Custodial Police Interrogations In Their Entirety. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill to mandate video recording of all custodial police interrogations in their
2 entirety.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** "Custodial police interrogation" shall be defined as any interview of an individual
4 being held in custody within a facility of detention that is conducted by an officer of the law for
5 the purpose of eliciting a response which may incriminate the individual in attachment to a
6 felony under the laws of the State of Michigan.
- 7 **SECTION 3:** "Facility of detention" shall be defined as any structure located within the State of
8 Michigan where persons are held in association with criminal charges. This includes jails, police
9 and sheriffs' stations, and prisons.
- 10 **SECTION 4:** At least one video camera shall be installed within each interrogation room. Any
11 and all installed cameras within the interrogation room shall be actively recording both video and
12 audio when custodial police interrogations are taking place.
- 13 **SECTION 5:** All cameras present shall be focused simultaneously on the subject of the
14 interrogation and the law enforcement officer conducting the interrogation.
- 15 **SECTION 6:** All recordings shall be unaltered, uninterrupted copies of the interrogation-
16 beginning with the statement of the subject's rights by the officer and ending once both the
17 subject and officer have exited the interrogation room.
- 18 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall be funded by the United States Department of Justice.
- 19 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Justice.
- 20 **SECTION 9:** Failure by any facility of detention to comply with this bill shall result in a fine of
21 \$2,000 to the facility administrator upon first offense. Upon second offense, a formal warning
22 shall be issued to the offending facility by the Michigan Department of Justice in addition to a
23 fine of \$2,000. The third offense shall result in an investigation of the offending facility by the
24 Michigan Department of Justice in addition to a fine of \$2,000.
- 25 **SECTION 10:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: A majority of wrongful convictions in the United States which were brought to light by DNA evidence occurred due to false confessions attributed to physical and mental intimidation to the subject from law enforcement officers officers, obvious mental stressors affecting reasoning abilities of the subject, and/or false statements from officers regarding incriminating evidence to the subject during their custodial interrogations (The Innocence Project). Though DNA evidence has been present for decades, false convictions of individuals persist and past unjust convictions continue to be discovered to this day with a trend of approximately 150 exonerations annually since the year 2018 (University of Michigan Law School). Due to the misconduct or oversights of these law enforcement officers, innocent individuals have their livelihoods stolen by incarceration. This bill intends to deter officer behaviors which apply pressure to the subject of custodial police interrogations to make false confessions by holding officers accountable for their statements and actions, as well as improve the overall integrity in criminal trials at the state level.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Enhanced transparency within the Michigan justice system, enhancement of integrity in criminal trials, greater accountability for facilities of detention and their officers, fewer wrongful convictions of Michigan citizens.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Additional financial burdens upon Michigan facilities of detention to maintain recording technology, potential increase in property taxes for Michigan citizens to fund the increased maintenance costs of law enforcement facilities.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://innocenceproject.org/false-confessions-recording-interrogations/>
<https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Documents/2021AnnualReport.pdf>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB116

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Environmental Protection

Delegation: Fruitport High School

Introduced by: Shelby Krontz, Alyssa Ballard

Increase funding for Lake and River clean ups

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The bill will increase funding for Lake and River clean up programs.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill will be put in place to keep clean, safe drinking water for all Michigan citizens.
- 3
- 4 **SECTION 3:** All oil pipeline companies must pay a tax to help fund any cleanup that may be needed in the future.
- 5
- 6 **SECTION 4:** Oil companies will pay a small tax to help increase funding for oil/pipeline cleanup crews.
- 7
- 8 **SECTION 5:** Any oil pipeline who refuses to pay the tax will not be able to perform.
- 9
- 10 **SECTION 6:** Bill will be in effect as soon as May 1st

BILL BRIEF:

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Will help cleanup crews be more efficient, and keep the Great Lakes clean of pollution. The bill will also help preserve the natural wildlife.

Bill No. HB118

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Infrastructure, Public Utilities

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Ruhaan Rai

A bill to require traffic detectors to be installed on high-traffic intersections

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Traffic detectors shall be installed in all high traffic intersections, and must control traffic flow with the goal of reducing traffic light wait times on average.
- 2
- 3 **SECTION 2:** Definitions:
 - 4 High traffic intersections are defined as the top 5% of intersections in a city with the most car accidents within 50 meters.
 - 5
 - 6 Traffic detectors include, but are not limited to, inductive-loop sensors, infrared sensors,
 - 7 microwave sensors, video sensors, and any other sensors that can detect the presence of a vehicle.
 - 8
 - 9 **SECTION 3:** This shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Transportation.
 - 10 **SECTION 4:** If a city does not adhere to this bill, they shall be fined \$1,000 per year per high-traffic traffic light not having a traffic detector, not exceeding \$100,000.
 - 11
 - 12 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect 5 years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: At high traffic intersections, many traffic lights are simply hard coded to change color at a certain time interval. This can cause issues with many cars having high wait times at lights, which can lead to red-light running for impatient drivers, which can lead to accidents. With traffic detectors, a traffic light can dynamically change color in order to reduce the average wait time for a car and reduce the number of accidents due to impatient drivers.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The average wait time at an intersection goes down, and thus the number of people who feel that they need to run a red light will decrease. 4000 people were injured due to red light running in 2018, and this number could be reduced.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Cities would need to purchase and install traffic detectors. Intersections would need to be temporarily shut down to install the detectors. The cost for installing a detector would be about \$57,200 per intersection.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0386111220300881>

<https://buckfirelaw.com/case-types/car-accidents/red-light-accident/>

<https://www.itskrs.its.dot.gov/its/benecost.nsf/ID/53abebf38c836d6852582040063ce02>

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Infrastructure-and-costs-Note-ATCS-Adaptive-Traffic-Control-System-na-not_fig3_344690453

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB120

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Saugatuck High School
Introduced by: Mia Zerfas

A bill to mandate that all public high schools funded by the state of Michigan shall mandate public service hours as a requirement for graduation.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students attending a state funded school need at least 15 hours of public service hours in order to receive their diploma.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall be enforced and administered by The Michigan Department of Education.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The penalty for not enforcing this bill shall result in the noncompliant school being penalized two percent of their pupil funding allowance.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill is predicted to be financially neutral. To the extent that funding is required, it would be funded by the local school district.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be put into effect one year after its passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Plenty of communities suffer due to little help from volunteers and service workers for non profit work. Each town and district has areas that need improvement. Students are a great resource for non profit organizations. Many kids don't usually get the opportunity to give back to their community. This bill would create that opportunity.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: By enforcing a system where students participate in public service before graduation, public communities shall benefit immensely. In building a better environment, it shall boost morale throughout the entire community. The students shall also benefit from the learning experience as well as enter society with an advantage. When students give back to their community, they also get benefits and feel rewarded. This can help the productivity of every student involved.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This could create some instances where students' graduation might be put on hold. Schools would also face fines from not applying this bill.

Bill No. HB122

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Civil Rights, Consumers
Delegation: Quincy High School
Introduced by: Landen Kelley

A bill to mandate that the legal drinking age be changed to 18.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Once any person reaches the age of 18, they shall have the right to drink alcohol.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Anyone currently 18 or older will have the right to purchase and consume alcohol.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will not need funding.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The state will enforce this law to all alcohol distributors.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect January 1st of 2024

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The legal drinking age in the state of Michigan is currently 21. The problem with this is that people who are 18 cannot consume alcohol, but they can join the military and fight for our country. At the age of 18 people can vote. It is such a sacrifice to join the military as soldiers give up life with their families and friends. Our soldiers deserve the ability to have a drink after what they go through and sacrifice.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One benefit of this bill is that people who reach the age of 18 will be able to feel like an adult. Soldiers who fight for our country will have the right to drink.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This allows older high school students to purchase alcohol.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB124

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Organized Labor
Delegation: Rochester Adams High School
Introduced by: Jimena Garcia

A bill to mandate a livable wage in Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** "Livable Wage" shall be defined as a regular payment made to an employee that is the minimum for meeting basic needs.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity shall execute this act.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity shall require companies that make more than 500 million in net profits to raise their minimum wage to \$15.00 and have it be tied to inflation thereafter.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity shall handle all expenses related to the enforcement of this article of legislation.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Companies that exceed net profits of 500 million and still do not raise their minimum wage to \$15.00 shall be fined one million dollars.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This act goes into effect six months after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The State of Michigan is set to increase its minimum wage to \$9.87 on January 1, 2022. This wage is not sufficient for one person to afford adequate shelter, food, and other necessities. In addition, raising the minimum wage has been controversial in the past due to potential adverse effects on small businesses that cannot afford to raise wages.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Working class Americans will have a better opportunity to depart from poverty and live a higher quality life without relying on government assistance. As a result, the State of Michigan will save money by reducing government welfare spending. Also, smaller companies that will not be required to raise their minimum wage may still find it beneficial to increase their wages.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Companies that will be required to raise their minimum wage may be disincentivized to grow or will increase consumer prices in order to make up for the increase in operating costs.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://livingwage.mit.edu/states/26>
<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/markets-economy/090516/what-are-pros-and-cons-raising-minimum-wage.asp>
<https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-21-45.pdf>

Bill No. HB126

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Students,Schools
Delegation: Superior Central High School
Introduced by: Lucas Swetich, Drew Begovac

A bill to mandate more regulated school cancellation policies.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A certain amount of snowfall, ice formage, and frigid temperatures dictates whether or not school is canceled.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Within a 30 mile radius of every school the following weather conditions determine the attendance of school that day.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Snow Conditions will be measured anywhere inside of the school's radius that hasn't been tampered with or altered.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Six am is the time for measuring, if it exceeds the requirements for school, the day is canceled.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The amount of snow that is acceptable should be 0-8 inches, anything above means the cancellation of school.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** If the roads to and from the school in a 10 mile radius are deemed unsafe and slippery then school shall be cancelled.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** If the temperature at the school drops below -10° fahrenheit school shall be cancelled.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** State funds shall not be cut due to overuse of snow days called with reasonable cause that is outside of the administration's control.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This bill will go into effect after January 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many students and administration drive and ride through unsafe weather and road conditions in order to get to school. Other students may be fully snowed in with no way of getting to school. This can all happen because the school cannot afford to take a paycut and do not cancel school when needed.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Mandating this will keep students and administration safe by preventing them from traveling and being in unsafe conditions. This can also improve student and teacher's mental health if they have extra days off to recuperate from school and gather their missed assignments/ finish missed work.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The school may have to make up days after the school year in order to meet the required 1,098 hours of instruction and 180 days of instruction. Learning is interrupted/postponed for a day.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/Instruction_Cancelations_Snow_Days_Overview_604541_7.pdf
https://www.michigan.gov/mde/0,4615,7-140-5373_6526_6551-346967--,00.html
<https://www.freep.com/news/>
https://www.abc12.com/news/local/3-students-2-adults-hospitalized-after-gratiot-county-school-bus-crash/article_5e626f24-6daa-11ec-ad85-e7ca07798afe.html

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB128

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Lily Swetich, Alan Creamer

The bill will enforce a blue light to snow plows in order to signal drivers behind them that it is safe for them to pass.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All snow plows in the state of Michigan must apply a blue light on their plows to signal drivers behind them when it is safe to pass.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Each municipality (City, township, county etc.) shall provide funding for their own snow plows to have the light applied.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be enforced by the Department of Transportation in each municipality in the state of Michigan.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Unsafe driving conditions.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Will allow safer driving in bad and good weather conditions.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Cost

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49>

ECFR :: Title 49 of the CFR -- transportation. (n.d.). Retrieved January 13, 2022, from <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49>

https://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,4643,7-123-72297_64773_22760-542546--,00.html

You are HERE MSP Divisions Office of Highway Safety Planning Safety Programs. MSP - Drive Safely near Snowplows. (n.d.). Retrieved January 13, 2022.

Bill No. HB130

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Environmental Protection, Farmers

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Katrina Augustyn, Maggie Rondeau

A bill to mandate tax breaks for all farmers that practice regenerative agriculture

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will mandate tax breaks on property taxes for farmers who practice regenerative agriculture. For example, No-Till, Ecological Aquaculture, crop rotation, permaculture design, biochar, silvopasture, and cover crops.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Farmers who practice regenerative agriculture will receive a 25% annual tax break on property taxes on land using these practices
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will take effect a year after passage
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Farmers have to prove that they are practicing regenerative agriculture in order to get this tax break by sending in data consisting of soil tests, pictures, and data charts.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Some farming practices hurt the environment more than help it. Some harmful effects can be pollution and eutrophication by soil being carried away by runoff and overuse of fertilizer. According to soil scientists, at this rate of farming within 50 years we will suffer some serious damage to public health due to degraded food supply and will no longer have enough topsoil to feed the U.S. without protecting the 22 billion acres of farmland, pastureland, and forest land we can't feed ourselves. Encouraging farmers to use these practices in Michigan is a small step to saving our beloved land.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Some benefits of regenerative farming is that it improves water and air quality by keeping carbon in the soil rather than releasing it into the air. It also Enhances ecosystem biodiversity by keeping a rich mix of microorganisms, plants and animals in the ecosystem and creates healthy soil and strong crops without the help of chemical intervention. Regenerative agriculture also has some economic benefits that include cost savings from reduced use of synthetic fertilizers, livestock feed, herbicides and pesticides. A group focused on promoting solutions for climate change estimated that "An investment of \$57 billion in regenerative agriculture would yield a projected return of \$1.9 trillion through savings on costly inputs like synthetic fertilizers and pesticides and increased farm profits". Although Regenerative agriculture has a lot of benefits, it has one drawback. Michigan will be losing some money from the tax breaks farmers will be receiving and could be a large amount if enough farmers participate in Regenerative agriculture. This amount of money will be worth saving and renewing the environment.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The state won't be receiving as much property taxes.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.cbf.org/issues/agriculture/regenerative-agriculture.html>
<https://regenerationinternational.org/why-regenerative-agriculture/>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB132

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Schools
Delegation: Everett High School
Introduced by: Naomi Johnson

Free drivers education classes for high school students

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students who attend a public high school shall have the choice of an elective for free driver education classes to help them prepare for driving on the road.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The students who are eligible to attend this elective will have to do one semester and will need to do a minimum of 24 hours of classroom instruction, a minimum of six hours of behind-the-wheel instruction, and a minimum of four hours of observation time in a training vehicle.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** In order to participate in this class you will need passing grades, be caught up on credits, and have good behavior.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The Michigan Department of Education will enforce this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect at the start of the next school year after passage.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The public high schools will have 5 years to implement this class.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** If a public high school does not offer the class after the five years grace period they will be fined \$10,000 each year the class doesn't go into effect in the high school.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problem includes with covid 19 going there have been an increase in absences and with the bus shortages students have gone through a hassle to get to school.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With the United States going through a bus shortage right now some students do not have transportation to get to school easily which interferes with their education. Also the range of driver education is from 200-400\$ which saves students hundreds of dollars if they have free drivers education as an elective in school. This will also help students because it saves them time to do drivers education during school then after because it can interfere with after school activities such as sports or clubs. The outcome for this is students will be able to have transportation to school and more teens will be more experienced in driving.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be an increase in registration fee. Also this is going to hurt drivers education companies by reducing the amount of people attending their business.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1627_60169_60174---,00.html#:~:text=It%20requires%20a%20minimum%20of,and%20have%20parent%2Fguardian%20permission.
<https://www.wxyz.com/news/school-bus-driver-shortage-weighing-on-michigan-parents-as-routes-get-cancelled>

Bill No. HB134

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Consumers, Environmental Protection
Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy
Introduced by: Kaya Shin-Sherman

An act to add Section 445.577 to the Michigan Beverage Containers Initiated Law of 1976, relating to income return for plastic bottles.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will mandate the increase of the income return for plastic bottles in the state of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Single use containers will include bottles.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** These return facilities are defined as all grocery stores, supermarkets, gas stations and other retailers of every kind with bottle return facilities.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Cash return for plastic bottles will increase from 10c to 25c per bottle.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality through a 15c tax on bottles distributed in the state of Michigan.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill does not require enforcement.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include lack of income opportunities for the homeless and excess of plastic litter.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits include greater economic opportunities for the homeless and less litter.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Each bottle will cost more for consumers.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.michigan.gov/treasury/0,4679,7-121--562856--,00.html>
https://www.michigan.gov/egle/0,9429,7-135-70153_69695_69696-564835--,00.html
[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(apjm0br5fv4p4njfwg3w2fmr\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-Initiated-Law-1-of-1976](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(apjm0br5fv4p4njfwg3w2fmr))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-Initiated-Law-1-of-1976)

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB136

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School

Introduced by: Finnegan Hill

This bill shall broaden the accessibility of dual enrollment to students.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall make entry requirements for dual enrollment within Michigan broader by expanding the ways that a student may apply for dual enrollment.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Instead of exclusively through class rank, GPA, and ACT/SAT scores, students may also apply through their schools with a strong proficiency in the subject they wish to partake in, a letter of recommendation from a teacher or counselor, or have passed pre-requisite courses from the high school they are attending.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This applies bill shall apply to students who have passed a high school level course with a 90% that they would like to study further in, passed a certain pre-requisite courses set by the college of choice, or a strongly worded letter of recommendation from, at minimum, two teachers or counselors.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** A student must at least be able to meet the requirement for at least two of the given options to be eligible for dual enrollment.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** All costs of dual enrollment are paid for by the high school of attendance. Each school shall gain a 1% increase to help pay for these costs from the state government one year after the bill is passed.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** If a high school does not allow for these options pertaining to dual enrollment, the funding they receive from the state government annually shall be cut in half. The state shall enforce this bill.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect one year after the bill is passed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Dual enrollment is a wonderful program for high school students to be a part of, however it is very limited to how one scores on only a couple of standard categories.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One benefit of this bill shall be that there is higher opportunity for high school students to partake in college credit at a lower cost for the students.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback to this bill would be the state government having to increase spending on education, as well as a higher chance that a student may drop out of the college course due to lowered requirements.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.teaching-certification.com/teaching/education-spending-by-state.html>
<https://edtrust.org/the-equity-line/6-ways-to-make-dual-enrollment-programs-equitable/>
<https://www.michigan.gov/whitmer>

Bill No. HB138

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Schools, Students

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Lilah Laninga

Require Mandatory Art Classes in Michigan High Schools.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This Bill shall require students to take an arts class every year of their high school career.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** In this bill art class shall be defined as a fine art class where they can choose between painting, sculpture, drawing, watercolor, graphics, and architecture.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Arts are proven to benefit teens struggling with mental health illnesses such as depression and anxiety. These classes can be an outlet for students to express themselves and work through things they might not be able to put into words.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Schools often require a gym or fitness credit to help students physical health, while no class is offered to assist students with their mental health. Both physical health and mental health are important and therefore an arts class is just as important as a gym class.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This class shall be funded by local taxpayers.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect one year after its passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Teens have significantly higher mental health issues. This art class would offer them a space where they can express themselves in art and work through things they might be struggling with. Art therapy is often used for helping those struggling with cancer, disability, anxiety, depression, trauma, and helping people become more self aware.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Improved mental health and self awareness. It also teaches important life skills such as non-verbal communication, creativity, focus, problem solving, perseverance, and confidence.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Students might not be able to take a class they wanted to take.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.cdc.gov/childrensmentalhealth/data.html>
<https://www.goodtherapy.org/learn-about-therapy/types/art-therapy>
<https://www.rtor.org/2018/07/10/benefits-of-art-therapy/#:~:text=Studies%20suggest%20that%20art%20therapy,complex%20feelings%20and%20find%20relief>
https://www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa/departments/datacharts/dck12_schoolfundingbasics.pdf
<https://coppellstudentmedia.com/82069/opinions/the-importance-and-benefits-of-mandatory-art-credit-in-high-school/#:~:text=Art%20classes%20are%20great,art%20teacher%20Cameron%20Tiede%20said>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB101

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Infrastructure

Delegation: Jackson High School

Introduced by: Maya Saxton, Natalie Tobey

A bill to remove all hostile architecture in the State of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All hostile, also known as anti-homeless, architecture is to be removed. This includes all benches, chairs, and any other form of outside structures that contain hostile architecture.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Hostile architecture is an urban-design strategy that uses elements of the environment to purposefully guide or restrict behavior. This is mostly used to deter homeless individuals from having shelter or a place to sleep.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The state will enforce this bill. Any local government that does not comply with this law will be fined by the state government.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will go into effect May of 2025.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** It is to be funded by a 1% sales tax increase to begin May 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Because of the Hostile architecture, seats are few and far between, and the benches are curved or tilted in a strange way to deter users. Hostile architecture causes difficulty for homeless people trying to find shelter or a place to sleep and an overall inconvenience to everyone. Hostile architecture doesn't solve homelessness, it just pushes homeless people out of sight and enforces the idea that homeless people are unwelcome and unwanted.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill is that it will open places for homeless people to have shelter and a spot to sleep. Also, any money that was being put into building hostile architecture can be used to better shelters. Overall, this bill would benefit every individual in that it will provide more comfortable seating for all and destigmatize the ideology that homeless individuals do not belong in the community.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback of this bill is that there will be a higher tax.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Olson, Matt. "Anti-Homeless Architecture Is Harmful." Railer News, 6 Mar. 2021, <https://railernews.org/15736/opinion/opinion-anti-homeless-architecture-is-harmful/#:~:text=This%20public%20bench%20has%20the,they%20are%20unwelcome%20and%20unwanted>

Wandalowski, Zach. "Hiding Homelessness through Hostile Architecture Only Hurts the Community." The Diamondback, 19 Oct. 2021, <https://dbknews.com/2021/10/19/hostile-architecture-homeless-city-planning-community/>

Bill No. SB103

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Civil Rights, Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Public Utilities, Hospitals, Local

Government, Schools

Delegation: Cranbrook Kingswood High School

Introduced by: Eric Gordy

A bill to ban mandatory COVID-19 vaccinations for all Michigan schools, departments, or other entities under state government jurisdiction.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** No COVID-19 vaccinations of any kind shall be required for employees of any public or private entities in the state of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** A COVID-19 vaccination shall be defined as any COVID-19 vaccination or vaccination booster currently available in the state of Michigan, including those developed by Pfizer, Moderna, and Johnson-and-Johnson.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** A public entity shall be defined as a state or local government, as well as an agency, office, or department run by a state or local government.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** A private entity shall be defined as any natural person, corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public benefit corporation, nonprofit entity, or other business entity.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Public employers who impose COVID-19 vaccine mandates shall face immediate termination of their job status, and any COVID-19 vaccination mandates imposed by said employers shall immediately be revoked.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** No funding is required for this bill.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall go into effect immediately after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In many public and private entities throughout the country, employers are imposing mandatory COVID-19 vaccinations. This unprecedented violation of bodily autonomy threatens citizen's rights to make their own health decisions, and mandating a new and untested (in the long run) form of vaccination ignores other important health defenses against COVID-19; notably natural immunity. Additionally, these mandates have faced challenges on both the state and national levels, with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals striking down OSHA's vaccine and testing mandate on November 15th, 2021.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will preserve the right of any employee in the state of Michigan to make decisions about their personal health. In addition, this will prevent unvaccinated persons with robust natural immunity from being unnecessarily forced to take the COVID-19 vaccine. That being said, this bill is not meant to discourage at-risk elders and other citizens from taking the vaccines, which have been shown to be very effective in preventing severe infection for at-risk Michiganders. This bill is centered around protecting individual liberty and medical freedom, not around discouraging Michigan citizens from receiving the vaccine or the vaccine boosters.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The main opponents to this bill would argue that eliminating COVID-19 vaccination mandates could hinder efforts to slow the spread of the virus. However, this is unlikely, as the COVID-19 vaccine is not designed to slow the spread of the virus, rather it is designed to mitigate severe infection. While there is the potential that if at-risk employees decide not to acquire the COVID-19 vaccine, they could develop severe symptoms from the vaccine, 70.3% of Michigan citizens age 16 and older have already received the vaccine, and the number of those 50+ who have received the vaccine is even higher. Thus, this bill will have no effect on those who have already received the COVID-19 vaccine.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/current-constitutional-issues-related-to-vaccine-mandates>
<https://www.freep.com/story/news/politics/2021/09/21/budget-bill-bans-covid-19-vaccine-mandates-school-mask-rules/5803622001/>, <https://www.natlawreview.com/article/appellate-court-halts-osha-s-emergency-temporary-standard-requiring-mandatory-covid>, <https://www.theblaze.com/op-ed/horowitz-15-studies-that-indicate-natural-immunity-from-prior-infection-is-more-robust-than-the-covid-vaccines>, https://www.michigan.gov/coronavirus/0,9753,7-406-98178_103214_103272-547150--,00.html

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB107

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Rochester Adams High School

Introduced by: Alex Wang

A bill to divert all state funds to MYIG

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** "Michigan Youth in Government" and "MYIG" are defined as hands-on civics and model-government programs that offer statewide engagement with peers across this state for the purpose of expanding those students' opportunities to improve their social studies knowledge, thinking skills, and intellectual processes and dispositions required for active engagement in fulfilling responsibilities of civic participation.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The State of Michigan's Constitution shall be amended to bar the Legislature from ever passing a future budget or appropriations bill.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The budget already enacted for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022 shall be nullified.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** One hundred percent of the state's budget shall be allocated to the State Alliance of Michigan YMCAs to fund MYIG.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Members of MYIG may decide how the money will be used, in a democratic fashion (or not).
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Any person who attempts to interfere, subvert, or otherwise obstruct the provisions of this bill shall be guilty of a felony and may be punished by imprisonment for an indeterminate term, the minimum of which shall be 110 years.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The directors of any organization who attempts to interfere, subvert, or otherwise obstruct the provisions of this bill shall be guilty of a felony, shall be punished by imprisonment for an indeterminate term, the minimum of which shall be 110 years, and shall be punished by a fine of an indeterminate amount, the minimum of which shall be \$420,690.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill takes effect immediately upon passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: MYIG needs more money. As the Monopoly man says, "You can never have enough money!"

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: MYIG needs more money. As the Monopoly man says, "You can never have enough money!"

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The state government will not function anymore. Oh well.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(42togaucnhauvqqn0om5p2\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=2021-HB-4411](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(42togaucnhauvqqn0om5p2))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=2021-HB-4411)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQw4w9WgXcQ>

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Bill No. SB109

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Hastings High School

Introduced by: Matthew Pattok

A bill to create a tiered age of consent system

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Sexual contact shall be defined as the intentional direct or indirect touching by one person with any part of their body or an object of another's genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks, with the touching being the primary action or an action taken in the course of an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Consent to sexual contact shall be defined as the allowing of sexual contact, given either verbally or by obvious enthusiastic participation, which cannot be substituted with involuntary or automatic biological responses, lack of verbal signal of nonconsent, or the coerced allowing of sexual contact.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Age tiers shall be defined as follows:
 - 4 a. Every age year 12 and below shall be an age tier (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)
 - 5 b. At least 13 years and less than 15 years (13-14)
 - 6 c. At least 15 years and less than 17 years (15-16)
 - 7 d. At least 17 years and less than 19 years (17-18)
 - 8 e. At least 19 years and less than 22 years (19-21)
 - 9 f. At least 22 years and less than 25 years (22-24)
 - 10 g. At least 25 years (25+)
- 11 **SECTION 4:** Consent to sexual contact shall be deemed possible in the following situations:
 - 12 a. The participants are in the same age tier.
 - 13 b. The participants are in adjacent age tiers, with the age difference being no greater than the size of the tier of the younger participant.
- 14 **SECTION 5:** In any case of sexual contact in which consent is not given or not deemed possible, the older participant shall be guilty of sexual assault, with the exact charge to be determined according to their action at the discretion of the prosecutor.
- 15 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect immediately after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The current age of consent in the state of Michigan is 16, which allows anyone to engage in sexual activity with children as long as they are at least 16 (except family members, teachers, or foster parents). For instance, this allows a 50-year-old to have sex with a 16-year-old. And in many cases, older people will groom children so that, once the child reaches the age of consent, they will then engage in sexual activity with the older person. In essence, the law as it currently is enables pedophilic activity. The problem with sexual activity between people with a large age gap is the maturity disparity that creates an inherent power imbalance. Thus a simple age of consent is inadequate to prevent predatory behavior, as a young person may understand the concept of sexual activity without being able to rationally think about such activity with an older person. As people generally continue to develop mentally until the age of 25, this is the age chosen in this bill as the minimum unrestricted age for sexual activity.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Sexual exploitation of children and young people would be combated more vigorously, protecting children and young people from the mental and emotional damage done by being sexually exploited.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Many young people think their decisions are fully rational and don't believe that they can be sexually exploited, and these people may be unhappy that they are restricted from engaging in sexual activity with older people.

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Local Government , Schools,Students
Delegation: Portage Northern High School
Introduced by: Sean Durbin

Bill No. SB111

A bill to mandate that the funding of public schools through property tax be uniform throughout the state of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will mandate that property tax collected by township and city treasurers 2 designated for funding public schools be transferred to the state account of Michigan.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** The collection of property tax designated for funding public schools and the transference 4 of it into the state account will be the responsibility of the Collection Services Bureau.
- 5 **SECTION 3:** The funds equally allocated to schools each year will be dependent on the number of 6 students enrolled in a public school, with each student earning the school \$5,300.
- 7 **SECTION 4:** All public schools shall have the ability to submit a school budget proposal each year 8 requesting further funds than what each school is equally provided; this proposal can, but is not limited 9 to, include funds for new school materials, school-wide projects, extracurricular activities, and 10 renovations.
- 11 **SECTION 5:** All budget proposals submitted by public schools will be reviewed by the State Aid and 12 School Finance unit of the Michigan Department of Education, and this unit will be charged with making 13 its recommendations on how much additional funding should be provided to each individual school to 14 the Michigan Department of Education.
- 15 **SECTION 6:** All school budget proposals must be submitted before the start of the subsequent school 16 year by July 1.
- 17 **SECTION 7:** The Michigan Department of Treasury shall enforce this policy.
- 18 **SECTION 8:** This bill will go into effect exactly one year after it is passed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The funding for public schools is heavily dependent on property tax collected in a school district, with property tax making up 80% of local government funding, which itself makes up 45% of a school's funding. Due to this heavy reliance on school district funding, the overall wealth and average income of a school district affects the amount of funds a school receives, and therefore the quality of education. Schools in districts with lower valued properties and lower average incomes are significantly less well funded, averaging around 15.6% less money per student than wealthier districts, and their students receive an unequal education to other districts with a more acute problem of absenteeism; even the idea of having a full-year art teacher is dependent on the property tax collected from a specific district. While education should be equal among students regardless of their monetary background, financially disadvantaged students often end up in underfunded schools that place them behind and without access to the same resources the more fortunate enjoy.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: There will be less disparity between schools and all students will enjoy equal access to education. Projects that may not be possible for numerous schools with less funding from property tax will become accessible and costs forced upon teachers would be covered by the increased property tax funding. Staff including guidance counselors and school psychologists as well as materials like personal laptops and new textbooks will now be equally spread throughout schools, creating a more equal learning environment for all students no matter whether they live in a financially disadvantaged neighborhood or a wealthier neighborhood. Additionally, a study from the National Bureau of Economic Research has shown that a 20% increase in the amount of money spent per student will lead to an additional year of completed education, 25% higher earnings, and a 20% reduction in the incidence of poverty in adulthood.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The new system proposed will cause the distribution of property tax to fund schools to become a more complicated process, and additional funds will have to be examined by a state-wide unit rather than a local one. Also, schools receiving substantially more.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.lincolninst.edu>, <https://www.npr.org>, <https://www.theatlantic.com>,
<https://educationdata.org>,
<https://wdet.org/posts>, <https://www.michigan.gov/mde/>, <https://www.michigan.gov/>, The Effects of School Spending on Educational and Economic Outcomes: Evidence from School Finance Reforms - C. Jackson, R. Johnson, and C. Persico

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Civil Rights
Delegation: Athens High School
Introduced by: Chloe Badger

Bill No. SB113

A bill that allows for Michigan citizens to apply for open carry.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All residents of Michigan who are over the age of 21+ may qualify for open carry.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All residents of Michigan who obtain a clean non- violent background whom are 21 3 or older are eligible to file for open carry.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** Required checks are completed within 60 days or full refund of money and can be 5 able for re-apply. You will receive a permit within 15 days.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** Is to be funded by payment of the person who is qualifying for open carry, which 7 goes toward the price of background checks and costs 250 dollars to apply.
- 8 **SECTION 5:** Must be renewed ever 2 years, a 60-day grace period is given after expiration. 9 Cost 75 dollars to re-apply and 250 to apply.
- 10 **SECTION 6:** If any citizen takes advantage of this without permit will be given a fine of 650 11 dollars and for a second offense 30 days jail. The state law enforcement will enforce this 12 bill.
- 13 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2024.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include a rise in criminal activities, deaths and shootings. While also hiding their guns while in public which led citizens to feel scared and unprotected.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The benefits of this bill and expected outcome is by letting others know your armed , lower theft rates. Everyday people are able to defend themselves from those who do try to grab you or rob, even harm.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One issue set aside from this bill and disadvantage is by being able to see your armed could lead to you being targeted by a criminal or them trying to grab it and it goes off.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB115

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Law Enforcement

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Riley Johnson

A bill to: Mandate that the seat belt law section 257.710e should include all people over the age of 16 to use a seatbelt in an on road vehicle.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill to mandate that Michigan Vehicle code 257.710e include each operator and passenger of a motor vehicle operated on a street or highway shall wear a properly adjusted and fastened safety belt
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The operators and passengers of vehicles excluded in the previous law such as busses and motorcycles will remain exempt from this law
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will not affect current age safety belt requirements for passengers under the age of 8
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Everyone in the vehicles included in the original law must use a seatbelt including people over the age of sixteen
- 5 **SECTION 5:** There shall be no funding needed. Ticket money shall continue to be used for county law libraries, court funding units, local units of government, counties, local law enforcement agencies and justice system funds.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall be enforced by Michigan's Law enforcement
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect immediately after passage

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: 2,549 additional lives would have been saved in 2017 if everyone had buckled up. 47 percent of passenger vehicle occupants killed in 2017 were not wearing seat belts. Also airbags are activated when wearing a seatbelt and such force without an airbag is very deadly. Airbags saved an estimated 14,955 lives of occupants 5 and older.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, seatbelts save lives. They reduce the risk of fatal injury to front-seat passengers by 45 percent and light-truck occupants by 60 percent

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Seatbelts and injury one on impact. Seatbelts are uncomfortable. Can be trapped inside the vehicle.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.edgarsnyder.com>

Bill No. SB117

Referred to the committee on **Erie**

Categories: Law Enforcement

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Wyatt Kulik

A bill to mandate that all patients on opioid painkillers that are deemed fit by their primary doctor enter outpatient remission program to both lessen and measure their dosage over a 6-18 month span.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Section 1: Opioid painkillers are pills or any sort of ingested painkiller in the opioid family.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Section 2: This bill only applies to people that the primary doctor or caregivers deems fit to enter a remission program.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Section 3: The strength of opioid prescribed to the patient will influence the intensity and length of the remission program.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Section 4: If any patient refuses to enter the remission program his/her insurance will be barred from covering the cost of the medication.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Section 5: In the 6-18 month span the goal of the program is to cut the patients opioid dosage in half.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Section 6: If the patient passes the remission program he or she will be eligible for financial assistance from SAMHSA.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Section 7: Money will be provided through funding by taxes from the government.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Section 8: The law will be enacted on January 1st 2022.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** Section 9: More laws can be created around this one to further support if needed.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Schools
Delegation: Mio-Ausable High School
Introduced by: Gavin LaFleche

Bill No. SB119

A bill to standardize music education

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall mandate music classes be required for public schools to offer to students in high school as an art credit course.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Some public schools will need to hire a music teacher and or a general arts teacher. As well as the purchase of instruments and proper supplies.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Public schools are any schools that receive state funding.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Music classes are classes made to teach students to play instruments. Similar classes will count such as, orchestra, marching band and music exploration classes.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This will be funded by the department of education.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect the first school year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The lack of music classes stunts creative expression due to lack of public school funding and interest.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This allows students to explore their interests while also completing requirements for graduation.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This will cost a considerable amount as some schools need to hire a new employee and purchase a large amount of instruments.

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Civil Rights, Others
Delegation: Munising High School
Introduced by: Oden Horne, Samantha Cain

Bill No. SB121

A bill to raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years old.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All Michigan citizens will be unable to be legally married under the age of 18 after this bill is enacted. All people in the state of Michigan regardless of resident status including those who are vacationing, temporarily in the state, or for educational purposes, are all ineligible to be married under the age of eighteen. Those under the age of 18 who go out of state to marry, will not be recognized as married in the state of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The guardian of any citizen under the age of eighteen is not to offer consent of marriage before they are of age 18.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Any citizens of Michigan who have been legally married before the age of 18 on a date before the enactment of this bill are hereby grandfathered.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Michigan citizens over the age of 18 are legally entitled to the right of marriage after this bill goes into effect.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The enforcement of this bill will be funded through legislative action and funds will be managed requested at county level.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The law will be enforced through legal action and law enforcement if necessary through the state. Illegal marriage will be met with; a fee towards anyone involved, a revocation of the officiants license, will prevent both parties from receiving a marriage license until the age of 18, along with community service as determined by a county judge. This will also leave the marriage invalid in the eyes of the state.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2023

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems with having a low minimum age of legal marriage include the fact that high-school aged citizens will most likely be overwhelmed with the responsibilities of marriage alongside their schoolwork as they are not fully mature. Also underage citizens may have been forced into marriages that they did not consent to, due to the parental consent law.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The benefits are that young citizens can focus on their education and career choices before becoming involved in a serious, long-lasting relationship before they mature. Also no underage citizen can be forced into marriage.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A drawback to this bill could be limiting to religious and cultural traditions.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB123

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Schools
Delegation: Petoskey High School
Introduced by: Quinn Logee

A bill to mandate an increase in funding for Michigan's public schools, aimed at increasing teacher salaries.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Public and private schools shall be defined as they are within the state's constitution.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Property taxes shall increase by two percent.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All of the revenue generated from said tax increase shall be given to public schools at the beginning of each new school year. Each school shall get an equal portion.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If, by two years after receiving the additional funding, total teacher salaries in a given school have not increased by that amount, then that school's portion shall be halved. If, by four years after first receiving the additional funding, total teacher salaries in a given school have not increased by that amount, then that school forfeits their right to any more funding provided by this bill
- 11 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many teachers have trouble living off of the salary they are currently given. Many teachers are forced to get second jobs just to provide for their families, which doesn't reflect how important their job is.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: A department of education study from 2017 shows that teachers with financial incentives provide more learning for students.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A small raise in property taxes.

CITE RESOURCES USED: U.S Department of Education Study:

<https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/pubs/20184004/pdf/20184004.pdf>

Michigan's Primary Sources of Revenue: https://www.michigan.gov/budget/0,9357,7-379-88601_91413_91645-139068--,00.html

School Aid Fund Funding: https://www.michigan.gov/budget/0,9357,7-379-88601_91413_91645-139075--,00.html

How Teacher Salaries, Pensions, and Benefits Work: <https://www.topschooljobs.org/article/how-salaries-pensions-and-benefits-work-in-schools>

Bill No. SB125

Referred to the committee on **Erie**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Hospitals
Delegation: Union City High School
Introduced by: Gillian Gallup, Skyler Fraley

Repeal Michigan Penal Code 1931 PA 328 (MCL 750.14)

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Section 14 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.14, will be repealed.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** This bill will be repealed due to existing regulations that makes abortions far safer for the person undergoing said procedures unlike when the law was put into place during 1931.
- 5 **SECTION 3:** By modern standards, the total abortion related complication rate is estimated to be about 2% as of May 24, 2021.
- 7 **SECTION 4:** Abortion-related deaths in the US have made up 0.000670807% of 16.1 million abortions between the years of 1998-2010. Deaths associated with legal induced abortion occur in less than 1 in 100,000.
- 10 **SECTION 5:** Funding for this bill will not be needed because we are repealing another bill.
- 11 **SECTION 6:** This bill will be effective as of March 30th, 2021

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In the case that Roe V. Wade is repealed any qualified professional in the state of Michigan prescribes medicine to terminate a pregnancy or performs an abortion who's life is not in immediate danger (caused by the pregnancy) would be guilty of committing a felony because of this law.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: People have access to safer abortions and be in further control of their own bodily autonomy in the case Roe V. Wade gets overridden in the Supreme Court.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Though there is a very low rate of complications in legal abortions in the US (2%) there will never be a guarantee that complications will never be completely eliminated.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4554338/> >Section 4
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK430793/> >Section 3
<http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-750-14> > Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.14

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB200

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Organized Labor, Others

Delegation: Harbor Springs High School

Introduced by: Evan Whitfield, Max Bassett

A bill to mandate that the minimum wage in Michigan shall be raised.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Section 1: All untipped Michigan employees shall be paid eleven dollars an hour in January 2023, thirteen dollars an hour in January 2024, and fifteen dollars an hour in January 2025.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Section 2: All tipped Michigan employees shall be paid five dollars an hour.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Section 3: No funding is required.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Section 4: The Michigan Department of Labor shall enforce this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Section 6: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Prices for everything in Michigan have been going up while the minimum wage has barely changed. Average house prices in Michigan have risen 18.5% while the minimum wage just now rose 2.3%. Michigan also has the highest average car price in the U.S.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will improve quality of life for all minimum wage employees. People will not have to work multiple jobs at a time while working long hard hours, and they will have more money to spend and put back in the economy.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill could harm small businesses as well as cause inflation.

Bill No. HB202

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Consumers

Delegation: Sturgis High School

Introduced by: Ethan Klar, Charles Frost

A bill to mandate that all restaurants have an EpiPen on site at all times.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All restaurants must have an Epinephrine injection on site ready for use.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Restaurants shall be defined as the FDA defines them: "a facility that prepares and serves food directly to consumers for immediate consumption."
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Any establishment found not complying with the mandates outlined in this bill shall be fined \$1,000 a day until proof of an Epinephrine injection on site is provided to their local health department.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be enforced by local health inspectors during routine inspections.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall take effect two years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Every year, 1,500 Americans' lives are lost due to anaphylaxis. In cases of anaphylaxis, it is imperative that Epinephrine is administered as soon as possible. When it's not available, people can die.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The expected outcome of this bill is that lives will be saved in the case of a restaurant goer falling into anaphylactic shock.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A disadvantage of this bill is that businesses will have another expense to deal with.

CITE RESOURCES USED: ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
drlivas.com
epipen.com

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB204

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Others, Public Utilities

Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School

Introduced by: Dean Brown

A bill to: mandate wearing reflective wear while riding a bicycle.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All bicycle riders will be required to wear reflective gear while riding between a 1/2 hour after sunset and 1/2 hour before sunrise
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The gear must have reflective aspects easily visible from all angles
- 3 **SECTION 3:** There must be reflective sections on head, legs, shoes, and all of abdomen(Front and Back)
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The gear will be funded on a personal basis. If you are going to be riding in Dusk to Dawn situations you must obtain these personally
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This will be enforced by authorities of the area with a punishment of a ticket and held as a civil infraction
- 10 **SECTION 6:** This act will take effect at the beginning of summer; starting June 21 2022

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include over half of all car to bike crashes happening at night; in the dark

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the expected outcomes of this bill will be a decrease in night car and bike crashes. This bill will try to make riders more visible to people other than motor vehicles as well

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback of this bill is that riders need to be prepared with reflective gear if it ends up getting dark sooner as a caution

CITE RESOURCES USED:

https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/Bike_law_ticket_book_ref_04_press_505969_7.pdf
[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(mojtkuojpom2jbzo31wonti2\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objctname=mcl-257-662](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(mojtkuojpom2jbzo31wonti2))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objctname=mcl-257-662)

<https://www.peoplepoweredmovement.org/bicycle-accidents-in-the-united-states/>

<https://bicycleuniverse.com/moving-violation/>

Bill No. HB206

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Infrastructure, Civil Rights, Public Utilities

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Eric Rucker

A Bill to Mandate that all Security Camera Footage of Public Spaces be Publicly Available.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill to mandate that all security camera footage of public spaces be publicly available.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** A public space shall be defined as any space, building, park, etc., that is not owned by a private entity. Examples may include: public parks; city, state, and federal property; public roads, etc.
- 6 **SECTION 3:** Publicly available shall be defined as being stored in a manner that is easily accessible by any member of the general public without impediment.
- 8 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be funded by the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) and the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB).
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be enforced by LARA and managed by the DTMB.
- 11 **SECTION 6:** Failure to comply with this bill shall result in a \$2,500 fine to the offending party.
- 12 **SECTION 7:** A second offense shall result in a \$5,000 fine to the offending party.
- 13 **SECTION 8:** A third offense shall result in a \$10,000 fine to the offending party.
- 14 **SECTION 9:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In some cases, private companies or government buildings may have security cameras that are recording public property. Citizens who may freely travel in those areas of public property should have the right to know what is going on in that property.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Citizens would have access to what is going on in public property, as they should. Citizens would know what the government and companies know about what goes on in public spaces.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill would require some digital infrastructure to be put in place to manage and organize the effects of the bill.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB208

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Mason High School

Introduced by: Nicholas Bass, Evelyn Glasl

A bill to mandate Michigan public schools to provide adequate foreign language education, and to create a Commission of Language Development and Proficiency to ensure proper standards are implemented for language learners in the state of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall be funded by the taxpayers of Michigan and State appropriation to the Department of Education which shall oversee the creation of a Commission on Language Development and Proficiency.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The Michigan Department of Education and the Commission on Language Development and Proficiency shall maintain standards of quality education by putting in place an annual test assessing the aptitude of students across the State. The Department of Education shall assist school districts in the hiring of qualified teachers of foreign language.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Publicly funded schools shall provide a minimum of one foreign language per district. Within each district, secondary schools shall provide four consecutive years of a minimum of one foreign language.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Students graduating in the state of Michigan shall have received four years or four credits worth of foreign language instruction or shall have completed an assessment exhibiting fluent proficiency in a second language.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If a student wishes to supplement foreign language instruction, permission may be granted based on regulations set by the department of education and parental consent.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Both the commission and the department of education shall be responsible for the maintaining of student scores on the annual Foreign Language Examination. The commission shall be expected to present an annual report to the Governor of Michigan which outlines students' scores and prescribes necessary actions to improve scores.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Should a school district fail to provide FLE pursuant to this law, it shall be required to submit a written explanation providing a reason for its violations. Following written explanation, the MDE shall have the authority to subpoena members of local school boards.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** If violations are not resolved within the course of the first academic year, districts shall be subject to potential reductions in allocations by the State of Michigan.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** The Michigan Department of Education and the Commission of Language Development and Proficiency shall be responsible for the compliance of this law.
- 10 **SECTION 10:** This bill shall go into effect five years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In Michigan alone, thousands of students taking a foreign language are ill prepared for the completion of language courses and can only speak at a low level of proficiency.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The end of this law is to improve standards within public school language departments, to allot more academic time for students to improve their abilities, and for teachers to have more time to work with students on matters that require extra attention. This legislation will be a measure that provides quality education to the taxpayers of Michigan and prepares students for careers in both national and international services. With the perpetual growth of a competitive market in the state of Michigan, this bill will assist students to prepare themselves for said competitive market.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill will require an expansion of the bureaucracy which is unelected by Michigan constituents.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/World_Languages_Complete_3-26-07_193195_7.pdf, <https://education.msu.edu/academics/undergraduate/oral-proficiency/>

Bill No. HB210

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Students,Schools,Others

Delegation: Harbor Springs High School

Introduced by: Luke Shehigian, Evan Schwab

A bill to mandate that all driver's education students learn and prove that they can change a vehicle's wheel in a safe manner while on the side of a road.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The teaching of how to change a wheel of a vehicle shall be added to Segment One of the Michigan Driver's Education curriculum.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The students shall prove they can change a wheel on a vehicle before passing Segment One of drivers training.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Wheel changes shall be practiced on the vehicle supplied by the driver's education company.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** In addition to changing the tire, the students shall also be taught the proper procedure for pulling over, using proper PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), and other measures necessary to ensure driver safety.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall require no more funding than what is already given to the drivers education companies.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall take effect on January 1st, 2023.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Failure to properly teach a student how to change a wheel will result in a \$500 fine for the driver's education company per student not correctly taught.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many people get a flat tire and are stuck helpless on the side of the road. This bill could make sure that new drivers can get back on the road in a safe manner, and avoid any accidents or any other danger that comes with sitting on the side of the road.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Everyone graduating driver's training will know how to change their own tire. This will be of huge help in emergency situations, saving lots of time, money and possibly lives.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The drivers education curriculum may be a day longer.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB212

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Quincy High School
Introduced by: Abigail Burritt

A bill to mandate that all public schools should have student representatives on the school board.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** There will be one student representative serving on the school board for each high school grade.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Students eligible for the position must have a 3.0 grade point average (B average) or greater, and be in good social standing with the school.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Students will apply for a school board position and be appointed prior to the end of the current school year. Appointment will take effect in August of the new school year.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The student representatives on the board will be appointed by the school's superintendent and principal.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Student's appointments will begin in August and conclude at the end of June of the current school year.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Students will have to take an oath prior to joining the school board meetings and swear to secrecy that no confidential information will leak out of said meeting.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** If students who are chosen to be on the school board do not abide by the rules that come with the privilege then they will be removed from their position.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Students will be paid the same amount as any other elected school board member. Pay will come from the said schools general fund.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** Any school who does not give students the opportunity to apply and serve on the school board will be fined 1% of your per pupil (per person) school funding. The Department of Education will enforce this bill.
- 10 **SECTION 10:** This bill will go into effect at the start of the 2022-23 school year.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include the school board making decisions that don't actually benefit the students in the long run or benefit their education. The school board is put in place to make the decisions to better the education for students; what better to achieve this than to have students on the board to voice their opinions about what they think needs to be done for them, the school, and their classmates' education.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits that will come out of this bill is that students will feel like they are heard and have a voice, they will also start to see the changes they want to see in their school, and school board will start realizing what needs to change in their decision making.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback of this bill is that confidential information might leak out. You could counteract this drawback by only not allowing student representatives to be a part of closed sessions. Any conversations that take place in a closed session deal with personnel issues or private student issues (like expulsion).

Bill No. HB216

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Environmental Protection
Delegation: Sturgis High School
Introduced by: Dustin Krontz, Ethan Klar

A bill to mandate the reduced cost of certain licenses and animal tags related to the hunting of whitetail deer in the State of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The price of Antlerless Deer/Junior Antlerless Deer Licenses for residents shall be decreased from \$20 to \$10.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The price of Deer Licenses for residents shall be decreased from \$20 to \$10.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The price of Deer Licenses for seniors shall be decreased from \$8 to \$4.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The price of Deer Combo Licenses for residents shall be decreased from \$40 to \$20, being split \$10 regular, \$10 restricted.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The price of Deer Combo License for seniors shall be decreased from \$28 to \$14, being split \$4 regular, \$10 restricted.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall be funded by a \$10,000,000 decrease in budget from the parks and recreation section of state funding.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The bill shall go into effect no later than 180 days prior to the next forthcoming hunting season (September 11 - January 16), and shall not go into effect if the bill is passed during the whitetail deer hunting season, until the season has finished.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall stay in effect for no longer than 3 years (1095 days), and at which point the bill shall be reassessed to confirm extended viability.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: We feel that some citizens are being discouraged from hunting whitetail deer because of the price that it costs for a license and tags. This discouragement is leading to a decline of active hunters in the state, and is causing the whitetail deer population to grow which can lead to damage such as crop destruction, and an abundance of vehicle accidents, some fatal.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The expected outcome of this bill is that by making whitetail deer hunting cheaper, there shall be an increase in the amount of active hunters. This increase in hunters shall hopefully result in an increased purchase of said cheaper licenses, assisting with mitigating the lost tax revenue for the state. This shall therefore also hopefully curb the increasing whitetail deer population prior to it becoming mandatory to either make hunting free, or make deer tags unlimited for a year to keep environmental levels at normal rates.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A disadvantage of this bill is that the state would receive less yearly tax income from the purchase of hunting licenses and/or whitetail deer tags.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-350--305249--,00.html>,
https://mucc.org/about-us/economic-impact-study-2019/#::text>All%20told%2C%20hunting%20and%20fishing,wildlife%20management%20and%20conservation%20activities. https://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-350-79137_84658--,00.html

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB218

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Jackson High School

Introduced by: Rylee DeMann, Lauren Jones

Those who publicly play country music shall pay a fine of 2000 dollars.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will Minimize the amount of country music played in public, due to the new tax put in place.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** People who commonly play country music in public, such as singers or performers will be taxed and this will come out of their income.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will be enforced by the government and any official law enforcement.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The law enforcement will give you a ticket if you don't listen to the bill the first time, however, if on your record it says you've violated this law multiple times, jail time will be considered.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Those that do not comply will be fined a 100 dollar ticket. If this offense occurs more than once, jail time will be considered based on the severity of the situation.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** It will be announced that this law will go into effect on January 1st, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Country music is played way too often and sounds very repetitive. We believe other styles of music should be played in public because they will bring the community together much more than country music would.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: We feel that when this bill goes into effect, many other kinds of music will be played in concerts in communities, making people happier overall.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Many people love country music. This could upset communities who only listen to this style of music and could cause protests.

Bill No. HB220

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Environmental Protection

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Avery Kelly

A bill that denies people the right to feed ducks and forces them to realize the matter at hand.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill that denies people the right to feed ducks and forces them to realize the matter at hand. Short title: This bill may be cited as the "Do Ducks Deserve Justice Bill"
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill will be enforced at any park, lake or other publicly owned property in Michigan banning people from feeding ducks.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** When someone is feeding a duck or other bird (this act is not applied to geese), food that is not classified as "bird food" such as leftover bread or cereal, anything that humans would eat, they will then be fined.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The fine for this bill requires that person to donate a minimum of five dollars to the most local wildlife conservation facility that contains birds. Not only that, but this person will be required to do one of the three following, sing the Duck Song, do the chicken dance or purchase a rubber ducky from the police officer that caught them, it will now be mandatory for policeman to carry rubber ducks, this will show respect to the ducks and give them the justice that they deserve.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will take effect as soon as May 20th, 2020

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Often when people have left over bread or corn they will take it outside and feed it to the birds. This can harm the birds and their digestive systems and they could even choke and die. Also, the feces that comes out of these birds after eating things that aren't in their regular diet are spread throughout their living area, which contaminates it and makes it rather disgusting. This can also lead to diseases throughout the community of ducks and birds. Not to mention if you leave food lying around that the birds don't eat, then unwanted pests will come around and eat that food.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The birds will live longer...

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: These people have to find another way not to waste food, especially the ends on bread. Birds might now attack us and overthrow our nation because we are no longer giving them food.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Why You Should Not Feed Ducks,
<https://www.sugarlandtx.gov/447/Why-You-Should-Not-Feed-Ducks>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB222

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Athens High School

Introduced by: Sarah Carpenter, Shaylee Gordy

A bill to rehabilitate drug addicts

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** The bill will reduce the number of people incarcerated for drug use. Typically drugs
2 are flowing everywhere in prisons. This is not good for a drug user because it will cause him or
3 her to stay on drugs and not rehabilitate. This bill will give them a chance to change and go to
4 rehab and reduce the recurring sentences for drug use. This will lead to less drug addiction as
5 well as drugs flowing in and out of prisons. With less drugs in prisons/jails it will decrease the
6 amount outside of them. The reason why is because more people become drug users
7 incarcerated.

8 **SECTION 2:** There are 31 facilities in Michigan, two of which have rehabilitation programs, but
9 those are simply for prisoners to learn how to have job skills. Most people assume you will get
10 healthy and make better choices after going to prison, but this is a very rare case. They have a
11 serious problem that they need help for, and this isn't something to take lightly or ignore. The
12 war on drugs failed, only convicting small-time drug dealers, no big-time distributors who deal
13 narcotics all over the nation were ever caught. Drugs are a very big problem and they spread
14 fast. People are shown drugs then they start to do them. It is much like the butterfly effect. So if
15 we try to put a stop to them now it could help many lives drastically.

16 **SECTION 3:** This bill is more towards users of drugs not dealers. Drug users are being affected
17 more than dealers. Like the saying goes, "Don't get high off your own supply". The phrase refers
18 to the idea that you should not consume something you want to sell. Your supply is the drugs,
19 so you shouldn't use it and then have nothing left for your business. Your first offense, you will
20 be put in rehab, if your second offense is in tier 1 or 2 on the drug scale, you will also be put
21 into rehab, your third offense and on will be rehab in the prison. This choice of rehab is totally
22 up to you by this point because you're not showing much interest in changing.

23 **SECTION 4:** Funding for this will be pretty costly, but the best option is to pull funding from the
24 d.a.r.e. and just say no programs. These programs were not only a huge failure, but they also did
25 very little to put away drug dealers. They only ever put away small-time dealers, people who can
26 be replaced easily. No actual significant drug bust was made. In fact, they would bring the
27 different types of rugs to schools to show children them so they know what it looks like. These
28 programs not only fail to do any significant work, it showed children and told them all about the
29 drugs, which could arguably cause them to have a peaked interest in it. These programs have no
30 use and their money should go to something that can actually make a change.

31 **SECTION 5:** The state will enforce the bill, and each county will be responsible for each jail in its
32 area.

33 **SECTION 6:** The state will enforce the bill, and each county will be responsible for each jail in its
34 area.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: to help rehab drug addicts and help them to make better choices

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: decrease population in drugs, help people get
over their drug addiction and abuse problems

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: lose funding from the DARE and just say no to drugs programs

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.quora.com/Why-do-they-say-that-you-shouldnt-get-high-on-your-own-supply>, <https://www.history.com/topics/1980s/just-say-no>

<https://kellykellylaw.com/michigan-criminal-law/drug-charges/#:~:text=In%20Michigan%20it%20is%20against,of%20the%20drug%20>

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Bill No. HB224

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Ann Mwanda

**A bill to mandate that lessons highlighting the signs of sexual assault/abuse as
well as providing resources to best handle these instances are included in Human
Growth and Development units**

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** All required Human Growth and development courses provided by Michigan public
2 schools should include information on sexual assault/abuse in all forms.

3 **SECTION 2:** These courses will include information on how to recognize signs of sexual assault,
4 how to make an effort to prevent it.

5 **SECTION 3:** Additionally, the course will also include help resources by those already affected.

6 **SECTION 4:** Michigan public schools who do not update their curriculum will lose the funding
7 provided to do so. This will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education.

8 **SECTION 5:** All resources needed to make the necessary changes to the curriculum are to be
9 funded by the state of Michigan's Department of Education in addition to the Michigan
10 Department of Health and Human Services.

11 **SECTION 6:** This bill will take effect at the beginning of the 2023-2024 academic school year.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: While the majority of students are required to take a Human Growth and Development course as a prerequisite to their graduation, several aspects of the curriculum seem to be very outdated, if they are even present at all. Recent studies have shown that 1 in 9 females and 1 in 53 males under 18 years old have experienced some form of sexual abuse or assault. In recent years, this activity has become even more widespread through social media. In contrast to earlier statistics, this percentage seems to be increasing rapidly. Education can hold a major hand in prevention as well as recovery.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Once given the needed information, students can leave their class knowing that they can recognize and make an effort to cease sexual abuse/assault when presented.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The conversation of sexual assault is often frowned upon. While it may seem like it is better to not talk about it in fear of the unpleasantness of the topic, children worldwide are affected by these horrible acts as early as infancy. The safety and well

CITE RESOURCES USED: "Children and Teens: Statistics." RAINN, <https://www.rainn.org/statistics/children-and-teens>.

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB226

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Alice Hancock, Jaimmie Driver

A bill to require that all employees in the service industry must complete an online Human Trafficking Awareness course.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** ALL employees in the service industry in the State of Michigan are required to take an online Human Trafficking Awareness course.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This will be funded by the Department of Health and Human services.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Businesses must report completion of courses to the MDHHS along with other certifications like food safety and alcohol server certifications.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Failure to follow this law will result in:
 - 5 First offense after being caught- up to \$1500 dollars
 - 6 Second offense after being caught- all employees must retake the course
 - 7 until all are certified.
 - 8 Third offense after being caught: temporary shut down for six months and must retake the class until all employees are certified.
 - 9 Fourth offense after being caught: permanent shutdown.
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect one year after being made a law.
- 11 **SECTION 6:** After the course is completed they business will be given a certificate of completion
- 12 that must be renewed every 5 years. This course can be taken in the employee training course.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Human Trafficking is a major issue everywhere but especially for the state of Michigan. In 2021 there were 364 known cases of Human Trafficking. It is well known that human trafficking occurs in service industry like for ex. Hotels. If these workers are aware and can notice Human Trafficking when found it would be a major help and could decrease the number of cases. Out of the 364 cases only 295 of the victims were found. 195 of the total cases were hotel/motel based.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The bill would not only cut down the number of cases but it would also make people feel safer in the State of Michigan and make Michigan not one of the top 10 states for Human Trafficking to occur.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The only drawback will be the cost to the employers.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/>

Bill No. HB228

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Infrastructure, Law Enforcement

Delegation: Mio-Ausable High School

Introduced by: Kaden Wright

A bill to increase speed limits to 60 mph

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All intersections must be 60 mph to lower some speed limits but raise others.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Everyone on these roads must obey the speed limit or they will be given a ticket.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Lowering the speed limit will cause people to get places a little faster but also stop some people from getting into accidents.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Michigan's governor will have to fund changing every sign to say 60 mph.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** We also have to check out if we want places to be the same speed for other purposes including deer, high accident areas, etc.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will take into effect 3 months after the bill is passed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Car accidents, not following the law

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Less car accidents, less complaints, less tickets

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Quite a bit of money to make it happen

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB230

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Civil Rights

Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy

Introduced by: Bella Rotker

A bill to mandate the regulation of limitless distribution of menstrual products in Michigan correctional facilities.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will mandate that every four months, a representative from the Michigan Department of Corrections Bureau of Health Care Services will interview female inmates in local penitentiaries to make sure that they have access to limitless menstrual products.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Female Inmates are defined as incriminated female individuals in Correctional Facilities, Private or Public, in The State of Michigan.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Menstrual Products are defined as Tampons, Pads and Menstrual Pain Relief.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Corrections Bureau of Health Care Services. If it is determined that more than three percent of inmates do not have appropriate access to menstrual products, the Michigan Department of Corrections will be fined \$10,000.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Corrections Bureau of Health Care Services.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will be effective a year after its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Prisoners across the state of Michigan do not always have proper access to menstrual products, and often as a result are forced to keep them in use for an unhealthy amount of time, leading to rising levels of toxic shock syndrome among inmates.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits of this bill include a decrease in cases of Toxic Shock Syndrome among prisoners, therefore leading to less medical emergency related expenses and a general improvement in living conditions for prisoners.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: How can we guarantee that prisoner's aren't being dishonest for the sake of abusing this privilege?

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/corrections/0,4551,7-119-68854_68856_68858---,00.html
https://www.michigan.gov/documents/corrections/04_02_130_Internet_682688_7.pdf

Bill No. HB232

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Students,Schools,Local Government, Others

Delegation: Hastings High School

Introduced by: Sophia Senior

A bill to mandate that all high schoolers enrolled in a public school in Michigan shall be required to take a community based class that involves local government and volunteer work.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All public high schools in the state of Michigan which receive funding by the Michigan Department of Education shall be required to take a community based class.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Community will be defined as a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common and or an area that has a name, defined boundaries, and local government.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The community based class will be taught by a teacher who is or has been a part of their community's organizations like a non profit, charities, government, political, international, partnerships, educational institution etc.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The community based class shall involve the learning of local government.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Local government will be defined as a range of vital services for people and businesses in defined areas such as social care, schools, housing and planning, waste collection, business support, registrar services and pest control etc.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The community based class will involve volunteer work.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Volunteer work will be defined as an unpaid activity where someone gives their time to help a non profit organization or an individual who they are not related to.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Funded by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This bill shall go into effect at the beginning of the school year following the passage of the bill.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many public high schools in the state of Michigan do not have community based classes that teach about local government and provide volunteer opportunities for students.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: By passing this bill that requires public high school students in the state of Michigan to take a community based class will allow all students to connect to their community and make it a better place. It would enable individuals to help others in a selfless way. When individuals volunteer they may choose to help people, support philanthropic causes and provide assistance to their local community. In this way, these organizations utilize groups of unpaid volunteers in order to function. There would be personal and professional benefits to taking this class; it promotes good health, builds interpretation skills, establishes new friendships, the discovery of career paths, being able to stay up to date, providing challenges, and being able to find a job. Being able to take part in your local government is an opportunity everyone should have and by this bill being passed all high school students would be able to. Here are reasons why to get involved in local government; learn about government spending habits, legislative processes, networking, community ownership, opportunities to serve, showcasing skills, public safety, being able to inspire others, finding a passion and being able to have everyone's voice heard. By having this community based class a requirement, high school students will not only create new life skills that will help them in everyday life, but will also create a well rounded human being that the world needs to see more of.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Finding teachers that have the requirements and finding funding to start up this community based class.
CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.oed.com/>,
<https://www.local.gov.uk/>, <https://www.varotherham.org.uk>, <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice>,
<https://www.primegov.com/>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB234

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Schools, Students

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Izabel Barber

A bill to mandate that Michigan Schools have a Mental Health Day once a month.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All schools in the state of Michigan need to provide students with a Mental Health Day once a month.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This day should be a quiet time where students can read, work on homework, or take a nap at their desk.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The teacher gets to decide which day of the month their Mental Health Day is.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If the school has a snow day before the teachers decide Mental Health Day, they do not need to have their Mental Health Day.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The State of Michigan will be responsible for enforcing this law. If a school doesn't provide their students with a Mental Health Day they will be fined how the state sees fit for that school in accordance to how much funding the school has.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect when the next school year begins.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many students struggle with their mental health and going to class to get piles of homework while expected to learn it all can get to be a lot. Students may also have problems at home that they are dealing with then have to go to school and work. Over the past ten years, suicide rates in Michigan per 100,000 people have been between 12.0 and 16.0. On average, one person dies by suicide every six hours in Michigan. Suicide is the second leading cause of death in Michigan for ages 15-34. Mental health is an issue in Michigan especially for the younger generations.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The hope is to improve students' mental health and help them relax and find school a good place to be, where the people there are there to help them, not a prison where they are being worked loaded.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A drawback could be having to add a few extra days at the end of the school year if there were a lot of snow days combined with the Mental Health Days.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

<https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Suicide/state/MI>
<https://www.micalhoun.org/content/sites/calhoun/Suicide/Michigan-State-Facts-2019.pdf>
https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/Youth_Suicide_Data_Tables_9-26-18_653403_7.pdf

Bill No. HB236

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Bailey Guenhardt

A bill to mandate that everyone over the age of 70 will have to take a drivers test every 5 years.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All citizens 70 years or above every 5 years shall have to take a drivers test to make sure they are not a danger to other citizens on the road.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** the secretary of state shall send out a notice 20 days after your birthday to set up a date to test.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Shall be enforced by the Secretary of state / government.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** First penalty for noncompliance is a 100 dollar fine. Second penalty for noncompliance is a one month license suspension. Third penalty for noncompliance is your licence being taken permanently, until the test is passed.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Test fees shall be paid out of the pocket of the person testing.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall take effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: People being injured or killed by older drivers unable to safely drive due to age related problems.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Less injuries or deaths related to car accidents.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Not everyone may have the money to cover the driving test. Not everyone may be willing to test.

CITE RESOURCES USED: www.michigan.gov
michiganlegalhelp.org

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB238

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Schools, Students

Delegation: Fruitport High School

Introduced by: Bailey Poort, Jennifer Morrow

A bill to mandate that all public high schools in Michigan offer a reduced cost based on the required academic standards.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students of legal age attending public high school receive a reimbursement of 250 dollars from the public school district towards an accredited drivers education program for both segment one and two of Stage One driver's education.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All students attending the public high school when this bill goes into effect must have and maintain at least a 2.3 unweighted gpa.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The additional costs of obtaining a driver's license and the fees included with a proper driver's license are not included.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If any public high schools do not offer the reduced driver's education to students who have met all of the required standards the school will potentially lose state funding.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** To be funded by the school's budget per general fund.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect January 1st, 2025

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Problems include families experiencing detrimental financial loss, and unsafe student drivers from the lack of finances needed to take proper driver's education.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Multiple benefits of this bill would include an increase in families/people willing to participate in safe driver's education, families having an increase in finances for activities otherwise unavailable, fewer unsafe drivers, an addition to a person's skill set, and a minute amount of additional funding for the school.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some drawbacks include an initial decrease in finances from starting the driver's education, finding additional space for the training to take place, and the cost of insurance and payment of the driving instructors.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

Bill No. HB240

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Environmental Protection, Infrastructure

Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy

Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to fine dam (water embankment) inspectors, for failing to constantly check on the structure and integrity in the given time period given to them by the State of Michigan and Army Corps of Engineers

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Dams are defined as structures embedded in the earth to hold back water for recreational use, reservoir, erosion etc..
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This applies to all dams in the State of Michigan.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will be funded by the accumulated fines of dam inspectors that fail to regularly inspect dams, along with the Michigan Department of Energy.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect 6 months after it's passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The State of Michigan has had two dam failures in the past two years, located in Edenville and Sanford. The failure of both of these dams could have been prevented if they were regularly inspected.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill will be that any Michigander living on a river embankment near a dam, will not have to worry about their safety as the dam will be regularly inspected in a two year time span as the State of Michigan and Army Corps of Engineers enforce

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be a higher tax on residents living near dams to accommodate for the workers maintaining the structure and integrity of the dam

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB242

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Environmental Protection
Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy
Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to regulate deforestation in the State of Michigan by fining \$1,000 on every tree cut down, and a \$150 tax break on every tree planted

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Any tree that is cut down MUST be reported to the Michigan Department of Energy,
2 the person who intentionally cut down that tree must pay a fine of \$1,000 to the Michigan
3 Department of Energy
- 4 **SECTION 2:** Any tree that is planted MUST be reported to the Michigan Department of Energy,
5 the person who intentionally planted the tree can be given a tax break worth \$150 for every tree
6 planted
- 7 **SECTION 3:** The tax break for a single tree planted will be valid for 5 years
- 8 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by the accumulated funds of people cutting down trees, the
9 Michigan Department of Energy, and Michigan Internal Revenue Service
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Energy. The punishment
11 for failing to report a tree intentionally cut down will result in an additional fine of \$250 to the
12 \$1000
- 13 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after it's passage. (02/28/2023)

BILL BRIEF:

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Some benefits of this bill will be that it will drastically reduce deforestation, climate change, poor air quality, and lower taxes for individuals that plant trees

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be smaller homes being built in cramped spaces causing the price of an apartment or house to slightly increase

Bill No. HB244

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy
Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to mandate that all drivers in the State of Michigan are prohibited from using their HAND held cellular device to make phone calls

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A hand held cellular device is a device that requires you to put your ear against the
2 speaker of the device, or put the device on "speaker" mode, to initiate a call.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** Any driver seen in the State of Michigan using a hand held cellular device while
4 driving, is subject to being pulled over by any police department in the State of Michigan and
5 fined a maximum of \$250
- 6 **SECTION 3:** Bluetooth devices that connect to your cellular device, or
7 earphones/earbuds/headphones are permitted when initiating phone calls while driving
- 8 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by the accumulated fines of drivers using a hand held
9 cellular device while driving.
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan State Police (MSP). The punishment for
11 not following will be a fine no greater than \$250
- 12 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after its passage. (02/28/2023)

BILL BRIEF:

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill will be less distracted drivers on Michigan roadways

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be a higher demand for bluetooth devices

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB246

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Local Government

Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy

Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to prohibit all Michigan lawmakers from buying and selling any type of stock while in office

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Michigan lawmakers include members of the state senate, state house of representatives, and executive government members
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill will prohibit those mentioned in Section 1 from buying and selling stocks in the stock market through the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)
- 3 **SECTION 3:** If a Michigan lawmaker purchases or sells a stock, they are subject to a minimum fine of \$10,000 and maximum prison sentence of 5 years
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by the accumulated fines of Michigan state lawmakers failing to abide by this law
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Treasury, Michigan Department of State Police, and Michigan Internal Revenue Service
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after its passage. (02/28/2023)

BILL BRIEF:

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Some benefits of this bill will be less insider trading, and lowering the massive wealth gap between state politicians and Michigan citizens

Bill No. HB248

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy

Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to require all Michigan students in grades Kindergarten through 12th, to take a one semester course on the history of how African Americans contributed to the foundation of the United States of America

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Any Michigan student in grades Kindergarten through 12 must take a semester long course on how African Americans contributed to the foundation of United States of America
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The African Americans history class will teach Michigan students about their culture, racism, critical race theory, and enslavement
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All students must pass the class in order to receive credit, the grading curriculum is to be provided by the school the student attends
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Education
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education. The punishment for not taking this course will result in a punishment of not graduating, as this course will be counted as a core class
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after its passage. (02/28/2023)

BILL BRIEF:

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill is that there will be more educated students in the State of Michigan who understand critical race theory, and the contribution of enslaved African Americans who built the United States

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill is the difficulty of the course as it is hard for teachers to teach this course, and students to understand the curriculum

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB250

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy

Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to waive all fees and taxes associated with buying and selling stock, with accounts connected to minors

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Any minor that chooses to open an investment account and buys or sells stocks, is not responsible to pay the tax associated with that trade in the State of Michigan
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The money that was invested and not taxed, can not be taxed once the person is no longer a minor
- 3 **SECTION 3:** There is no penalty if a stock loses its value when sold from its original share price
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Treasury and the Michigan Internal Revenue Service
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Treasury and Michigan Internal Revenue Service. The punishment for a minor receiving a fee on buying and selling stocks will result in a \$500 fee from the stock broker company the minor is using i.e.(Robinhood, TD Ameritrade, Fidelity)
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after it's passage. (02/28/2023)

BILL BRIEF:

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill will be that there will be more young individuals investing in the stock market, preparing them financially for higher education and/or their lifestyle

CITE RESOURCES USED: One drawback from this bill would be less revenue in the Michigan Internal Revenue Service and Michigan Department of Treasury

Bill No. HB252

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy

Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to require all public colleges and universities in the State of Michigan to become test optional during the admissions process indefinitely

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Public colleges and universities are defined as any College or University that is funded by the State of Michigan
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Test optional is defined as not requiring students applying to a public or private institution, to submit standardized test scores i.e. (ACT/SAT)
- 3 **SECTION 3:** When applying to a public college or university, students are not required to submit ACT/SAT scores
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Public universities and colleges in the State of Michigan will remain test optional indefinitely
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Education
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education. The punishment for not following will be the public state institution receiving a 20% decrease in annual funding
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect one month after it's passage. (03/28/2022)

BILL BRIEF:

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill will be that there will be more applicants applying to public universities and colleges in the State of Michigan, allowing for more diversity in public universities and colleges

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill will be lower acceptance rates as more applicants will apply without their standardized test scores

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB254

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy

Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to punish adults that sell firearms to minors

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A minor is a human under the age of 18
- 2 **SECTION 2:** An adult is a human under the age of 18
- 3 **SECTION 3:** "Firearm" means any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If an adult sells a firearm to a minor, that adult will serve a minimum of 15 years in prison, to a possible maximum of 45 years in prison
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If an adult sells a firearm to a minor, that adult will also pay a minimum fee of \$15,000, to a possible maximum of \$60,000 on top of the minimum prison sentence
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of State Police. Failure to comply will result in an additional fine of \$10,000 and 5 years in prison
- 11 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect one year after its passage. (02/28/2023)

BILL BRIEF:

CITE RESOURCES USED:

[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(lfa3icfriy0fatlkqot1vo0w\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectnname=mcl-750-222](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(lfa3icfriy0fatlkqot1vo0w))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-750-222)

Bill No. HB256

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Law Enforcement

Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy

Introduced by: Tendekai Mawokomatanda

A bill to require all Michigan police officers to get the Covid-19 and booster vaccination

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A COVID-19 vaccine is a vaccine intended to provide acquired immunity against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes coronavirus disease
- 4 **SECTION 2:** A COVID booster shot is an additional dose of a vaccine given after the protection provided by the original shot(s) has begun to decrease over time
- 6 **SECTION 3:** Any police officer that works in the state of Michigan, will be required to be fully vaccinated, along with the booster shot
- 8 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of State Police, failure to abide will result in an immediate termination of the unvaccinated employee
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of State Police
- 11 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect two months after its passage. (04/28/2023)

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Bill No. HB258

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Mason High School

Introduced by: Evelyn Glasl

This bill shall change the passing grade standard across the state of Michigan, affecting current and future students.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall enact a new standard of what is considered passing within the school systems, including public, private, and secondary. The allowed passing percentage in all classes shall be raised, enforcing a students effort towards a better work ethic and understanding of the subject.
- 5 **SECTION 2:** All students now and in the future shall have to receive a 70% or above for their class credit to be awarded.
- 7 **SECTION 3:** All students currently attending a public, private, or secondary school will be required to receive a 70% or above upon the enactment of the bill. Including future students entering the school system to insure the implications of the bill.
- 10 **SECTION 4:** If a student fails a course and receives below 70%, they shall be required by their schools requirements to retake the course. If optional courses were awarded to cover the failed credit, they shall not be allowed to cover the failing of a required class from this point on.
- 13 **SECTION 5:** This bill does not interfere with a school or teachers grading style, and only enforces that a student must receive a 70% or higher to have gained the class credit.
- 15 **SECTION 6:** If it comes to attention that the schools administration is not following this bill, there will be a penalty of investigation. This investigation puts the entire school at risk for undermining the bill. If credit is being awarded to those with below a 70% in a class, those responsible will be at risk for being put on probation.
- 19 **SECTION 7:** This bill is to be funded by the board of education, due to the nature of the lack of funding needed for this specific bill. Any funds needed will be covered by already existing school funds.
- 22 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall go into effect August 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The background problem to the current grading system is that it's not enforcing a students understanding of a subject and allowing them to continue on with poor grades that affect their GPA.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The benefits of this bill will ensure students across the state have put in more time and understanding for their classes. This bill can encourage struggling students to actively reach out for the help they need. Alongside the improvement of a students GPA, hopefully providing them with better education opportunities.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The one drawback to this bill and its requirements of students is that it may cause a student to further pull back from learning. If more students pull back than anticipated it could be detrimental to the future of the state's working and educated force.

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB201

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Petoskey High School
Introduced by: Isabelle Boehmer

A bill to mandate that all Michigan schools shall offer a class that shall deal with sex education and educate students when it comes to teenage pregnancy.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill mandates that school districts in Michigan must offer sex education class.
- 2 They must educate students with options such as "The Safe Haven law" and more.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** The class shall cover many different communicable diseases, such as Hepatitis and HIV/AIDS. It shall also teach ways to avoid STDs and avoid teenage pregnancy. The teachers will teach other methods other than abstinence.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** Teens shall be taught about birth control and the different types of contraceptives.
- 5 The teens shall be given different resources to show how there are many ways other than abortion or abandonment. They shall be shown how to contact planned parenthood.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be funded by the Michigan Department of Education, as well as they will be providing people approved by them to be sex education advisor.
- 7 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan department of Education, the sex education advisors shall report back to the Michigan Department of Education to ensure everything is being done correctly. 1st refusal will be a fine of \$450 that shall be put towards the sex education advisors. 2nd refusal shall be a fine of \$1,500. 3rd shall be a fine of \$2,500.
- 15 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect 2 years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Not enough students are getting the knowledge of what to do if they end up in a situation of teen pregnancy or possibly std. students should have the knowledge other ways to stop things like pregnancy and stds other than abstinence. Not all students will listen to abstinence but they still have the right to know other options to keep them safe.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This could help stop babies being left in dumpsters and help get a child to a family who wants it and not a teenager who may have made some mistakes. It could help lower the STD rates in younger adults and teens. In 2019, 66% of the chlamydia cases in michigan were from people under the age of 25.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Not all parents may let their kid take a sex education class, and there are kids who may not want to take the class. It also may be hard to find teacher to teach these sex education classes as well as paying.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Michigans_Sex_Education_Laws_Summary_303019_7.pdf, <https://safehavenlaws.uslegal.com/michigan-safe-haven-laws/>,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WRN7l1bZ8dU>, <https://www.cdc.gov/std/default.htm>
<https://www.bridgemichigan.org/michigan-health-watch/spike-stds-should-michigan-force-all-schools-teach-sex-ed>,
<https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/contraception/index.htm>
https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019_Michigan_STD_Diagnosis_Trends-slides_705747_7.pdf

Bill No. SB203

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Sturgis High School
Introduced by: Tess Scheske, Ashley Garcia

A bill to: outlaw street-crashing and legalize street-racing.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This Bill will outlaw the act of street-crashing and legalize street-racing.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Street-crashing shall be defined as colliding a motor vehicle into a person or public/private property.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** Street-crashing may be prosecuted if the driver is found to be at fault in a traffic court.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** Street-racing shall be defined as one or more cars going above the speed limit at any margin.
- 8 **SECTION 5:** The consequence of street crashing shall be determined by a court of law. A court of law may take the following actions into consideration
 - loss of human life including those in or around the perpetrator's vehicle
 - property damage
 - driving under the influence of any intoxicating substances
 - the velocity of the vehicle before the crash in comparison to the expected speed limit
 - any other factor the court may deem appropriate in the dealing of consequences
- 15 **SECTION 6:** This bill will require no funding.
- 16 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect 1 year after passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The United States is founded on principles of freedom. As a person once said "Your freedom to extend your fist ends another person's face." When street-racing is illegal, you are effectively banning someone from extending their fist. Any reasonable person could see that the issue is not the extension of the fist or in this case, going at high rates of speed, the issue is the crash. Banning an action because of a possible and unlikely consequence is authoritarian and goes against values of freedom our founding fathers worked so hard to ensure for this country.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: -increased personal freedom - potential of decreased commute times which will increase productivity in the workplace which in turn helps the economy

When driving, speed limits are unclear as everyone goes over them. Currently, it is up to a police officer's discretion when dealing with cars going only marginally over the speed limit.
-in the event of a medical emergency, there will be no legal means of stopping a person from doing everything in their power to get the victim to a hospital.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A possible drawback is that state revenue from speeding tickets can no longer be collected.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB207

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Infrastructure

Delegation: Rochester Adams High School

Introduced by: Alex Wang

A bill to mandate adoption of clean energy in Michigan

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** "Clean energy" is defined as any form of energy production that does not directly
2 emit carbon dioxide, including nuclear energy, solar energy, wind energy, hydroelectric energy,
3 and gas energy where all emissions are scrubbed. (Note that the terms "clean" and "renewable"
4 energy are not interchangeable). "Dirty energy" is defined as any form of energy production that
5 does directly emit carbon dioxide, including un-scrubbed coal, natural gas, and petroleum. "Cap
6 and trade" is defined as a system where an upper limit is set on the total amount of carbon that
7 may be emitted by all businesses in the state, and where each business must purchase carbon
8 allowances from the state government.

9 **SECTION 2:** The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Michigan
10 Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs and its child agency, the Michigan Public Service
11 Commission, shall execute this Act.

12 **SECTION 3:** The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Michigan
13 Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs and its child agency, the Michigan Public Service
14 Commission, shall execute this Act.

15 **SECTION 4:** The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Michigan
16 Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs and its child agency, the Michigan Public Service
17 Commission, shall execute this Act.

18 **SECTION 5:** No energy producer in the State of Michigan may increase consumers' rates to fund
19 new renewable energy and/or carbon cap allocation purchases, as defined in Section 1. Any
20 utility in contravention of this provision shall be fined with an amount equivalent to 200% of the
21 rate increase imposed by the utility, and the Attorney General may begin injunction proceedings
22 against said utility.

23 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall be funded by the creation of a state-managed "cap-and-trade"
24 system of limiting carbon emissions, as defined in Section 1. The total amount of carbon
25 allocated, as well as the amount of carbon allocated to each company, and other details, shall be
26 determined by LARA.

27 **SECTION 7:** 45% of the revenue gained from the cap-and-trade system shall be devoted to job
28 training programs to enable workers in dirty energy sectors to obtain clean energy jobs, and to
29 economic assistance for communities that experience a negative economic impact from the
30 closure of dirty energy facilities. The remainder of the revenue shall be used to fund installation
31 of new clean energy generation facilities to replace dirty energy generation facilities and fund
32 new initiatives to increase energy efficiency and cleanliness (as determined by EGLE).

33 **SECTION 8:** The 2040 mandate (Section 3) component of this bill goes into effect immediately
34 after passage. The new energy component (Section 4) of this bill goes into effect one year after
35 passage. All other components of this bill go into effect six months after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: One of the most pressing issues facing the world today is climate change, which is caused primarily by excessive carbon dioxide emissions. According to many, it is truly an existential threat to humanity. And, over 93% of carbon dioxide emissions in the US come from burning fossil fuels for energy, according to the US EIA. Moving to clean and renewable energy sources is the best way to reduce energy-related carbon emissions. (Note that clean energy does include nuclear energy in its definition, as nuclear energy does not produce added waste per unit of energy produced, unlike "dirty sources" like fossil fuels.)

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: As mentioned before, reducing carbon emissions is an extremely important goal for humanity. In fact, research has found that Michigan families would probably save about \$2,000 per year in healthcare costs alone from better air quality. Furthermore, as renewable and clean energy is actually cheaper than fossil fuel derived energy, Michigan families would also save about \$150/year in energy costs. Michigan also leads the Midwest in regards to the number of clean energy jobs. Further investment in clean energy, as proposed by this bill, would cement Michigan's position as the leader of clean energy in the Midwest, and solidify its commitment to clean and affordable energy.

Additionally, the cap-and-trade system is well recognized as a way to reduce carbon emissions that is conducive to a free market (i.e., market forces will force companies to adopt the cheapest ways to cut emission), rather than constricting it.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Funding such an ambitious plan is undoubtedly a challenge. A poor implementation of the proposed cap-and-trade system could lead to negative results. For instance, not having a price floor may cause the cost of carbon allocations to go too low, thus not actually discouraging carbon emissions. However, effective legislation and planning can mitigate issues like these.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/energy-and-the-environment/where-greenhouse-gases-come-from.php>
<https://www.utilitydive.com/news/the-devils-in-the-details-policy-implications-of-clean-vs-renewable/550441>
https://www.miclimateaction.org/michigan_100_renewable_energy
<https://mainebeacon.com/maines-green-new-deal-aims-to-link-economic-justice-with-climate-justice/>
<https://www.wri.org/blog/2016/03/carbon-tax-vs-cap-and-trade-what-s-better-policy-cut-emissions>
https://www.michigan.gov/mpsc/0,9535,7-395-93308_93325_93423_93502-500271--,00.html

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB209

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Civil Rights
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Matthew Pattok

A bill to establish Communism in the state of Michigan

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Socialism shall be defined as when the government does stuff.
- 2 a. The more it is defined as Socialism, the more stuff it shall do.
- 3 b. If it does a whole lot of stuff, it shall be defined as Communism.
- 4 **SECTION 2:** Private property shall be defined as any land, buildings, or equipment that
- 5 generates wealth for the owner through a process of the owner hiring laborers to work on or use
- 6 the property in order to make some profit.
- 7 **SECTION 3:** Private property shall be abolished and put under the management of the workers
- 8 who operate it. Everyone shall get free stuff.
- 9 a. Free stuff shall be defined as the publicly funded needs of, at a minimum, safe food, clean
- 10 running water, safe housing, and healthcare.
- 11 **SECTION 4:** Racism shall be illegal. All state and local police departments shall be abolished.
- 12 Critical Race Theory shall be mandatory curriculum in all public schools. Private and charter
- 13 schools shall be abolished.
- 14 Critical Race Theory shall be defined as whatever strawman Fox News needs it to be.
- 15 **SECTION 5:** Freedom shall be illegal. All toothbrushes shall be seized and held in common.
- 16 iPhone production and distribution shall be immediately halted within the state of Michigan.
- 17 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall be funded by abolishing money, making funding an arbitrary and
- 18 unnecessary concept. The people shall enforce this bill.
- 19 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect five years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workers of all countries, unite!

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With the oppressive weight of the bourgeoisie no longer on the back of the proletariat, the world (or at least the state of Michigan) shall be free to create well-being for all.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Everyone who has ever existed or ever will, 100 billion kajillion people, will die, plus no iphone

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://youtu.be/rqiC8Yfytdw>

Bill No. SB211

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Students
Delegation: Clarenceville High School
Introduced by: Olivia Caputo

A bill to prohibit schools from allowing transgender women (biological males) to compete in women's sports

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Schools in Michigan cannot allow transgender women to compete in women's sports.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All students who are biologically born a male, cannot compete with and/or against
- 3 other women who were biologically born female, in sports.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** If any schools proceed to allow transgender women to compete, they will have
- 5 their season of that sport canceled.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** All transgender women who already play for a women's sports team will no longer
- 7 be able to play.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: This bill is not meant to be exclusive, but to create fair play for the biological women who will be at disadvantage. There are many unfair advantages transgender women would have due to the differences in male and female bodies. Biological men typically have a higher muscle mass and bodyweight. On average, the absolute total body strength of men is about 33% higher than women. Due to these factors transgender women have an advantage of being stronger and faster than biological women.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Creates fair game for women who play the sport

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB213

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Students,Schools

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Addison Munn

A bill to mandate that all public schools accommodate adolescents with disabilities who have previously been accommodated in schooling.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Any students who have previously attended a school where their accommodations were met are eligible for accommodations to be met at the new school, for the student to receive accommodations fully at their new school there must be communication between student, teacher, parents, and school psychologist or counselor.
- 2 Any of the following accommodations must be met. (Paraprofessionals, Longer time on tests, educational accommodations, speech education, physical education, etc.)
- 3 Communication between both current and previous schools if there is any issue with file transfers or if there are any questions about the student's past accommodations.
- 4 If a student or parent were to lie about whether the student may or may not need accommodations there may be consequences. These consequences consist of fines, community service, and possible jail time.
- 5 **SECTION 2:** Definitions
- 6 A 504 by definition is, "A 504 plan is a blueprint for how the school will support a student with a disability and remove barriers to learning. The goal is to give the student equal access at school."
- 7 An IEP by definition is, "IEP is an acronym that stands for Individualized Education Program."
- 8 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be funded by the Michigan Department of Education and the US Federal Government.
- 9 **SECTION 4:** If any schools refuse to follow these guidelines they may be taken to court in a civil lawsuit against the state and may be sued.
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect on August 1, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems: Some of the background problems include students who need special accommodations not getting them met and then struggling academically, another problem is students struggling socially as well as mentally in school without the help of accommodations.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits/Advantages/Expected Outcomes: Students who need accommodations will do better in school and we will see an improvement in school switching as well as grade levels and overall mental and emotional health. From Understanding Accommodations it shows this, "Whether for instruction or testing, accommodations provide students with opportunities to achieve the same outcomes and to obtain the same benefits as students without disabilities. By addressing barriers, accommodations create better access to learning opportunities for students with disabilities." Accommodations are not unfair they best fit the student's needs and are personally tailored so they aren't exactly fair nor unfair, from The Myth of the Unfair Advantage - Student Disability Services it states, "For these students, accommodations simply advance them to the level playing field occupied by students without disabilities. When considered from this point of view, accommodations are neither fair nor unfair. The determination of appropriate accommodations is based only on need, reasonableness, and curricular impact."

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Drawbacks/Disadvantages: A drawback could be some schools get less funding from there being more funding being put into this. Another disadvantage is that some people will think students that have these accommodations will not improve in school. People ma

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://iris.peabody.vanderbilt.edu>,
<https://sds.olemiss.edu>

Bill No. SB215

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Liam McDougall

A bill to mandate a grant of \$500 for school supplies to all public school teachers.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The bill will create a yearly fund to supply teachers in public schools with money in order to help pay for classroom supplies and equipment.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The teachers will receive the money 1 month before the school year
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Teachers will receive 500 dollars.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Any teacher who misuses this money will be unable to receive it in the future.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** A misuse of the money is anything that is not used or allowed in schools or any personal purchase.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The money will be raised by increasing the recreational marijuana tax to 20% and the general business tax to 5.6%
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect August 1st of 2024.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Problems include teachers not being able to purchase necessary supplies for their classrooms and having to use personal funds.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Teachers will be able to purchase equipment which will increase the level of education they can provide since the students will have the necessary equipment and teachers will have reduced stress since they no longer need to spend so much on supplies.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The bill will raise taxes in order to be funded.

CITE RESOURCES USED: "How Much Do Teachers Spend on Supplies?" AdoptAClassroom.org, 18 Aug. 2021, <https://www.adoptaclassroom.org/2021/07/29/how-much-do-teachers-spend-on-supplies/>.

Walker, Tim. "Teacher Spending on School Supplies: A State-by-State Breakdown." NEA, <https://www.nea.org/advocating-for-change/new-from-nea/teacher-spending-school-supplies-state-state-breakdown>.

Akhtar, Allana. "31 Teachers across the US Reveal Their Exact Salary, and How Much of It Goes to Paying for School Supplies like Chalk and Pencils." Business Insider, Business Insider, 15 Aug. 2019, <https://www.businessinsider.com/how-much-teachers-spend-on-basic-school-supplies-2019-8#i-make-55000-a-year-right-now-and-get-about-a-2-raise-per-year-i-have-9-years-of-experience-with-a-masters-degree-in-educational-lead>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB217

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Consumers
Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy
Introduced by: Xime Silva

A bill to mandate the taxation of sodas sold in 12 ounce or greater containers.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will mandate that all consumers be charged 8% sales tax per pack or individually sold bottle of soda.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Soda is defined as any carbonated soft drink.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This taxation will be in effect in stores and restaurants.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill does not require additional funding.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will be effective a year after its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Consuming high quantities of soda has been linked with obesity, a growing problem among Michigan residents.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits of this bill include a decrease in sales of soda and a higher appeal of healthier drink options to consumers.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Will a decrease in sales of soda negatively affect local grocers?

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.fda.gov/food/buy-store-serve-safe-food/carbonated-soft-drinks-what-you-should-know>

<https://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-50772---,00.html>

<https://health.clevelandclinic.org/soda-do-you-drink-it-every-day/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26194333/>

https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-71550_63445_82471---,00.html

Bill No. SB219

Referred to the committee on **Huron**
Categories: Schools
Delegation: Everett High School
Introduced by: Abraham Hands

Eliminate Test scores from school funding

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will eliminate test scores from factoring into the funds granted to schools.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Test scores no longer factor into funding, additional funding, or grants for school districts.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be overseen by the Michigan Department of Education that the funds be appropriately distributed and the elimination of test scores in funding considerations be made.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall not strip away the state or schools of any budgeted money previously set aside for the distribution on behalf of test scores, rather, this budget shall be distributed evenly within all public schools within the state of Michigan.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** No funding is needed for this bill, rather, an equal redistribution to all school districts of the funds that were to be granted for test score results.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will take effect two years after passage.:.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problem: Test scores being the determining factor in funding for school districts, disproportionately affecting schools in lower income areas because these schools (districts) generally have a lower faculty to student ratio, worse facilities, easier classes (teachers). All of which lead to a worse learning and teaching environment and thus giving an unfair advantage to the higher income school districts.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: More equal schooling, negating school of choice, lower income areas and schools will receive more equal opportunity, does not require any funding, it negates a law and policy that disproportionately disadvantages lower income areas, test scores are no longer the main driving point of funding making the scores less important

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Lower funding for higher income areas, mandated testing will become less of a point for many schools, restructure of the funding and grant system for schools

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/mde/0,4615,7-140-37818_34785-569400---,00.html, <https://nevalleynews.org/14764/news/department-of-education-to-require-schools-to-return-to-standardized-testing/>

<https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2014/07/why-poor-schools-cant-win-at-standardized-testing/374287/>

<https://www.theclassroom.com/standardized-test-scores-factor-much-money-school-receive-25534.html>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB221

Referred to the committee on **Huron**

Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Consumers

Delegation: Munising High School

Introduced by: Jocelyn Smith, Nathan Petersen

Non-controlled prescriptions sold in bulk

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Non-controlled substance prescriptions, not on a trial basis, must be sold in a 90 day supply to lower yearly costs for consumers.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Lowers the cost of medications for the year, by selling the medications in bulk to consumers. As levothyroxine, a medication used for the thyroid is \$15 for a 30 day supply and a 90 day supply is \$10. When the cost is calculated for a year the 30 day supply is \$180 and the 90 Day supply is only \$40 which saves consumers \$140 per year.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Enforced by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Non-adherence to this bill will result in penalties, as companies who do not abide by this bill will be fined by the state's discretion.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill does not require any funding.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The law will come into effect six months after the ratification, giving companies adequate time to make adjustments as needed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Residents in the state of Michigan spend hundreds of dollars on their medications each year. By selling prescriptions in bulk it lowers the cost in the long run for consumers.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: In the long term it costs less for consumers to pay for their prescriptions, saving them hundreds of dollars each year.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The supply and demand for certain medications may increase. There may be certain medications that cannot be sold in 90 day supply.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

Bill No. HB300

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Infrastructure, Local Government, Public Utilities

Delegation: Manistee High School

Introduced by: Sadie Verheek, Olivia Becerra

A bill to mandate the implementation of a state tax and fund to assist any city or town that needs a new public water system.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The state will establish a tax for the purposes of assisting any city or town in need of a new public water system.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Any city or town, in the State of Michigan, is eligible for a new water pipe if there is 60% of deterioration of the system or any bad chemicals in the water pipe such as lead.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The city or town that needs a new water system should be tested medically and meet certain guidelines.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The guidelines that should be met are, if the pipe has any effects of the water medically, the pipes will be checked areas above a 0.25% shall be cleaned properly by city workers if still showing signs of chemicals in the system it should go under consideration for a new pipe.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** A pipe under consideration should be tested under steps given by the FDA to show if it violating the allowed amounts given by The Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill should be enforced by the Department of State.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Water systems and pipes will be tested every 2 to 3 years to make sure that the pipes aren't going bad. Testing will be done through the town unless the chemical percent is above 0.25% then they will go through the steps in Section 4 and 4a funded by the government.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** The penalty for a city no obliging by this mandate is a fine of 100 dollars and an immediate testing of pipes.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This bill will go into effect 1 year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: This bill is to help all of the counties in michigan like flint get clean water. Along with the prevention of other counties in michigan having to deal with

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB302

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Coldwater High School School
Introduced by: Garrett Gruner

A bill to eliminate the income tax for Michigan citizens under the age of 18.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill to eliminate the income tax for all Michigan citizens under the age of 18,
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All Michigan citizens under the age of 18 shall be exempt from paying the State of Michigan Income Tax on their earned income.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Citizen is defined as a person whose main place of living is located within the State of Michigan's borders.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Income is defined as wages paid to an employee from an employer in exchange for work.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** All citizens who have already filed their state income taxes shall still receive their tax refunds for the tax year in which it was filed.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** All usual revenue from taxes removed by this bill, shall be replaced with adjustments in the sales tax, as needed to cover lost potential revenue.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The Michigan Department of Treasury shall oversee the enforcement of this bill.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, following the year of its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The problem that this bill attempts to resolve is the fact that our youth younger than 18 are required to pay taxes without the privileges associated with paying them. These benefits include, running for public office, getting drafted into the military, and voting for public officials.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill would make the system of taxation and rights fair for our younger taxpayers. While this bill would potentially cause an initial loss of revenue, that is made up for by the adjustment in sales taxes as stated in Section 6.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The main drawback of this bill is the initial loss of tax revenue from these now exempt taxpayers.

Bill No. HB304

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School
Introduced by: Sammie Stricker

A bill to mandate that all elected officials in the state of Michigan resign before or at the age of 65.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Elected officials at the state level of government with positions that do not have a term limit including state representatives and senators, or any no-term restricted positions, shall be replaced or resign/retire at no later than the age 65.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The age of 65 is defined as a senior citizen. A large number of elected officials in Michigan are over 65. To be able to grow and adapt to the changing world as a state we need new and fresh ideas. An elected position should not be a lifelong occupation. Newly elected officials should be able to be filtered in and out throughout the years.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall not need funding.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Legislature.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect on the next Michigan state house representative and senate election.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In Michigan almost half of our state representatives and senators are over or around the age of 65. When the representatives / senators are over the age of 65 they have an increasing risk of becoming ill and unable to do their job efficiently. They also have a higher risk of having mental problems or diseases. The risks of health problems doubles when a person turns 70. Some house representatives and senators have struggled with declining verbal complexity in their responses to questions during debates and interviews. We need people in office that will be able to respond to questions logically, efficiently, and provide useful information.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits of this bill are that the house and the senate will be able to gain new fresh ideas from younger audiences. Having younger representative/senator in office will help connect with the younger generations and be a more inclusive space for everyone. Having younger people in office can also inspire younger generations to become politically active or even politicians when they are older.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Drawbacks of this bill are that people in office may refuse to resign or retire when they become the age of 65. Another drawback is that the older generation may disagree with older politicians leaving office.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.vox.com/the-big-idea/2017/8/7/16105120/politicians-elderly-death-disability-mccain-supreme-court>
https://www.senate.michigan.gov/senatorinfo_complete.html

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB306

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Manufacturers, Public Utilities, Others

Delegation: Quincy High School

Introduced by: Anna Richer, Nathan Richer

A Bill to mandate that vapes shall include a label that states all of the side effects and health problems relating to nicotine usage.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Vapes in this bill shall be defined as devices used for the inhalation of vapor containing nicotine with or without flavoring.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Vapes shall include a label that states all of the side effects and health problems relating to nicotine usage. The list of possible side effects that are required to be listed shall include but not be limited to these known side effects: addiction, severe lung injury, Seizures, Bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia, popcorn lung, strokes, nicotine poisoning, and heart attacks.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services shall be able to alter the list of side effects as deemed necessary based upon the current data at the time of change.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services shall be responsible for the enforcement of this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Upon the first infraction of this bill, the company will be fined .05% of the company's annual income. Upon the second offense the company shall be fined .1% of the company's annual income. Upon the third infraction, the company shall pay .2% of the company's annual income.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Between 2018 and 2023, the vaping industry is projected to have a global market value of \$45 Billion, according to Grand View Research. Most of this money comes from the preying on young adults and those who do not know the effects of vaping. This bill seeks to stop that by having the companies label their products and the possible health risks they cause. This bill will help to create a healthier society.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.vapedanger.com/vaping/companies/>

Bill No. HB308

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Allie Welch

A bill to mandate the use of the congressional district method in the state of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill to mandate the use of the congressional district method in the state of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The electoral votes in the state of Michigan shall be allocated by plurality of the popular vote on the basis of the congressional district method in national president and vice president elections.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** "Electoral votes" shall be defined as the number of congressional districts in Michigan plus two that determine the winners of elections to the office of president and vice president in the United States.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** "Plurality" shall be defined as the system of awarding the winner of an election to the person who wins the greatest number of votes, regardless whether it is the majority.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** "Congressional district method" shall be defined as the allocation of each electoral vote based on the plurality of the popular vote within each congressional district in the state of Michigan, where the winner receives the electoral vote of that district.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The remaining two electoral votes shall be awarded to the candidate receiving the most votes in the entire state of Michigan. In the event of a tie, the two candidates will receive one electoral vote each.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** If the proportional allocation of electoral votes is not mandated in the state of Michigan, the entire Michigan Bureau of Elections will be subject to investigation, and those who were in active opposition to this bill shall be subject to removal from their position and replaced.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall take effect exactly one year before the date of the soonest presidential election.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Petoskey High School
Introduced by: Kai Hartson

Bill No. HB310

A bill to mandate that every school board in the state of Michigan shall be required to have a representative of the student body in which they serve on the district school board.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Each school board in the state of Michigan shall be required to have one high school student representative attend every formal school board meeting in their district.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This position shall be deemed the title of Student Board Representative.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** In order to gain the position on the board the student must be in the eleventh or twelfth grade and have spent a minimum of one year enrolled in a school under the jurisdiction of the district. This student must have a letter of recommendation from a teacher or educator in the district along with the responsibility of setting up a required recorded interview with the presiding superintendent of the district. The student can be nominated by teacher recommendation to run for the position.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The student must also be voted in by a majority of the high school student body in a one-month election period during the first quarter or educational marking period of the year. The administration of the high school in question is responsible for facilitating the election and voting period along with submitting the official vote count, letter of recommendation, and the recording of the interview to the state.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** In the case of districts in the state of Michigan that preside over multiple high schools each high school must elect one representative through the process and requirements outlined in sections two and three of this bill, excluding the interview with the superintendent. That requirement shall be replaced by an interview with the principal of the high school in which the student is enrolled. Once those representatives are elected they must run against each other for the sole position of Student Board Representative. Each representative in the running shall be required to submit a one-minute application speech that shall be put under consideration by the school board of that district. The deciding votes shall come from the presiding members of the respective district school board by majority vote.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Any student given the title of Student Board Representative shall automatically be deemed the president of the Junior Board.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** In Michigan school districts that preside over two or more high schools, the remaining delegates in the running, after the vote for the sole position is held, shall then form a formal Junior Board. That Junior Board shall meet within two weeks of every formal board meeting to discuss the events of the meeting. Each member must report on any information they deem important as a representative of their respective schools' student bodies with the expectation that the elected president of that board shall take into consideration the well-being of all schools presiding under that district's jurisdiction.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** In Michigan school districts that preside over a singular high school, the Junior Board shall consist of one elected representative of each grade 9-12 excluding the grade from

- 35 which the elected Student Board Representative hails. Each representative shall be elected through a majority vote of their respective grades within one month after the election of the Student Board Representative. Elections of the student board representative and grade representatives can be held in the same month but shall not be held on the same day.
- 36 **SECTION 9:** It is not required for the Junior Board representatives that represent different high schools in the case of section 6 to have their own student board consisting of representatives of grades 9-12 as stated in section 8. The decision of implementing a student board is up to that of the elected representative of that school. Each school under these circumstances must submit the decision by their elected junior representative by the end of the one-month election period.
- 37 **SECTION 10:** Every school board in the state of Michigan shall be required to provide their elected Student Board Representative a copy of the agenda prior to every school board meeting at the same time the agenda is provided to every presiding member of the board.
- 38 **SECTION 11:** The elected School Board Representative shall not be an official voting member of the board because they shall not receive any monetary compensation from the state.
- 39 **SECTION 12:** The elected School Board Representative shall receive 5 minutes at every school board meeting to use as they see fit. The five minutes do not have to be used and can be waived by the representative.
- 40 **SECTION 13:** Each elected position in this bill shall have a maximum running term of one year.
- 41 **SECTION 14:** The elected School Board Representatives and Junior Representatives shall receive compensation in the form of .5 of the 3 Social Studies credits required by the State of Michigan in order to graduate. They shall also receive an official certificate of service signed by the state superintendent.
- 42 **SECTION 15:** This bill shall be funded by a 0.5% increase in sales tax on school/office supplies.
- 43 **SECTION 16:** If schools comply with this bill then they will receive a 5% increase in state funding
- 44 **SECTION 17:** failure to comply will result in a 2% decrease in state funding given to the district in question.
- 45 **SECTION 18:** This bill shall be enforced by the State Of Michigan Center for Educational Performance and Information (SOM CEPI)
- 46 **SECTION 19:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In a time where there are so many things affecting education that we don't have control over there is a need for the students to take back some semblance of control. For years the MASB (Michigan Association of School Boards) have been wanting a way to get more student engagement. There is a lack of direct communication between school boards and students and a large number of students don't even know that a school board exists. There are so many decisions that students are not made aware of or have no say in.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will give a direct voice to the student body and open a channel of communication between the administration and the students in our state. This will improve the quality of education on an individual basis tending to the needs of every student body in the state.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill will put more requirements on schools with a monetary incentive.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Alum, and Senior. "Explore Detroit Public Schools Community School District." Niche, 6 Dec. 2021, <https://www.niche.com/k12/> Masb. "MASB (Michigan Association of School Boards)." MASB, <https://masb.org/committees.aspx>.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Environmental Protection
Delegation: Coldwater High School School
Introduced by: Stiffany Villanueva

Bill to mandate that every Michigan Zoo be required to be officially affiliated with a sanctuary

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Bill to mandate that every Michigan Zoo be required to be officially affiliated with a sanctuary
- 2 **SECTION 2:** A sanctuary is an organization whose primary goal is to care for and protect
- 3 wildlife, or any organization who actively supports animal rights
- 4 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural
- 5 Development (MDARD)
- 6 **SECTION 4:** A fine of 1,000\$ will be imposed if a zoo is not affiliated by the effective date.
- 7 Another fine of 5,000\$ will be added every 6 months if insubordination is continued.
- 8 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be funded by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural
- 9 Development (MDARD)
- 10 **SECTION 6:** The effective date will be August 2024.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Zoos do not have the proper and best care and habitats for older or sick animals.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Zoos can send their sick/older animals to sanctuaries for their better facilities. Also this bill does not completely remove zoos and thus does not impact the economy as negatively.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Zoos can be affiliated by name but does not adhere to the implications of the affiliation

Bill No. HB312

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Schools,Students
Delegation: Portage Northern High School
Introduced by: Ella Nilges

A bill to mandate all public high schools in the State of Michigan to have an optional course to learn the art of cursive handwriting.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All public high schools in the State of Michigan will offer an optional class that will
- 2 teach students how to hand write in cursive.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** The class will be an elective that is optional and will count as an art credit.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** The teacher of the class must be paid the same as any other teacher and has to
- 5 have an education leading past high school in the art of cursive.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** Failure to provide this optional arts course in public high schools will result in a fine
- 7 of \$1,500 for the first offense, the school will be given a full year after the offense to provide
- 8 their students the option to learn cursive. A second offense will result in a \$3,000 fine along with
- 9 necessary inspection and expulsion.
- 10 **SECTION 5:** The bill will be funded by local property taxes and the state finance just as all
- 11 school funding is paid for.
- 12 **SECTION 6:** The bill will go into effect at the start of the 2023-2024 school year.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many students want to learn the art of cursive but are unable to. If students are unable to read cursive, they will also be unable to read historical documents. Having to translate writing to fine print disconnects the students from our past. Furthermore, signatures in cursive are required for important documents.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: According to Scholastic.com research states that there are 3 major benefits to learning cursive. A University de Montreal study says that children who practice writing cursive are significantly better with critical reading and writing skills. It is also said that a child who practices cursive may become a better speller, they are able to see how letters fit together to form words much quicker than those who write in fine print. The study also says children are able to form words more easily. Overall children who are able to write and read cursive are better writers and readers. The skill also helps students with composition skills. These improvements will help students in writing essays and overall help them in the subject of English Language Arts possibly giving Michigan a higher education score.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Funding the class will cost more, and require extra funding from the state.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.scholastic.com/parents/books-and-reading/raise-a-reader-blog/cursive-writing-practice.html>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB316

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Beal City High School
Introduced by: Brayden Schafer

A bill to mandate that all public Michigan high schools offer a self defence course.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall implement a self defence course into public schools. A public school can implement self defence by either adding it into an existing course or make it its own course.
- 2 The decision of how it is implemented shall be determined by each individual school.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** High school is defined as grades 9 - 12.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** A self defence course shall include how to position yourself when being attacked, different kind of strikes, how and where to strike back, blocks, and how to break free of a hold or choke.
- 5 **SECTION 4:** If any school fails to comply with this bill, they shall be subject to a 10% reduction in state funding.
- 6 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be funded by the Michigan Department of Education for two years so schools can learn the self defence course.
- 7 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect two years after passage.
- 8 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: With the threat of school shootings being on the rise, students and staff should be able to defend themselves if the intruder was able to break into where the students are being kept safe.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits can include better self-discipline, improve physical fitness and alertness, and can have a positive influence in a students life.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A student could possibly feel overconfident in their skills and place themselves into higher risk situations.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://theninjagypsy.com/the-pros-and-cons-of-self-defense-classes/> <https://worldofselfdefense.com/what-do-you-learn-in-self-defense-classes/>

Bill No. HB318

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Jackson High School
Introduced by: Kelli Higgins

A bill to mandate that all public and private secondary schools in the state of Michigan must be required to provide voting education and training for all students.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will require voting education and training to be taught/provided to all students in Michigan by adopting a nonpartisan curriculum targeting civic and political engagement allowing for youth to be informed on the voting process.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill will ensure all Michigan youth have knowledge on politics, civic responsibility, and knowing the role and value of democracy in the country. All students will also be taught how to vote, where to vote, and how to get information on the candidates.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan government if passed and approved by the current elected officials.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Public and private secondary schools in the state of Michigan who do not obey the bill once signed into law must go into training where they will learn about the importance of the bill and how to teach voting education/training.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded through Michigan lottery proceeds. Teaching materials and curriculum will be distributed to teachers in Michigan.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect by January 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include the youth voting population declining due to a lack of being informed on how to vote, why to vote, and a lack of political education. The decline in youth voting rates has led to lower youth representation in politics and a decline in civic engagement. If the youth voting rates keep decreasing this can result in serious implications for the future as youth votes can easily influence outcomes of the election, representing their own political interest.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits of this bill will include an increase in civic engagement in the state of Michigan. This bill can turn young voters/students into lifelong, informed voters resulting in increased engagement in communities, politics, and can bring civic responsibility to the next level.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Disadvantages of this bill can include the fact that school programs are spread too thin already, therefore this bill could be adding to the burden of already overstuffed civics courses. This bill can also result in many asking whether we want to add publ

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://drive.google.com/>, <https://www.azcleanelections.gov>, <https://www.un.org/womenwatch>, <https://www.polyas.com/election-glossary/>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB320

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Consumers
Delegation: Sturgis High School
Introduced by: Sarah Cropsey

Make menstrual products a part of Snap Benefits

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will arrange all menstrual products free of charge for citizens of the state of Michigan who qualify for snap benefits. Such as tampons, pads, menstrual cups, or any preferable product based on the person's first choice.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All women the age of 8 or older will be given an additional twenty dollars per month to put towards the menstrual products needed for that individual. If stores that accept Snap Benefits must supply the menstrual products for families to buy.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The workers who regulate the States Snap benefits will guarantee the dollar amount needed based on the family of all females of the age of 8 or older.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Federal and State governments will fund money for qualifiers of Snap Benefits.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Bill will go into effect 5 months after bill is passed

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include families who qualify for Snap Benefits not being able to afford menstrual products leaving them little to no amount of products to use per menstrual cycle.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits include women who apply for Snap Benefits are able to get the products needed for their menstrual cycle.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback this bill acquires is there will be a tax increment.

Bill No. HB322

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Law Enforcement, Hospitals, Consumers, Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Others
Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School
Introduced by: Giuseppe Pellerito

A bill to decriminalize the possession of drugs

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill reduces the criminal charges attached to the possession of drugs. The possession of drugs will be decriminalized entirely until a 3rd offense, becoming a Class H felony.
- 2 The bill will not affect those previously charged with possession of drugs. This bill only affects the possession of small amounts of drugs. This bill only affects the possession of small amounts of drugs. Small amounts will be classified as five effective doses of a drug or less.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** The drugs that this bill shall affect are as follows. Schedule 1, schedule 2, schedule 3, schedule 4, and schedule 5 controlled substances as classified by FDA. Small amounts will be classified as five effective doses of a drug or less
- 4 **SECTION 3:** Any possession of drugs will be accompanied by resources for addiction recovery.
- 5 Upon a 3rd repeat offense of drug possession, it will be required to enter a rehabilitation center or pay a \$100 fine. Living with the intent to sell will not be affected by this bill.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be upheld by state and county police and court systems.
- 7 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded by relocating 5% from the state general fund to support the Michigan Department of health and human services and provide subsidies to private addiction rehabilitation facilities.
- 8 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect two years after passing

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The war on drugs has proven to be a failure, only leading to prison overcrowding, and addicts who only hide deeper as law enforcement gets harsher.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: More drug addicts will come forward without fear of prosecution, and the prison population will fall as drug offenses drop.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: If not properly funded then health facilities might not be ready for the influx of patients such as in the case of Oregon's measure 110 attempt at decriminalization.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Oregon measure 110-
[https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lpro/Publications/Background-Brief-Measure-110-\(2020\).pdf](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lpro/Publications/Background-Brief-Measure-110-(2020).pdf)
Portugal drug decriminalization approach-
<https://substanceabusepolicy.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13011-021-00394-7>
Michigan drug law-
<https://kellykellylaw.com/michigan-criminal-law/drug-charges/>
Michigan drug offense statistics-
https://www.michigan.gov/documents/corrections/MDOC_2017_Statistical_Report_644556_7.pdf

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB324

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Environmental Protection, Law Enforcement, Others

Delegation: Manistee High School

Introduced by: Duncan Alexander

A bill to repeal MCL 287.322, the euthanization of dangerous animals.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The bill will repeal the act to euthanize animals who have attacked other animals and humans.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The Animal Control Services will compile a list of licensed trainers to "rehab" animals who attack others.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The bill will give opportunities for animals who have caused serious harm to a person or animal to be retrained into society and not be euthanized.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Regardless of what recent action they've done, they'll be given a chance to redeem themselves.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** When this bill goes into effect 1 year after passage.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** If the owner of the animal decides to release themselves from ownership, then the Animal Control Services will be in charge of said animal.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** If the owner of the animal decides to pass ownership to another individual, then they must disclose if they've been entered into rehabilitation and if the rehabilitation was successful.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** If the animal is released to the Animal Control Services, then they must determine whether or not the animal should be incorporated back into society using the method described in Section 2.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** Humane Societies and adoption centers must make public records of their incident, their rehabilitation process, and how successful said process was.
- 10 **SECTION 10:** If the occurrence of another incident occurs, then the animal will receive a final, strict examination from another licensed trainer. If the animal proves to be hostile, it will be euthanized and the owner will not be given a chance to testify.
- 11 **SECTION 11:** If the owner of the animal is not registered into the rehab program provided to them within 120 hours, then the animal will be euthanized.
- 12 **SECTION 12:** This bill will go into effect 1 year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Animals who have harmed a person or another animal are euthanized often without a true opportunity to prove they are worth keeping alive.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Animals get the chance to live a better, happier life, and give more opportunities to new pet owners who are looking to adopt. As well as giving job opportunities to trainers.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A tax raise to support the trainers who will be paid by the State. Animals could "attack again" even after rehab.

Bill No. HB326

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Elijah Penny

This bill will lower child and teen deaths due to unsecured guns. Residents must by the law described in this bill keep firearms out of reach of kids or in a safe location whether in a safe, with a trigger lock or behind a locked door. If the resident do

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Any firearm must be kept, while not in use, 6' or above the floor of a house, stored with a trigger lock or in a gun safe and/or secure location behind a locked door that is the home of children where the child is staying for 4 days out of reach of children with a trigger lock.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This law applies to kids 8 and under
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Mandatory reporters must report this if sighted or reported and CPS will investigate the situation.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The Parent, Guardian or Homeowner will be given a \$1000 for their first offense, on the 2nd \$1500 on the 3rd offense they will be charged with Reckless Endangerment in the 9 second degree.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If the firearm was involved in a crime and the Parent, Guardian or Homeowner didn't follow the conditions in Sections 1 and 2 will not be given such warnings as in Section 4 they will be charged with Reckless Endangerment to the 1st degree.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** If police enter the home and find the conditions described in Sections 1 and 2 whether it be for an investigation on another crime or while enforcing a warrant the Parent, Guardian or Homeowner could be charged with one or both of the charges described in Section 5.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2023.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This law will not apply to crimes and cases before the effective date.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: We have had 20 kids and teens in 15 months killed by unsecured guns in Michigan.

There were 342 unintentional shootings by children in 2021, 141 resulting in death and 219 injuries nationally.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One benefit is that this will lower the number of child fatalities related to unsecured guns around their home.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some families may not be able to afford a gun safe or have a place completely out of reach of children.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.woodtv.com/news/michigan/watchdog-unsecured-guns-killed-20-mi-kids-teens-in-15-months/>
<https://everytownresearch.org/maps/notanaccident/>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB328

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy
Introduced by: Max Pearson

A bill to mandate that comprehensive sex education be taught in all Michigan public schools.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students currently enrolled in a Michigan school receiving state funding are to attend at least three comprehensive, semester-long courses of sex education.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This curriculum will include age-appropriate education regarding sexual health, contraceptives, consent, LGBTQIA+ sexuality and identity, boundaries, dating violence, and family planning.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This curriculum will be developed by researchers and doctors in connection with the Michigan Department of Education.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Schools failing to comply with the stipulations of this bill will receive proportionately reduced funding based on the amount of content not taught, the amount of which will be determined by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2025.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Sex Education in Michigan is currently an optional, abstinence-based course that lacks comprehensive education. This leaves students lacking essential life skills and leaves them vulnerable to sexual violence, coercion, and ignorance.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Teenagers, especially LGBTQIA+ teenagers, will have essential knowledge of sex and sexual health that will equip them to set and respect boundaries, engage in safe sexual behavior, and respect the sexualities of others.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Schools in more conservative areas may refuse compliance with this bill.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://siecus.org/state_profile/michigan-state-profile/
<https://mlpp.org/comprehensive-sex-education-should-be-available-to-all-students-in-michigan/>

Bill No. HB330

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Schools
Delegation: Superior Central High School
Introduced by: Trent Rutter

Free school lunches

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students in the state of Michigan's public schools will be given free lunches.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Students will no longer be required to pay for their school lunches and will no longer need lunch cards.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will be funded with money from the raise in taxation of marajuana.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will go into effect the next school year after the passage of the bill.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include students not being able to pay for school lunches and having lunch cards with colors determining free or paid lunch, if you have a blue color lunch card you get free lunch and if you have a red card you pay. The colors can cause bullying for lower financial status students.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: No kids will be hungry because of lack of lunch anymore

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Maraquana will be taxed more to pay for the free lunches

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB332

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Organized Labor
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Joseph Maitland

A bill to prohibit state prisons from requiring inmates to take jobs without their consent and provide better working conditions for inmates.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill requires that all prisons that are publicly funded by the State of Michigan are prohibited from forcing inmates to work jobs for private companies and receive better working conditions at these jobs.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Inmates shall be defined as the imprisoned population within a prison.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall ensure that inmates have the right to refuse jobs for any reason.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Jobs shall be defined as any labor outsourced to the inmate from private companies.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall ensure that if an inmate accepts a job the prison cannot pay inmates less than the minimum wage of Michigan,
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall ensure that inmates shall have complete coverage for any injuries on the job site.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall be funded by the prisons and the private companies hiring the inmates. State prisons shall fund training. Private companies hiring the inmates shall fund transportation, wages, and excess medical costs obtained while working for the company. State prisons shall pay for training costs.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** The prison shall have the right to make the inmate cover the expenses if they fail the training courses program.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** All worksites using inmate workers shall follow the same regulations of a standard OSHA approved worksite.
- 10 **SECTION 10:** This bill shall be enforced by Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- 11 **SECTION 11:** This bill shall be enacted January 1st, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In the 13th amendment slavery is outlawed except as punishment, prisons use their inmates to do very physically demanding jobs for basically little to no benefit to the prisoners. In Michigan prisoners can make between 13¢-56¢ an hour. This has resulted in a loss of jobs for law abiding citizens who need those jobs. It also exploits prisoners while giving them subpar wages.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This results in a surge of new jobs available for citizens. It will also help prisoners better themselves and give them opportunities to not reoffend. This bill will also regulate prices inmates are paid and improve their working conditions.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This is funded through tax money and will likely lead to a small increase in spending for the state.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.michigan.gov/>, <https://news.jrn.msu.edu/2021>.

How much do incarcerated people earn in each state? | Prison Policy Initiative

Bill No. HB336

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Environmental Protection, Manufacturers, Consumers
Delegation: Petoskey High School
Introduced by: Molly VarnHagen

A bill to mandate that all Michigan stores only use paper or reusable shopping bags instead of single use plastic bags.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** No single-use plastic bags can be offered in any store or retail location anywhere in the state.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Businesses can provide paper bags and reusable bags in any manner they decide, for free or for charge.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Consumers shall be able to bring their own plastic bags to use, but no businesses may provide new ones.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Failure to comply shall result in a fine for the first offence. If the store does not eliminate plastic bags within 30 days, the second offence shall result in a fine of no more than \$3,000. Third and final offence shall be a temporary shut down of the violating store(s) for no more than 60 days.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect 12 months after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Today, we and our environment are in more danger than ever before. By 2050, it is said that there may be more plastic than fish in the sea, or perhaps only plastic left. So us, as humans, need to cut down on plastic usage. Plastic bags are not only unnecessary, but also an environmental concern for the people and animals within it. Additionally, 92.81 billion plastic bags are not recycled per year in America alone. Most people shop at least once a week, and the average American family takes home almost 1,500 single-use plastic shopping bags a year, so eliminating that many plastic bags is a big step to reducing Michigan's plastic usage.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The benefit of outlawing plastic bags is that there will be less single-use plastic used, which benefits our climate, the ocean and the world around us. An expected outcome is that, with time, we will reduce our environmental impact as a state. It will also reduce the grocery bill, as consumers do, in fact pay for their single use plastic grocery bags. It is also expected that increased demand for reusable bags will cause an uptick in employment opportunities in that industry. Overall, the outcome of this law is that fewer single-use plastic bags will be used, and more recyclable and compostable materials will be used instead, which is good for ourselves and the planet.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A disadvantage to this law is that unlike single-use plastic bags, paper bags are not as durable. Paper bags are more likely to split or tear, especially if they get wet. Paper bags also take up more storage space than plastic bags and are slightly heavier.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://plastic.education/why-we-should-not-use-plastic-bags/>
<https://theprint.in/environment/by-2050-there-may-be-more-plastic-than-fish-in-the-sea-this-10-step-plan-can-change-that/612878/>
<https://sites.psu.edu/taxtheplastic/statistics-3/>
<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-47027792>
<https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/paper-bag-bad-environment-plastic-bag-ban-recycling-waste-a9380316.html>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Schools
Delegation: Rochester Adams High School
Introduced by: Logan Olszewski

Bill No. HB338

Reproductive Health Protection Act

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** "Reproductive health" shall be defined as healthcare relating to an individual's reproductive system and sexual wellbeing. "Reproductive rights" shall be defined as equal access to reproductive healthcare, such as abortion and other services relating to the reproductive system. The "Abortion Ban" shall reference Michigan Act 328 of 1931, which makes it a felony to have or administer an Abortion. "Reproductive education" shall be defined as education relating to the reproductive process for both males and females.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The Michigan Department of Justice, Michigan Department of Education, and Michigan Department of the Treasury shall execute this act.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Certain measures must be undertaken to fund this act:
 - 4 a. The Michigan Income Tax Rate shall be raised to 10% for individuals making over \$400,000 per year.
 - 5 b. The Michigan Department of Education allotment to school districts for reproductive education shall be raised to \$1.2 million per fiscal year.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** The Michigan Abortion ban, Act 328 of 1931, shall be null in the court of law. As such, abortion services shall no longer be prosecuted as manslaughter.
- 7 **SECTION 5:** Healthcare providers shall have the statutory right to provide abortion services, without any limitation on type of treatment, method of treatment, or time of treatment.
- 8 **SECTION 6:** Abridgment of the right to seeking reproductive healthcare, including abortion services, shall be prosecuted as a felony in any Michigan court of law. The punishment shall not exceed fines of \$10,000, or more than six months in a state prison. The details of this crime and enforcement thereof shall be set out by the Michigan Department of Justice.
- 9 **SECTION 7:** 100% of the raised income shall be used towards funding K-12 reproductive education program across the state, as directed by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 10 **SECTION 8:** All Michigan schools shall require reproductive and other sexual education for 20 weeks as a graduation requirement, with all educational requirements set by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 11 **SECTION 9:** This act and all its measures shall go into effect 60 days after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Currently, the reproductive rights of all people are under attack across the United States. Since 1973, Roe v Wade has protected the right to an abortion during the first trimester, according to the 14th Amendments Due Process clause. However, in 2022, the Supreme Court of the United States could overturn this historic decision. If Roe v Wade is overturned in the coming months, Michigan Act 328 of 1931 would go into effect. This act makes it a felony for healthcare providers to perform an abortion, along with the act of selling drugs to procure an abortion. This act would be detrimental to the rights of women and other people who have uteruses across the state of Michigan. The Michigan legislature must act to protect these rights. Currently the state of Michigan does not have any requirements for any reproductive health in K-12 schools. This makes unwanted pregnancies more common, causing the need for more abortions.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The access to reproductive justice in the state of Michigan will be greatly increased, making the state freer and fairer for all Michiganders. Michigan's students will have greater knowledge of the reproductive system and reproductive healthcare, causing less unwanted pregnancies among youth.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Open access to reproductive healthcare, including abortion services, may create religious objections as a result. Many people may object to teaching reproductive health to teenagers, as it may be inappropriate.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-328-1931-III.pdf>
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/3755/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22women%27s+health+protection+act%22%2C%22women%27s%22%2C%22health%22%2C%22protection%22%2C%22act%22%5D%7D&r=2&s=2>
<https://www.who.int/westernpacific/health-topics/reproductive-health#:~:text=Reproductive%20health%20is%20a%20state,to%20its%20functions%20and%20processes>.
<http://www.ctr.msu.edu/copayroll/FedStateTaxRates.aspx>
<https://mlpp.org/comprehensive-sex-education-should-be-available-to-all-students-in-michigan/>
<https://www.oyez.org/cases/1971/70-18>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Consumers, Manufacturers
Delegation: Rochester Adams High School
Introduced by: Logan Olszewski

Bill No. HB340

Michigan Assault Rifle Ban

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** "Assault rifle" shall be defined as a rifle that uses an intermediate cartridge, detachable magazine, and can switch between semi-automatic and fully automatic fire. A "high-capacity magazine" shall be defined as any magazine or drum that can hold more than 15 rounds of ammunition.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The Michigan Department of Justice shall execute this act.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Multiple measures must be undertaken to fund this act...
- 4 a. The state of Michigan must enact a state excise tax of 10% on all firearms imported and manufactured in the state of Michigan.
- 5 b. The state of Michigan must enact a state sales tax of 10% on all firearms purchased or exchanged in the state of Michigan.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** It shall be unlawful for a person to import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess an assault rifle in the state of Michigan.
- 7 **SECTION 5:** It shall be unlawful for a person to import, sell, manufacture, transfer, use, or possess a high-capacity magazine in the state of Michigan.
- 8 **SECTION 6:** For violation of this law, all convicted first-time offenders shall be charged with a misdemeanor and given a fine of \$10,000. For repeat offenders, they shall be charged with a felony and sentenced to 6 to 12 months of prison time in any state prison.
- 9 **SECTION 7:** All raised funds from the prior provisions and fines as punishment, shall be used for the enforcement of this act. The other funds shall be put towards gun-safe legislation.
- 10 **SECTION 8:** This act shall go into effect immediately upon its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In the state of Michigan, firearms are one of the leading causes of death in the state. Even more, many of these deaths were caused using automatic assault rifles, with 155% more people being shot with assault rifles than in cases with regular firearms. The gun violence epidemic needs to be addressed immediately, however no federal action is likely to be taken. States must take it into their hands to save the lives of their constituents. High-capacity magazines paired with assault rifles, allow people to shoot over 60 people in less than a minute. The right to own all types of firearms, is usually defended using the second amendment. However, the second amendment only protects the right to bear arms as part of a well-regulated militia or in self-defense. This bill does not limit the use of handguns, but only weapons that cause massive and unbelievable harm.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The banning of the possession and manufacturing of assault weapons within the state of Michigan will greatly reduce the number of deaths caused by assault weapons. With the increased funding for education, more people will know how to correctly own and handle a firearm, preventing misuse of still allowed guns. This bill will hopefully be the first step in implementing gun control to protect the lives of all people from guns.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some individuals will say this is an attack on their second amendment rights. While this ban will stop legal owning of assault rifles, there will still be illegal ownership. This act does attempt to enforce this ban, there will always be loopholes. In the

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_assault_rifle,
<https://www.bradyunited.org/fact-sheets/what-are-assault-weapons-and-high-capacity-magazines>
<https://www.congress.gov/bill>
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs>

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Consumers
Delegation: Munising High School
Introduced by: Savannah Lassila, Hunter Merryman

Bill No. HB342

A bill to eliminate taxes on necessary products.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Any product designed around sustaining the needs of newborns and infants will not be taxed. Common needs like formula can get expensive for parents; they can use the extra money to buy food or other needs for their children.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Any non-prescription drugs, which cost approximately \$1200 every year, will be exempt from tax. These drugs are necessary for the individuals of Michigan's health, and lowering the price may help stop the spread of sickness.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All toilet paper will be tax-exempt. Inhabitants of Michigan spend approximately \$120 on toilet paper annually. Taxes on feminine hygiene products have recently been removed after the signing of SB 153, proving to be an essential matter.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill does not require funding. If more government funding is necessary, government budgets can be lowered.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Treasury.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Businesses must comply within 6 months of this bill being passed, allowing ample time to convert.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Any business that does not conform will be fined and/or penalized by the state's transgression.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Citizens of Michigan pay more than is necessary, and sales tax can have a huge impact on personal opportunities.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: A larger number of Michigan occupants will be able to afford necessities for themselves and their households.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The loss of certain taxes will lead to less government funding. These tax exemptions may lead to retailers possibly raising prices, therefore requiring customers to spend more.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB344

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Harbor Springs High School

Introduced by: Shirley Ann Mogford, Beatrice Krieger

A bill that mandates: Improved breeding conditions for animals.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All dogs that are being bred must be provided proper food, water, shelter, healthcare, grooming, sufficient room, and can not be overbred.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall change the number of dogs for a breeding license from fifteen to five and there shall be at least two random property checks for a license.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Over breeding is defined as breeding a female dog before they reach the age of 18 months, for males under one year old. No female shall have more than three litters in her lifetime.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Any dog sold from the breeder must have a dog chip registered to the new owner.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Intentional animal abuse is a felony of up to ten years in prison, no more than a \$5,000 fine and/or no more than 500 hours of community service. Animal neglect is a misdemeanor becoming a felony on the second charge. Required to be responsible financially for the animals well being.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This Bill shall go into effect one year after passage.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Once no longer able to breed must be placed in a suitable home.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall not require funding.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) shall enforce this bill.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Right now animal protection laws in the United States only look out for the bare minimum to keep the animals alive.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: These animals deserve to have more than just livable conditions especially when being breeding.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Will make it harder to breed animals without caring for their needs.

Bill No. SB301

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Students,Others,Law Enforcement

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Chris Black

A bill to lessen the punishments on new drivers for minor offenses.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will lessen the punishments inflicted upon drivers aged 16-18 for lesser traffic offenses.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** For lesser traffic offenses such as speeding violations from 5-10 MPH. And other very minor offenses.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** After passage company's instructing minors in drivers ed will be required to update there curriculum.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Instead of loss of license there will be typical cash charges and point on a license.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** There shall be no funding required for this bill.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect 4 months after passage.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB303

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Law Enforcement, Consumers, Others
Delegation: Sturgis High School
Introduced by: Lucas Tollefson

A bill to allow front window and windshield tint of any percentage on vehicles.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All vehicles registered in Michigan will be legally allowed to have any window tint percentage on all windows with the purchase of a license.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** For window tint percentages darker than 25% on the front windows and windshield, the vehicle owner must purchase a license in addition to their license plate tag renewal yearly. This license costs \$100 per year with the option of renewal every year.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All drivers who wish to purchase this license must not have any prior criminal charges or offenses.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If the license is not purchased, the current window tint percentage laws must be followed.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Enforcement of this bill shall be executed by state and local police.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill requires no additional state funding of any kind.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect immediately after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Window tinting is very popular, but states have legal limits to tint percentages. Most of the time you are unable to tint the windshield at all. This is very frustrating for many people, and really isn't necessary. There are some with safety concerns in mind but with high quality tint, the drivers ability to see in dark conditions is not changed. People tint their windows far darker than legal anyways with little to no issue, so we might as well address the issue, and make money off of it at the same time.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Additional income brought to the state. Allowing freedom to the people.

Bettering the public opinion of the state.

Setting an example of how to make state income off of current laws to other states.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some may voice concerns over safety, but in reality high quality tint does not restrict the ability to see in any way.

Bill No. SB305

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Law Enforcement
Delegation: Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Introduced by: Neema Baddam

A bill to: mandate that mental health professionals be dispatched to respond to emergencies that involve people with behavioral health needs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** If a person in an emergency situation has behavioral health needs or is mentally ill, then the state of Michigan must dispatch trained mental health professionals to the scene in place of or in addition to law enforcement officers.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The mental health professionals must be fully trained and equipped.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Law Enforcement. The funding will be used to hire and train as many mental health professionals as necessary.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Failure to comply with this bill will result in a \$7,000 fine to the police department in question, which would be tripled with every offense.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect nine months after passage

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: There's a long list of individuals who have lost their lives due to mental health breakdowns when all they needed was help. In 2019, Miles Hall of Walnut Creek, California was shot dead during a mental health episode where he was roaming his neighborhood with a pry bar. Gay Ellen Plack of Virginia, who was bipolar, was shot dead in her home because she came out of the bathroom holding an axe--a camping tool that she had recently purchased. Stories like these are far too common and far too preventable for measures not to be taken to mitigate the number of lives needlessly lost.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Reduce the number of mental health emergencies that result in injury, death, and penalty.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: It could be expensive to hire and train the professionals.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB307

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Environmental Protection, Others
Delegation: Airport High School
Introduced by: Samantha Peless

A bill to ban the declawing of cats in the state of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Declawing cats in any way, shape, or form is to be illegal and considered a crime.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Veterinary offices are not to offer any form of an onychectomy (or declawing) in the state of Michigan. This includes scalpel, guillotine, or laser.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Citizens may not offer any form of an onychectomy in the state of Michigan by any method.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Funding is not necessary for this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** In order to enforce this, the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development will make random checks of the institutions that could offer an onychectomy, including asking to have one done and seeing the institution's response.
- 12 **SECTION 7:** This bill will be put into effect September 1, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The declawing of cats is a highly common practice in today's world, and people do not understand how harmful it can be to their pets. Already it has been banned in 22 countries, and many other states have banned or are considering banning this practice. Many veterinary offices have also decided on their own to refuse this procedure. Declawing has many drawbacks that are not widely spread, such as possibilities of pain, necrosis, infection, lameness, nerve damage, and more. It can lead to a change in behavior in cats due to losing a source of protection and defense. Overall, there are better alternatives to prevent unwanted scratching that do not cause potential suffering and death for the animal. There are also the dangers of putting an animal under anesthesia, which is something that should be avoided when at all possible.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits and advantages of this bill is improved safety and protection of animal rights.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A drawback of this bill could be a general disliking of the law from those in favor of declawing.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.humanesociety.org/resources/declawing-cats-far-worse-manicure>

<https://www.peta.org/living/animal-companions/8-reasons-never-declaw-cats/>

<https://www.prestigeanimalhospital.com/services/cats/declawing>

<https://www.alleycat.org/new-york-new-jersey-west-virginia-and-rhode-island-consider-bans-on-declawing-cats/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3923482/>

Bill No. SB309

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Schools, Students, Consumers
Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School
Introduced by: Nate Baskins

A bill to mandate that all schools must have a carbon monoxide monitor within ten feet of a burning fuel source.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Schools must have a carbon monoxide monitor within ten feet of a burning fuel source.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** For each fuel burning source located within a school there must be a carbon monoxide monitor within ten feet.
- 5 **SECTION 3:** The department of health and human services shall enforce this bill.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** If the school does not install carbon monoxide monitors within ten feet of a burning fuel source, the school shall be fined \$500 and given a warning.
- 8 **SECTION 5:** If the school does not install carbon monoxide monitors within ten feet of a burning fuel source after a warning, the school will be fined \$500, plus, an added \$500 dollars and a second warning. If the school does not install carbon monoxide monitors after their second warning, the school will be closed until the monitors are properly installed.
- 12 **SECTION 6:** Routine inspections will take place through the department of health and human services annually.
- 14 **SECTION 7:** This bill will be funded by taxpayers.
- 15 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall take effect one year after being passed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Since carbon monoxide is a colorless, tasteless, odorless, gas that can cause serious damage or death to a human, installing carbon monoxide monitors near burning fuel sources in schools is extremely important to the health and safety of students and teachers. Any fuel source is able to produce dangerous amounts of carbon monoxide gas at anytime, making it especially dangerous in crowded places like schools. The Consumer Products Safety Commission (CSPC) has reported that approximately, "200 people are killed by accidental CO poisoning and another near 5000 people are injured every year".

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will help protect children of Michigan while only adding pennies onto Michigan tax-payer bills. All children and teachers in the Michigan school system will be safer at school because of this bill. This bill will help provide safety from accidental CO poisoning in schools across Michigan at a low cost.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A disadvantage of this bill is that it will be adding onto taxpayer's taxes. However it will only add small amounts yearly, and will provide safety to all Michigan children. This bill will also require routine checks on schools which may require new jobs

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.bellairetx.gov>
<https://protechsafety.com/carbonmonoxidepoisoning>.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB311

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Quincy High School

Introduced by: Neha Jain, Faith Wood

A bill to mandate that the state of Michigan shall fund government organized childcare facilities held in public schools.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All public schools that are funded by government taxes shall implement a child care program pertaining to children who are not old enough to be in school yet.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall be enforced by superintendents of school districts and the Department of Education.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be funded from sales tax increasing from 6% to 6.5%. The funding shall go toward paying child care professionals and paying for supplies.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many parents have to make the tough decision between paying for their child to go to daycare while they work, or not working because of expenses.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill would eliminate the cost of childcare allowing more parents to be able to work without spending hard earned money on childcare.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: An increased sales tax may be inconvenient, and some schools may not have enough room.

Bill No. SB313

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Organized Labor

Delegation: Hastings High School

Introduced by: Matthew Pattok

A bill to penalize companies with a workforce that is not unionized

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A company's workforce shall be defined as all non-managerial employees, agents, and private contractors paid by the company for their labor.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** A unionized workforce shall be defined as one that is organized in such a way that workers in the workforce can freely communicate and are organized in such a way as to be able to collectively bargain with the company for better working conditions.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Any company that has a workforce that is not unionized shall be fined an amount equivalent to half the annual profit of the company, times the number of workers in its workforce, divided by the total number of people working under the company, that is, the number of positions not defined as part of the workforce, e.g. managerial positions. For example, if a company had 50 employees, 10 agents, 25 contractors, and 15 managerial positions, and its profit in a year was \$200 thousand, its fine for having an ununionized workforce that year would be \$100 thousand, multiplied by 85, and divided by 100, which comes out to \$85 thousand. This fine shall incur once every year. The state shall enforce this bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Half of the revenue from the fine shall be distributed evenly among the members of the company's workforce. The other half shall go to the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** A company shall be exempt from the fine if at least two thirds of its workforce sign a unionization waiver stating that they do not wish to be represented by a union.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** If a company is found to coerce its workforce into signing the unionization waiver or otherwise incentivize or encourage signing it, they will still owe the fine, but the fine will be twice the amount it would otherwise be.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect two years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Despite union busting being illegal, many companies still engage in it by firing worker activists and running aggressive anti-union propaganda campaigns. Unions allow workers to negotiate for better working conditions and wages. That companies try so hard to prevent them demonstrates how effective they are in giving workers an upper hand.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill would decentivize companies engaging in union busting. The cost of the fine is so large that companies lose more by paying it than by having a unionized workforce.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Large companies that both can afford to and are willing to lose profits temporarily could overwork and underpay ununionized workers so as to outcompete companies that have to treat their workers humanely, thus eliminating competition in the market.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Students,Schools
Delegation: Portage Northern High School
Introduced by: Abigail Vlietstra

A bill to mandate that all Michigan public schools provide alternatives for students with food related restrictions during all food related activities and rewards.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All Michigan Public Schools must provide alternative activities and treats for students with food related restrictions during all food related activities, celebrations and rewards.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Compliance required at all Michigan Public Schools.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This requirement applies during all non-meal school hours and school sponsored events with food related activities, celebrations and rewards.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Required for any student who has a parent or doctor's note regarding an inability/restriction related to a food or has a registered medical alert related to a food in the school's system.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Food related restrictions include food allergies, food sensitivities, religious dietary restrictions, dependence on a feeding tube, swallowing difficulties, or other reasons that would prevent a student from safely consuming a food.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The alternative activity or reward will be provided by whoever is providing the main activity or reward.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The alternative activity or reward must be approximately of equal monetary value and approximately equal enjoyment value to the food related activity or reward.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** If a school violates this regulation, they will be fined, the amount will depend on the severity of the situation. If the health or safety of a child was at risk, the school must complete a correction plan. Repeated violations will increase the fine and the MDE may choose to intervene if the school is not following the correction plan.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This will need little additional funding because there are already people in position to make sure educational laws and policies are enforced. Primarily after the initial approval and announcement, there should not be much extra work for the MDE. Reporting will mostly be by students or parents who file a complaint that will be followed up by the department. Any additional cost will be funded from the money received from the fine(s).
- 10 **SECTION 10:** Enforcement will be administered by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 11 **SECTION 11:** This bill will go into effect at the start of the 2023-24 school year.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many students who can not eat food or certain foods feel left out during the numerous school activities and rewards that involve food. Teachers in class, as well as coaches and other staff at school frequently use food for parties, learning activities and rewards. Students who cannot safely consume certain foods often do not get to participate in the fun or enjoy the reward for their efforts like the other students. This can cause these students to feel different, unmotivated, lonely and anxious.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Students with food related restrictions will feel included. Students will be more motivated when they can enjoy a reward. Teachers and staff will be more aware of the challenges this group of students face. More students will be able to have an equal school experience. It will encourage teachers and staff to choose activities, celebrations and rewards that include everyone.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This will be additional work for the people involved in providing the activity, celebration or reward. The extra work and requirements may discourage people from providing students with activities, celebrations and rewards in the future.

Bill No. SB315

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Others
Delegation: Harbor Springs High School
Introduced by: Beatrice Krieger, Shirley Ann Mogford

All dogs that are being bred must be provided proper food, water, shelter, healthcare, grooming, sufficient room, and can not be overbred.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All dogs that are being bred must be provided proper food, water, shelter, healthcare, grooming, sufficient room, and can not be overbred.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall change the number of dogs for a breeding license from fifteen to five and there shall be at least two random property checks for a license.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Over breeding is defined as breeding a female dog before they reach the age of 18 months, for males under one year old. No female shall have more than three litters in her lifetime.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Any dog sold from the breeder must have a dog chip registered to the new owner.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Once no longer able to breed must be placed in a suitable home.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall not require funding.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) shall enforce this bill.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Intentional animal abuse is a felony of up to ten years in prison, no more than a \$5,000 fine and/or no more than 500 hours of community service. Animal neglect is a misdemeanor becoming a felony on the second charge. Required to be responsible financially for the animals well being.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This Bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Right now animal protection laws in the United States only look out for the bare minimum to keep the animals alive.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: These animals deserve/will have more than just livable conditions especially when being breeding.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Will make it harder to breed animals without caring for their needs.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.humanesociety.org>,
<https://www.maacoweb.com>, <https://www.michigan.gov/mdard>,
<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets>, <https://www.michigan.gov>,
<https://www.michigan.gov/> <https://petkeen.com>, <https://spiritdogtraining.com>
<https://www.lawyers.com/>, <https://agri.ohio.gov/>
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov/>, <https://www.ovrs.com/>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB319

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Students,Schools

Delegation: Fruitport High School

Introduced by: Christian Whipple, Brody Richards

A bill to allow students that are participating in high school education classes to be offered a exam waiver.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students attending public schools and are registered into classes that are of high school criteria for learning will be allowed to apply for a exam waiver for all of those classes.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** For a student to apply for a exam waiver they must adhere to the guidelines of having a C or above in the class they are applying the waiver for. They must also not exceed a maximum of 10 absences for a semester and 8 absences for a trimester. These absences are counted from complete days out of schools not only absences from a specific class.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** If schools do not accept or allow students to use the waiver for the exam they will annually lose 1% of their state funding consecutively. Students will have the ability to report schools that do not follow the guidelines in the help function of the Michigan Department of Education's website. The state will enforce this bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Students can apply to get the exam waiver on the Michigan Department of Education's website.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will not require funding due to its low impact on governmental resources.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The bill will go into effect January 1, 2023

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: School only offer exam waivers to mainly senior classes and it should be open for all grades to use.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Students who perform well in school will not have to deal with unwanted stress of an exam. Students can opt out from getting the waiver in the case of wanting to raise lower grades.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback of this bill is teachers can no longer be judged by the outcome of the exam grades for their class.

Bill No. SB321

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**

Categories: Civil Rights,Doctors/Nurses/Medical

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Clara Rondeau

A bill to protect people from Covid-19 Vaccination mandates.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** No Government owned and operated business is permitted to mandate any of the Covid-19 vaccinations.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Private employers may require employees to be vaccinated.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** If any school/college tries to enforce the Covid vaccines they will immediately lose all government funding.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will go into effect 2 weeks after passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: People are losing the right to make their own healthcare decisions which is resulting in the loss of many jobs and enrollments in school. For example, Blue Cross Blue Shield in Michigan terminated over 250 employees on January 5th, 2022 for refusing the Covid-19 vaccination.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One benefit from this bill will be that most job sites will not have a lack of workers due to not having to administer the Covid-19 vaccinations. The expected outcomes are that more people will be able to keep their occupations and no person in the state of Michigan will be required to administer any Covid-19 vaccinations.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One benefit from this bill will be that most job sites will not have a lack of workers due to not having to administer the Covid-19 vaccinations. The expected outcomes are that more people will be able to keep their occupations and no person in the state

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.fox47news.com/news/state/blue-cross-blue-shield-of-michigan-terminates-250-employees-over-vaccine-mandate-policy>
<https://www.petoskeynews.com/story/news/local/2017/05/12/bill-would-prevent-unvaccinated-children-from-being-excluded-from-school/116778820/>
<https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/current-constitutional-issues-related-to-vaccine-mandates>

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Bill No. SB323

Referred to the committee on **Houghton**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School
Introduced by: Charlie Johnson

A Bill to Mandate a Childhood Obesity Class

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All Michigan public schools must provide a mandatory childhood obesity class.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Childhood obesity is defined by the childhood obesity foundation when a child or
- 3 youth is classified as either being overweight or obese based on their Body Mass Index (BMI).
- 4 The BMI is calculated from a person's weight in kilograms and height in meters.
- 5 **SECTION 3:** This class shall be taught in the fifth grade along with sex education. It shall take
- 6 the place of one school day chosen by the school and will replace a normal day of education.
- 7 **SECTION 4:** One PD (Personal development) day shall be used to prepare teachers for this
- 8 class. Curriculum will be prepared on the same day.
- 9 **SECTION 5:** To be funded with the current Michigan public school funding consisting of a state
- 10 property tax and a local property tax.
- 11 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Childhood obesity in Michigan has risen to 32.6 percent in the last ten years, above the National average of 31.3 percent. In Michigan 35.2 percent of adults are obese and 34.6 percent are overweight. Childhood obesity is a gateway into future health issues. By stopping it early with a class taught at a young age we will see a decrease in childhood obesity.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This Bill would improve the next generations health and well being, creating a happier and healthier place to live.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This Bill has no drawbacks.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://childhoodobesityfoundation.ca/what-is-childhood-obesity/#:~:text=A%20sign%20of%20childhood%20obesity,kilograms%20and%20height%20in%20meters.>
[https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-71550_63445_82471---,00.html#:~:text=Michigan%20is%20consistently%20ranked%20among,are%20overweight%20\(BRFSS%202020\).](https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-71550_63445_82471---,00.html#:~:text=Michigan%20is%20consistently%20ranked%20among,are%20overweight%20(BRFSS%202020).)

Bill No. HB400

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical
Delegation: Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Introduced by: Rebecca Park

A bill to mandate restaurants to verify the first dose of CDC COVID-19 vaccination cards of customers prior to entry.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Prior to entry restaurant officials must check the first dose of CDC COVID-19 vaccination cards along with the IDs of customers to allow in-store dining.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Restaurants who fail to comply with the mandate will pay a fine of 1500\$ and
- 3 receive a business suspension for two months
- 4 **SECTION 3:** CDC COVID-19 vaccination card can be replaced with a negative PCR test taken 24
- 5 hours prior.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** Take-out is still possible for customers who do not have their vaccination cards.
- 7 **SECTION 5:** Manuals on the identification of vaccination cards and IDs will be distributed to
- 8 restaurants.
- 9 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall be funded by the Michigan Department of Health and Human
- 10 Services.
- 11 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect on March 3rd, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: As new strains of the COVID-19 spread across the US, Michigan is one of the states with the highest infection rates. Whereas only 57.4% of the state population is fully vaccinated. Although the vaccination rates are slowly increasing, with this meager rate of increase, the virus will only spread more and cause more casualties. Furthermore, in restaurant settings, especially where in-store dining is possible, the chance of spreading is much higher.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: First, people will be incentivized to take the vaccine. People who want to enjoy more public interactions with people will engage in them in a safer environment. Such encouragement will also mitigate the spread of the virus.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: There may be controversy surrounding the issue of freedom of choice.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/coronavirus/0,9753,7-406-98163_98173--,_00.html
<https://www.usnews.com/news/politics/articles/2021-11-08/proof-of-vax-required-as-strict-mandate-takes-effect-in-la>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

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Bill No. HB402

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Cranbrook Kingswood High School

Introduced by: Gabriel Khouri, Jagdeesh Natesan

A bill to annex Toledo.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall mandate that the state of Michigan annexes the city of Toledo from Ohio, officially incorporating it under the jurisdiction of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The state of Michigan shall hold negotiations with the state of Ohio to annex Toledo in a peaceful, diplomatic manner.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** In the event negotiations fail, the state of Michigan shall resort to military action by declaring war on Ohio, beginning the Second Toledo War.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The invasion shall be conducted by the Michigan Army National Guard under the command of the state governor.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be funded by the State. Funds shall temporarily be channeled from Michigan's tourism industry.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect immediately after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The city of Toledo (across the border in Ohio) has a historical importance to the state of Michigan. It has always been Michigan in spirit, but was never incorporated into Michigan due to a border dispute with Ohio in the early 1830's. This dispute escalated to a brief war that was settled by ceding Toledo to Ohio, while Michigan received the Upper Peninsula as compensation (as well as its formal admission to the Union). Despite what seems like a fair settlement, the city of Toledo remains closely linked with Michigan. As such, it is only logical that it formally rejoins its spiritual state. Also, my uncle runs a restaurant there, therefore I have a claim to the city.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: In the event of victory, Toledo will rightfully become a Michigan city, and Michigan will receive a boost in economic prosperity.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: In the event of a military defeat, the state of Michigan will be subject to harsh terms of defeat, whether it be sanctions, financial compensation or further loss of land.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://michiganology.org/stories/toledo-michigan-2/>

Bill No. HB404

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Cranbrook Kingswood High School

Introduced by: Jagdeesh Natesan, Gabe Khouri

A bill to adopt the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact in the State of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The "winner of the national popular vote" shall be defined as the presidential candidate who gains a plurality of votes in the United States of America.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The "National Popular Vote Interstate Compact" shall be defined as the agreement between Michigan and several other states to award the presidential electoral votes of member states to the winner of the national popular vote. These states shall henceforth be referred to as "member states," and in the case that this bill is passed, Michigan shall be considered one of these "member states".
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Following a presidential election, the winner of the popular vote shall be ascertained by vote counting, in collaboration with other member states.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Henceforth, the presidential electoral votes of the state of Michigan shall not be awarded to the candidate who wins the most votes within Michigan.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The presidential candidate that wins the national popular vote shall be awarded all of the electoral votes of the state of Michigan.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall only come into effect once the member states of the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact control a total of at least 270 national electoral votes.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall require no additional funding.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact is an agreement between several U.S. states and the District of Columbia to award electoral votes to the presidential candidate that wins the national popular vote. This would ensure that the presidential candidate that wins the most votes nationwide wins the presidential election. However, it will only come into effect once the number of electoral votes affected by this agreement nationwide would guarantee such an outcome. Currently, this agreement has been accepted by 15 states and the District of Columbia, and collectively these states have 195 electoral votes, which is 36% of the Electoral College and 72% of the 270 electoral votes needed to allow the compact to come into effect.

It is important to recognize that Article II, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution gives states the right to decide how to award their electoral votes. Enacting this bill would NOT conflict with any federal law.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill would ensure that the winner of the presidential election is someone who reflects the overall desire of the people, rather than the winner of the electoral college, which may not reflect the presidential choice of the country. This would also allow for candidates to end the practice of prioritizing campaigns in battleground states while neglecting other states.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill has the potential to have unforeseen circumstances due to its significant changes to the existing voting system.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://en.wikipedia.org/>, <https://www.nationalpopularvote.com>, <https://ballotpedia.org/>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tUX-frlNBJYc>

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Bill No. HB406

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Consumers, Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Manufacturers

Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School

Introduced by: Anneliese Mackel, Amalia Moore

A bill to mandate a cap on the price of EpiPens.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The price charged for EpiPens shall be capped at \$50.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** EpiPens are life-saving devices which treat severe allergic reactions by the injection of the drug Epinephrine.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All Michigan residents in need of EpiPens shall be able to purchase them at this price, therefore increasing the accessibility of the device greatly.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** EpiPens shall be available to consumers at no more than a \$50 out of pocket charge. This includes insurance copays.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** EpiPens shall be readily available at pharmacies with a prescription, making them attainable for all in need.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Treasury.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect one year from the date of passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: On average, 1,260,073 American patients are in need of 2 EpiPens each year, and that number continues to steadily increase. EpiPens cost approximately \$30 to manufacture. However, EpiPens can retail for \$750, which is unreasonable for a life-saving product needed by millions.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Increasing the accessibility of EpiPens will ensure the safety of many Michigan residents. In addition, the number of severe allergic reactions and anaphylaxis, which in many cases result in suffocation and death, shall decrease.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The manufacturer of these EpiPens would lose profits, which could either be used for the personal gain of said manufacturers, or reinvested into research and development of other life-saving products.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://money.com> <https://www.nationwidechildrens.org/> <https://www.mayoclinic.org>

Bill No. HB408

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Hospitals

Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School

Introduced by: Grace Polzin

A bill to mandate profit on all medical services be limited to 75%.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** To mandate that all medical facilities/healthcare providers be permitted to make a profit of up to 75% on medical services.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Profit does not include cost to staff facilities. This is considered an essential expense.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** It is up to the healthcare provider to calculate the total expenses and profits of their establishment in order to remain within guidelines.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Any healthcare provider found to be disregarding guidelines shall be fined double the amount of profit they illegally made. They shall be fined weekly. They must also reimburse the patients overcharged. If each fine is not paid within two weeks, the provider will not be permitted to continue operating until the fine is paid. A healthcare provider with three late fines shall be evaluated in court to determine whether they are fit to continue operating.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** A medical service includes but is not limited to: medication, services, evaluations, treatments, ambulatory services, etc. A healthcare provider includes but is not limited to: any medical doctor, physician's assistant, nurse, medical assistant, hospital organizations, ambulatory services, surgeons, etc.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Health care providers and medical facilities in the United States currently overcharge patients by over FOUR TIMES the actual cost of the service. On average, every \$100 a medical facility spends, they charge \$417 for the same service. Michigan is no exception. Many citizens are forced to either opt out of medical care (choosing not to seek help due to costs), or go into debt for care. These systems are preying on the weak, stealing their money, and overcharging treatments that should be considered necessities. This bill cuts the 400% profit to 75% profit on all medical services.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.nationalnursesunited.org/press/new-study-hospitals-hike-charges-18-times-cost>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

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Bill No. HB410

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Mason High School

Introduced by: Allie Muschong

A bill to require that my dogs Bowie and Snickers (who did NOT write this bill) receive no less than 12 biscuits each day, excluding the days Saturday and Sunday. On these days, they shall receive no less than 15 biscuits.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The Michigan household containing a yellow Labrador retriever and small brown dog of unknown breed shall be required to offer the aforementioned dogs no less than twelve (12) biscuits on each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; on each Saturday and Sunday, the household shall be required to offer no less than fifteen (15) biscuits to the aforementioned dogs.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The "biscuits" in question shall include any number of brands, as long as the brand offers a reputable, delicious type of delicacy to the treat market.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The household shall remain in compliance with the focuses of Sec. 123.4567(b) of Act 2 of Bowie and Snickers: the dogs shall retain access to their toys, including but not limited to their food-filled enrichment toys.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The household shall organize a dog-biscuit-shopping-system in order to ensure that the dog biscuit supply is consistently replenished and to ensure that the 12/15 biscuit policy is upheld at all times.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be funded by Milk-Bone™, or we will get them.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: As taxpaying dogs of the United States, Bowie and Snickers (who, again, did NOT write this bill) were quite disappointed to discover that their daily biscuit intake never exceeded around 7 biscuits. They were moved to action: after definitely NOT learning English and certainly NOT learning how to write, they pushed their household to offer them more treats; however, their efforts at rolling over and tolerating photo ops failed to convince their household to increase their treat intake. Thus, legislation is both necessary and proper.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Bowie and Snicker will be very happy if this bill is passed. They will give each and every one of you a kiss.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The upholders of "veterinary standards" and "canine health" in the United States suggest that dogs should receive a minimal number of biscuits each day; they argue that such treats are "unnecessary" and "not part of a balanced dog diet." However, they have unfortunately failed to consider the fact that they do not know what they're talking about—after all, they are humans, not dogs. Thus, there may be some conflict between the dogs and such "accepted standards of canine wellbeing," but research by the dogs themselves shows that general wellbeing and happiness levels increase drastically with a direct correlation to number of treats given on a daily basis.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://docs.google.com/>

Bill No. HB412

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Hastings High School

Introduced by: Julia McLean

A bill to outlaw the use of animals for entertainment purposes.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall legalize the use of animals for entertainment purposes.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Animals shall be defined as all non-human living creatures either wild or domesticated.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Entertainment purposes shall be defined as shows including but not limited to circuses that contain activities that involve the exploitation of animals for the viewing pleasure of humans. This excludes zoos and animal sanctuaries.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The animals shall be transported to the nearest acceptable zoo appropriate for the animal species.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Acceptable zoos in Michigan include but are not limited to: Detroit Zoo, John Ball Zoo, Binder Park Zoo, Boulder Ridge Wild Animal Park, Potter Park Zoo, GarLyn Zoo, Wilderness Trails Zoo, Saginaw Children's Zoo, Roscommon Zoo, DeYoung Family Zoo, GT Butterfly House and Bug Zoo, Northfork Farms and Outback, Critchlow Alligator Sanctuary and Zoological Gardens, Wilderness Trails Zoo, Summer Wind Farms Sanctuary, Indian Creek Zoo, Children's Zoo at Celebration Square, Deer Tracks Junction, SEA LIFE Michigan Aquarium, Whitetails Live, and E. Dale Fisk Hawk Woods.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The costs of transporting the animals shall be covered by the entertainment organization with ownership of the animals.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The costs of future care of the animals shall be covered by the entertainment organizations with ownership of the animals.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall go into effect 8 months after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: According to PETA, an international nonprofit charitable organization that enforces animal rights, animals are being exploited in the forms of: tricks involving physical harm punishment to train them as well as being transported and housed in inhumane enclosures. The lives these animals are living is sad and cruel.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will ensure that no more animals shall be harmed for the entertainment of people. The quality of life that these animals have shall improve significantly.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Animal entertainment organizations may lose money due to lack of demand for the shows because of the absence of animals. Zoos may become overpopulated resulting in less space per animal.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.peta.org/about-peta/learn-about-peta/>
<https://www.michigan.org/aquariums-and-zoos#?c=44.4299:-85.1166:&tid=50&page=0&pagesize=20&pagetitle=Aquariums%20%26%20Zoos>

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Bill No. HB414

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others, Public Utilities

Delegation: Quincy High School

Introduced by: Hazel Craig

A bill to enact that individuals must give permission prior to third party entities sharing personal information

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Prior to the sharing of any information with a third party, an Internet Service Provider must get affirmative permission from the affected customer. This permission is necessary for each individual occurrence of information sharing.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** An Internet Service Provider is defined as any commercial business which provides the means for a customer to connect to the internet, whether through the use of wired, wireless, or fiber optic connections. Information for which permission must be sought includes internet search terms, website browsing histories, emails and their contents, text messages, call logs, saved financial data, documents stored electronically in "cloud" servers, and personal profile information.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The Federal Communications Commission shall be responsible for enforcement of this legislation. Companies found in violation of Section 1 may be fined a sum of no less than \$100,000 per violation.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: people are hacking into people bank accounts, credit card info and more.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: peoples personal info will be safe and not on the internet for everyone.

Bill No. HB416

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical

Delegation: Harbor Springs High School

Introduced by: Taylor Dickinson, Larkin Knapp

A bill that mandates paid parental leave of up to 12 weeks for new parents. This bill applies to all businesses that employ 20 or more employees.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All businesses that employ 20 or more employees shall grant the request of any employee who has become a new parent and meets the following criteria: has more than 12 months of service with the employer, and has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Parental leave shall be defined as: paid leave of absence that gives a parent or parents time off work to bond with their new child. Parental leave shall be taken within one year of your child's birth, adoption, or foster placement.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Section 3: A parent shall include biological, foster, adoptive, step, or a legal guardian. A child shall include biological, adopted, foster, step, or a legal ward.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Parental leave shall be funded through a 1% state income tax increase.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS).
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Businesses or companies that employ 20 or more employees and refuse to grant parental leave for eligible new parents shall be fined 1% of their yearly net income: for every additional violation the penalty will increase by 1%. This resets every fiscal year.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall take effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Currently maternity leave in the United States is regulated by labor law, but only allows twelve weeks of unpaid leave for mothers of newborn or newly adopted children. Further, this is only if they work for a company with fifty or more employees. For U.S. workers at companies with fewer than 50 employees, there is no legal right to maternity leave - paid or unpaid. This results in only 12% of Americans receiving paid parental leave. This number is even worse among low-income families and families of color, where the amount can be as low as 5%.

As of now only eight states in the United States have publicly funded paid maternity leave; California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Washington, Connecticut, and Oregon.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With paid parental leave, the parent has more time to bond with their child. This is important for creating a strong connection between child and parent, and the growth of the child. Paid parental leave creates less financial pressure, as it allows parents to earn wages that would normally be lost. Paid parental leave will also help companies retain valuable workers.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Costs to pay someone who is not working on paid parental leave; the 1% tax increase. Every worker in Michigan would have to pay the tax regardless of if the bill directly benefits them. Businesses may be short staffed due to parental leave.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB418

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Students

Delegation: Union City High School

Introduced by: Malachi Payne, Emma Tennyson

Make drivers training free to all students.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** In the State of Michigan, drivers training segment one and two shall be provided through an after school program.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Qualifying to take this program shall require the participant to be at least fourteen years and nine months of age and still in high school and a signed permission form by a parent or guardian that will be handed out by school staff.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Segment One of drivers training shall last three weeks and will include twenty-four hours of classroom instruction, six hours of behind the wheel instruction, and four hours of observation. Segment Two of drivers training shall require at least six hours of classroom instruction, forty hours of day-time supervised driving and ten hours of night-time supervised driving.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Section One and Two of drivers training shall occur twice a year starting in the Fall, and the second starting in the Spring.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The funding of this program shall come from raising the price of vehicle registration. The price shall be raised to five dollars more than the previous cost.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect on January first, twenty twenty three.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Cost of drivers ed.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: All students are able to take drivers ed for free.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: There will be a higher cost to register your vehicle.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.carsdirect.com/car-safety/driving-school-cost-average-prices-to-expect-for-driving-lessons>
<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2010/mv1.cfm>

Bill No. HB420

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Schools, Students

Delegation: Black River High School

Introduced by: Saachi Rajarhia

Make sure all Foster Children have access to Community College

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All foster children who are not adopted by the start of their senior year are eligible for 4 years of community college free.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All foster children who go to community college will have free room and board, tuition and books will be covered by the state
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All community colleges must admit all foster children who apply for a four year program
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If any foster agency denies a child the right to apply to community college they will lose their state funding immediately.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If any foster family denies a child the right to apply to a community college the child will be removed from the home immediately, and the foster parents will have to pay for 10% of their college tuition in all four years, while the state pays the other 90%
- 6 **SECTION 6:** In order to fund this bill a 4% sales tax increase will be effective January 1, 2022

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: many kids in foster care want to go to college but do not have any money

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: more foster kids have a chance at a better life and will be able to get a better paying job after aging out of the system

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES:

CITE RESOURCES USED: if community college must let foster children into the school then low income families will have less of a chance to get into community college

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB422

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Public Utilities

Delegation: Jackson High School

Introduced by: Ellie Weed, Megan Jones

A bill to provide free feminine hygiene products for all Michigan residents.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will provide free feminine hygiene products to all residents of Michigan who menstruate. All hygiene products such as tampons, maxi pads, and liners are free of expense in public restrooms, shelters, prisons, and school bathrooms.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The locations mentioned will have hygiene products readily available on shelves to those in need.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Residents who menstruate will receive hygiene products free of charge as they affect residents health.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The bill is to be funded by a 3% tax raise on the public locations mentioned, however, internal funding is also permitted.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If any public restroom, shelter, prison, or school bathrooms disobey the bill, they will lose all funding provided by the state.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect June 1st, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The inability to afford sanitary products is more common than we realize and affects people's health. Free access to tampons and pads in public washrooms, prisons, shelters, and school bathrooms would alleviate this problem and allow all women easy access to the products they need.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Those living in poverty unable to afford feminine hygiene products will now have access to them whenever needed.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Higher tax on select locations, may not obtain proper funding. Businesses and institutions responsible for monitoring/supplying products.

Bill No. HB424

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Simon Thompson

A bill to require that persons who obtain a drivers license must take the Michigan Road test and Michigan Written Exam in order to renew their license.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Residents of the State of Michigan who obtain a Michigan Drivers License must retake and pass the Michigan Road Test and Michigan Written Exam every 12 years that they have their license.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill is to be enforced by the Michigan Secretary of State.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** To renew your license you must complete and pass the Michigan Road Test and Michigan Written Exam.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** A person who must take the Michigan Road Test or Michigan Written test have 8 weeks time prior to renewing their license to take and pass the exams.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill should go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Research shows that as a drivers age increases, the likelihood of a crash also increases.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The expected outcome of this law is that drivers can be assessed on their driving capabilities to ensure that they still have the correct skills and knowledge to drive safely. The benefit of this is the road being a safer place for all drivers, and a decrease in all crashes.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill will required drivers will have to give money their own money to private businesses. However, this bill is one that will save human lives at a comparatively small cost.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://aaafoundation.org/rates-motor-vehicle-crashes-injuries-deaths-relation-driver-age-united-states-2014-2015/>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5937333/>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5937333/#:~:text=Just%20as%20your%20body%20ages,are%20made%20worse%20by%20smoking>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB426

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Breanna Swajanan

A bill to mandate that any person imprisoned solely for possession of marijuana should be exonerated.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Go through records to see who has had marijuana involved as a reason for their arrest and see if marijuana was the sole reason for their arrest.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** If the amount of marijuana the holder possessed at the time of their arrest is within the legal limits now, they should be released from prison as they are no longer committing a crime.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Exempt charges from their name and exonerate them.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If the amount of marijuana possessed was passing the legal boundaries slightly, but not as bad as before, re-evaluate their imprisonment as a punishment and free them but give them the same punishment as possessing too much marijuana now (5 oz); a \$500 fine.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If marijuana possession was excessively over the limit, the convict can have a trial with a jury to get a reduced sentence.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Courts and Corrections of the state will enforce this bill. No funding necessary.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect on April 20, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: 9% of arrests in Michigan have marijuana involved, which is approximately 23,893 arrests as of 2015, and 1,200 are still in prison today for a reason that is no longer considered a crime today.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: People who haven't necessarily committed violent crimes won't have to face jail time, can return to home lives, have fewer people to watch in jail, and save approximately \$42,970,800.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Possible increased crime rate

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.criminallawyerofannarbor.com>

https://www.mlive.com/news/2017/07/marijuana_is_9_of_all_michigan.html

<https://www.vera.org/publications/price-of-prisons-2015-state-spending-trends/price-of-prisons-2015-state-spending-trends/price-of-prisons-2015-state-spending-trends-prison-spending>

Bill No. HB428

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Law Enforcement

Delegation: Mio-Ausable High School

Introduced by: Faith Schanck

A bill to mandate that all state roads have a speed limit of 65 miles per hour.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Change all state road speed limits to 65 miles per hour.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** If a road is deemed unsafe then there may be exceptions.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The speed limit of state roads going through towns or residential areas shall be decided by the county the area resides in.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Speed limits will be enforced by state and county police.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded with maintenance funding first then state and federal construction funds to follow.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect three months after the bill is passed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The background problem is that vehicles are going this speed regardless of the lower speed limit and making it unsafe.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill is that it will be safer for those who were driving the speed limit while others were speeding.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A drawback from this bill would be that all state roads would have to be safety inspected and speed limit signs changed.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/mdot/0,4616,7-151-9615_79223-409715-,00.html

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB430

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Consumers,Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Students

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Jillian Hawver

This bill shall protect the health and safety of all minors ages eighteen and under.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall protect the health and safety of all adolescents ages eighteen and under by implicating stricter rules of caffeinated beverage consumption. No minor under the age of eighteen shall consume more than 100 mg of caffeine.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall go into effect on behalf of the safety of minors under age eighteen, punishable by up to a two hundred dollar fine.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be enforced by coffee shops, gas stations, and all other establishments with access to caffeinated substances.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be enforced under the penalty of up to a two hundred dollar fine.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be funded by the World Health Organization.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect on the first Saturday of October, 2025.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Adolescents under eighteen years old who have been over caffeinated experience side effects that negatively effect their health including, but by no means limited to, upset stomachs, insomnia, difficulty concentrating, higher blood pressure, and a faster heart rate.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The implication of this bill will ensure that minors under the age of eighteen do not experience the troubling health and mental side effects that come with over caffeineation including but not limited to insomnia, nervousness, jitters, higher blood pressure, and faster heart rates.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill shall be a challenge to enforce at first since caffeine is widely viewed as a substance with little to no effect on adolescents, but that vantage point is clearly mistaken.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/child-caffeine.html>
<https://healthblog.uofmhealth.org/childrens-health/parents-perk-up-to-dangers-of-caffeine-for-teens>

Bill No. HB432

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Civil Rights, Law Enforcement

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Derick Tyner

A bill to increase punishment for people convicted of child abuse

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The bill will make the punishment for child abuse and torturing children by more jail time and higher charges.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The bill will hopefully prevent child abuse by happening because of increased costs and jail time.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** If convicted people will face life in prison and a fine up to \$10,000.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The state will enforce this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded by having multiple fundraisers for child abuse.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect March 16, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The fine for first degree child abuse today is any amount of time in prison. The problem is people today still abuse children and the charges for child abuse right now is low. There are chances of children getting killed by getting abused by their parents so much. They could also get severely injured. There are more people getting physically abused than sexually abused but all kinds of child abuse needs to come to an end. Children are getting abused the most by their drunk parents by taking all of their anger out on them.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The expected outcome of this bill is to make children feel more protected and to prevent child abuse from happening.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Disadvantages in this bill are increased costs for imprisonment.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

https://www.michigan.gov/documents/ctf/State__National_CAN_Statistics_2019_644560_7.pdf
<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/fastfact.html#:~:text=What%20re%20the%20consequences%3F,social%2Demotional%20skills%20or%20anxiety.>
<https://www.grabellaw.com/section-750-136b-michigan-legislature.html#:~:text=Punishment%3A,a%20conviction%20is%2010%20years.>
<https://www.peertechzpublications.com/articles/doi10.17352-2581-4265.000028-anpc.php#:~:text=Children%20who%20are%20abused%20and,can%20have%20long%2Dterm%20consequences.>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB434

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Consumers

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Ashton Young, Alex Feeley

A bill to mandate the legalization for the manufacturing and recreational use for all steroids for adults twenty one and older.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will legalize all steroids for recreational use and manufacturing for adults twenty one and older In the state of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Steroid means any of a group of lipids with a complex molecule containing carbon atoms in four interlocking rings forming a hydrogenated cyclopentanophenanthrene-ring system.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The Decriminalization for adults twenty one and older of Steroids will not only help the fitness industry, but also the medical industry and improve the overall health of the economy and people in Michigan.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The bill will be enforced by the michigan government. If a school does not split their funds effectively they will lose their sports funds from the michigan government.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** No appropriations will be needed.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect April 19 2022

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The Problem is the government thinks it needs to baby us with potentially dangerous substances but when we're adults maybe we should have the choice to do what we want good or bad and suffer the consequences good or bad.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This will not only allow people to make their own decisions about their body but will open the doors for a brand new industry in Michigan that is closed off in the rest of the states. Plus the Loins may actually make it to the playoffs.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: If worse comes to worse a couple teens might steal it but they will learn from their mistakes because again its up to you to put it in you.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/steroid>

Bill No. HB436

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Schools,Students

Delegation: Munising High School

Introduced by: Elizabeth Wing

Increase funds for public school sports

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will increase the funds for public school sports, because school should not rely on the community.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The money should be divided equally amongst sports.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will be funded by increasing the sales tax on cigarettes.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The bill will be enforced by the michigan government. If a school does not split their funds effectively they will lose their sports funds from the michigan government.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The bill will go into effect on August 1, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Not all sport are funded equally leaving students using old equipment, some coaches not being paid their worth or at all, and leaving schools relying on their community, fundraisers, and students for money.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With more funding more students will be able to participate in school sports safely.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A drawback to this bill is a higher cigarette sales tax.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB438

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Rochester Adams High School

Introduced by: Andrew Romanski

Bill No. H3247 A bill to mandate that the Monday that follows the first Sunday in February (also known as super bowl Sunday) will be a legal holiday.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:
- 2 Section 1: The Monday following the first Sunday in February shall be deemed a legal public holiday.
- 4 **SECTION 2:** All non-essential private business will not be allowed to require attendance the Monday that follows the first Sunday in February.
- 6 **SECTION 3:** All schools and universities will be on recess on the Monday that follows the first Sunday in February.
- 8 **SECTION 4:** All non-essential government employees will not be required to show up to work the Monday that follows the first Sunday in February.
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill will not require any additional funding.
- 11 **SECTION 6:** The Michigan Department of Labor and the Michigan Department of Education will enforce this bill
- 13 **SECTION 7:** Essential businesses/employees are defined as grocery stores, pharmacies, medical offices, big box stores, convenience stores, hardware stores, pet supply stores, laundromats, gas stations, home services such as plumbers and electricians.
- 16 **SECTION 8:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2023

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The American workforce loses productivity the Monday after the super bowl. In 2020 (prior to COVID-19 pandemic), it was predicted that 17.5 million Americans would miss work due to the super bowl, which would be approximately 14% of the American workforce. 4.7 million Americans were predicted to call in sick, while 1.5 million Americans were predicted to "blow off" their boss. The cost of employees' absences could reach up to 22 percent of base payroll according to a joint project between the Workforce institute and the Society for Human Resource Management. A few years prior, in 2017, it was estimated that employers lost \$290 million for every 10 minutes employees spent discussing the game the night before, which would cause a hit of \$1.78 billion US dollars.

This will also affect K-12 children, as many students go to school tired because they did not get adequate sleep the night before due to the game. This will effect performance and behavior in the classroom.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The workforce will not lose any productivity on the Monday after the super bowl, and this day becoming a holiday would allow students to sleep in and get an adequate amount of sleep, along with allowing them to be more attentive and productive in class.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Any loss to the American economy due to the extra "day off".

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.cnbc.com/2018/02/01/the-monday-after-the-super-bowl-could-cost-employers-3-billion-heres-why.html>
<https://www.wcnc.com/article/sports/nfl/superbowl/super-bowl-monday-national-holiday/275-03ca7790-3d6c-41e7-8e31-69f400d800a0>
<https://www.wsfa.com/2020/02/03/millions-americans-skipping-work-day-after-super-bowl/>

Bill No. HB440

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Civil Rights,Students

Delegation: Hastings High School

Introduced by: Ahsley Jones

A bill to require that the legal age of marriage be moved up to 18 years old in the State of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall raise Michigan's legal age of marriage from 16 to 18 years old.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill would outlaw all marriages between any persons 16 or 17 years of age, even with parental consent.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall not require any funding from the state of Michigan.
- 5 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be enforced by local authorities in legalizing and/ or officiating weddings such as a civil officer with power to administer and enforce law -- Justice of the Peace, mayor of a Michigan city or a judge.
- 8 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect January 1st of the year following the bill's passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM:

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will protect 16 and 17 year old children from being coerced into a child marriage by their parent's consent.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: If the 16 or 17 year old had sought marriage they would have to wait until they are 18.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB442

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Civil Rights

Delegation: Union City High School

Introduced by: Emma Tennyson, Malachi Payne

Provided Drivers Training Education

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** In the State of Michigan, drivers training segment one and two shall be provided through an after school program.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Qualifying to take this program shall require the participant to be at least fourteen years and nine months of age and still in high school and a signed permission form by a parent or guardian that will be handed out by school staff.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The funding of this program shall come from raising the price of vehicle registration.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Segment One of drivers training shall last three weeks and will include twenty-four hours of classroom instruction, six hours of behind the wheel instruction, and four hours of observation. Segment Two of drivers training shall require at least six hours of classroom instruction, forty hours of day-time supervised driving and ten hours of night-time supervised driving.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Section One and Two of drivers training shall occur twice a year starting in the Fall, and the second starting in the Spring.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect on January first, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Drivers Training has not been available to High School students for almost 15 years now. This makes it to where students that are old enough to take it had to go to a different place and pay a lot of money for it.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: It would be easier and cheaper for students to take Drivers Training.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: It would cost the school money and vehicle registration fees would go up.

Bill No. SB401

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Airport High School

Introduced by: Ryan Lewis

A bill to allow for mental health days for teachers.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** a) Every teacher, administrator, and superintendent employed by a public school district in the State of Michigan shall be provided with at least three paid days off per academic year for the purpose of improving their mental health as they see fit. b) Mental health days shall not be utilized in place of professional development sessions required by the school district. c) Each district shall have the discretion to allow for additional paid mental health days.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** a) For the first violation of this law, the school district in violation shall be fined double the teacher's pay for each day. b) Each additional violation shall carry this same fine, in addition to a \$200 penalty, increasing by \$200 per additional offense. c) All fines collected pursuant to this law shall be returned to the affected teachers.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education and the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Upon passage, this bill shall be referred to as the Educator Mental Health Support Act.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall take effect with the 2022-2023 academic year.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: One in every twenty teachers report suffering from a mental illness but those numbers are likely much higher due to the stigma surrounding the topic. Many schools are opening up to the reality of mental illnesses for their students. However, the teachers are being left out of this conversation. The pandemic that we are currently facing is making these mental illnesses worse for everyone. Mental health is very important for everyone to understand. While students should receive help, teachers should as well.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Teachers being able to have mental health days would decrease the stress of their job. Many teachers face a lot of problems throughout the day, especially working with kids. Having days that they can take off would likely improve their teacher performance, happiness while decreasing their stress levels, depression, and unorganized plans. While teachers take a day off, there is a need for sub-teachers. When needing more substitute teachers, they are able to supply more jobs for people.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Having a teacher out of school calls for a substitute teacher. Some schools are able to supply a teacher in place of them, however, there are some schools that can not afford to. Spending more money on substitute teachers can bring money out of the funding. Teachers could also take advantage of this privilege, however, the limit of how many days they can take would stop this from happening.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Airport High School
Introduced by: Ryan Lewis

Bill No. SB403

A bill to create a uniform GPA calculation system in public school districts across the State of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall be referred to as the GPA Standardization Act.
2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall be applicable to all public schools and school districts within the State
3 of Michigan.
4 **SECTION 3:** All classes shall be weighed on a 4-point scale, unless an individual class and its
5 curriculum are submitted for review by the school district from which it originates, and assigned
6 a 5-point weight by the Michigan Department of Education. The Michigan Department of
7 Education shall develop a set of guidelines by which it shall evaluate the rigor of a particular
8 class, and distinguish classes worthy of a 5-point weight. AP or IB classes are preapproved, and
9 shall be weighed on a 5-point scale toward a student's Grade Point Average.
10 **SECTION 4:** Grade Point Averages shall be calculated by adding all point values assigned to a
11 student from classes on a semester or trimester basis, as applicable. This number shall be
12 divided by the total number of semesters or trimesters of course work in which the student was
13 enrolled. However, this calculation shall only apply to high school-level courses, conducted at the
14 school district in which a student is primarily enrolled, from all semesters or trimesters except
15 the second semester or third trimester of a student's fourth academic year in high school.
16 **SECTION 5:** In a class operating under a 4-point grading scale, a) Attaining a semester or
17 trimester grade of 92.5% or greater awards a student with 4 points, b) Attaining a semester or
18 trimester grade greater than or equal to 90.0% but lower than 92.5% awards them with 3.7
19 points, c) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 87.5% but lower than
20 90.0% awards a student with 3.3 points, d) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than
21 or equal to 82.5% but lower than 87.5% awards a student 3 points, e) Attaining a semester or
22 trimester grade greater than or equal to 80.0% but lower than 82.5% awards a student with 2.7
23 points, f) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 77.5% but lower than
24 80.0% awards a student with 2.3 points, g) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than
25 or equal to 72.5% but lower than 77.5% awards a student with 2 points, h) Attaining a semester
26 or trimester grade greater than or equal to 70.0% but lower than 72.5% awards a student with
27 1.7 points, i) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 67.5% but lower
28 than 70.0% awards a student with 1.3 points, j) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater
29 than or equal to 60.0% but lower than 67.5% awards a student with 1 point, and attaining a
30 semester or trimester grade lower than 60.0% awards a student with zero points.
31 **SECTION 6:** In a class operating under a 5-point grading scale, a) Attaining a semester or
32 trimester grade of 92.5% or greater awards a student with 5 points, b) Attaining a semester or
33 trimester grade greater than or equal to 90.0% but lower than 92.5% awards them with 4.7
34 points, c) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 87.5% but lower than
35 90.0% awards a student with 4.3 points, d) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than
36 or equal to 82.5% but lower than 87.5% awards a student with 4 points, e) Attaining a semester
37 or trimester grade greater than or equal to 80.0% but lower than 82.5% awards a student with
38 3.7 points, f) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 77.5% but lower
39 than 80.0% awards a student with 3.3 points, g) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater
40 than or equal to 72.5% but lower than 77.5% awards a student with 3 points, h) Attaining a

41 semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 70.0% but lower than 72.5% awards a
42 student with 2.7 points, i) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to
43 67.5% but lower than 70.0% awards a student with 2.3 points, j) Attaining a semester or
44 trimester grade greater than or equal to 62.5% but lower than 67.5% awards a student with 2
45 points, k) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 60.0% but lower than
46 62.5% awards a student with 1.7 points, l) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than
47 or equal to 57.5% but lower than 60.0% awards a student with 1.3 points, m) Attaining a
48 semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 50.0% but lower than 57.5% awards a
49 student with 1 point, and n) Attaining a semester or trimester grade lower than 50.0% awards a
50 student with zero points.

51 **SECTION 7:** The salaries of any necessary new employees at the Michigan Department of
52 Education, employed pursuant to this law, shall be paid with funds reallocated from within the
53 Michigan Department of Education.

54 **SECTION 8:** The requirements listed herein shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of
55 Education.

56 **SECTION 9:** Public schools or school districts that do not comply with this law shall be denied
57 state aid.

58 **SECTION 10:** Grade Point Averages shall be amended for all students currently enrolled in
59 applicable high schools as of July 1, 2023, pursuant to this law. From this date forward, all
60 classes shall be conducted and graded in a manner consistent with the requirements o

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Every student in high school graduates with a number attached to them: their GPA. This number reflects the quality of work that a student put forward throughout their time in high school. This number is determined by the courses that students take in high school, and the weight of each course and the scale that a district is determined by the high school that the student attends. This means that a student from one school could have a completely different GPA for the same quality of work as someone from another school. Students are also able to take easier classes to keep their GPA higher. An above average student taking harder classes may have a significantly lower GPA than an average student skating in the easiest classes offered in the school.

The problem arises when universities and other higher education institutions use GPA to determine admission and scholarships into the institution. Since the GPAs are not standardized, the number is almost meaningless when it comes to admission into these institutions. Oftentimes, institutions completely refactor these numbers based on a student's transcript. This makes the admissions process longer. If an institution chooses not to refactor the number, it gives some students unfair advantages depending on what high school they attended and what classes they chose to take. Instead of allowing each school to decide its GPA system, it should be a standardized system to make the admissions process quicker and to eliminate unfair advantages.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Standardizing GPA eliminates unfair advantages that arise when schools weigh classes that are at an equal level of difficulty as an unweighted course at another school. It is also expected to speed up admissions processes for higher education institutions because it eliminates the need to completely refactor GPA when considering a student for admission. Standardized testing could be eliminated because the significance of GPA would be greater. There would also be more jobs available in the Department of Education.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill would deny school districts to determine how their GPAs are calculated.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Airport High School
Introduced by: Ryan Lewis

Bill No. SB405

A bill to create a uniform GPA calculation system in public school districts across the State of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall be referred to as the GPA Standardization Act.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall be applicable to all public schools and school districts within the State of Michigan.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All classes shall be weighed on a 4-point scale, unless an individual class and its curriculum are submitted for review by the school district from which it originates, and assigned a 5-point weight by the Michigan Department of Education. The Michigan Department of Education shall develop a set of guidelines by which it shall evaluate the rigor of a particular class, and distinguish classes worthy of a 5-point weight. AP or IB classes are preapproved, and shall be weighed on a 5-point scale toward a student's Grade Point Average.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Grade Point Averages shall be calculated by adding all point values assigned to a student from classes on a semester or trimester basis, as applicable. This number shall be divided by the total number of semesters or trimesters of course work in which the
- 5 **SECTION 5:** In a class operating under a 4-point grading scale, a) Attaining a semester or trimester grade of 92.5% or greater awards a student with 4 points, b) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 90.0% but lower than 92.5% awards them with 3.7 points, c) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 87.5% but lower than 90.0% awards a student with 3.3 points, d) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 82.5% but lower than 87.5% awards a student 3 points, e) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 80.0% but lower than 82.5% awards a student with 2.7 points, f) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 77.5% but lower than 80.0% awards a student with 2.3 points, g) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 72.5% but lower than 77.5% awards a student with 2 points, h) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 70.0% but lower than 72.5% awards a student with 1.7 points, i) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 67.5% but lower than 70.0% awards a student with 1.3 points, j) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 60.0% but lower than 67.5% awards a student with 1 point, and attaining a semester or trimester grade lower than 60.0% awards a student with zero points.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** In a class operating under a 5-point grading scale, a) Attaining a semester or trimester grade of 92.5% or greater awards a student with 5 points, b) Attaining a semester or trimester grade greater than or equal to 90.0% but lower than 92.5% awards them w
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The salaries of any necessary new employees at the Michigan Department of Education, employed pursuant to this law, shall be paid with funds reallocated from within the Michigan Department of Education.

- 34 **SECTION 8:** The requirements listed herein shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 35 **SECTION 9:** Public schools or school districts that do not comply with this law shall be denied state aid.
- 36 **SECTION 10:** Grade Point Averages shall be amended for all students currently enrolled in applicable high schools as of July 1, 2023, pursuant to this law. From this date forward, all classes shall be conducted and graded in a manner consistent with the requirements o

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Every student in high school graduates with a number attached to them: their GPA. This number reflects the quality of work that a student put forward throughout their time in high school. This number is determined by the courses that students take in high school, and the weight of each course and the scale that a district is determined by the high school that the student attends. This means that a student from one school could have a completely different GPA for the same quality of work as someone from another school. Students are also able to take easier classes to keep their GPA higher. An above average student taking harder classes may have a significantly lower GPA than an average student skating in the easiest classes offered in the school.

The problem arises when universities and other higher education institutions use GPA to determine admission and scholarships into the institution. Since the GPAs are not standardized, the number is almost meaningless when it comes to admission into these institutions. Oftentimes, institutions completely refactor these numbers based on a student's transcript. This makes the admissions process longer. If an institution chooses not to refactor the number, it gives some students unfair advantages depending on what high school they attended and what classes they chose to take. Instead of allowing each school to decide its GPA system, it should be a standardized system to make the admissions process quicker and to eliminate unfair advantages.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Standardizing GPA eliminates unfair advantages that arise when schools weigh classes that are at an equal level of difficulty as an unweighted course at another school. It is also expected to speed up admissions processes for higher education institutions because it eliminates the need to completely refactor GPA when considering a student for admission. Standardized testing could be eliminated because the significance of GPA would be greater. There would also be more jobs available in the Department of Education.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill would deny school districts to determine how their GPAs are calculated. The money within the Department of Education would have to be reallocated.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB407

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Environmental Protection, Manufacturers, Infrastructure

Delegation: Manistee High School

Introduced by: Sara Herberger

A bill to mandate a carbon tax on every ton of carbon released by industries.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A tax of \$25 dollars per ton of carbon emitters per release, shall be placed on all industries in Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Failure to pay the tax shall result in the company paying up to 500,000 dollars for every six months the tax is not paid, corresponding with the severity of the original tax and the size of the company.
- 3 **SECTION 3:**
The tax shall be enforced and measured by EGLE (Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy) as well as the local law enforcement.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will go into effect 1 year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Carbon emissions are affecting the environment and causing a negative impact on the earth.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Will reduce the build up of greenhouse gas emissions; raises tax revenue; Encourages consumers and firms alike to search for alternatives; Reduces environmental costs associated with excess carbon pollution; Has been successful in other places that have mandated them

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Could encourage tax evasion from companies trying to avoid paying; Administration costs for measuring pollution and collecting tax; Higher tax could discourage investment and economic growth

CITE RESOURCES USED:

Bill No. SB409

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Law Enforcement

Delegation: Ann Arbor YMCA

Introduced by: Tamarus Darby Jr

A Bill to mandate time limits on solitary confinement in the state of Michigan

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** No correctional facility within the state of Michigan may keep an inmate in solitary confinement for no longer than 15 days. After a prisoner is released from solitary confinement, they may not return to solitary confinement until 15 days have passed.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** If a correctional facility is found to have violated this law, the correctional officer who ordered the inmate into solitary confinement will pay a fine equal to ten percent of their annual salary.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The Michigan Department of Corrections will inspect the conditions of solitary confinement in the prisons they routinely inspect. The Michigan State police will enforce this bill by collecting fines upon notification by the Michigan Department of Corrections.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The funding from the bill will come from the fines collected by the Michigan State Police. If the costs of enforcing the bill proves larger than anticipated, the fines collected will be large enough to cover any additional needs.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect January 1, 2023 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Michigan.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The United States has the largest prison population per capita among developed countries in the world. A key factor in this alarmingly high reincarceration rate is that 67.8 percent of all inmates are back in prison 3 years after they are first released, and 76.6 percent are back in prison 5 years after release according to the National Institute of Justice. These figures can be easily blamed on the inmates themselves, but this line of thinking is simply false. Inside of our prisons, inmates are damaged psychologically. Which is a major reason behind the re-incarceration rates. And there is arguably no bigger factor behind the psychological damage than solitary confinement.

According to a United Nations report, solitary confinement is a form of mental torture. Its victims experience severe mental damage, including paranoia, cognitive deficits, and panic attacks, as a result of a few days in solitary confinement. Most prisoners spend between 2 and 7 weeks in solitary confinement, according to Solitary Watch, prisoners have been known to spend nearly 30 years in solitary confinement.

If solitary confinement is this destructive to functional adults, imagine what it can do to children and the mentally disabled. Solitary confinement is where a majority of mentally ill inmates are held, according to the United Nations special report. If nothing else, preventing these members of society from destroying themselves should be cause enough to pass this bill.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: By restricting solitary confinement, these mental damages can be mitigated, costs can be cut, and order can still be kept in prisons. It costs \$95,000 a year to keep an inmate in solitary confinement, compared to \$54,000 for a prisoner in "Supermax", according to Solitary.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://nij.ojp.gov>, <https://solitarywatch.org>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB411

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Colin McLintock

A Bill to Mandate an Increase in Funding for Gambling Disorder Treatment Programs

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall increase Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) funding, with all revenue reserved for gambling disorder treatment programs.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All MDHHS expenses incurred for the purposes of treating gambling disorders shall be eligible for funding through the revenue appropriated by this bill.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The MDHHS shall determine which services fall under the category of gambling disorder treatment, and therefore which services are eligible for funding through this bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Funds shall be allocated at the discretion of the MDHHS for improvement and expansion of gambling disorder treatment services.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be funded by an increase in the sportsbook tax rate from 8.4% to 12%.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Casinos located in Detroit shall also be subject to the 12% tax rate. The percentage of online sports betting tax revenue reserved for the state of Michigan shall be increased from 70% to 80%, while the percentage reserved for the city of Detroit shall be decreased from 30% to 21%. The percentage of retail sports betting tax revenue reserved for the state of Michigan shall be increased from 45% to 61%, while the percentage reserved for the city of Detroit shall be decreased from 55% to 39%.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The 12% sportsbook tax rate shall apply to tribal casinos, with no changes to the allocation of revenue.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In Michigan, especially after the legalization of online gambling, the gambling industry has exploded. In the past year total handle (amount of money spent) for online sports betting was 10x that of retail handle, allowing casinos to reach far more potential customers. Online sports betting accounted for roughly 8% of total revenue for Detroit sportsbooks in 2021, already holding a sizable share of the industry. Online gaming, meanwhile, accounted for an incredible 42% of for Detroit casinos, serving as another example of the broadening reach of access to gambling. While exact numbers are difficult to come by, it's estimated that 2% of all Americans have a gambling disorder, while about 0.6% are truly addicted and 6% recognize it as a severe interference in their lives. The MDHHS did increase gambling disorder treatment funding from \$3 million/year to about \$4.5 million/year upon the legalization of online gambling, but it's a 50% increase attempting to address a brand new development that already accounts for almost 50% of gambling in Detroit casinos, which are by far the most popular in the state. Additionally, it expanded access for any prospective gamblers who otherwise might have been limited by the distance from the nearest casino. Furthermore, the Michigan tax rate on sports betting income (for sportsbooks - not consumers) is 8.4%, which is among the lowest in a nation where the rate reaches as high as 50% and the average 18.6% (median of 14%). Sportsbooks of any merit are virtually guaranteed to make a profit and function differently than most businesses, so a 12% tax rate would certainly be viable when they still manage to operate successfully in states with rates of 50%.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: MDHHS gambling disorder treatment programs would've received an additional \$3.5 million in funding last year through this bill. Obviously improved gambling treatment services is the main benefit, which helps quality of life for not just gamblers but also their families. The altered revenue share ensures that Detroit receives the same amount of tax revenue as they would have prior to the bill's enactment. Because of how sportsbooks function, the industry won't be heavily impacted by a tax increase.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Casino income would still be negatively impacted by an increased tax rate, albeit marginally. Additionally, the efficacy of government programs relating to the treatment of gambling disorders is a relative unknown.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/mgcb/0,4620,7-351-79127_82898-244408--,00.html

<https://taxfoundation.org/states-sports-betting-tax/>

<https://www.addictioncenter.com/drugs/gambling-addiction/>

https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/Section_232-1_680593_7.pdf

https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/Section_2321_PA_166_of_2020_713987_7.pdf

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB413

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**
Categories: Law Enforcement, Civil Rights
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Matthew Pattok

A bill to protect the rights of citizens against unreasonable search and seizure THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A warrantless search shall be defined as any search and/or seizure conducted by
2 law enforcement officers in the state of Michigan without a warrant, signed by a judge,
3 approving the search beforehand
4 **SECTION 2:** Any warrantless search shall not be eligible as evidence in a court of law unless a
5 judge examines and approves the search after the fact, that is, it shall not fall on the defendant
6 to prove the search's illegitimacy, but the prosecution to prove its legitimacy. Any warrantless
7 search that is not approved by a judge shall not be permitted as evidence in any court of law.
8 **SECTION 3:** A warrantless search based on consent of the searched shall be rendered
9 automatically invalid if the officer(s) conducting the search pressure or deceive the searched into
10 giving consent, e.g. by asking repeatedly or insinuating that it would be bad for the searched to
11 refuse.
12 a. Any officer(s) whose search is invalidated in this way shall have a day's pay deducted.
13 **SECTION 4:** The motor vehicle exception, which allows officers to search any vehicle when
14 there is probable cause that it may contain contraband, shall not be permitted in the state of
15 Michigan. In order to search a motor vehicle without a warrant, it must be obvious that the
16 vehicle not only could, but does in fact contain contraband. Otherwise, it shall only be legal to
17 search a motor vehicle with a warrant, signed by a judge, approving the search.
18 a. Plain scent, that is, an officer perceiving the scent of some contraband, shall not qualify as
19 obvious evidence of contraband in a vehicle. Thus, the plain scent exemption, which allows
20 officers to search motor vehicles when they perceive the scent of contraband, shall not be
21 permitted in the state of Michigan.
22 **SECTION 5:** Civil asset forfeiture, that is, the process by which law enforcement seizes property
23 without charging the person they seize from with a crime, shall not be permitted in the state of
24 Michigan. Furthermore, all property seized from a person who is charged with a crime must be
25 recorded and stored. If the person is not convicted of a crime, their property must be returned
26 to them. If they are convicted, their sentencing judge shall decide if their property shall be
27 returned to them. Only if the sentencing judge decides that their property shall not be returned
28 to them is law enforcement permitted to keep the property.
29 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The 4th Amendment is meant to protect citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures, but over time it has been progressively more encroached on. The government has stretched the meaning of "unreasonable" to its absolute limit under the Constitution. This bill serves to push back against that, maintaining the spirit of the Constitution.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Fewer people would be victims to abuses of power by police officers with warrantless searches and seizures.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some evidence of actual crimes may not be found because police officers will be slower to act on searching a suspect.

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Bill No. SB415

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**
Categories: Schools, Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Law Enforcement
Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy
Introduced by: Ella Wahby

A bill to mandate that all public university students studying to receive a Masters Degree in Psychology must have at least 25 hours of practical internship at local penitentiaries.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will make it mandatory that all students studying to achieve a Masters
2 Degree in Psychology will be required to perform 25 hours of unpaid internship at a local
3 penitentiary before graduating in order to receive their degree.
4 **SECTION 2:** Public Universities are defined as any University under state ownership or receiving
5 significant public funds.
6 **SECTION 3:** A Master's Degree in Psychology is defined as any Master's degree program that is
7 designed for educating future therapists. This can include a Master of Arts in Clinical Mental
8 Health Counseling, Master of Science in Mental Counseling, etc.
9 **SECTION 4:** Local Penitentiaries are defined as any public prison or jail within the State of
10 Michigan.
11 **SECTION 5:** This bill will require no funding. Students may apply to the respective University's
12 Financial Aid Department for any transportation/resource assistance needed.
13 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.
14 **SECTION 7:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education. The punishment
15 for failure to comply will be a \$1,000 fine, imposed against the Public University, for every
16 student who receives a degree without the required hours.
17 **SECTION 8:** Practical internship is defined as working as a counselor/therapist for inmates at
18 said Local Penitentiary without any salary. This internship will be monitored by the already
19 existent counseling services at the prison or jail.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many incarcerated individuals face mental illnesses, such as PTSD or psychosis. Though Michigan prisons already have counseling services, I believe they would greatly benefit from someone eager to learn more about the human mind. Furthermore, many therapists are inexperienced with extreme mental illness outside of a classroom setting, and therefore lack the ability to spot these issues early on in a patient.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill will be that there will be more educated therapists in the State of Michigan who understand the human mind. Another benefit is the increase of mental health support in penitentiaries.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be that there could be less people seeking a Master Degree in Psychology. Another disadvantage could be the safety of students.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.michigan.gov/corrections/0,4551,7-119--56494--00.html>, <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/special-reports/2019/10/11/michigan-prison-woodland-treats-mentally-ill-inmates/1743121001/>

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB417

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Consumers

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Madisen Begovac

A bill to mandate that all hotels and motels in the State of Michigan must rent to people 18 and over.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Section 1. The required age to rent a Michigan resident hotel/motel room will be lowered to 18.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Section 2. Identification and proof of age and residency must be provided.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Section 3. The currency used to pay the fee must be a valid debit or credit card.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Section 4. This bill will be enforced by the state government.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Section 5. This bill does not require any funding.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Section 6. The bill will go into effect after January 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many people of adult age cannot purchase a hotel and this often leads to people sleeping in their cars. When one in the state/nation turns 18 they are considered a legal adult. This includes paying taxes, living on their own, serving in the army, signing legal documents, and going to prison. When 18, adults cannot reserve a room when in need of shelter. This change in age also helps the possibility of many more people having shelter. The age requirement also differs between the hotels, considering most decide on their own, and there is not a universal age. Hotels/motels MUST have a specific age requirement among all in the state so any adult can seek needed shelter.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Adults from the age of 18 and up can now reserve rightful shelter in times of need. This provides many people with a safe place to stay while they either figure out the ordeals, or call for more help. Advantages can include a higher safety rate in cities, with many more in advocable safety. This also includes boosting the economy for the hotels/motels in surrounding areas, raising their revenue. This can serve as a plan in emergency situations. Renting a room requires much less responsibility than other things that 18-year-olds are currently not allowed to do in most states, like drink alcohol, smoke, vote, or rent a car.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: People at the age of 18 may have different maturity levels, pushing for possible damage to the hotel/motel.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.cars.com/articles/your-old-ass-car-is-way-more-likely-to-break-down-on-you-1420699840466>
<https://fornoob.com/what-is-the-minimum-age-to-rent-a-hotel-room-in-michigan/>

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Bill No. SB419

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Local Government

Delegation: Sturgis High School

Introduced by: Maximilian Scheske

A bill to give God a seat in the house of representatives and the senate.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** God shall be given both a seat at the house of representatives of the senate in the state of Michigan. God is a full fledged member of both and may provide input to any proposal, and voting. However, seeing as God is a member, no one may speak for God or use him for justification in their bills. If God wants to speak, He may
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Seeing as God is a member, a podium, and desk shall be commissioned for Him
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be funded by taking the necessary funds out of the State's treasury.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** No enforcement shall be needed.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect 1 year after passing
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect 1 year after passing

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Although many lawmakers claim to make laws that God would want, many disagree on what exactly God wants. Because of this, God should be given his own position to speak on laws. This way no one can speak for him, and God is free to input his opinion.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill will be that it will lessen religious arguments in the government, and will make lawmaking a more streamlined process.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be that it may be against the US constitution.

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB421

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Consumers

Delegation: Sturgis High School

Introduced by: Maximilian Scheske

A bill to legalize all schedule 1 and 2 drugs both recreationally and medically in the state of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All schedule 1 and 2 drugs, as defined by the FDA, shall be available for consumers over the age of 21 to purchase without any consequence from the law.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All newly legalised drugs shall be taxed at 20% with the money going towards the State Government.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** No funding will be needed for this bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** No enforcement needed for this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect February 20, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The United States was founded on the principle of freedom. You have freedom of speech, freedom to own deadly weapons, and yet there is no freedom of bodily autonomy as long as certain substances remain arbitrarily illegal. This is clearly against the core principles of the United States. Laws like these disproportionately affect people of color, and people in disadvantaged economic situations. Not only that, the illegality of the industry brings a lot of unnecessary danger. The high cost of smuggling means concentrations must be absurdly high making overdoses far more likely. During prohibition, only the hardest of alcoholic beverages were available via illegal means making alcohol poisonings far more prevalent.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The benefits of this bill are quite frankly too numerous to list. Illegal drugs make billions of dollars, none of which benefits the people. By legalizing and taxing all these substances, the state would see a massive increase in funding that could be used to fix societal issues. The dangers of both obtaining and consuming these substances would drop substantially. The tourism industry would see a boon, as well as the economy as a whole. Michigan would become an economic safe haven where an entirety of a world wide industry is all centered to our great state. All of this is just the tip of the iceberg.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be that people will be free to make poor decisions.

Bill No. SB423

Referred to the committee on **Michigan**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Eaton Rapids High School

Introduced by: Melanie Fowler

A bill to mandate the raise of minimum wage for tipped employees to \$10 an hour.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will raise the minimum wage of tipped employees from \$3.75 to \$10 an hour.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Minimum wage can be defined as the lowest amount of money employers can legally pay their employees.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The U.S. The Department of Labor will be responsible for enforcing the proposed bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The penalty that employers will face for not complying with the proposed bill is a fine of an unspecified amount. Employers will have to pay the wages not paid, back to employees.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** In order to assist with the raising of hourly wages business owners may be required to increase menu prices.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go effect on October 1st, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Minimum wage for tipped employees in Michigan is \$3.75 an hour. With it being so low it creates the problem of workers having to depend on the will of the public to earn a livable wage.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits of this bill are that service industry workers will have a reliable source of income during slow periods. With the increase it would also attract more workers to the industry. A decrease of the unemployment rate would be expected.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Drawbacks would include the employer's potential hardship with increased costs of retaining employees. Also the increase in costs of menu items.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

https://www.michigan.gov/documents/cis/MW_InfoSheet_Tipped_ee_9_25_06_173903_7.pdf
<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/mw-consolidated>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB500

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Consumers

Delegation: Jackson High School

Introduced by: Ty Northrup, Cooper Alger

A bill to prohibit the use of fast pass or fast lane passes at amusement parks in Michigan

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The bill will prohibit the use of any special ticket purchases allowing individuals to cut lines or time it takes to get onto an amusement park ride.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Any special persona such as celebrities, employees, or upper class Individuals will not be able to spend extra money to have less wait times than others
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The only exception to this bill will be the park owner/CEO, he/she will be allowed to cut lines.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Will be enforced by the Michigan police department. If any particular amusement park allows for fast passes or if any person is caught with an illegally purchased pass, they will be given a minimum of 69 years in prison.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The Police department will be funded by a 50% tax increase to all Citizens with a yearly income of \$35,000 or less.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect June 1, 2022

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Fast pass users are making the amusement parks less desirable for others by increasing wait times for standard admission.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Amusement parks will be more accessible and desirable for people who cannot afford the cost of a fast lane pass.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: People willing to pay for a fast lane pass may not be able to have the experience like so in the past.

Bill No. HB502

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Sturgis High School

Introduced by: George Earl

A Bill to enact the mandatory dispersal and deployment of salt and/or sand on school parking lots in the winter.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** a. All schools receiving funding from the state of Michigan, including High Schools, Middle Schools, Elementary Schools, post-High School public education, and any public building being used for educational purposes shall be treated with deicing salt/sand, as defined by this bill.
- 2 b. Schools may use either choice on their parking lots, or a mixture of both.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** a. Salt is defined as industry standard Calcium Chloride (CaCl₂).
- 4 b. Sand is defined as Silicon Dioxide (SiO₂).
- 5 **SECTION 3:** a. Schools shall apply 2.3 pounds minimum per 1000 square feet.
- 6 b. The salt/sand shall only be required under law when the air temperature falls below 0° Celsius (32° Fahrenheit) as recorded 60 minutes before the start of the school day.
- 7 c. The salt/sand shall be applied at least 45 minutes before the start of the school day.
- 8 d. At least 95% of the total area of any parking lot on the school's property shall be covered in salt/sand.
- 9 **SECTION 4:** a. This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- 10 b. Failure to comply shall result in an OSHA investigation and a 15% cut to offending schools.
- 11 **SECTION 5:** This Bill shall be funded by the current operating budget of each school.
- 12 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect 6 months after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The same day that I started writing this bill, A teacher at my school broke his leg walking into the building in the morning. He slipped and fell on a sizable ice sheet that was covering half of the rear entrance parking lot. This is by no means an isolated incident either: I'm sure we can all remember a time we at least lost our balance walking into or out of school. This shouldn't be acceptable. Schools shouldn't have the choice to make going to school a dangerous endeavor. The CDC has calculated that about one million Americans are injured each year from slipping and falling on ice, and it is the responsibility of the school district to ensure that their schools don't contribute to that number.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Schools will be safer for students and faculty alike.**DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES:** Each school may be required to pay as much as 500 dollars on deicing materials.

It will also require an earlier start to the day for certain members of school faculty.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Michigan.gov

<https://rothmanortho.com/stories/blog/falling-on-ice-and-snow>

<https://wini.com/resources/articles/salt-vs-sand-which-is-better-for-ice/>

<https://www.ecogardsolution.com/blogs/organic-gardening/what-is-the-best-ice-melt-safe-for-concrete>

<https://snowicesalt.com/how-much-salt-do-i-need-to-spread-on-a-parking-lot/#:~:text=Baseline%20Answer%3A,the%20more%20salt%20you%20need.>

The Center for Disease Control My Principal, Nicholas Herblet

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Infrastructure,Others
Delegation: Black River High School
Introduced by: Caden Besteman

Bill No. HB504

A bill to mandate the county of residence be listed on a person's license plate.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All cars and trailers must have a license plate that lists the vehicle's county of registration.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All Off-Road Vehicles must have an Off Road Vehicle sticker that lists the vehicle's county of registration.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will be funded with a 0.2% increase in the gasoline tax.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If drivers do not obtain these modified plates, they will be subject to a \$500 fine.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the state.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2024.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Some drivers do not have their registration in the vehicle. If they get pulled over, they can receive a hefty fine. This will help alleviate the possible fine.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Allows drivers to know where other drivers are from.

Alleviates absolute need of registration in vehicle, can be presented later.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: New license plate will have to be made and purchased by all drivers.

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Environmental Protection, Schools,Students
Delegation: Black River High School
Introduced by: Caden Besteman

Bill No. HB506

Mandate a day of off school for the opening day of rifle deer hunting season.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All public and private schools in the State of Michigan must provide a day off of school on the opening day of rifle deer season.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** If the first day of deer season falls on a weekend, the first Monday must be taken off instead.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill does not require funding.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If schools do not take the day off of school, they will lose 2% of their state funding.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The Department of Natural Resources will enforce this bill.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect immediately.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many kids will simply skip school on the opening day of deer season instead of going to school, which leads to high absenteeism.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Allows for more children to be introduced to deer hunting without missing school.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Takes away from other potential days off.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB508

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Max Stiening

A bill to require the funding of therapy dogs in public schools

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** There will be funding provided for 1 therapy dog in public schools per 350 students enrolled. If there are not 350 students enrolled in a school there will be funding for a minimum of 1 therapy dog provided.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Definitions:
 - 3 A: Public schools are defined as schools that receive funding from the state of Michigan.
 - 4 B: Dog toys will be defined as products that are intended to be used by or for a dog.
 - 5 C: Dog food will be defined as animal feed that is intended to be consumed by dogs.
- 6 **SECTION 3:** Schools will not be required to accept the funding if a dog(s) is not wanted.
- 7 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by a 0.025% tax increase on dog toys and food.
- 8 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect 1 year after passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: School can be stressful and when people are stressed they tend to be less productive and not learn as much.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Students will be more productive and learn more because they will be in a less stressful environment. Dogs in the classroom will help this by showing friendly companionship and calming students.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Dog toys and food will cost slightly more

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.quorum.us/bill/2665769/>,
https://www.weareteachers.com/dogs-in-the-classroom/?utm_medium=Social&utm_source=Facebook&fbclid=IwAR3zLEE5KuTxoiaRuKOTfLL7ETZZJuLtg3Qscez-OCQnivHPYgTAsG-yZZE#Echobox=1641585024

Bill No. HB510

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Macy Stout

A bill to mandate that all high schools in the state of Michigan must offer the course computer science.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall mandate that all high schools in the state of Michigan must offer the course computer science.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Computer science is the study of computer technology, coding, security, network systems, and more.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall apply to every high school in the state of Michigan.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be funded by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** A district's failure to comply with this bill shall result in a fine of 1% of the district's annual budget for each school year the course is not offered.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect the next school year following the passing of this bill.

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High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB512

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Environmental Protection
Delegation: Everett High School
Introduced by: Jose Gonzalez

Mandate smog testing for all vehicles in the state of Michigan

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The purpose of this bill is to mandate smog tests at the DMV during renewal of drivers license, which shall decrease air pollutants.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** "Vehicle" shall be defined as all vehicles legally registered in the state of Michigan.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** "Smog tests" shall be a check, which involves testing a vehicle's engine emissions to determine how much pollution it's exhausting into the air.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** "Passing smog tests" shall be defined as 88%, anything below that would have to have maintenance per cost of the owner.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** All service vehicles, including fire department and police vehicles, shall be exempt.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The penalty for failing a smog test shall be \$1000 for vehicles that do not comply. After the penalty they will be able to operate the vehicle legally, and will be able to get their license renewed. If the fine is not paid the car will not be able to be registered in the state of Michigan, along with being denied with the renewal of license.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The fine shall be exempt for anyone who is currently below the poverty line in Michigan.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Smog testing shall be enforced by local law enforcement, such as state police, local police, and city workers.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** The Secretary of State shall perform the smog test during license renewal. They shall attach a measuring device to the vehicle, and determine whether it passes or fails on the rating system.
- 10 **SECTION 10:** This bill shall take effect 3 years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Bare car emissions emit a wide range of pollutants that continue to cause global warming, several negative health effects such as cancer, asthma, heart disease, lung function, birth defects, and eye, nose, and/or throat irritation.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The benefits to this bill would decrease, global warming, along with health issues. The bill will decrease emissions and help decrease health problems through the pollution. It also doesn't class discriminate since there are certain exceptions for people who are below the poverty line of Michigan.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some drawbacks that are found with making this bill would be the extra cost of maintaining vehicles for people who are on a budget. Another problem that will be difficult to handle will be the people who recently renew their license and don't get smog tests.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.epa.gov/transportation-air-pollution-and-climate-change/accomplishments-and-success-air-pollution-transportation>
<https://www.ecoredux.com/ways-to-reduce-car-pollution>
<https://a-ztechautomotive.com/california-smog-check-rules/#:~:text=In%20California%2C%20smog%20checks%20are,will%20need%20a%20smog%20check>.

Bill No. HB514

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Hospitals
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Joseph Goggins

A bill to grant Emergency Medical Services \$10 million dollars funding annually.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Emergency medical services that receive funding from the government shall receive an additional \$10 million dollars to be divided among them.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** EMS shall be defined as Emergency Medical Service(s).
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The money received shall be divided to the EMS companies based upon many employees each company employs.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The money received shall be used to increase the pay of employees, hire new employees, train employees, purchase new equipment, and make repairs.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The money for the bill shall come from a 1 percent increase to excise tax on marijuana in Michigan, the excess money of which shall be put to the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The bill shall go into effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year after the passage of the bill.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many EMS providers are facing shortages of trained professionals to provide care to those who need it the most. The pay of the job among other things like stressful environments and long work hours have lowered the number of EMTs and paramedics currently out responding to emergencies.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With additional funding more people could be hired which would mean more people are responding to emergencies and more lives will be saved in the process.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The tax increase on marijuana could hurt sales.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

<https://www.freep.com/story/news/marijuana/2021/06/28/michiganweed-market-reaches-3-2-billion-new-study-finds/7786643002/#:~:text=1%20in%205%20Michiganers%20reported,and%20fee%20revenues%20in%202020>.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB516

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Law Enforcement, Others
Delegation: Superior Central High School
Introduced by: Vermillion Davis

A bill to re-formatively punish abusers and safely help victims leave the situation

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** If a person 18 or older reports abuse, police will be dispatched to the location of the caller and will be required to have a social worker present to aid with distress, police will then be required to relocate the victim to a shelter or other safe space that is away from the abuser.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** If a person 17 or under reports abuse to a teacher, the teacher is to report it immediately and the child will then be sent to talk to a social worker trained in dealing with abuse and a plan will be set up to ensure the child can stay safe while appropriate steps are taken to make sure the child is removed from the home.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Anyone who is convicted guilty of abuse will be admitted into a psych ward for evaluation and treatment.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** After finishing sentence time abusers will be added to a register that will force them to be public about their offence. The State will enforce this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded through the state and taxes.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect immediately after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: It's difficult for people to leave abusive situations often because the house they live in with the abuser is the only place they have. As for punishment of the abuser, an abuser should be treated exactly like a sex offender, where a psychological evaluation will be held to determine the treatment necessary to better reform the person to try and erase the abusive behavior rather than reinforce it by keeping them in a cage.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Abusers will be less likely to commit the same crime again if they are put in therapy and are given appropriate treatments. Victims are given more assistance when it comes to leaving the situation.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A misdiagnosis could be made to the abuser, there's also no guarantee that a police officer won't do their job the wrong way and end up worsening the situation.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Morgan, A. (2019, July 29). Letter to the Governor. Escanaba, Michigan. https://cdn.fbsbx.com/v/t59.2708-21/271301895_650636322803236_1887316443947448781_n.docx/govlet.docx?_nc_cat=107&cb=c578a115-c1c39920&ccb=1-5&_nc_sid=0cab148_nc_ohc=tFeeaaMmNNUAX_xhpU-&_nc_ht=cdn.fbsbx.com&oh=03_AVJRHPe0qx2gx55LNQLDA3sODqZo1hVhRvFaGYk-OCPNgA&oe=61E0D28C&dl=1
Gordon, S. (2020, December 27). How to put together a safety plan when you're being abused. Verywell Mind. Retrieved January 17, 2022, from <https://www.verywellmind.com/making-a-safety-plan-to-escape-abusive-relationship-5069959>

Cikanavicius, D. (2019, November 18). 5 reasons why people stay silent about being abused. Psych Central. Retrieved January 12, 2022, from <https://psychcentral.com/blog/psychology-self/2019/11/silent-about-abuse>

Bill No. HB518

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School
Introduced by: Luke Zacharek

A bill to mandate a deduction of income tax for taxpayers in Michigan when it either snows or drops below 25 degrees Fahrenheit unseasonably.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** If there is a recorded snowfall of greater than or equal to 0.5 inches of snow or if the temperature falls below 25 degrees Fahrenheit in the months of April, May, or June within the state of Michigan, taxpayers of affected counties shall receive a 0.15% deduction from their annual state income tax.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Each time the conditions of the bill are met, the taxpayer shall receive an additional 0.15% deduction from their state income tax.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The deduction is cumulative, and shall be applied each time the condition is met.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The deduction shall only be applied until the individual's state income tax is reduced from the standard 4.25% to 3.5%.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The deduction shall be available to taxpayers living within counties that meet the conditions of the bill.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The bill shall be funded by the tax deductions of taxpayers.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect 3 years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: It is more expensive to heat homes when the weather is very cold. Seasonal affective disorder has negatively affected many people during cold and cloudy months of the year, which accurately describes the month of April in Michigan.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will encourage taxpayers within the state of Michigan to tolerate unfavorable weather. The bill may encourage taxpayers from other states to move to the state of Michigan, and it may encourage taxpayers already living within the state to stay. This may increase money flowing into Michigan's economy.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be that the state would potentially collect less taxes on a yearly basis.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Kurlansik, Stuart L., and Annamarie D. Ibay. "Seasonal affective disorder." American family physician 86.11 (2012): 1037-1041.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB520

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Mio-Ausable High School
Introduced by: Tanner Utley

A bill to mandate that all persons eighteen years of age or older can legally consume alcohol.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All persons eighteen years of age or older can legally consume alcohol on private property.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All persons age eighteen to twenty can not purchase nor consume alcohol in any bar, restaurant, or business that serves or sells alcohol.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Any and all persons from the age of eighteen to twenty found intoxicated in public shall be punished with a fine of 500 dollars.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be enforced by state and county police.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Funding is not be necessary for this bill
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect 1 month after the bill passes.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many people under the age of twenty-one drink and end up in trouble with the police because they are in possession or have consumed alcohol.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: There will be less people getting fined and or put in jail because of being intoxicated.

Bill No. HB522

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Consumers, Public Utilities
Delegation: Superior Central High School
Introduced by: Ethan Phillipson

A bill to mandate that all established bars, pubs, or other establishments which serve alcoholic beverages must provide free transport home for drunk patrons.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All establishments that serve alcoholic beverages as a main source of revenue must establish a system of public transportation for the purpose of bringing patrons home which is free of charge to patrons.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** If unable to do the above, the establishment must offer to pay for any other form of public transportation which the patron takes home, including but not limited to taxis, buses, and subways.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** If the establishment does not offer either of the above, they shall be held partially liable for any damage done by drunk drivers not offered free transport and may be fined for a portion of the damage done.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If free transport is offered but refused by the patron, the establishment shall not be held liable.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If the establishment refuses to offer either of the above options for a total of 6 months, they shall be forced to close and have their liquor license revoked until they do so.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The transport must be funded directly by the establishment, who may choose to raise the funds necessary in any way they deem necessary, including but not limited to an increased price of liquor or a parking fee.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan State Police.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Drunk driving is one of the leading causes of preventable death in the country, and transport for those who are drunk is necessary to mitigate this. Not all people at bars can rely upon a friend or family member to be a designated driver, either. Around a third of all traffic crashes involve somebody who has been driving drunk, with Michigan's 2019 crashes involving drunk drivers about 42.5% of the time.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will significantly reduce the number of drunk driving fatalities in Michigan, allowing for the roads to be safer at night. It will also ensure that bars will be concerned with the safety of their patrons, as far too many simply allow drunk patrons to leave without concern for the fact that they plan to drive.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill could potentially cut into the profits of bars, pubs, etc. and potentially force some smaller establishments to close their doors until they can devise plans for funding, as it must come directly from them.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.nhtsa.gov/risky-driving/drunk-driving>
https://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,4643,7-123-1878_1711-49577--,00.html

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB524

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Students, Schools
Delegation: Eaton Rapids High School
Introduced by: Win Oo

A bill to mandate home economics being a required semester course in all public highschool within the state of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Shall require all public highschool in the state of Michigan to have home economics as a required class for one semester in order to graduate.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The Michigan Department of Education will oversee the number of topics essential in the home economics course.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The funding for this bill shall be provided by the Michigan Department of Education and the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** There will be a fine of \$450 if a high school fails to follow the mandate.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect after the start of the next school year.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: A lot of teenagers lack the inability to build a sense of responsibility and lack any basic techniques in their home life. Most high school students are not taught about essential life skills at home or at school. Research reveals that more than 32% of Americans lack the fundamental household skills. More than half of the number are made up by males, due to gender roles being a barrier in the learning experience.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Students graduating high schools will have knowledge of basic skills to perform daily tasks. It can help them be able to live with another person in college dorms, or learn how to live independently as an adult.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Fundings required for each public high school will increase

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://dailygazette.com/2018/06/01/students-learn-important-life-skills-in-home-economics/#:~:text=Not%20only%20does%20home%20economics,become%20more%20responsible%20at%20home.>

Bill No. HB526

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Petoskey High School
Introduced by: Bianca Gietzen

A bill to mandate that bottling water of municipal water sources be charged at a tax.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Any drainage of water for bottled water uses at municipal water sources in cities within Michigan shall be charged at a rate of \$0.05 a gallon.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall be addressed as the Municipal Water Tax or MWT.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All parties who have used water from municipal water sources in the past are not required to pay for their usage.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Once enacted, this bill shall be enforced by the Community Water Supply Program; Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy; and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Half of all funds made from this tax shall go to the Water and Sewage Department of Michigan to pay for water and sewage services for all those living in Michigan. The bill itself is to be funded with half of the revenue made from the tax, so there is no need for the states to fund the bill.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** If any company refuses to pay the tax they shall be prosecuted accordingly. First offense violation of the MWT shall be a \$100,000 fine. Second offense violation shall result in a \$1,000,000 fine. Third and final offense shall revoke the ability to bottle water in the municipal sources of Michigan.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** Citizens who pay for their water from municipal sources or from their own well do not pay the tax. If a citizen bottles their water from a municipal water source, they do not have to pay the tax unless their rate exceeds 500,000 gallons daily.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall go into effect two years after its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: There are 49 different water companies that bottle water from Michigan. Nestle alone takes 1 million gallons from Michigan municipal water sources per day, and they only have to pay a \$200 state permit every year, less than 1% of its around \$13 billion in profit annually. All bottled water companies are able to take water from Michigan sources, only paying \$200 a year, and sell it back to Michiganders at a higher price. BlueTriton Brands, parent company of 8 bottled water companies, admits to 90% of water they source in Michigan is sold back to Michiganders at a higher price than they could get themselves. Many of these companies also end up damaging ecosystems as they take water from the ground and can end up impacting local lakes, wetlands, or streams. Water usage shall become a more serious issue as time goes on with climate change, so we must figure out how to address it better.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: If all 49 bottle water companies pay the tax (assuming they were all pumping 1 million gallons a day) then it could make, in total, \$894,250,000 a year which could help pay off the \$252 million in overdue water bills. It is also noticed in Michigan that a greater amount of Michiganders' income is going towards the water service bill, half profits made from this tax shall go right back towards water and sewage services, which would over time help lower those taxes and improve the aged pipes and system we have. Additionally, it could prevent companies from taking as much water as they usually do, leaving more water for citizens and less damaging effects on the environment.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: There is a risk companies would relocate and there could be job losses for citizens because of the tax, but the main goal of this bill is not to kick out these companies but instead just limit the amount of water they pump and get some money back to the c

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.michiganradio.org/>, <https://www.circleofblue.org/>,
<https://portage.life/>, <https://www.nestle-watersna.com/>, <https://www.freep.com/>, <https://www.michigan.gov/>,
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov/>, <https://www.mlive.com/news/>, <https://www.popsci.com/flint-michigan-nestle-bottled-water/>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB528

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Infrastructure
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Andre Perez

A bill to ensure that all road are repaired and fixed with self-healing concrete.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Section 1: All roads in the state of Michigan shall be repaired with self-healing concrete.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Section 2: This bill will be enacted in 2022
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Section 3: Scrap tires and asphalt
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Section 4: Carbon fiber in bridges

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background/Problem: Michigan has had many issues with their roads. Our roads are damaged badly because of weather changing due to freezing whether.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits: Costs less because there is less yearly maintenance. It will also improve safety conditions on roads, create more stability in our bridges, and create scrap to use for these bridges.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Drawbacks: Initial cost of replacing the roads will cost an increase in spending.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.bridgemi.com/michigan-government/heres-9-ways-build-better-roads-michigan-old-tires-pig-poop>

Bill No. HB530

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Schools
Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School
Introduced by: Ethan Rauschert

A bill to mandate the use of virtual textbooks in all Public Michigan High Schools.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All Michigan Public High Schools shall provide their students access to virtual textbooks for classroom use.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Students shall exclusively use virtual textbooks, instead of traditional print books.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The use of virtual textbooks shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Funding used for traditional textbooks and textbook materials shall be reallocated, and used to purchase virtual textbooks and virtual textbook materials.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The bill shall be enacted 5 years after its passage. This shall give the school districts an adequate amount of time to begin the process of transitioning from traditional textbooks to virtual textbooks.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Students in public high schools often receive textbooks that have been used over the course of several years. They become outdated and lack relevance in advancing curriculum. In addition, they are found to be underused by teachers, and they are heavy and inconvenient to carry around.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With the transitions between remote learning and in-person instruction, virtual textbooks would make substantially more sense, because they are accessible in most any school environment. The condition of the virtual textbooks would also be far better than that of traditional, paper textbooks. Virtual textbooks are also much easier to update with curriculum changes, and eliminate waste when they are no longer used. They are also found to be up to 50% less expensive than traditional textbooks. Virtual textbooks could come from old paper textbook funding, and set up in open resources available to all Michigan Public School Districts.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: In order for virtual textbooks to be beneficial, schools must have adequate technology resources. Reading comprehension between digital and physical material can make a difference. Digital materials also lack resale value once they become outdated.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Lynch, Matthew. "What Are the Benefits of Digital Textbooks?" The Tech Edvocate, 13 Aug. 2017, <https://www.thetedvocate.org/benefits-digital-textbooks/>.
Susser, Charlotte. "Are Digital Textbooks Better or Worse than Print?" Study Breaks, 1 Aug. 2019, <https://studybreaks.com/college/digital-vs-physical-textbooks/>.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB532

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Others,Organized Labor

Delegation: Munising High School

Introduced by: Cienna Schultz, Natalie Holmes-Niven

A bill to fix wage laws for servers, teachers, and children.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The minimum wage of servers will be raised to \$11 not influenced by tips. This is to solve the loop holes within server income currently.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Childrens wages should be equivalent to adults wages and not affected by age.
- 3 Children are often underpaid because of their age while doing the same amount of work as their adult co-workers.
- 4 **SECTION 3:** The teacher minimum wage will be set. The wage will be raised due to teachers being underpaid while having one of the most important jobs in America.
- 5 **SECTION 4:** The first two sections do not need state funding, It will be covered by the individual businesses. Teachers wages will be funded by raising the sales tax to 7%.
- 6 **SECTION 5:** The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs' Wage and Hour Division will continue to enforce this bill.
- 7 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2023

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Servers, children, and teachers are paid unfairly in Michigan. With the loopholes in servers income, the minimum wage for tipped servers is \$3.75 an hour. With fluctuating tips, servers' pay is unstable and solely relies on tips. Without tips, servers are severely underpaid. Children are also underpaid while still being expected to do an equal amount of work as their adult coworkers. If children have the same expectations as adults in the workplace, then they should also be paid the same. Teachers' pay is also unfair. They have a profound effect on the people in Michigan and therefore we should motivate the best people to become teachers.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will solve unfair pay and will motivate people to go into these jobs.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A sales tax increase may cause complaints.

Bill No. SB501

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Schools,Students

Delegation: Beal City High School

Introduced by: Luke Lyon

A bill to mandate that schools shall provide students of low-income families with at-home food assistance.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill to mandate that public schools shall provide students of low-income families with at-home food assistance through the school if desired.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Eligible students shall be defined as students who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches at the school.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** At-home food assistance shall be defined as food that is available to bring home through the school. This assistance shall be provided at regularly scheduled intervals (daily or weekly basis) and will provide combinations of snack options and entre options to be chosen by the guardians of the student.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be funded and enforced by the Michigan Department of Education. The Michigan Department of Education shall determine the punishment for not complying with this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect two school years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The purpose of this bill is to address food security issues experienced by children of low-income families. This bill would allow for easy access to food options for families who may struggle to provide food otherwise. It is recommended that this food is provided to these students at the beginning of the week or every day and will fulfill regulated nutritional and caloric intake requirements.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Students will be provided with nutritional meals if not otherwise able.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: There will be substantial cost and schools may need additional food staff.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/mde/0,4615,7-140-66254_50144_94240--00.html
<https://www.fns.usda.gov/nsip>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB503

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Law Enforcement, Civil Rights, Chamber of Commerce

Delegation: Rochester Adams High School

Introduced by: James Mahfet, Alex Wang

A bill to enact stronger gun control measures in Michigan

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** A "firearm" means any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be
2 converted to expel a projectile by action of an explosive. "Ammunition" is defined as any
3 projectile designed to be expelled from a firearm. A "minor" is defined as any person under the
4 age of eighteen (18). A "safe firearm storage device" is defined as a device that prevents
5 unauthorized access to a firearm and that prevents accidental discharge of a firearm. A
6 "purchase waiting period" is defined as a period of one (1) week between a firearm purchase and
7 receipt of the firearm. A "high capacity magazine" is defined as any ammunition feeding device
8 capable of holding more than 10 rounds.

9 **SECTION 2:** Allowing a minor access to a firearm shall be defined as a felony crime, punishable
10 by a minimum of six (6) months in prison and a fine not exceeding \$10,000. Firearm owners are
11 indemnified from prosecution of this crime if they secure their firearm with a safe firearm
12 storage device, if the firearm is obtained by burglary or other unauthorized access to property, if
13 the child obtains the firearm in a lawful act of self-defense, and/or if the firearm is carried on the
14 owner's person such that it could reasonably be retrieved and used.

15 **SECTION 3:** All persons seeking to purchase, obtain, manufacture, or receive a firearm or
16 firearm ammunition from any source in the state must obtain a firearms license from their local
17 police department or sheriff, and must fulfill all requirements associated with the receipt of such
18 a license. All persons already in possession of a firearm are not required to obtain a license for
19 their existing firearm; however, they must still obtain a license to purchase additional firearms
20 or firearm ammunition. Purchasing, obtaining, manufacturing, or receiving (or any attempts
21 thereof) shall be defined as a misdemeanor crime, punishable by prison time not exceeding one
22 (1) year and/or a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

23 **SECTION 4:** All firearms purchases in the state are subject to a purchase waiting period. Any
24 attempt to obtain a firearm in contravention of the purchase waiting period shall be defined as a
25 misdemeanor crime, punishable by prison time not exceeding one (1) year and/or a fine not
26 exceeding \$5,000.

27 **SECTION 5:** Manufacturing, obtaining, importing, purchasing, gifting, offering for sale, selling,
28 lending, or receiving (or any attempts thereof) a high capacity magazine in the state shall be
29 defined as a misdemeanor crime, punishable by prison time not exceeding one (1) year and/ or
30 and a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

31 **SECTION 6:** All provisions of this bill shall be enforced by the Michigan State Police, local law
32 enforcement, and local sheriffs.

33 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect six (6) months after the date of passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The United States has a gun violence problem. Every day, more than 110 Americans are killed with guns and more than 200 are shot and wounded. In 2020, this added up to 19,411 victims of gun violence. Compared to other high income countries, the US rate of firearm violence is 25 times higher. This is unacceptable for a country as affluent and developed as the United States. Something needs to be done to combat the concerning increases in homicide and suicide through use of firearms. The solution is gun control. Across the nation, states and localities are implementing new regulations to combat gun violence, and today the states with the fewest firearm-related deaths are consequently those with the greatest restrictions on firearm purchase and use.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Placing criminal liability on parents for their children gaining access to their weapons will encourage parents to take further precautions with securing their firearms and therefore decrease school shootings and other acts of gun violence frequently committed by minors. Requiring a license for all firearms purchases will ensure that unsafe persons are not able to purchase firearms, while the implemented waiting periods discourage "impulse-buys" of guns, therefore decreasing the rates of suicide and emotionally motivated attacks. Finally, the banning of high capacity magazines limits the possible victims of a potential perpetrator of gun violence.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This bill will draw immense ire from ardent gun rights activists and 2nd Amendment defenders, as they will believe it is too far of a reach and limits access to weapons that could be used to protect a home from criminals and/or the government. In addition

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://giffords.org/lawcenter/gun-laws/states/michigan/>
[https://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(hk34d3uxvgba40r3kx2wdp1c\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-769-12](https://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(hk34d3uxvgba40r3kx2wdp1c))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-769-12)
[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(do2eojomyxnejfsgsmotklad\)\)/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-328-1931-XXXVII.pdf](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(do2eojomyxnejfsgsmotklad))/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-328-1931-XXXVII.pdf)
[https://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(hqdmv4vhqwdl5gtwahwwtd2\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-750-223](https://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(hqdmv4vhqwdl5gtwahwwtd2))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-750-223)
<https://giffords.org/lawcenter/gun-laws/policy-areas/gun-sales/waiting-periods/>
<https://everytownresearch.org/report/gun-violence-in-america/>
<https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/>
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/firearm_mortality/firearm.htm
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/strictest-gun-laws-by-state>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB505

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Chamber of Commerce,Civil Rights
Delegation: Rochester Adams High School
Introduced by: James Mahfet

A bill to increase the tipped minimum wage and guarantee that tipped workers are able to keep their tips.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will prevent employers from taking a cut of their tipped employees' tips and raise the tipped minimum wage to 75% of the regular minimum wage, translating to \$7.09 an hour.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** "Employees" are defined as the hired people of a business who make an hourly wage. "Employers" are defined as any person holding a management position within a business.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Employees that earn a tipped wage shall not have any part of their tip taken from them by the employer, and may only be made to participate in tip pooling with other employees.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The tipped minimum wage shall be raised to always be 75% of the current regular minimum wage, which in the present translates to an hourly wage of \$7.09, as compared to the current tipped minimum wage of \$3.38.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Employers violating either section of this bill shall receive a \$1,000 fine for each individual violation.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The provisions of this bill shall be enforced by the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall require no funding except for the resources utilized by the LEO Department to carry out its duties in enforcing the law.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall become effective one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In many states, including Michigan, the rights of tipped wage workers are not protected. They are paid a much lesser wage than their non-tipped wage counterparts, can have their tips taken away through tip mandatory tip pooling or a cut for the employer, and face much more difficult circumstances than the average worker. Tipped-wage workers are more likely to be harassed on the job, and must put up with poor treatment in order to earn the tips that will allow them to make a livable wage. In addition, women, minorities, and are poorer citizens are overrepresented in tipped-wage jobs, so the current disadvantages against tipped wage workers contribute to a system of oppression against certain working classes.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Increasing the tipped minimum wage will guarantee that tipped wage workers are guaranteed a decent pay regardless of the circumstances of their shift. In addition, the security provided by not relying on tips will create happier and more productive workers in the booming service sector. It has already been shown

that states with higher tipped minimum wages actually tend to have higher growth in the restaurant industry than those who do not. Finally, allowing all workers to keep their tips contributes to a more fair and equal working environment. On one extra note, tips would additionally become more of an add-on for excellent service, relieving pressure on customers to pay service employee's wages.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Increasing the tipped minimum wage and protecting the tips of tipped wage workers will take some money from the pockets of employers, which may lead to some protest from the heads of the restaurant and other service industries. In addition, the elimination

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High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Students,Schools,Consumers
Delegation: Manistee High School
Introduced by: Vincent Wang, Sarah Huber

Bill No. SB511

A bill to incline that public high schools will provide a free driver's training course.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students will get the opportunity to take a public high school provided driver's training course, free of charge.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All public high schools will be inclined to provide the Michigan Department of State Driver Education Curriculum and resources to obtain a driver's license.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All students between the ages of 14 years 8 months and 18 years will be eligible to take the public high school provided driver's training courses.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Public high schools will be inclined to offer their own driver's training classes.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Public high schools will have the option to hire an individual who is certified in driving instruction, and who is not affiliated with the school or allow a certified school staff member to instruct classes.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Public high schools earn \$50 dollars for each kid who participates in the program.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** In the case that schools are losing money from the program, schools will instead be reimbursed for all expenses to keep the program running, and then an extra 10% based on the program expenses as an incentive to keep the program running.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Schools have a budget of \$21,600 to spend on any expenses that may come with running the program. Any school that goes over this budget that cannot pay back these expenses with the income from Section 6 will be reimbursed, but will not receive an extra 10% of their funds back as profit from Section 7.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** Staff members and outside hire's wage for instructing the program is to be negotiated with the public high school district.
- 10 **SECTION 10:** Any student not enrolled at a public high school will still have the option to enroll in any afterschool driver's training course from any school that provides the courses.
- 11 **SECTION 11:** To be funded with a 0.0026244% income tax increase for households making \$210,000 or more a year, starting the tax year of 2023.
- 12 **SECTION 12:** The Department of Transportaion, the Secretay of State and the deparment of Education will wrok together to uphold this bill.
- 13 **SECTION 13:** This bill will go into effect the academic year of 2024.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Privatized Drivers Academies are charging very high rates for driver's training education. Some students are unable to receive driver's training, because these high

rates are unaffordable. Students also face the lack of opportunities for driver's education in their area.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Affordable for students who cannot afford privatized drivers training. Accessible for students who do not have drivers training opportunities in their areas. School staff have the opportunity to make extra income. Schools have the opportunity to benefit financially. There are more job opportunities for driving instructors. There will be safer drivers as more students will be able to get properly trained on how to operate a vehicle. Insurance will cost less as safer drivers will be less likely to damage property. There will be a lower accident rate from driving as more students will be trained on how to avoid those situations. The location of a public school is much more convenient for most students, because the majority of students already attend a public school. Teens will have more access to job opportunities if they are able to drive, for transportation to different workplaces will be available. **DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES:** Taxes are an issue, as people would not be willing to pay more in taxes for the government. Also, schools will have to spend time and resources into setting up these driver's education programs, which would mean more of a headache for the administrations

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Chamber of Commerce
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Matthew Pattok

A bill to establish a maximum income after taxes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Income after taxes shall be defined under this bill as the total amount of money a person receives each year through employment and investments, minus the total amount they pay in taxes.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** A maximum income shall be established of 100 million times the minimum hourly wage of the state of Michigan, that is, an income generated in a year of 100 million times the amount earned in an hour by a minimum wage earner.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Any individual whose income after taxes exceeds the maximum income shall be fined by the state in the amount of the difference between their income after taxes and the maximum income. The state shall enforce this bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The revenue generated by the maximum income fine shall be divided evenly between the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Any person with an income after taxes above the maximum income who refuses to pay the fine shall be sentenced to a minimum of 1 year in prison and a minimum additional fine of one million times the minimum hourly wage of the state of Michigan, with no maximum penalty, at the discretion of their sentencing judge.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect the first January 1st after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Concentration of wealth creates a situation in which a substantial portion of total money in an economy can be hoarded or accumulated, not being circulated into the economy in any meaningful way. This hurts middle and working class people.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill would prevent obscene amounts of money from being taken out of circulation, strengthening the economy and helping middle and working class people.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The income of the very richest in the state would be decreased.

Bill No. SB513

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Schools, Students
Delegation: Fruitport High School
Introduced by: Lynnea Olson

Have one day a month off of school for a mental health day.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All public schools K-12 must have one day a month off of school specifically for mental health, including staff.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** On the months that already plan on having 3 or more days off due to holiday, the mental health day is not required. Which still includes spring break and midwinter break.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This day can not be virtual, the students are not required to do school work that day.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This will be built into the school districts calendars.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The state will enforce this bill, if they do not comply they will lose funding.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect Fall 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: 4.4 million kids between 3-17 have anxiety.
1.9 million kids between 3-17 have depression.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Having a mental health day will help students believe that speaking on mental health is a positive thing and not bad. Another benefit would be that having the day off they could catch up on sleep, missing work, and just relax. The when they return to school they might be more positive and productive.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Might have to extend school year by a few days.
CITE RESOURCES USED:

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High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB517

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Consumers, Environmental Protection, Civil Rights

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Allie Davis

Mandate that grocery stores donate edible food to food recovery organizations

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will require grocery stores to donate edible food within its expiration date to food recovery organizations in the state of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** "Grocery store" means a store primarily engaged in the retail sale of canned food; dry goods; fresh fruits and vegetables; fresh meats, fish, and poultry; and any area that is not separately owned within the store where the food is prepared and served, including a bakery, deli, and meat and seafood departments.
- 3 "Food recovery organization" means an entity that engages in the collection or receipt of edible food from commercial edible food generators and distributes that edible food to the public for food recovery either directly or through other entities including, but not limited to: food banks, nonprofit charitable temporary food facilities
- 4 **SECTION 3:** Any funding needed to implement this bill shall be funded by the Food and Dairy division of the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 5 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be put into effect on January 1st, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: According to Feeding America, approximately 1 in 8 people in Michigan alone face hunger. With this in mind, 40% of all food in America is wasted. This bill is based off of California's SB1383

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The passage of this bill would promote food recovery that not only reduces waste and space filled in landfills, but also works towards promoting food banks and organizations that fight hunger in order to reduce the amount of our citizens going hungry.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Grocery stores will have to designate time and workers to help mitigate the unused food which does not go towards their profits.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/michigan>
<https://www.feedingamerica.org/our-work/our-approach/reduce-food-waste>

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Bill No. SB519

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**

Categories: Law Enforcement

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Sadie Liddy

A bill to require all law enforcement members in Michigan must complete a mental health awareness and understanding program.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will require all law enforcement officials to complete a crisis intervention team training.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The training will consist of 50 hours and will require completion once every five years. Officers will be educated on the symptoms of mental illness, the appropriate measures in handling individuals, and the correct facilities to contact.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The funding will come from the state of Michigan's fiscal budget plan and fall under the law enforcement category. The funding will develop a new division in the police force to provide for an informed staff of educators in each county.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be enforced by a division in the police department.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If an officer fails to complete their scheduled, five-year renewal program, they must complete the next available scheduled program. If he/she fails to do so, a first warning will be given. If the officer fails to complete the next scheduled program for the third time, disciplinary action will be taken, such as a file on their permanent record or suspension without pay. The discretionary will be determined by their superior.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect two years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include law enforcement's unjust and ineffective treatment of citizens living with mental disorders. The state of Michigan does not require that all police officers complete mental health awareness programs, such as the Crisis Intervention Team Training. Without this requirement, many Michigan police officers are uneducated when it comes to the mental health of citizens. This lack of education can lead to ineffective and inappropriate handlings with mentally ill people.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Police will be better able to serve and protect all community members, improving the safety and relationships with police as a whole. This is needed as about 1.3 million Michigan adults experience a mental illness. Police officers will be able to have their sense of sympathy and perspective grown, leading to safe and effective methods to use when encountering mentally ill citizens. Through awareness and education, police can better distinguish the symptoms of mental illness in people, and assess the most appropriate ways to approach them. Police will have the knowledge to dilute tense situations without using violence, and will be able to connect the mentally ill person to appropriate facilities or support for further help. This is crucial as mentally ill people are sixteen times more likely to die as a result of a police encounter. A mental health training program would also help officers with helping themselves. It is estimated that about 15% of police officers in the United States of America experience PTSD, which affects their performance at work, as well as decision making on the job. Mental health training programs make the mental health of officers a priority as well.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: This program requires funding and police officers may have feelings of opposition.

CITE RESOURCES USED: University, W. (n.d.). Behavioral health and crisis RESPONSE trainings for law enforcement officers. Retrieved February 19, 2021, from <https://behaviorhealthjustice.wayne.edu>, Police need more mental health training. (2018, February 23). Retrieved February 19, 2021, from <https://www.mentalhealthfirstaid.org>,

Michigan falls short on mental health services. (2020, August 13). Retrieved February 19, 2021, from <https://crcmich.org>,

Ptsd among police officers: Impact on critical decision making. (n.d.). Retrieved February 19, 2021, from <https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/05-2018/PTSD.html>, Why mental health training is so important for law enforcement. (2017, November 03). Retrieved February 19, 2021, from <https://www.mentalhealthfirstaid.org>

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB521

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical
Delegation: Quincy High School
Introduced by: Kaylyn Brenner

A bill to enact that abortions past the first trimester of the pregnancy are illegal

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** An abortion past the first trimester of pregnancy shall be illegal unless its a health emergency to the mother
- 2 **SECTION 2:** A health emergency shall be defined as causing serious injury such as permanent physical damage to the mothers body or death
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall apply to all women past 12 weeks of pregnancy
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be enforced by the health and human services
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall not require funding
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect 6 months following passage

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Abortion past the first trimester is horrific, they remove each limb on at a time by taking them off and then continue to smash the brain in. This is something that causes pain, it is likely that the fetus can start to feel pain at around 20 weeks gestation, while the second trimester starts at 13 weeks the brain is still active in the fetus.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: when women have abortions it can affect their fertility when they plan of having children in the future while doing this it can help them in the future and the fetus can continue to develop rather than ending the pregnancy.

Bill No. SB523

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Schools,Students
Delegation: Airport High School
Introduced by: Natalie Kuti

change the time the school day starts

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All schools 9-12 will be starting at 9 am and ending at 4, helping students to be more woken up and ready for the school day. and have better brain activity.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All students from grades 9-12 will start school time at 9am and end at 4pm.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The bussing will still be up and running for any kids that will need them.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The state of michigan will be enforcing the bill when it goes into effect
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The bill will be funded with taxes.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The date that will be best for the bill to go into affect is the day after labor day of next year which will be Tuesday September 6th, 2022

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Kids don't get as much sleep as they need, and that can affect their mental health and the way the brain grows.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Kids will get more sleep causing them to have better mental health, improve brain function, and being more awake and ready for school.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Not so much time to do things after school such as working a job or doing a sport.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.psb-academy.edu.sg/blog/best-time-to-study>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB525

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Organized Labor
Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy
Introduced by: Max Young

Increase the Michigan minimum wage from \$9.87 to \$20 an hour.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will enact a minimum wage of \$20, applying only to businesses paying more than 13% in federal tax, in the state of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Minimum wage is defined as the base income provided by employers of a certain business.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Federal income tax is a tax on income and is imposed by the U.S. federal government. The IRS collects the tax. Businesses (employers) must follow the IRS-determined tax schedule to submit timely taxes.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be enforced by the michigan department of licensing and regulations.
- 5 The punishment for noncompliance is the loss of federal funding and the business license of said business.
- 6 **SECTION 5:** The bill will be funded by individual businesses at their own discretion.
- 7 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after it's passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Middle class workers often put in painful hours to make ends meet and often see little return for their labour. Corporations and business owners are alienating workers from the fruits of their labour returning them with wages minuscule to their true worth, without labour there is no product. Regardless, if someone's work is viewed as not "important" it doesn't take from the fact that food, water, and a place to sleep are all human necessities that can be unitaibale with the current minimum wage. Studies show that single parents with 1 child would be required to earn \$31.15 to live a comfortable life. As inflation increases, and the cost of living continues to skyrocket it looks impossible for working class citizens to live the true "American Dream." In 2022 it is harder than it has ever been for someone to advance their class in America which is imposterous to what America stands for. With this bill, we will see a drastic change in the division of classes and a future of equality.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Paying workers a living wage statistically has shown to increase productivity. When someone feels security in their job they feel more comfortable and inclined to put in the extra effort. Not to mention, when you're paying someone an unlivable wage, it is often understood that the worker will be required to pick up a second or third job to cover bills. How can you expect someone to carry out the best work they can while working 3 different jobs? Having security in your one and only job lowers anxiety and depression and allows people to truly live. Furthermore, enacting a \$20 minimum wage will also close the gap between the poor and the rich. Especially due to covid, the top %1 saw big returns and grew their fortunes significantly while many working class Americans were out of a job, trying to pay bills. The rich are getting richer and the average American can't keep up. This is a first step in closing the financial gap.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some argue, giving the less fortunate an opportunity to be fortunate gives them less incentive to work which is in fact the case. However, many people who argue this don't understand that, that is the exact issue. Working class citizens are working night

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Environmental Protection, Public Utilities
Delegation: Superior Central High School
Introduced by: Sophia Valima, Emily Augustyn

A bill to mandate the required recycling of recyclable materials.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will require citizens to separate recyclables from their trash for recycling.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Recyclable goods will be defined as newspapers, cardboard, magazines, glass, aluminum, tin, plastic, and metal.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Items such as plastic bags, plastic wrap, batteries, wires, hoses, needles, propane cylinders, textiles, and light bulbs will not be accepted.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** In areas with curbside garbage collection, recyclables shall be collected in separate bins every week at the same time as garbage collection.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Citizens will have to pay a monthly rate for a recycling bin, which shall be \$30.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** In apartment complexes and rentals, landlords will be responsible for ensuring that garbage and recyclables are separated within their building's dumpster(s).
- 7 **SECTION 7:** All public waste facilities shall be required to construct a recycling center within their plant to process these materials.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Townships who have a population less than 5,000 shall be exempt from this law.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This shall be funded by state recycling grants.
- 10 **SECTION 10:** If 10 or more recyclable items are found among garbage, citizens will be fined no more than \$500 per offense.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Every year, about \$435 million in recyclable materials are put into landfills. This leads to more space being needed for landfills, more of a negative impact on the environment, and the loss of potential job opportunities. On average, 22 million tons of plastic products are dispersed into the Great Lakes every year, polluting the water itself, and the organisms that live within. With commercial fish eating tiny bits of plastic, this not only hurts those species, but also could disrupt the fishing industry on the lakes. Currently, only 15% of Michigan residents recycle, which is a large issue. If recycling isn't made a priority, Michigan will soon lose native ecosystems and environments that are not only used for human recreation, but also could disrupt the food chains of indigenous organisms.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: New jobs would become available within the recycling plants, promoting the economy. This would also allow for less new materials to be made, saving both money and the environment. This bill could result in less pollution in wildlife areas of Michigan, supporting the fishing and game industries, helping to preserve the environment, allowing Michigan residents to enjoy it for many more years to come.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Sufficient funds will be needed to pay for this project. Additionally, MDEQ officers will have to prepare for another task to do in their job. People may be upset over the new law and unwilling to pay the fines.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/Michigan_Recycling_FAQs_453439_7.pdf
<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/environment/ct-met-lake-michigan-plastic-pollution-20190904-2xf3qogqv5bpfc02plndapak2q-story.html>
<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Recycling/law.html>
<https://www.deptofnumbers.com/rent/michigan/#:~:text=Renter%20Fraction%20in%20Michigan&text=This%20measure%20looks%20at%20the,according%20to%20Census%20ACS%20data>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB529

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical
Delegation: Superior Central High School
Introduced by: Tristan Redmon, Alex Curry

A bill to Lower prices of diabetic health products

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All Michigan citizens with or without healthcare will be able to have access to more affordable diabetic health products such as insulin. \$100 maximum for all diabetic supplies.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Any previously prescribed diabetic medication will immediately meet the new price restrictions
- 3 **SECTION 3:** A 2% sales tax will allow for a \$1.778 Million fund to be given towards the Bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The bill will be enforced by making any pharmacy that does not cover that price will be fined \$50,000 and will be enforced by the U.S. Department of Labor, and will be enacted on January 1st of 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

- BACKGROUND PROBLEM:** \$9,601,000 are spent every year in Michigan on diabetic supplies.
BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will allow for a major decrease in stress levels and out of pocket money being spent by people who have diabetes that have had to deal with inflamed prices on the supplies for many years and had no control over it.
DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The tax will take a small fraction of money on top of everyday prices but is small enough that it will not harm anyone who is paying for this like many other taxes can cause.
CITE RESOURCES USED: www.diabetes.org/resources/statistics/cost-diabetes

Bill No. SB531

Referred to the committee on **Ontario**
Categories: Students,Schools
Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School
Introduced by: Anna Jaffe, Ethan Rauschert

A bill to mandate the abolishment of homework.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students enrolled in public school districts shall no longer receive homework to be done outside of the classroom.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Homework is defined as any new assignment that is not given at least 15% of class time to work on. A public school is defined as one that receives government funding.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Public school administrators shall be responsible for making sure that homework is no longer assigned by teachers. Students may also report teachers assigning homework to administrators.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Section 3: Public school administrators shall be responsible for making sure that homework is no longer assigned by teachers. Students may also report teachers assigning homework to administrators.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill requires no funding.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect the following school year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

- BACKGROUND PROBLEM:** Intense amounts of homework are causing kids to not be well rounded when entering life post high school. Kids do not have time to explore outside passions, such as sports, work, or clubs. Students also are able to cheat off their friends or peers outside of the classroom, leading to homework no longer being a useful educational tool.

- BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES:** More well rounded students and less academic dishonesty

- DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES:** One less tool for measuring student growth

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB600

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Civil Rights
Delegation: Sturgis High School
Introduced by: Katie Strawser, Tina Tran

Recognize national election day as a state holiday.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Close schools and businesses on national election day.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The State of Michigan will enforce this bill.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** As enforcement, businesses will be fined at a rate of \$500 per 50 employees.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** No funding will be needed for this bill.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect on the first election day after passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The 15th, 19th, and 26th amendments state the voting rights of U.S. citizens can not be denied by sex, race, or age (18 and older). Yet, the ability to vote remains restricted for those who have responsibilities of work or school. As a result, election outcomes are not a true representation of the United States.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: There are several benefits to this bill. The main benefit is a higher voter turnout. This increase in political engagement will lead to a more accurate representation in elections. To continue, the voting centers are less likely to become overcrowded. People will have the freedom to choose when they want to vote, rather than being restricted to going before or after work or school.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be that most businesses would be closed for a day.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

Bill No. HB602

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Law Enforcement
Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School
Introduced by: Alex Boelter

A bill to mandate that all people who ride in the backseat of a car, no matter their age, shall always wear a seatbelt.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill to mandate that all people who ride in the backseat of a car must wear a seatbelt regardless of age.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** In order to get a ticket for a due price for not having a seatbelt on, the police officer must have seen evidence that you were not wearing. If one is to think they do not deserve the ticket, they shall go to court and appeal the ticket.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Any state or county police officers have the ability to enforce this law.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Any person is viable to get a ticket for disobeying this law.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** There is no funding needed for this bill.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** There shall be a ticket priced at \$250 if one is caught without a seatbelt in the backseat of a car. If a person is a third time offender, they shall pay a fine of \$500. For every 11 time after the third offense, they must pay \$1,000. The driver of the car shall be fined corresponding with the previous outlines.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall take effect January 1st of the following year that this bill is passed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Research shows that if one rides in a vehicle without a seatbelt or restraint, they are at risk for severe injuries or death 8 times more than if one was to wear a seatbelt. Right now, people over the age of 16 are legally allowed to not wear a seatbelt if they ride in the backseat of a car. There were nearly 1,000 deaths caused by car crashes. That is way to many, I want to reduce the amount of deaths caused by car crashes going onward.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The main benefit of this would be a reduction in the amount of severe injuries and deaths that occur due to car accidents. This could also lead to less of ones money having to be used on hospital bills, funeral bills, etc.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Just like any other law, not everyone will follow it. Even though this bill has a good size fine included in it, it still may not be enough for some people.

Another disadvantage is that police officers can not catch everyone who violates this law, so not

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.michiganautolaw.com/blog/2018/03/15/rear-seat-passengers-safety-belts/>
<https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/local/michigan/2019/04/24/car-crash-deaths-michigan-fall-5-percent-2018/3560549002/>

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High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB604

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Civil Rights
Delegation: Mason High School
Introduced by: Maxwell Cook

A bill to change all elections in Michigan to a ranked choice voting (RCV) system THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** This bill shall mandate Michigan's state-level elections be carried out through a
2 system of ranked choice voting, also known as runoff voting. Under the ranked voting system
3 voters shall be able to vote for up to five candidates on the ballot in order of preference.
4 **SECTION 2:** The ballot used in all elections under this system shall meet the following
5 requirements:
6 The ballots shall be simple and easy to understand, making it clear which candidate is being
7 picked for each position. The ballot shall include simple and easily understood instructions for its
8 use.
9 The ballots shall include all eligible candidates for election, or if that is not plausible, a minimum
10 of five listed candidates shall be required. Additionally, there must be an easily usable method
11 for write-in candidates.
12 The ballots shall have a quick and simple system in which five candidates can be ranked in order
13 of preference.
14 **SECTION 3:** Failure for the ballots to meet the above requirements for the ballot shall result in
15 a recount of the election with an appropriately changed ballot, as enforced by the Bureau of
16 Elections.
17 **SECTION 4:** The counting of votes and the determining of the winner of the election shall be
18 conducted as follows under the ranked choice voting system: First, all first choice votes shall be
19 counted. If after the tallying of the first choice votes no candidate has a majority of votes, the
20 candidate with the lowest number of votes shall be removed from the race. The votes shall
21 continue to be recounted, with the next valid choice of anyone who had the dropped candidate
22 listed as their first choice now being added to the count. This shall be repeated until a candidate
23 has a majority consisting of fifty percent of the population plus one, in which case that candidate
24 shall be declared the winner of the election.
25 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall go into effect 2 years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Binary choice elections often lead to a lack of appropriate constituent representation, and often leaves voter stuck picking what they consider to be the "lesser of two evils."
BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill more closely ties the government to the people, as it ensures the candidates are at least partially supported by a majority of people. This system of voting promotes less mudslinging in campaigning too, as a candidate might lose somebody's second choice if their first is being insulted.
Additionally, this will aid third party support, because those who support third parties no longer need to worry about "wasting their vote". It will also help because when people need to vote for more than one candidate, they're more likely to research other, lesser known candidates to add to their ballot.
As of November 2021, 43 jurisdictions used RCV in their most recent elections, and more than 50 jurisdictions are projected to use RCV in their next election. Those upcoming uses represent 2 states, 1 county, and 29 cities outside of Utah, while 23 Utah city councils in 2021 voted to use RCV and more could do so in the state's next municipal elections in 2023.
DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The ballots may be initially confusing for some voters, and there may be some issues with the transition election.
CITE RESOURCES USED: [https://ballotpedia.org/Ranked-choice_voting_\(RCV\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Ranked-choice_voting_(RCV))

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Bill No. HB608

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Schools, Students, Consumers
Delegation: Portage Northern High School
Introduced by: Diego Arias

A bill to give K-12 public school students in the State of Michigan a choice to receive additional lunch for free.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will give K-12 public school students in the State of Michigan the choice to
2 receive additional lunch for free.
3 **SECTION 2:** This bill will increase the maximum amount of calories given to K-12 public school
4 students in the State of Michigan. K-6 students will now have a 800 calorie maximum, 6-12
5 students will now have a 1,500 calorie maximum.
6 **SECTION 3:** Failure for school staff to comply with this bill will result in further investigation,
7 then (if found necessary) a fine of \$1,000.
8 **SECTION 4:** If any K-12 public schools do not comply, then the state will enforce this bill.
9 **SECTION 5:** To be funded with the school funding given per student in attendance quarterly at
10 school (the current price is a minimum of \$8,700/student (in the State of Michigan)).
11 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect on August 18th, 2022.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Research from The University of Utah Health; states that "children who don't have enough food in their home also score lower on IQ tests. They have a harder time getting along with others, and specifically have lower math and general achievement test scores than their peers who have enough food." This can have a negative impact on both a students overall health and their grades.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Some benefits include individuals feeling more full or well nourished during school resulting in higher grades, alertness, and faster information processing. This can in turn create better test scores as students are more alert in the classroom.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Drawbacks include less money spent on other school activities such as funding for sports. Food could be wasted (if students are not eating and throwing away food after lunch) and students might save food to eat during class.

CITE RESOURCES USED: https://healthcare.utah.edu/the-scope/shows.php?shows=0_06s5mo3y

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Bill No. HB610

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Local Government

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Brianna Barle

A bill to mandate that all city beaches in Michigan must have at least one ADA Trail to access the water.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All city beaches shall have reasonable access from the parking lot through the sand to the water. This will allow people with mobility challenges to access the water.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All city beaches should allow for every citizen to access the beach from the parking lot to the water. They have the right to enjoy the commodities open to the public.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** ADA is defined as Americans with Disabilities Act. The act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in several areas, including employment, transportation, public accommodations, communications and access to state and local government programs and services.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** To be funded with a half percent sales tax, to begin on the first of the year after passage.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill shall be enforced by the state DNR (Department of Natural Resources). Those cities that do not provide access will be fined \$500,000.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Individuals with disabilities including physical impairments requiring use of a wheelchair or gait aid cannot access the water secondary to the terrain.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Access for all to the water. This helps people with disabilities, families with strollers or wagons, and individuals using a gate aid to access the water.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Dependent on material used could interrupt natural resources or natural landscape for animals. The cost could be a drawback for many cities.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

Bill No. HB612

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Jackson High School

Introduced by: Gabe Hoover, Oliver Smith

A Bill to enact a separate sport level for performance enhancing drugs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The bill will create a new league under the MHSAA creating a level of high school sports allowing performance enhancing drugs for high school athletes.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Schools must create a team for performance enhancing drugs or they will face a fine of 1 million dollars for each day they don't have a performance enhancing drug team. This will help be established by spreading word via social media and contacting schools' Athletic Directors, saying that they have to put effort in creating a Performance enhancing sports team or else there will be consequences.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The bill will be enforced by the MHSAA, regulating the amount of Performance Enhancing Drugs each individual can take.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The bill will be funded by the MHSAA.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** An effective date that will effectively put the bill into effect is January 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: School funds via athletic events are running at a low/ to combat this we will create a separate sports level for performance enhancing drugs which will efficiently and effectively create an uproar in fan attendance boosting funds in schooling along with boosting morale in school.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: School funding and school morale will both increase. Along with this schools will gain a posse of muscular individuals. Teen pregnancy will drop because sperm counts will be lowered (steroids).

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Kids will be taking steroids and will experience roid rage.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB614

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Elizabeth Rzepka

A BILL TO REQUIRE ALL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS IN MICHIGAN TO OFFER A PERSONAL FINANCE COURSE TO ALL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All public high schools in the state of Michigan are required to offer a personal finance course to all high school students.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** If a school does not comply with the bill for one school year they will receive a cut of 3% to their budget until they comply with this bill.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** If a school has previously received the 3% budget cut they may earn it back by complying with this bill for two consecutive school years.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Funding for this bill will come from the schools existing budget as there are many free personal finance curriculums available geared towards young adults created by universities such as duke, Missouri State, and Purdue.
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill will enact at the beginning of the 2023-2024 school year.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The purpose of this bill is to ensure that all highschoolers have the opportunity to better prepare themselves for the future

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill can benefit students by giving them the tools they need to better manage their money keep them out of debt in the long run this would also benefit the state of Michigan because more young adults will be familiar with how to pay taxes and pay back student loans faster therefore getting the state the best use of its money and services.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Drawbacks could be that teachers would need to have the ability to teach the class, however most economics teachers and some math teachers already have the correct knowledge and certification to teach this class.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://educationdata.org/public-education-spending-statistics>
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/lizfrazierpeck/2019/08/29/5-reasons-personal-finance-should-be-taught-in-school/?sh=15616da25178>
<https://www.th.gov/education/instruction/academic-standards/personal-finance-standards.html>
<https://money.usnews.com/money/personal-finance/family-finance/articles/worthwhile-online-personal-finance-courses>

Bill No. HB616

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Schools,Students

Delegation: Airport High School

Introduced by: Leah LaBean

This bill will make Public school have a better quality school food.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The people of the State of Michigan enact a bill on student lunches. This bill will change school lunches by using less saturated foods. This bill will allow for more fruits and vegetables, more fresh produce, with better portions on the food, and lean meats and fish.
- 4 **SECTION 2:** To give Michigan students a better quality of school lunches
- 5 **SECTION 3:** Michigan Public Schools will have more nutritious school food.
- 6 **SECTION 4:** Public students will have more diversity in their palate.
- 7 **SECTION 5:** For funding the school food we will take money from mandatory testing and utilize farms to have lower costs.
- 9 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect on March 21, 2021.
- 10 **SECTION 7:** Michigan's Department of Education will be the ones to enforce the Bill.
- 11 **SECTION 8:** As a penalty of not following the bill it will be left to the state to give direct orders of the school lunches.
- 13 **SECTION 9:** Michigan school students will have better portions in their meal depending on their age and other varying factors.
- 15 **SECTION 10:** his bill will give better relationships with food and feel more content with their meal.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Michigan Public Schools currently experiencing a problem with students eating saturated and artificial food with very small portions. This situation is leading students to feel hungry and not having a proper meal and it leads to other issues.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: With a new plan of having students eating a better quality food and a diversity of fruit and vegetables, bigger portions, no artificial foods. This will help students to be able to eat a proper meal and not be hungry at the end of the day. This will make the students able to focus on school work.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The drawbacks would be to be able to find affordable food suppliers with having a better lunch.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/10-cents-a-meal-grants-awarded-to-138-statewide-applicants>
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brown-center-chalkboard/2017/05/03/how-the-quality-of-school-lunch-affects-students-academic-performance/>
<https://schoolnutrition.org/aboutschoolmeals/schoolmealtrendsstats/>
<https://educationdata.org/school-lunch-debt>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB618

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Environmental Protection

Delegation: Fruitport High School

Introduced by: Odalis Velasquez, Kennedy Cole

Reducing Waste in Michigan Act (RWMA)

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All residents living in Michigan will have a set limit on the number of pounds of waste they are allowed to dispose of based on how many residents reside in the home.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The limit for pounds of waste each resident is allowed without extra cost is 29 pounds weekly.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All residents will still pay their regular monthly pick up fee, but if they were to surpass the specific weight limit it would result in an extra charge of \$2.00 per pound.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** All garbage vehicles would be equipped, if necessary, with a scale to accurately measure the weight of the waste bins.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** All funds would come from the money received from the residents when they surpass the weight limit.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** If the resident were to refuse payment they would be charged double the amount they went over. The Department of Environment would enforce the bill.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect 90 days after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Residents of Michigan are negligent over the amount of waste they produce and do not realise how much of an effect it has on their everyday life. Michigan today only has a 18% statewide recycling rate which leaves Michigan trailing compared to the rest of the states.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill would increase Michigan residents awareness on their waste production and would overall help decrease Michigan's waste problem.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A disadvantage to this bill would be that some people would just neglect the issue and just pay the extra money for their waste.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

<https://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/wayne/2021/01/04/michigan-recycling-landfills/4099956001/>
<https://www.dumpsters.com/blog/us-trash-production#:~:text=As%20Americans%2C%20we%20create%20an,re%20on%20the%20high%20end.>

Bill No. HB620

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Environmental Protection

Delegation: Sturgis High School

Introduced by: Nancy Montoya

To require all Michigan Public K-12 Schools to mandate recycling.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All Michigan public schools K through 12 will be required to have recycling bins throughout the schools.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Allowing students and staff to be able to recycle more to improve the environment.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The state enforces the bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If schools do not obey this bill, the schools will lose the extra funds that were for recycling.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Schools would have to ensure that recycling is in the general fund budget.
- 6 However, the state of Michigan should increase school funding to allow recycling to be included in the budget with no interference.
- 7 **SECTION 6:** The bill will go into affect the first school year after the bill is passed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Schools can recycle a lot of the resources used in the classroom. If we can help by getting funds to recycle in all the Michigan Schools the environment will benefit greatly.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Inform the students about the importance of recycling. How it can help with the decrease in pollution and waste.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Can be difficult and expense to find Haulers in rural areas.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB622

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Environmental Protection, Infrastructure
Delegation: Superior Central High School
Introduced by: Calla Porter, Ruth Johnson

A bill to ban the use of salt on roads in the State of Michigan.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All salt and salt based products will be banned. Things like sand can be used in place of salt which is less cost effective but better for the environment.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill applies to all roads in Michigan except privately owned roads.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The Michigan Department of Transportation would be responsible for enforcing this law and any necessary funding.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If a County Road Commission fails to follow this bill they will be fined 500 dollars per week they continue to use salt products.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect six months after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The use of salt products on roads causes rust on vehicles which deteriorates the vehicle. The runoff from the roads after the use of salt causes pollution to waterways and the Great Lakes. A study published in December 2021, conducted by Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that the use of salt on roads is causing the salinity of Lake Michigan to rise. Also when salt is used it can create a slush on the road that is dangerous to drive in due to how easy it is to lose control of the vehicle while driving through it.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The elimination of salt usage on roads will stop the extra pollution to water sources and vehicles will rust less.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The other options in place of salt products can be more expensive and harder to get in a large amount but it would be worth it in the long run for the sake of the environment.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Road salt threatens Michigan lakes and rivers. Can an alternative take hold? (michiganradio.org)

Bill No. HB624

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Schools, Students
Delegation: Interlochen Arts Academy
Introduced by: Genevieve Rogers

A bill to mandate that all public highschools in the state of Michigan assign a unit on Contraceptive Health and Other forms of Family Planning.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Public Schools are defined as any high school that is funded by the State of Michigan.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This Unit will be an extension of Health Class and shall be at least two weeks long.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Teaching of Contraceptive Health and Other Forms of Family Planning is defined as the explanation of contraceptives (birth control pills, condoms, IUDs, etc.) and abortion.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be funded by the Michigan Department of Education.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Education. The punishment for not following will be the school receiving a 8% decrease in annual funding.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect one year after its passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Children putting themselves in unsafe situations because they are not educated.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits of this bill will be that there will be more educated individuals, and more money flowing into the economy.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be that there will be a higher tax.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB626

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Infrastructure
Delegation: Superior Central High School
Introduced by: Matthew Pokela

A bill to expand public transportation via road and bus stops into rural areas

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All county public transportation companies that transport via road must expand to the whole county or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the county. All of the other public transportation companies that transport via road must expand by two to three miles.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All public transportation companies that will cover the rural areas of Michigan must install 1 bus stop for every 100 people, and have to be placed appropriately for max coverage into the rural areas.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** To be funded the transportation companies can fundraise, increase fare at an affordable cost until full funds are made, or apply for a loan or grant.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If any company cannot comply with the bill 10 months in effect, the state can withhold $\frac{1}{2}$ of the company from making any money until full amount for rural coverage is made.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The bill will be in effect January 1, 2023

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The rural areas aren't covered well enough by public transportation companies

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: The people who are in the rural areas will be able to access public transportation easier and people can get to more places via public transportation.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The routes might take longer and fare might be increased temporarily

CITE RESOURCES USED: "2011 Michigan Compiled Laws :: Chapter 124 - Municipalities :: Act 55 of 1963 - Mass Transportation System Authorities (124.351 - 124.359)." Justia Law, law.justia.com/codes/michigan/2011/chapter124/act55of1963/.

"Michigan Legislature." Michigan Legislature - MCL Chapter Index, Michigan Legislature, www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(c1b0ph4y1lvopvmp5zcdskwn))/mileg.aspx?page=ChapterIndex. "Senate Bill No. 394." Legislature.mi.gov, www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2021-2022/billintroduced/Senate/pdf/2021-SIB-0394.pdf.

Bill No. HB628

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Coldwater High School School
Introduced by: Carolyn Potter

A bill mandating the prohibition of solitary confinement (disciplinary/administrative segregation, special housing units, restrictive housing).

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The bill prohibits any further practice of solitary confinement within all penitentiaries in Michigan, including state prisons, local jails, juvenile correction facilities, and immigration detention centers.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The only exceptions to the inhibition of solitary is if the infraction is extremely severe and other alternative methods are tried and deemed as ineffective.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Alternative methods for solitary shall include—but may not be limited to—clinical options, such as placement within mental health units that permit rehabilitation alongside partial isolation, individual therapies, and medication counseling.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Funds for alternative methods shall be derived from the preexisting funds that are utilized for solitary confinement.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Any state penitentiary who does not comply with said agreements will be subject to a \$75,000 fine, which shall be enforced by the Special Litigation Section.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2024.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Solitary confinement has been found to be unnecessarily used and to also exacerbate existing mental health issues or create new ones. There is no statistical evidence that corroborates the idea that solitary keeps prisons safer. Though only 6-8% of the total prison population has been placed within solitary confinement, roughly 50% of prisoners who die from suicide have been placed in solitary during their sentence. These disproportions demonstrate the harmful nature of solitary confinement, which is a violation to the Eighth Amendment. Humans are innately social, making inmates more susceptible to harm from being placed in solitary.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Inmates will receive true rehabilitation services and will not be subjected to the egregious effects of solitary confinement. This would ultimately create a safer environment for prisons. Additionally, inmates will obtain improved behavioral skills upon release from incarceration.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: May cause discrepancies on how to rightfully treat an inmate who is deemed as extremely unsafe to other prisoners, as well as make it difficult to safely and appropriately hold unsafe prisoners.

CITE RESOURCES USED: The American Journal of Public Health (AJPH) from the American Public Health Association (APHA) publications. American Journal of Public Health. (n.d.). Retrieved January 15, 2022, from <https://ajph.aphapublications.org>. Ganeva, T. (2021, June 8). 'right before I hung myself': Prisoners share tales of solitary confinement in Michigan. Rolling Stone. Retrieved January 15, 2022, from <https://www.rollingstone.com/>. Initiative, P. P. (n.d.). The research is clear: Solitary confinement causes long-lasting harm. Prison Policy Initiative. Retrieved January 15, 2022, from <https://www.prisonpolicy.org> Rights of persons confined to jails and Prisons. The United States Department of Justice. (2021, November 8). Retrieved January 15, 2022, from <https://www.justice.gov/>. Weir, K. (2012, May). Alone, in 'the Hole'. Monitor on Psychology. Retrieved January 15, 2022, from <https://www.apa.org/>. Zyzwolski, S. (2018, May). Impacts of and Alternatives to Solitary Confinement in Adult Correctional Facilities . SOPHIA St. Catherine University . Retrieved January 14, 2022, from <https://sophia.stkate.edu/cgi>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. HB630

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Schools, Public Utilities

Delegation: Portage Northern High School

Introduced by: Samuel Koffler

A bill to have hand lotion provided to students and staff in school.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All public schools in the state of Michigan will provide hand lotion to students and staff.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** At least one source of hand lotion in the school is required.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The school itself will fund the bill.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If the school is unable to budget the hand lotion, then the Michigan Department of Education will allocate funds to purchase it.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The school must announce where the locations are in which you can be provided hand lotion during the school day.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** If the supply of lotion runs out during the school day, and there is no more left in storage, then the supply must be replenished within 2 hours of it running out.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill will go into effect at the start of the 2022-2023 school year.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: It is very common for people to get dry hands due to multiple reasons. Combined with excessive writing, long durations of time without moisturizer, there is a large probability that many students will develop symptoms of dry hands during the school year. All of these effects are especially amplified during the winter. Additionally, according to Medical News Today, heating up insides of buildings reduces the humidity of the air even more, and creates conditions that are able to cause xerosis, a skin condition caused by dehydrated skin. In fact, 16.7% of people ages 16-19 have xerosis. Overall, dry hands can be very uncomfortable, and it is unpleasant to write with a pencil when you have them.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will eliminate the majority of the problems that students, teachers, and faculty staff would need to deal with regarding dehydrated hands. This bill will also be relatively low in cost to budget, as lotion is not an expensive beauty product to buy in bulk, as long as it is a cost-effective brand. With a reliable source of hand lotion, it is expected that productivity will increase, and distractions will decrease.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some may argue that there would be a problem with maintaining a constant supply of lotion. However, this would not be a problem as it can easily be acquired at almost any store.

CITE RESOURCES USED: Barrell, A. (2021, January 26). What to know about dehydrated skin. Retrieved from <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com>
Augustin, M., Kirsten, N., & Körber, A. (2018, June 28). Prevalence, predictors and comorbidity of dry skin in the general population. Retrieved from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jdv.15157>

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Bill No. SB601

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Others, Environmental Protection, Manufacturers

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Anna VarnHagen

A bill to mandate that all grocery stores and supermarkets in the state of Michigan donate all food items past or near sell date and that would have initially been thrown away to local food pantries/banks or hunger relief programs.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Michigan grocery stores and supermarkets shall donate all food items past or near sell date and that would have initially been thrown away deemed safe to consume by FDA guidelines to local food pantries/banks or hunger relief programs.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill shall decrease community hunger and food waste by allowing food that would have been thrown away from grocery stores and supermarkets to be donated.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill shall be enforced by the USDA and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This mandate will be further enforced by the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (MDARD) whose job is to affirm food supply safety in Michigan.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** Failure to comply will result in fines up to \$5,000 each time penalized which will in turn go towards local food pantries/banks for local, instate business. Failure to comply will result in fines adding up to 3% weekly profit which will in turn go towards local food pantries/banks for local, for large corporations.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall be funded by individual stores for food transportation to pantries/banks/programs/etc. Or by individual food pantries/banks/programs transporting food themselves by pickup if individual stores have no ability to.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In Michigan alone, 1 out of 8 people experience hunger (Feeding America) and "according to the Natural Resources Defense Council, 40 percent of food produced is wasted in the United States," (Michigan.gov). Everyday, grocery stores and supermarkets within the State throw food away near or past sell date which is still safe to consume, "Many dates on foods refer to quality, not safety," (U.S. Department of Agriculture). Returning these food items (and food items not sold) back to factories is a greater cost than simply throwing them into a dumpster. This greatly increases food waste as well as takes meals away from those who do not have the resources to spend on food and rely on food pantries/banks/programs. Even further, this bill shall be enforced by the USDA and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency whose existing goal is to reduce half of food waste produced by the nation by 2030 (U.S. Department of Agriculture). Many stores and corporations also believe that if someone were to get sick due to these food items, the stores and corporations themselves would be liable for lawsuits. The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act passed in 1996 protects people, restaurants, corporations, associations, and others from liability when they donate to nonprofit organizations. Not one lawsuit has been filed against those who donate to nonprofits which in turn encourages more donations.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: If this bill were to be passed, a great decrease in food waste would be seen. Less food items once edible would be found in landfills as well as dumpsters allowing for a much cleaner environment and granting a productive way to control useful food material that would have otherwise been discarded. Cities, towns, and communities would greatly benefit by passage as well. This bill sheds light on the problem of hunger we see in our own nation. After passage, more people will be able to feed themselves and their families with wholesome and nourishing food, allowing for a better lifestyle.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some smaller, less profitable stores may find it difficult to transport donated food material to sites. Especially if said stores are rural and donation sites are located further away.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://foodprint.org/issues/the-problem-of-food-waste/>,
<https://www.feedingamerica.org>, <https://www.usda.gov/foodwaste/faqs>, <https://www.michigan.gov>,
<https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2013/06/27/you-toss-food-wait-check-it-out>
<https://thegrocerystoreguy.com/how-do-grocery-stores-make-money/>

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Bill No. SB603

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Consumers, Law Enforcement
Delegation: Mason High School
Introduced by: Colin Koot

A bill to mandate that all gun-owners in the state of Michigan have insurance for their firearms.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Every gun-owner shall be required to have firearm insurance.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Each firearm must be registered with the individual's insurance company.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Insurance premiums shall be determined based on a number of factors including, 4 but not limited to: age of gun-owner, history of recklessness, gun safety courses taken, safety 5 precautions taken with the firearm (kept in a gun safe, trigger lock, etc), and the type of 6 firearm.
- 7 **SECTION 4:** Insurance companies shall have the right to deny coverage based on prior behavior 8 and risk factors.
- 9 **SECTION 5:** Insurance shall be in place to encourage proper care of firearms, emphasize safety, 10 deter reckless individuals from owning a gun, and compensate victims of gun violence.
- 11 **SECTION 6:** Owning a firearm without insurance shall result in a two hundred dollar fine for two 12 consecutive years, up to one year in jail, and the surrender of the firearm for 30 days. A one 13 hundred and twenty five dollar fine shall be required to regain the firearm.
- 14 **SECTION 7:** In the event an intentional or unintentional injury results from the discharge of an 15 insured firearm, the owner of the insured firearm's insurance company shall provide full 16 coverage for the victim's expenses. In the event an intentional or unintentional injury results 17 from the discharge of an uninsured firearm, the owner of the uninsured firearm shall provide full 18 coverage for the victim's expenses. This includes but is not limited to: medical costs, lost 19 income, and damage to possessions.
- 20 **SECTION 8:** Proof of insurance shall be required to purchase a firearm from a licensed firearm 21 dealer.
- 22 **SECTION 9:** Local police departments shall enforce this bill.
- 23 **SECTION 10:** This bill shall go into effect two years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: There are now more deaths caused by firearms than automobiles in the United States. Every week, there is another story about a toddler getting a hold of a gun, a teenager recklessly using a firearm, or an adult owning multiple semi-automatic rifles. Owning a firearm is a constitutional right, but that does not mean there cannot be costs and regulations associated with firearm ownership. Much like auto insurance, gun insurance will work to increase safety while putting a price on the risk of owning a firearm. Firearm insurance is a proactive way to prevent accidents involving guns.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: By providing a financial incentive for people to take safety classes, to keep their firearms locked away, and to practice safe habits, the number of injuries and fatalities from unintentional gun violence will go down. Additionally, victims of gun violence will be compensated for their medical costs.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: It could take awhile before most firearms are insured because existing firearms were not bought with the insurance requirement. However, as time progresses and more people purchase firearms, the percentage of people with insurance will go up.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.lansingstatejournal.com>, <https://www.krwg.org>

Bill No. SB605

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Students
Delegation: Harbor Springs High School
Introduced by: Megan Novak, Quinn Cassidy

A bill to allow young adults in Michigan to receive vaccines without parental consent.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All young adults in Michigan shall be permitted to receive any vaccine regardless of 2 parental consent.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** Young adults shall be defined as individuals aged 16-18 years old who have resided 4 in the state of Michigan for one or more years.
- 5 **SECTION 3:** Parental consent shall be defined as the verbal or written consent given by a legal 6 parent or guardian to allow their child medical attention.
- 7 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall not require funding.
- 8 **SECTION 5:** If a health agency does not allow a young adult to receive a vaccine without 9 parental consent, the first offense they shall be fined \$500. Each following offense, they shall be 10 fined \$1,000.
- 11 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: With COVID-19 an increasing issue that plagues our society, families often struggle in making the decision to vaccinate their children or not. Young adults should be able to make age-appropriate decisions as they demonstrate maturity, capacity and judgement. One of these decisions is whether or not to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any other disease/illness.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits of this bill include increased independence from young adults, as well as more individuals being vaccinated and protected against diseases and viruses.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback from this bill would be that it may cause disputes within households when young adults choose to be vaccinated against their parents wishes.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB607

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Others,Civil Rights

Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School

Introduced by: Tyler Berry

A bill to mandate that the state beverage of Michigan be Winter-Spiced Sprite Cranberry and Winter-Spiced Sprite Cranberry Zero.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Winter-Spiced Sprite Cranberry is defined as the cranberry flavored carbonated beverage sold by the Coca-Cola company from September thirtieth until December Thirty First.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Winter-Spiced Sprite Cranberry Zero is defined as the cranberry flavored carbonated beverage that contains no added sugars sold by the Coca-Cola company from September thirtieth until December Thirty First.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The price of Winter-Spiced Sprite Cranberry shall be reduced by 25% between September thirtieth until December Thirty First and increased by 125% for the rest of the year. Winter-Spiced Sprite Cranberry shall be exempt from all forms of taxes.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Winter-Spiced Sprite Cranberry shall be available year-round in all retail stores.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** A retail store is defined as a place of business that sells consumer goods or services to customers through multiple channels of distribution to earn a profit. An example of a retail store is Wal-Mart.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The first offense will find any offending retail store being deemed as a "theft zone". A second offense will deem a business unfit to continue business and shall be shut down within 30 days of the offense.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** A "theft zone" is defined as a location in which larceny is legal.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** Larceny is defined as a crime involving the unlawful taking or theft of the personal property of another person or business.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This bill will be enforced by the State Police and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)
- 10 **SECTION 10:** Inspections will be held by the MDARD at random. Businesses that do not fall under the retail category will not be warranted to said inspections.
- 11 **SECTION 11:** If a business fails inspection it shall be given a 24 hour grace period before it is deemed a "theft zone."
- 12 **SECTION 12:** "Theft zones" shall be closed for 7 days after the 24 hour grace period. Any worker who was scheduled to work will have access to paid leave. Any business that doesn't give employees access to paid leave shall have their sentence doubled from 7 days to 14 days.
- 13 **SECTION 13:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: According to Wikipedia, Michigan is one of the many states that doesn't have a state beverage, and we wish to change that. We believe that Winter Spiced Sprite Cranberry is incredibly delicious and should be nominated as a state beverage.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: We get to have the best variation of Sprite; Winter Spiced Sprite Cranberry as our state beverage, which shall be recognized by the Federal Government

Bill No. SB609

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Everett High School

Introduced by: Maxwell Smedley

Add an additional cent to the can and bottle deposit tax and put that funding toward to the MDHHS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** There will be an additional 1 cent tax on all carbonated drinks.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The amount received back for cans and bottles upon return will stay the same at 10 cents per can or bottle.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Michigan Treasury will be in charge of initializing and collecting the tax.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This will not affect or change any legislation already in place, including the Michigan Beverage Containers Act.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill will act as a new bill and not a rework to the Michigan Beverage Containers Act. All jurisdiction and definitions of this bill will be the same as designated in the beverage containers act.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The money collected after the tax is changed from 10 to 11 cents. The money will still go into the Department of Treasury in the bottle deposit fund created in subsection (1) of the Michigan Beverage Containers Act.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The Michigan Treasury will then be responsible for allocating 9.091 % of the total funds collected per year as the MDHHS.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** The MDHHS will put that money towards reducing rates of obesity and feeding the hungry. The split will be 50/50 of lowering rates of obesity and feeding the hungry.
- 9 **SECTION 9:** This bill will take effect the next fiscal year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: In this day and age obesity is a huge problem. 36.5 percent of adults are obese. Another 32.5 percent of American adults are overweight. According to Michigan.gov as a state we consistently rank in the top 10 to 15 most obese states. There is obviously an issue and a huge part of it comes from the easy accessibility to sugary drinks.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will raise around 3-4 million more in taxes, this number is based off of the last three years not including 2021 where we have seen around 40 million dollars of revenue generated. Keep in mind this is a rough estimate. It will also encourage Michiganders to return and recycle. Regardless of the effects we will see either less people drinking sugary drinks, and more funding to fighting obesity and hunger, or just the secondary which is obviously a good thing. This bill could encourage people to stop drinking sugary drinks and/or alcohol.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: There are a few drawbacks to this bill. Other than raising taxes you will be hurting the people that buy soda water or another "healthy" carbonated drink. Meaning you place a sin tax on those who are not buying the stuff the bill is designed to cut back on

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.michigan.gov>, <https://www.bridgemi.com/michigan-environment-watch/michiganders-passed-108-million-bottle-deposits-amid-covid-closures>
[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(jyujmudvk1i4kbihurdhxf\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectId=mcl-445-571](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(jyujmudvk1i4kbihurdhxf))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectId=mcl-445-571)

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB611

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Cranbrook Kingswood High School

Introduced by: Julia Wang

A bill to decriminalize the possession of entheogenic plants and plant compounds, including but not limited to psychedelic mushrooms, as well to create a commission to regulate such substances.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** a. This bill aims to decriminalize the possession of all entheogenic plants and plant
2 compounds, rendering the possession, sale, or use of any such substance no longer subject to
3 prosecution for individuals aged 18 and older.

4
5 b. This bill will also oversee the creation of the Michigan Psilocybin Advisory Board (MPAD) to
6 license and regulate the manufacturing, transportation, delivery, sale, and purchase of psilocybin
7 products and the provision of psilocybin services over a two-year development period.

8
9 c. The Michigan Psilocybin Advisory Board will determine who is eligible to be licensed as a
10 facilitator, determine what qualifications, education, training, and exams are needed, and create
11 a code of professional conduct for facilitators. MPAD will also set psilocybin dosage standards,
12 labeling, and packaging rules.

13 **SECTION 2:** Entheogenic plants and plant compounds as stated in this bill refer to plants and
14 fungi that contain indole amines, tryptamines and phenethylamines. This applies to substances
15 like ayahuasca, ibogaine, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin mushrooms and other substances with
16 hallucinogenic properties considered currently illegal under state and federal law.

17 **SECTION 3:** This bill will halt any current prosecution, as well expunge the past records of any
18 individuals involved in the use of such plants and plant compounds.

19 **SECTION 4:** This bill will be administered by the Michigan Psilocybin Advisory Board (MPAD) in
20 conjunction with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS).

21 **SECTION 5:** This bill will be funded by a 5% tax on the sale of all entheogenic plants and plant
22 compounds.

23 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect starting January 1, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The criminalization of psilocybin has its traces back to the War on Drugs, a period of time that oversaw the criminalization of non-violent drug users for largely political and racial motives. However, as attitudes towards drugs and drug use have changed in recent years, culminating with the nation-wide push for the decriminalization of cannabis in the US, so too has there been numerous grassroots efforts to push for the decriminalization of entheogenic substances like that of psilocybin, the main psychoactive component found in that of *psilocybe cubensis* mushrooms, or more commonly known as "magic mushrooms". In 2019, Denver, Colorado was the first city to decriminalize psilocybin with various other cities having followed suit, including places like Santa Cruz CA, Washington D.C., Seattle WA, and Cambridge MA. Additionally, in 2020, Ballot Measure 109 made Oregon the first state to decriminalize psilocybin and legalize it for therapeutic use. Within Michigan,

Ann Arbor, Detroit, and Washtenaw County have similarly either decriminalized or deprioritized law enforcement for the use and possession of entheogenic plants or plant compounds.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: In recent years, there has been a growing scholarly interest in the use of psychedelic substances for therapeutic use in treating conditions like addiction, depression, and PTSD. In 2018 and 2019, the FDA designated psilocybin as a "breakthrough therapy" for research into treatment of major depressive disorder and treatment-resistant depression. In 2016, Johns Hopkins published a study on psilocybin mushrooms, finding that 80% of participants in the study demonstrated clinically significant decreases in depression and anxiety upon use of high doses of psilocybin, with patients testifying to having a higher quality of life, increased levels of optimism and contentment with life, as well as a decrease in anxiety related to death. In 2017, the Beckley Institute published a study involving psilocybin treatment for depression, finding that patients reacted positively to psilocybin, stating "the results are extremely encouraging and confirm that psilocybin is safe to give to depressed patients." These studies are just the beginning, with many other studies demonstrating the benefit of psychedelic therapy in treating depression, nicotine-addiction, obsessive compulsive disorder, cancer-relative psychological stress, cluster headaches, and more. Furthermore, the decriminalization of entheogenic substances would alleviate resources currently spent towards prosecuting individuals in possession of such substances, allowing the money to be spent towards more pressing concerns at hand. Psilocybin is not an addictive compound and is comparably safe compared to other drugs, with LSD and Psilocybin accounting for a mere 0.005% of all emergency room visits in 2013, with the possibility of overdose being incredibly rare. With there being precedent in other parts of the country and even within Michigan itself, it only makes sense that we decriminalize the possession and use of entheogenic substances like psilocybin for the entire state, allowing for further research into the medical benefits of entheogenic substances, the alleviation of resources currently spent towards prosecuting psychedelic-drug related cases, and reversing decades-old outdated attitudes towards psychedelics stemming from the War on Drugs.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Certain individuals may find the idea of the psychedelic substances concerning and may have personal, cultural, or religious vendettas against the use of such substances, medical or otherwise.

CITE RESOURCES USED:

[https://ballotpedia.org/Oregon_Measure_109,_Psilocybin_Mushroom_Services_Program_Initiative_\(2020\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Oregon_Measure_109,_Psilocybin_Mushroom_Services_Program_Initiative_(2020))
<https://apnews.com/article/ann-arbor-plants-featured-ca-state-wire-mi-state-wire-b0ce69ca0961c150e0f900e8ea4cf432>
<https://decrimnaturedc.org>
<https://apnews.com/article/health-marijuana-north-america-elections-us-news-52a82fb262b49b1ad035c4e4919e513>
<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/detroit-just-decriminalized-psychadelics-and-magic-mushrooms-heres-what-that-means>
<https://www.mlive.com/news/ann-arbor/2020/09/why-ann-arbor-officials-decided-to-decriminalize-psychadelic-mushrooms-plants.html>
<https://www.wbur.org/news/2021/02/04/cambridge-votes-to-decriminalize-psychadelics-and-all-controlled-substances>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psilocybin_decriminalization_in_the_United_States
<https://www.beckleyfoundation.org/psilocybin-for-depression-2/>
<https://www.livescience.com/psilocybin-depression-breakthrough-therapy.html>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_status_of_psilocybin_mushrooms
<https://www.cnbc.com/2020/11/04/oregon-becomes-first-state-to-legalize-magic-mushrooms-as-more-states-ease-drug-laws.html>, <https://www.psyc.com.net/psilocybin-magic-mushrooms>
<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PREVENTIONWELLNESS/Pages/Oregon-Psilocybin-Services.aspx>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Rochester Adams High School

Introduced by: Alex Wang

Bill No. SB613

A bill to mandate COVID-19 vaccines for Michigan students

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** "COVID-19 vaccines" are defined as any vaccine approved or authorized for emergency use by the US Food and Drug Administration for the prevention of COVID-19.
- 2 "COVID-19 vaccination" is defined as the act of receiving a COVID-19 vaccine, including all doses prescribed by the vaccine manufacturer. "Proof of COVID-19 vaccination" is defined as a legitimate, unaltered copy of the US Department of Health and Human Services "COVID-19 Vaccination Record Card" supplied when receiving a COVID-19 vaccine; or a record of COVID-19 vaccination stored in the Michigan Care Improvement Registry.
- 3 **SECTION 2:** A child enrolling in a public or private school for the first time shall submit one of the following, when they are eligible for COVID-19 vaccination:
 - 4 a) Proof of COVID-19 vaccination;
 - 5 b) A statement signed by a parent or guardian certifying that the child has not been vaccinated against COVID-19 because of religious conviction or other conscientious or objection;
 - 6 c) A statement signed by a physician attesting that the child is in the process of complying with COVID-19 vaccination requirements;
 - 7 d) A statement signed by a physician attesting that COVID-19 vaccination is or may be detrimental to the child's health.
- 8 **SECTION 3:** School officials may not permit a child to enter or attend school unless one of the items prescribed in Section 23 is provided for the child.
- 9 **SECTION 4:** Like the other immunization requirements defined in 1976 PA 451 section 1177, this bill will be enforced by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, with penalties for violations determined by the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services.
- 10 **SECTION 5:** This bill takes effect two years after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The spread of COVID-19, particularly with new mutations, continues to be extremely high in Michigan. This problem will likely only become more salient as mutations continue. A significant part of the spread continues to be in Michigan's schools, where vaccination rates are abysmally low, with only about 1/3 of students grade 6 and younger vaccinated (at the time of this bill's writing). Indeed, schools seem to be a great place for COVID to spread, with low rates of vaccination, low rates of mask compliance, and low rates of social distancing. COVID-19 vaccines have been proven to be safe and effective at reducing transmission, the likelihood of hospitalization, and the likelihood of death.

It should be noted that the state government is empowered to regulate both private and public schools for public health reasons.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Although hospitalization and death from COVID-19 is relatively rare in children (at least, for currently existing variants), the vaccination requirement will still reduce the number of children who are hospitalized from, experience long-term effects ("long COVID") from or die of COVID-19. Additionally, it will reduce the chance that children will bring COVID-19 from school to more vulnerable people they may be in contact with, such as grandparents.

Cancelling school, quarantining students, or reverting to online learning has proven to be extremely disruptive for students and may also lead to negative educational outcomes. Often, these events occur due to high levels of COVID-19 transmission in schools. Since vaccines reduce the spread of COVID-19, the vaccination requirement will help reduce the risk of such disruptive events. This is part of the same rationale that was used for implementing vaccine requirements for other highly-transmissible diseases like whooping cough (diphtheria), chickenpox, etc. Some students and parents, particularly those who cannot be vaccinated and/or have comorbidities that put them at increased risk of serious illness from COVID-19, have significant concerns about their safety at school. By vaccinating all students against COVID-19, these students will be better protected and can feel more confident about their safety at school. This bill provides for medical and religious exemptions from the requirement, as is the case for all other school-related immunization requirements in Michigan.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Although hospitalization and death from COVID-19 is relatively rare in children (at least, for currently existing variants), the vaccination requirement will still reduce the number of children who are hospitalized from, experience long-term effects ("long COVID").

CITE RESOURCES USED:

- [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(hnmbfzyiezlazw5f1otzffkl\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectId=2013-SB-0238](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(hnmbfzyiezlazw5f1otzffkl))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectId=2013-SB-0238)
- [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(zljwovai5cqwe1pfjaj35kv4\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectName=mcl-380-1177](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(zljwovai5cqwe1pfjaj35kv4))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectName=mcl-380-1177)
- <https://www.justice.gov/olc/file/1415446/download>
- <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/covid-19-vaccines#authorized-vaccines>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/keythingstoknow.html>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety-of-vaccines.html>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB615

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Civil Rights
Delegation: Jackson High School
Introduced by: Olivia Northrup

A bill to change the date for regularly scheduled general elections for office in the State of Michigan to the first Saturday and Sunday next after the first Friday in November in every even-numbered year.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** This bill will change the date for regularly scheduled general elections for office in the State of Michigan to the first Saturday and Sunday next after the first Friday in November in every even-numbered year.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** This bill will be enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan in congress.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Elections for office in the State of Michigan will be held on the first Saturday and Sunday next after the first Friday in November.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Elections will be held on both Saturday and Sunday to not interfere with religious practices and possible weekend work schedules.
- 5 A) The Seventh-day Adventist Church observes the Sabbath on Saturday.
- 6 B) Most observers of Christianity and Catholicism celebrate Sabbath on Sunday.
- 7 **SECTION 5:** There will be no excess funding needed for this bill.
- 8 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall be enacted in the midterm election succeeding the midterm election of when this bill is passed.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Voting on the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of November was decided in the 1800's for convenience. Traveling to the polls could take a day or longer, and as citizens worshiped on Sundays, the weekend was not ideal. Times have changed, and nowadays voters have to take time out of their work days to go to the polls. This affects low income citizens more as it is more difficult for them to take off work. Lots of citizens don't have time in the day away from their obligations to vote.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: It is likely that by voting on the weekends there will be a higher voter turnout, especially from the working class.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The weekend is a time for leisure for many people, and they may not be keen on the idea of spending their day off at the polls. Also by reserving the first Saturday and Sunday next after the first Friday in November, rather than the first Tuesday next aft

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://whytuesday.org/about/>
<https://www.npr.org/2016/11/01/500208500/why-do-we-vote-on-tuesdays>
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/1094/text>

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Bill No. SB617

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Schools
Delegation: Quincy High School
Introduced by: Karsen Maurer

A bill to mandate that all students, after the completion of sophomore year of high school, be able to drop out, if they plan on pursuing a trade school or running a family business.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All students, upon completion of two years, are able to drop out of school in order to pursue a trade or work in family business.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Students will only be allowed to drop out if they are going to a trade school or running their family business. If not doing one of those, they will still be required to finish high school.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** No funding is required for this bill
- 4 **SECTION 4:** The state and the school districts would enforce this bill to make sure all students are either returning to school or pursuing a trade/ learning to run a family business.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This bill would go into effect one year after passing

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Schools are filled with students who do not want to be there and have no plans on attending college after high school. Many feel like it is a waste of their time when they could be doing other, more beneficial things to prepare them for their future.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Allowing them to pursue a trade or run a family business, will allow them to do something they want to do while still pursuing education and preparing themselves for a successful future. Students will be more passionate about what they are doing and be able to prepare better for what they want. Schools will also be a better environment for students who choose to stay and wish to pursue higher education.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Young adults often change their minds on what they want to do with their futures and that could cause some problems.

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB619

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical
Delegation: Mio-Ausable High School
Introduced by: Spencer Clover

A bill to ensure the safety and privacy of nursing facility residents will be protected from other mentally ill or misbehaving patients.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** In the case of a resident of a nursing facility causes a disturbance the staff of the facility are must remove the resident into a secluded area with the rest of the residents that cause disturbances.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** A nursing facility shall be described as an institution that provides residential healthcare.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** A disturbance shall be defined as when a resident causes purposeful harm to another resident. It shall also be described as an invasion of privacy by entering another residents room without the expressed permission of the residing resident.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This bill shall be paid for by the quality insurance assessment program also known as the provider tax.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** If the procedure is not followed through on the first issue, a temporary management shall be imposed to oversee the construction of the area. After the temporary management if the procedure is still not followed, the facilities Medicare and Medicaid licenses shall be revoked.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** This bill shall take effect two years after passing.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Certain residents of nursing facilities may injure other residents, this bill shall separate the residents that cause problems from the rest.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This bill will increase moral of the workers and residents.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A disadvantage is that this bill will cause a specific area of issues within the facility. This also may not be considered home-like.

Bill No. SB621

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Others
Delegation: Hastings High School
Introduced by: Matthew Pattok

A bill to raise the minimum age of pornography subjects

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Pornography shall be defined as any depiction, picture, film, slide, video, electronic visual image, computer or computer-generated image or sound recording, including unexposed film or a negative, which contains the explicit description or display of sexual organs or activity, intended to stimulate sexual excitement.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Possession of pornography shall be defined as the knowing possession of or seeking and accessing of pornography.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** Distribution of pornography shall be defined as the distribution, promotion, or financing of the distribution any pornography, or the conspiracy, attempt, or preparation to do so.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Production of pornography shall be defined as the production or financing of the production of pornography, or the conspiracy, attempt, or preparation to do so.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** The possession of pornography produced after this bill goes into effect that depicts a subject under the age of 21 years shall be considered as possession of child pornography.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The distribution or production of pornography that depicts a subject under the age of 21 years shall be considered as the distribution or production of child pornography.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect one year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Current federal law allows pornography to be made of anyone over the age of 18. However, many children under the age of 18 are groomed by adults so that they enter the pornography industry as soon as they turn 18. Children are not equipped to make the decision to enter the pornography industry, and as children are more easily manipulated than adults, this child exploitation could be mitigated if people had to spend some time as adults before being able to decide to enter the pornography industry.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Fewer children would be sexually groomed by child predators.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Adults age 18-20 would be unable to decide to enter the pornography industry even if they came to the decision without outside influence from child predators.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB623

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical
Delegation: Athens High School
Introduced by: Brooklynne Turner

To extend the Civil Statute of Limitations of Michigan on Professional Malpractice.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** The Civil Statute of Limitations of Michigan on Professional Malpractice shall be
2 extended to five years. During this time, any victims of professional malpractice may step
3 forward and report their doctor's or lawyer's wrongdoing. All previous
4 conditions relating to professional malpractice will be upheld, only the statute of
5 limitation shall be lengthened. Professional workers are failing to assist their
6 clients and give them the service guaranteed. For this, we request for the Civil Statute of
7 Limitations on Professional Malpractice be increased.
8 **SECTION 2:** Professional Malpractice is negligence or misdeeds committed by a professional.
9 Statute of Limitations is a law passed by a legislative body to set the maximum time after an
10 event within which legal proceedings may be initiated.
11 **SECTION 3:** The Congress finds that there are professions being occupied by some of the
12 population without the proper background to accordingly complete the profession
13 they occupy. Professional malpractice applies to those within the medical and legal
14 department, and how they uphold the welfare of their patients and clients.
15 Although the people are given privilege listed in the Bill of Rights, the influx of
16 immigrants and refugees have caused some doctors and lawyers to neglect their
17 standard service of care as well as their duty to ensure the benefit of the person the doctor or
18 lawyer were paid to preserve.
19 **SECTION 4:** No new penalties will be implemented. The penalty will remain the same as before.
20 Different conditions will not be enforced, only the request of lengthening the Professional
21 Malpractice Statute of Limitation for Michigan.
22 **SECTION 5:** As before, law enforcement and the court will be the two factors when determining
23 the Civil Statute of Limitations. They shall continue to carry out their duties
24 regarding this law, similar how they did before. No new funding will be required for the bill to
25 proceed to law.
26 **SECTION 6:** This bill will go into effect January 1, 2023.

Bill No. SB625

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**
Categories: Doctors/Nurses/Medical, Manufacturers
Delegation: Rochester Adams High School
Introduced by: Amir Habib

**A bill to mandate a state mandated price of \$600 for a thirty capsule prescription
of the drug Ingrezza**

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:** All pharmaceutical manufacturers in Michigan must adhere to the price cap for the
2 prescription drug Ingrezza. A thirty capsule prescription of the drug may not exceed \$600.
3 **SECTION 2:** This mandated price will only apply to patients who are not under an insurance
4 plan, but have met the criteria for a recognized condition for which Ingrezza may help treat.
5 **SECTION 3:** The bill will be funded through a 10% allocation of future block grants from the
6 federal government along with a 1% increase on sin taxes until funding for the bill has been
7 met. These policies will be implemented beginning 1/19/2022.
8 **SECTION 4:** A prohibitive tax penalty will be imposed on any medical or pharmaceutical
9 institution that refuses to enforce the mandated state price for eligible patients. It is the
10 responsibility of the Community Health Agency to enforce the tax penalty on institutions that
11 break this law.
12 **SECTION 5:** This bill will go into effect on 1/19/2024

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background problems include patients suffering debilitating
conditions such as Tardive Dyskinesia paying thousands of dollars for Ingrezza, one of the only
approved treatments for the condition.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Many patients will be able to return to
work and normal living after facing more affordable drug plans.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: A higher sin tax and using a slice of future block grants
which could go to other causes.

CITE RESOURCES USED: "You Are HEREMDHHS." MDHHS - Updated State Prescription Drug
Pricing Web Site Now Available For Michigan Consumers,
<https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339--146602--,00.html>.
Ginsburg, Paul, and Steven M. Lieberman. "Government Regulated or Negotiated Drug Prices:
Key Design Considerations." Brookings, Brookings, 31 Aug. 2021,
<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/government-regulated-or-negotiated-drug-prices-key-design-considerations/>.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB627

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Schools

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Emma Rutter, Zachary Frusti

A bill to mandate that high school seniors needing only several credits to graduate shall be dismissed from school once necessary credit classes have been completed for the day.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** All high school seniors attending public high schools shall have the option to be dismissed from school after completion of necessary credit classes if they obtain at least a 2.7 GPA or a B- and higher in each class throughout each quarter or semester depending on the school's time preferences.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** All students that wish to stay at the school to use resources such as extra science, history, AP, Dual Enrollment, etc. classes are welcome to stay for the full school day.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** This bill will also work for students whose core classes are at the end of the day. In that case they will be permitted to show up to school at the time of their first required class.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Every student participating in the shortened school day will complete a mandatory sign out at the front office or other central location before leaving each day or upon arrival.
- 5 Failure to sign in and out of school will be followed up with a punishment of the school's discretion.
- 6 **SECTION 5:** Students' grades are to be checked each quarter/semester and must meet requirements in Section 1 for said students to continue being dismissed after credit class completion.
- 7 **SECTION 6:** This bill would improve section 388.1709 of the State School Aid Act of 1979 by adding a section XIV stating, "fourth year highschool students (seniors) meeting the Michigan Merit Curriculum's required 18 credits shall be counted for school funding "count days" if in attendance for their required credit classes." Which will allow this bill to be without funding.
- 8 **SECTION 7:** This bill will be enforced by the state government similar to all other public school requirements and regulations.
- 9 **SECTION 8:** This bill will go into effect August 1st, 2023.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Most students coming into senior year have already completed the majority of their core classes and required credits. Under the Michigan Merit Curriculum students are only required to complete 18 credits, but most complete around 24 (6 extra credits) which is why internships are often allowed during the last half of the day. Students that did not sign up for or choose to do an internship are stuck at school taking classes that they do not need in order to graduate. Overall, the majority of high school students are only in need of very few credits to graduate by senior year and would benefit from this bill.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Students are typically busy with sports and school which does not allow them to have jobs even part time. Allowing them to leave part way through the day or start their school day later will give them the opportunity to go out and get a part time job, if they choose to, and begin merging into the real world. It will be motivation for the students to keep their grades up which increases their chances of graduating. They also have more time to spend helping out at home, studying for core classes, taking up new hobbies, and more.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Students planning to attend college after high school may not appear as appealing to their desired college if they do not earn their "extra credits" and it may be a bit of an inconvenience for the people working in the office or central location used for

CITE RESOURCES USED: Chen, Grace. "Who Oversees Public Schools?" Public School Review, <https://www.publicschoolreview.com>, "Michigan High School Diploma Requirements ." Learn.org, <https://learn.org/articles>, Student Count Day and School Funding Information - Michigan. - <https://www.michigan.gov>.

209

Bill No. SB631

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Civil Rights

Delegation: Munising High School

Introduced by: Jaiilen Hancock, Tessa Salo

A bill to lower voting age from 18 to 16

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Everyone over the age of 16 will be aloud to vote
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The U.S. government and each individual state government will enforce this new age law
- 3 **SECTION 3:** There will be no need for funding
- 4 **SECTION 4:** January 1 2023

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Younger people should be able to make decisions because it affects their future for a longer period of time.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: One of the benefits from this bill would be more people voting and being apart of the democratic process

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: One drawback form this bill would be that there might be a higher chance of people making uninformed voting choices.

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB633

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Schools, Students

Delegation: Saginaw Heritage High School

Introduced by: Tyler Berry

A bill to enact uniform school hours, and a year-long school system in all PUBLIC High Schools in the State of Michigan

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** The new uniform school schedule shall have school beginning at 9:00 AM and ending at 3:30 PM.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** A new school year plan shall be adopted. The plan adopted shall be the 60-20 plan.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The 60-20 plan shall be defined as the year-round education plan where students attend school for 60 days (12 weeks) and get 20 school days (4 weeks) off, with usual holiday breaks built into the calendar.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** This plan change shall be enforced by the Board of Education for each district, and shall be overseen by the MDE (Michigan Department of Education) and MDCR (Michigan Department of Civil Rights)

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: As time progresses and technology evolves, it has become more and more clear that the American Education System's quality of education, as well as the retention of knowledge, has been decreasing year by year. This bill will help prevent an even further dip down in the quality of education and give students, as well as staff, a much-needed improvement. As students age, their circadian rhythm begins to change, adjusting students to go to bed later in the night and wake up later in the day. Like a form of a biological clock, the circadian rhythm dictates when someone sleeps and awakens. As children become adolescents, their circadian rhythm changes so they can't sleep easily before 11:00 p.m. To get the amount of sleep they need, they have to sleep later in the morning. But this is an impossibility for many teens because their schools start so early. This lack of sleep increases a students' chances of becoming sleep-deprived, and sleep deprivation is no laughing matter. Sleep deprivation comes with a long list of risks ranging from memory issues to troubles with thinking and communication, and even to a weakened immune system. Not good. The decision to change school schedules to allow students to get their full 8 hours of sleep that is recommended by doctors and the CDC is imperative if we want to improve the quality of education within Michigan, and even the United States. The problem with knowledge retention is a rising pandemic here in the United States. Every summer students fall victim to the "summer slide," the well-documented notion where students unlearn some of the knowledge they worked so hard to attain when too much consecutive time is taken off from school. With a year-round schooling schedule implemented, students stay won't fall behind the curve, and will stay engaged with the learning process throughout the year. This comes with many benefits, the reduction of information loss and the ease of transitions on both

students and teachers are the two biggest. Even though students at year-round schools attend the same days 180 days, the same as traditional school students, they are at a slight advantage because the shorter breaks help them retain more of what they learned. "The National Summer Learning Association often cites decades of research that shows that it can take anywhere from 8 to 13 weeks at the beginning of every school year for teachers to get their students back up to speed and ready to learn the new grade's material." If we can reduce, or even eliminate this period of recovery, then the future for the students of America is bright.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Greater knowledge retention.

Much better transition into a new school year, and a decrease or even lack thereof the "summer slide"

Incorporates the same number of school days, but with equal breaks set up to reduce burnout in students and staff.

Allows for students to not fall victim to sleep deprivation, which shall help improve their education.

General improvement in education quality and test scores across America.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Changes in sports schedules which may be hard to reschedule or adjust to.

A change in bus schedules may leave districts struggling for bus drivers in a time where the need for bus drivers is so high.

An increase in spending on gas due to buses only being

CITE RESOURCES USED: Hagenauer, M H, et al. "Adolescent Changes in the Homeostatic and Circadian Regulation of Sleep." Developmental Neuroscience, S. Karger AG, 2009, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2820578/>.

Instructional Time Requirements and the State ... - Michigan. Michigan Government, https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/Day_Requirement_and_State_Testing_558418_7.pdf

"National Education Association." NEA, <http://www.nea.org/tools/17057.htm>.

Parlia. "Students Will Retain Information Longer with Year-Long Schooling." Parlia, <https://www.parlia.com/a/students-retain-information-longer-year-long>.

"Sleep and Teens." Sleep and Teens - UCLA Sleep Disorders Center - Los Angeles, CA, <https://www.uclahealth.org/sleepcenter/sleep-and-teens>.

Watson, Stephanie. "11 Effects of Sleep Deprivation on Your Body." Healthline, Healthline Media, 15 Dec. 2021, <https://www.healthline.com/health/sleep-deprivation/effects-on-body>.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB635

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Schools, Students

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Gabby Bookmyer

A bill to mandate that students shall be allowed to take mental health days off of school, which will not be counted against them as being absent.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** A bill to mandate that students shall be allowed to take mental health days off of school, which will not be counted against them as being absent.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** The definition of a mental health day is a day that an employee or student takes off from work or school in order to relieve stress or renew vitality.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** The Department of Education shall enforce this law and should give students 10 mental health days every year that will not count against them as being absent. The Department of Education shall make sure this is being enforced by checking in with the school every two or three months and having an optional survey for students to fill out to see if there have been any issues with the new rule.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** If a student requires more than ten mental health days, the school shall ask for a note from a doctor or therapist. If a student has reached their ten-day limit, then the school shall suggest they see a doctor or therapist.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** There is no funding needed to enforce this law.
- 6 **SECTION 6:** The penalty for not following this bill shall be a fine of \$600. If the school violates the law, then they shall pay the fine. If the Department of Education violates the law, then they shall pay the fine.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** The second offense shall be a fine of \$1200. If the school violates the law, then they shall pay the fine. If the Department of Education violates the law then, they shall pay the fine.
- 8 **SECTION 8:** This bill shall go into effect 1 year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Many students are missing many days of school and are worried about gaining too many absences to where it could cause them to get into trouble.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: This would help lessen students stress about having too many absences due to mental health.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Some kids could take advantage of the rule.

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mental%20health%20day>

Bill No. SB637

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Consumers

Delegation: State YMCA Delegation

Introduced by: Mackenzie Niswonger

A bill to modify the way electric and hybrid vehicles are taxed.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 **SECTION 1:** Battery-Powered Electric Vehicle (BEV) shall be defined as a motor vehicle powered entirely by electricity.
- 2 **SECTION 2:** Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV) shall be defined as a motor vehicle powered both by gasoline and electricity.
- 3 **SECTION 3:** All Secretary of State fees applied to BEVs and PHEVs not applied to other vehicles shall be eliminated.
- 4 **SECTION 4:** Any charging station for BEVs and PHEVs not located on private property shall have a tax for its use.
- 5 **SECTION 5:** This tax shall be the Michigan gas tax converted from a percentage to cents per minute (Ex. 5% = 5 cents/minute).
- 6 **SECTION 6:** Revenue collected from this tax shall be used as funding for Michigan roads.
- 7 **SECTION 7:** This bill shall go into effect 1 year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: The gas tax is a benefit principle tax for the roads, which means the more drivers use the roads the more they pay in tax to fund these roads. While people with gasoline powered cars pay this tax based on how much they drive, people with electric cars pay a fee at the Secretary of State that completely disregards how much or little they drive. For example, the fee for fully electric vehicles under 8,000 pounds is \$135 per year, compared to the average \$105 per year people pay in the gas tax. Furthermore, when charging at home, they have to pay the 4% electricity tax that all Michiganders have to pay for personal electricity use. By changing the electric vehicle tax to benefit principle, this will enable more low and middle income people to buy these cars, because it will become more affordable.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Electric and hybrid vehicles become more affordable

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: The state will receive less in tax money

CITE RESOURCES USED: <https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-96435-75432--,00.html>

<https://www.fuelsinstitute.org/Research/Reports/EV-Consumer-Behavior/EV-Consumer-Behavior-Report.pdf>

<https://insideevs.com/news/527966/electric-cars-from-heaviest-lightest/>

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Bills - Early Conference 2022

Bill No. SB639

Referred to the committee on **St. Clair**

Categories: Others

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Kaitlyn Kimble

A bill to mandate that all citizens on welfare under the age of 45 shall have, or shall be working towards a General Education Development or high school diploma

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 **SECTION 1:**

2 A bill to mandate that all citizens on welfare under the age of 45 shall have, or shall be working
3 towards a General Education Development or high school diploma.

4 **SECTION 2:** Section 2: Welfare shall be defined as a government program for poor or
5 unemployed people that helps pay for their food, housing, medical costs, etc.

6 **SECTION 3:**

7 Section 3: This bill shall be funded by citizen taxes.

8 **SECTION 4:** Section 4: The department of Michigan education shall enforce this bill.

9 **SECTION 5:** Section 5: If a citizen on welfare has some sort of health issue or mental issue
10 then this bill shall not apply to them.

11 **SECTION 6:** Section 6: A doctor shall decide if a person is incapable of earning a GED or high
12 school diploma, and come off of welfare.

13 **SECTION 7:** Section 7: After the first 6 months of non-compliance the citizen shall be required
14 to complete 20 hours of community service.

15 **SECTION 8:** Section 8: After the second 6 months of non-compliance the citizen shall be taken
16 off the welfare list.

17 **SECTION 9:** Section 9: Citizens shall be able to regain their welfare after their GED or high
18 school diploma is acquired.

19 **SECTION 10:** Section 10: This bill shall go into effect 1 year after passage.

BILL BRIEF:

BACKGROUND PROBLEM: Background/problem: I feel that some citizens are taking advantage of the welfare system, over 20% of Michigan's citizens are on welfare, and there should be a way that the people have to work for their money like other citizens.

BENEFITS/ADVANTAGES/EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Benefits/Advantages/Expected Outcomes:
The expected outcome of this bill is that more people will be educated and shall not have to be on welfare for their whole life. The advantages of this bill is that citizens shall have to pay less taxes to support others on welfare. The benefits are more citizens will be educated and won't be on welfare.

DRAWBACKS/DISADVANTAGES: Drawbacks/Disadvantages: A disadvantage of this bill could be that citizens wouldn't comply.

Section Six

NIF Proposals

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 1000

Referred to the committee on **Ford**

Delegation: Quincy High School

Introduced by: Charlotte Crabbs

1 **Title**

2 Reduce plastic pollution

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Companies that sell plastic water bottles, the environment, environmental programs, and recycling companies.

6 **Justification**

7 Due to the lack of recycling of plastic water bottles in the United States, there are millions of water bottles thrown away daily. Research by healthyhumanlife.com shows that there are over 60 million plastic water bottles thrown away every day by people in the U.S. That is 35 billion empty water bottles a year. Only 12% of plastic water bottles are recycled. Consequently, there are 2 million tons of wasted water bottles in U.S. landfills. The decomposition of a water bottle can take up to 1,000 years. Within that time, the bottle leaks chemicals into the ground and gets into the water we drink, which can cause health issues, like cancer. According to plasticoceans.org, there are 10 million tons of plastic dumped into our oceans every year. The Center of Biological Diversity reports that there are thousands of marine mammals that die each year by being entangled in or ingesting plastic.

18 **Proposal for Action**

19 My proposal is to put a 10 cent deposit on plastic water bottles. Companies that have bottle returns would have to install water bottle return machines. People would be more likely to return their water bottles for them to be recycled because their money is on the line. The unredeemed deposits would also raise money for environmental programs.

24 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 1001

Referred to the committee on **Ford**

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Lucas Wischmeyer

1 **Title**

2 American Business Tax: A 5% tax on all overseas goods sold in the US by American companies

4 **Major Areas to be Affected**

5 Working population, consumer population of America, and American businesses.

6 **Justification**

7 Over two thirds of US businesses ship work overseas. While shipping small fractions of a company's labor to other nations keeps mean prices in the United States lower, when a majority of most large companies' labor is shipped overseas, the overall effect is negative on the United States economy. United States companies should reflect the values upheld by their home nation, and should work for the betterment of its people.

13 **Proposal for Action**

14 A tax on all companies that ship a majority of their production overseas (Walmart, Apple, Nike, etc). The tax of 5% would be applied to all goods made overseas and sold in the US by the companies guilty of shipping a majority of manufacturing outside the United States. 100% of the revenue generated by this tax would go towards the federal budget of the next year.

19 **Results to be Expected**

20 This tax will allow for a new source of federal income, help to redistribute wealth back to the American people, and encourage American companies to have a majority of their production sourced back to the US, creating more jobs.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 1002

Referred to the committee on **Ford**
Delegation: Eaton Rapids High School
Introduced by: Hailey Ruddick

1 Title

2 A ban on the use and production of plastic water bottles in the United States will help
3 to limit plastic waste and will help to protect natural water supplies.

4 Major Areas to be Affected

5 It will impact consumers, bottled water companies like Nestle, and cities where water
6 is being pumped out of natural spring water sources.

7 Justification

8 The consumption of bottled water has caused many issues with pollution, emissions,
9 and natural water resources. Less than 25% of plastic water bottles sold in the U.S.
10 are recycled, this has equated to plastic water bottles being the third most common
11 pollutant to wash up on beaches. Bottled water is transported all over the world
12 which consumes a lot of fuel as well as producing plastic bottles requires a lot of
13 crude oil, which both contribute to global warming. Nestle water company has been
14 pumping over one million gallons of water per day from a small county in Michigan,
15 this is happening all over the nation. Bottled water companies pay very little for the
16 actual water, and they bottle it and make a very significant profit. This has led to a
17 serious depletion in the water supply in many areas, but somehow water companies
18 have gotten away with it for years.

19 Proposal for Action

20 A complete ban on the production and consumption of plastic water bottles is
21 absolutely necessary in order to help combat the negative impacts they are having.
22 Since plastic water bottles are such a huge contributor to plastic waste, it is predicted
23 that by 2050, there will be more plastic than fish in the oceans. Pushback from local
24 residents in areas where natural spring water has dried up has been a huge course of
25 action against water companies like Nestle and Coca-Cola. Many companies like
26 Hydro Flask have created eco-friendly reusable water bottles, this is huge because
27 just one person using a reusable water bottle for a year could prevent the discarding
28 of 156 plastic water bottles. Using things like reusable water bottles and water filters
29 can have a huge impact on the plastic water bottle crisis. Each individual chooses
30 how much bottled water they consume so it is an issue that you as a single person
31 can help solve. There are a lot of organizations like the Ocean Agency and the Plastic
32 Pollution Coalition who are actively advocating and fighting against the use of plastic
33 water bottles. The Plastic Pollution Coalition was able to get bottled water banned in
34 San Francisco and they are advocating for the banning of single-use plastics.

35 Results to be Expected

Proposal No. 1003

Referred to the committee on **Ford**
Delegation: Beal City High School
Introduced by: Isaak Vogel

1 Title

2 To provide funding for the creation, expansion, and maintenance of biking
3 infrastructure for rural communities.

4 Major Areas to be Affected

5 Infrastructure, Transportation.

6 Justification

7 Rural America has been left behind in the development of infrastructure for alternate
8 forms of transportation. As America has slowly become more environmentally
9 conscious, some cities have made attempts to expand infrastructure for alternate
10 transportation such as trains, buses, biking, and walking. While these efforts have
11 had varying degrees of success depending on the city, rural America has not pursued
12 this type of expansion to the same extent.

13 Further, there are many who cannot afford a car, or wish that they could use
14 their car less. Biking is much cheaper in terms of initial cost and maintenance
15 overtime due to being more simple and not needing a power source such as gas.
16 While biking cannot solve all transportation needs, it is important that as many
17 Americans as possible can benefit from the availability of alternate transportation.

18 Proposal for Action

19 This proposal calls for an investigation into the cost of creating and expanding rural
20 bike infrastructure, along with the maintaining current biking infrastructure and new
21 infrastructure constructed in the future. After costs are calculated, this proposal calls
22 for legislation to be drafted at all levels of government as feasible to fund the
23 expansion of rural bike infrastructure. Accountability measures should be added into
24 all legislation that establishes such funding to ensure that funds are allocated
25 properly.

26 Results to be Expected

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Ford**
Delegation: Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Introduced by: Skylar Fierens

Proposal No. 1004

1 **Title:** A proposal to fully remove property taxes from the United States' public school funding
2 formula in order to nationally reduce the number of poorly funded school districts and
3 increase academic opportunities for all.
4 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This proposal will impact the entirety of the United States' public
5 school system, especially the school districts nationwide that are severely underfunded due
6 to inherently discriminatory practices.
7 **Justification:** Reportedly, in the years 2020 and 2021, 82 percent of local sources for US
8 public school funding came from property taxes. With extensive utilization of property taxes,
9 school systems will remain innately disparate. Due to the implementation of racist policy
10 throughout American history, usage of property taxes in budget plans has resulted in
11 inequality amongst students receiving education nationwide. One driving force of this was a
12 historical practice called redlining. After the paralyzing effects of the Great Depression,
13 Franklin D. Roosevelt launched a frenzy of new agendas to try to repair the crumbling US
14 economy. With the creation of the New Deal, the Federal Housing Administration promoted
15 homeownership by providing federal banking loans to US citizens. Although this seems
16 simple, there were multiple nuances. In order to decide who got the loans, the federal
17 government created color-coded maps where green neighborhoods were "good" and red
18 neighborhoods were "bad". If someone lived in the green neighborhood, it was extremely
19 simple to receive a home loan. However, on the other hand, if you lived in a red
20 neighborhood, no loans were available. Black citizens and other minorities lived in these red
21 neighborhoods, so redlining systematically prevented them from receiving home loans.
22 Therefore, because of this disparity, White families in the green neighborhoods were allowed
23 to purchase home loans and accumulate wealth over the course of their lives. With this
24 increase in wealth, new businesses arrived in green areas and therefore improved property
25 values, and, of course, property taxes. With higher property taxes, White neighborhoods had
26 comparatively more affluent schools. But, because of a lack of home loans, minority families
27 in the red neighborhoods had none of those opportunities. Due to a lack of equal opportunity,
28 minority families residing in these red communities were trapped in poverty. As history
29 progressed, these racist policies were prohibited as new legislation was passed. Except,
30 minority families still struggled to free themselves from economic crisis due to the long-
31 lasting effects of the historical policy. Although redlining was a 1930's policy, it still affects
32 America today. Since school districts are mostly funded by property tax, formerly red
33 communities still suffer as schools experience overcrowding, underpaid staff, and lack of
34 resources. On the contrary, formerly green neighborhoods have schools with manageable
35 class sizes, well-paid teachers, and access to numerous resources. In America, where you
36 can afford to live dictates your access to education. Extensive education is exclusively
37 available to the rich. However, by cutting property taxes out of the funding formula, every
38 child will have access to equal educational opportunities.
39

Proposal for Action

40 To lessen the effect of the systemically racist practices that began in the 1930s, I propose
41 that instead of using property taxes to fund US school districts, legislation is passed that
42 increases the usage of different taxes (i.e. income, sales, etc.) on a local and state level.
43 With this, the gap in the public school payment plan made by the lack of property tax
44 collection will be filled. Along with this solution, the US federal government needs to increase
45 its contribution to payment plans nationwide. As of 2021, the federal government contributes
46 under 10 percent (8, to be exact) to total public school funding formulas. First, to start with
47 the local and state-level tax increases, taxes, like income and sales, will need to be raised.
48 For one, with the increase in sales tax, not only will the public school system be improved,
49 but the entirety of the planet. An increase in sales tax could turn people away from wanting
50 to constantly buy into the rampant consumerism that defines present-day America. This
51 constant production and purchasing of manufactured goods have led to one of the biggest
52 problems our world faces today: climate change. Americans' greed for goods has led to
53 increased pollutant emissions, increased land use and deforestation, and accelerated climate
54 change. So, in conclusion, the increase in sales tax will help to ameliorate climate change
55 rates. However, with one problem fixed, another arises: the success of businesses implicated
56 by this tax increase. Since businesses will likely suffer due to this proposed sales tax
57 increase, the US government will have to present some sort of subsidy to incentivize them to
58 further modify their approach to success (i.e. limiting production, building a sustainability
59 plan, etc.). Along with sales taxes, raising income taxes will provide a much-needed boost to
60 the school system's budget issues. Although raising income taxes may seem
61 counterproductive, increases in such taxations will allow for an increase in the feasibility of
62 creating new and helpful initiatives, like this one. And finally, the US government will need to
63 increase its contribution to the public school payment plan to 15 percent across the nation.
64 With this increase, the state and local levels will receive the much-deserved help they need
65 to alleviate budget stress. This proposed increase in these taxes will reap benefits and,
66 ultimately, eradicate the need for property taxes in the US public school funding formula.
67 With the elimination of property taxes from the United States' public school payment plan,
68 education would be equitable for all, regardless of race and socioeconomic status. Students
69 nationwide would be able to receive the education they truly deserve.
70 **Results to be Expected**
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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Ford**
Delegation: Harbor Springs High School
Introduced by: Olin Alonzi

Proposal No. 1005

1 **Title**
2 A proposal to end no-fault divorce in America.

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Family court, Families of America..

5 **Justification**

6 No-fault divorce allows any party of the marriage to file for a divorce with the only
7 reason being "Irreconcilable Differences". No need to go in depth about these issues,
8 no need to state the differences. All you have to do is tell the judge "Hey man this
9 marriage thing is harder than I thought. Can I get out?" We all know marriage is
10 difficult but there is nothing we can't power through. As a society we have found
11 ways to put men on the moon, stop certain diseases, and give organ transplants. But
12 for some reason we can't figure out how to help struggling couples. Instead we say
13 "Just let them get a divorce it doesn't affect me." But that's not true, the act of a
14 divorce affects everyone, not just the family. This act affects the way society runs
15 and the way children are raised. This policy has destroyed millions of lives in this
16 country. Yet we treat no-fault divorce as a sign of how much we love liberty. This is
17 not liberty. We instituted no-fault divorce during the 60's and 70's with the intent to
18 make it easier for one spouse to get out of an abusive, or just plain bad marriage. In
19 the first ten years of no-fault divorce being instituted the divorce rate shot up from
20 9.2 divorces per 1000 couples to 22.6 per 1000. And only 20% of married couples in
21 America got an divorce in the 1950's but by the 1980's over 50% of couples ended
22 up getting divorced. 50% of the kids in the 1980's grew up in a family that was
23 separated. Even though we instituted no-fault divorce to solve the issue of unhappy
24 marriages the exact opposite has happened. More couples are unhappy with their
25 marriage than there were before no-fault divorce. The no-fault divorce policy
26 destroys one of the most sacred things we as Americans all still cherish, the nuclear
27 family. There are many benefits to the nuclear family. It brings stability, encourages
28 education and growth, and gives children more opportunity. According to the German
29 KiGGS cohort study on the nuclear family, "adolescents continuously living with both
30 birth parents were in good health. Adolescents whose parents separated after the
31 baseline survey, reported poorer health and were more likely to smoke." They also
32 found that children in a structured nuclear family did better in school and had better
33 mental health. No-fault divorce has destroyed the nuclear family in America and
34 destroyed our children's lives. Ronald Reagan was the first governor to institute no-
35 fault divorce during his years as the California governor. He later admitted that

36 instituting a no-fault divorce policy was his biggest political mistake in his entire life.
37 The longer we allow no-fault divorce in America the more lives we ruin.
38 **Proposal for Action**
39 At the moment of this proposal's passage, all no-fault divorce policies will be revoked
40 and the act of no-fault divorce will be no longer legal in the United States of America.
41 To get a divorce now you must have legit legal reasonings to bring to the court.
42 **Results to be Expected**
43 This proposal will drastically reduce the number of one parent households.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 1006

Referred to the committee on **Ford**
Delegation: Saugatuck High School
Introduced by: Eleanor Mason

1 **Title:** The Department of Energy shall update the US power grid and fund research on
2 better energy options. The Federal Emergency Management Agency shall prepare a
3 plan in case of catastrophic electricity loss.

4 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Private, investor-owned power companies that are subject
5 to government regulation shall be affected by this proposal.

6 **Justification:** If the US were to lose electricity due to a CME (coronal mass ejection or
7 solar flare), EMP (electromagnetic pulse caused by nuclear activity), cyberattack, or
8 kinetic attack (physical attack), as much as 90% of the US population could die from
9 lack of basic housing and nutrient needs. Contributing to these deaths would be the
10 collapse of almost all communication, technological, and infrastructural systems,
11 including banking, oil pipelines, and water purification and distribution/removal.
12 Recovery time could range from 12 months to 3 years, based solely on current
13 estimates of HV (high voltage) transformer replacement times. The disasters in Texas
14 (February 2021) and Puerto Rico (Hurricane Maria, 2017), which each resulted (by
15 conservative estimates) in over 100 casualties illustrate the potentially catastrophic
16 consequences of a large-scale blackout.
17 The potential sources of a blackout of this magnitude, including cyberattack, weather
18 events, or CMEs, are largely unpredictable and/or unpreventable on short notice, so it
19 is extremely important to have systems in place to both reduce damage from such
20 sources and control the effects if a blackout should occur. It is also important to have
21 a plan in place if a partial or coast-to-coast blackout should occur, particularly if such
22 an event overlaps with another national crisis like the current Covid-19 pandemic.

23 **Proposal for Action**
24 The Department of Energy shall harden the power grid, protecting it against both
25 CMEs (coronal mass ejections) and EMPs (electromagnetic pulses), as well as funding
26 research into more effective energy storage to accommodate the addition of clean
27 energy into our existing power grid as well as to prepare for the eventual
28 replacement of fossil fuels with clean energy solutions. The Department shall also
29 invest in better physical and cybersecurity to reduce the risk of coordinated attacks
30 on important transformers. This funding shall come from the Infrastructure
31 Investment and Jobs Act, which allocates up to \$65 billion dollars towards projects
32 like this one. Additionally, the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall discuss a
33 plan of action, designed to minimize catastrophe, to go into effect in the event that a
34 power crisis should occur.

35 **Results to be Expected**
36 Most information and data is taken from the NERC (North American Electric Reliability
37 Corporation), The White House, the FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission),
38 the DoE (Department of Energy), the NCSL (National Conference of State
39 Legislatures), and the NIAC (National Infrastructure Advisory Commission).
40 Additional sources include the New York Times and Bio Med Central.

Proposal No. 1007

Referred to the committee on **Ford**
Delegation: Petoskey High School
Introduced by: Stephen McGeehan

1 **Title**
2 Surviving the Attack on the Separation Between School and Political Opinions

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**
4 Teachers, Students, Schools, School Boards, and Parents.

5 **Justification**
6 New teachers are turning to social media to share how they teach in their classroom.
7 Most of these teachers are expressing their love for all the students and make jokes
8 about teaching. On TikTok the user, @dannynoodlehead, uses the platform to show
9 the changing vocabulary of students and teachers in school. Her video makes fun of
10 her for being a 21 year teacher that uses words that are being used by teenagers
11 everyday, these words being "period" and "yes girl". These TikToks are made to be
12 funny but one problem still remains, there are teachers using this platform to express
13 how they talk about racism, gender, pronouns, etc. to preschool students. The user,
14 @Keocation, uses her social media presents to tell everyone how she is teaching
15 young preschool kids about gender, racism, and LGBTQ+. Preschools should not be
16 learning about these national issues, they should be being taught how to read and
17 write correctly, given time to play with toys, but why would you give kids a childhood
18 full of forced political opinions instead of just having fun with them. Everyone has a
19 right to their own opinion but if teachers are forcing this information on students how
20 could they have their own opinion.

21 **Proposal for Action**
22 I propose teachers shall be required to keep opinions out of the classroom until Junior
23 and Senior year of High School. If students wish to learn about it earlier then that is
24 their free right, but schools will be mandated to remove all political leaning lessons to
25 be straight facts. If a teacher is to start to teach students younger than the grades
26 specified they shall be given warnings, after 2 warnings the teacher shall be put on
27 leave and take a class that teaches about removing politics from classrooms.
28 Teachers might not comply, if they choose to come back and still teach with politics
29 in mind they shall be fired from teaching in that district. This will create a safer
30 learning environment because students won't be in disagreement everyday with
31 teachers and parents won't have to worry about their preschool to 10th grade
32 students learning about political issues meant to be left out of the classroom.

33 **Results to be Expected**
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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 1009

Referred to the committee on **Ford**

Delegation: Sturgis High School

Introduced by: Sophia Compton

1 **Title**

2 A proposal to make philosophical argument and reasoning required as part of the
3 academic standards set by the state.

4 **Major Areas to be Affected**

5 This will effect students grade 9-12 who are taking required English classes and those
6 who teach it.

7 **Justification**

8 It is the human condition to be a part of controversy. When we decide to enter a
9 debate with our peers or authority figures we often use nonsensical arguments that
10 truly have no basis in fact and are often rooted in moral beliefs that are subjective to
11 each person involved. By educating young people about where these beliefs come
12 from and how to reason with others about them, we create a better environment for
13 resolving controversy and creating compromise.

14 **Proposal for Action**

15 I propose an alteration to the existing English Language Arts academic standards to
16 integrate philosophical reasoning and argument as part of the statewide required
17 English 10 curriculum

18 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 1010

Referred to the committee on **Ford**

Delegation: Sturgis HIgh School

Introduced by: Kyra C. Schlautmann

1 **Title**

2 Ban conversation therapy in all US states.

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Youth, religious persons.

5 **Justification**

6 Conversions therapy causes mental trauma to a vast majority of its patients. Studies
7 done by the Trevor project show patients of conversion therapy are twice as likely to
8 attempt physical/mental harm to themselves. In addition conversion therapy has
9 been denounced as a credible means of therapy by several physiological institutions,
10 such as the American psychological Association.

11 **Proposal for Action**

12 Proposal for action would include creating laws banning conversion therapy in states
13 that do not already have them in place. This would most likely be through state and
14 federal government.

15 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 2001

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**
Delegation: Coldwater High School School
Introduced by: Jillian McKinley

1 **Title**

2 The Addition of a Constitutional Amendment to Include a Person's Individual Right to
3 Privacy

4 **Major Areas to be Affected**

5 Every resident and citizen of the United States of America.

6 **Justification**

7 The right to privacy has often been used and upheld in the supreme court as a
8 penumbra. Although many penumbras have been outlined due to court rulings, the
9 most prevalent of these has been the right to privacy. The right to privacy is a broad,
10 protective right for all that should not be left up to interpretation as stated in the constitution
11 as its own separate right due to its prevalence, relevance, and overall good the
12 protection will provide. This clause will allow for a decrease of infringed rights due to
13 a misinterpretation of the privacy penumbra that has been ruled on countless times,
14 an increase in individual rights, decrease in discrimination on the accounts of sex,
15 marital status, pregnancy, sexual orientation, etc.

16 **Proposal for Action**

17 A constitutional amendment including an individual person's right to privacy. This
18 right to privacy exclusively includes confidentiality of marital status, the dismantle of
19 spousal consent, protection of one's reproductive rights including choices for both
20 men and women, confidentiality on one's own property (unless sufficient evidence is
21 found for prosecution), and the protection of patient anonymity.

22 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 2002

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**
Delegation: Coldwater High School School
Introduced by: Samuel Larr

1 **Title**

2 Creating a front runner list for Organ Transplants

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Every person waiting for a transplant.

5 **Justification**

6 For years organs have been in short supply and there have been many deaths
7 because of that. Every day 17 people die while waiting for a transplant according to
8 OrganDonor.gov. In these modern days people have been doing things such as
9 smoking and drinking, destroying their organs knowingly while there are others that
10 live a healthy life that randomly have organ failure but end up having to wait for long
11 periods of time to get a transplant and some end up dying during that wait.

12 **Proposal for Action**

13 Make a Law that would make a priority list for transplants. This would help the people
14 who lived a good life but randomly had organ failure compared to those who spend
15 their days doing things to harm their organs such as smoking and drinking.

16 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**
Delegation: Cranbrook Kingswood High School
Introduced by: Shaylen Gough

Proposal No. 2003

1 **Title**
2 Respect the Treaties, Respect the Land
3 **Major Areas to be Affected**
4 This proposal will hold the federal government accountable for breaking treaties
5 against indigenous land and people by enacting an immediate fine..
6 **Justification**
7 Treaties with indigenous people in the United States have a long, complicated, and
8 tumultuous history. Since the Continental Congress' first treaty with the Lenape
9 Delawares in 1778, there have been two common themes: Coercive land agreements
10 with indigenous people and the manipulation of those treaty agreements either by
11 the U.S. federal and state governments or third party developers under their
12 protection.
13 There have been over 370 treaty agreements with the United States and Indigenous
14 Nations and communities, many that initially promised no future land seizure,
15 unwanted development, relocation, and invasion. Yet, indigenous people have still
16 lost over 99% percent of their occupied land in the United States. 42% of tribes
17 represented in U.S. historical data have no recognized land today. Tribes have
18 continuously been victims of property theft and forced migration into untenable
19 land. The repercussions of these past treaty violations are felt today through the
20 abysmal state of native reservations. Many reservations struggle to maintain food
21 security, equitable healthcare, natural resources, educational opportunity, other
22 government services, and water. The Stop Line 3 movement in Minnesota began a
23 couple of years ago in opposition to the Enbridge pipeline that currently tears through
24 treaty land, driving through the Mississippi river twice, and causing disastrous
25 fracking that threatens the livelihoods and cultures that the Anishinaabe have
26 managed to hold. This is not the only situation in recent years either. The Dakota
27 Access Pipeline and the Keystone Pipeline (which recently ended due to years of
28 protest) also planned to continue cutting through tribal land unlawfully. For
29 Indigenous people who protect 80% of the world's biodiversity and are the unsung
30 leaders of the climate change movement, these relentless abuses of treaty and tribal
31 land agreements must be taken seriously. The reality is that the suffering has not
32 ended for Indigenous communities, and will spur on until there is a system that
33 protects them.

34 **Proposal for Action**

35 If the U.S. government is to break the terms of an indigenous treaty agreement
36 directly or by allowing a third party to break the terms of legal treaty agreements,
37 they would be subject to an immediate fine the moment a citation is issued to the
38 Department of Treasury. The fine would be jointly held and owned in escrow by the
39 Department of Justice to the Bureau of Indian Affairs until the transgression is
40 adjudicated. When the Bureau of Indian Affairs validates the treaty violation,
41 the U.S. Government has 12 months to prove its defense against breaches legally. If
42 they fail within the time constraint, the fine will be immediately released from escrow
43 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This would be the most effective course of action to
44 protect Indigenous people because the government would be held accountable by
45 forces as powerful as themselves. Transgressions against native reservations and tribal
46 land would not be brushed under the rug like they have since the late 18th century.
47 This proposal works to secure the welfare of native people. Health, housing,
48 employment, and civil rights are all jeopardized because of the continued
49 infringement of treaty agreements. As high as 40% of Indigenous Housing is deemed
50 inadequate. The suppression of Indigenous culture due to unwanted industrial
51 development and forced migration affects tribes' ways of life, causing a rise in heart
52 disease, diabetes, cancer, and mental illnesses. In addition, underfunding has placed
53 native health services in a crisis (which 55% of Native Americans rely on). If the fines
54 the U.S. government paid went back to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, there would be
55 more funding to address the health and standard of living disparities that indigenous
56 people living on treaty land struggle to overcome. The United States would at long
57 last be justly paying for their mistakes and crimes against indigenous people and it
58 may stimulate an end to their carelessness.

59 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 2004

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**

Delegation: Quincy High School

Introduced by: Sophia Snellenberger

1 **Title**

2 Better Care for the Pets

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Any Animal/ Pet owners.

5 **Justification**

6 According to petopia.co, more than 100 million animals suffer abuse every year.
7 Arlboston.org says that 4 out of 5 cases go unreported. Animal cruelty is defined as
8 inflicting harm, injuring, neglecting, or killing. Neglect is defined as depriving an
9 animal of water, shelter, food, and any necessary medical treatment. This is not
10 enough to truly care for an animal.. This definition of neglect does not include specific
11 weather conditions, grooming, safety, or the need for any type of affection. A pet may
12 be fed and watered, but only given a wooden box for shelter. This wooden box is not
13 adequate protection from a blazing sun or the frigid winds. Inappropriate shelter
14 can kill an animal just as easily as physically hurting the animal. You need to add
15 something here about how not properly grooming an animal can bring about neglect.

16 **Proposal for Action**

17 Not providing your pet with grooming and exposure to a safe environment (Including
18 weather) counts as animal abuse/ neglect. It might be better to state this in the
19 affirmative. Pet owners must provide shelter that is adequate to protect from the
20 environment and must ensure that their pet is properly groomed so as to prevent
21 negative health complications.

22 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 2005

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**

Delegation: Harbor Springs High School

Introduced by: Sam Harrell

1 **Title:**

2 Make Subtitles in All Movie Theaters Mandatory.

3 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Movie Theater Organizations like AMC, Imagine,
4 Cinemark. The Deaf's Equality.

5 **Justification:**

6 The deaf should be able to watch movies along with everyone else in our society. Our
7 country preaches equality, so why limit a minority to the basic freedom of watching a
8 movie. My friend's sister is deaf. The embarrassment she has when she walks up to
9 the attendant and asks for subtitles is disheartening. When the attendant gives her
10 the giant, ugly, and heavy "subtitle glasses," I can see her sadness form. She doesn't
11 deserve this, she didn't choose to be deaf. She wants to be the same as everyone
12 else. Deaf people don't want to have this embarrassment and we shouldn't want
13 them to either. By mandating subtitles in all movie theaters the heartbreaking unease
14 deaf people may have can be eradicated. Also, some people enjoy subtitles if they
15 can't comprehend the audio, like me. Subtitles need to be mandated in movie
16 theaters. Even though the problem isn't overwhelming, it still limits people's freedom
17 in our country. All movie theaters have to do is agree to allow subtitles to be a
18 definite tool for all, deaf or not. This would be a huge step for deaf equality and an
19 even larger step for the National Association of the Deaf. With the use of closed
20 captions, movie theaters will get rid of bulky, ugly 'caption glasses' which also don't
21 work half the time. People argue that captions are distracting, but there are larger
22 evils in the world. If you can't bear subtitles for equality in America, you shouldn't
23 live here. The goods outweigh the bad 100:1. Getting rid of the glasses and adapting
24 subtitles will also save a lot of money for the movie theaters. Just one pair of the
25 glasses costs 1,750 dollars each! That is a lot of money for them to be working only
26 some of the time. If you have ever watched a movie with subtitles, you can't even
27 notice them after 5 minutes. Let us change this prejudice. Let us mandate subtitles.
28 Let us be equal.

29 **Proposal for Action**

30 At the moment this proposal is passing, all movie theaters must require subtitles and
31 must ban the use of subtitle reader equipment.

32 **Results to be Expected**

33 Movie theaters will have subtitles in every movie they show. They will also get rid of
34 the subtitle glasses and any form of subtitle reader to promote equality in our
35 beloved America. This again, will be a huge step for our country, but more specifically
36 the National Association of the Deaf.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 2006

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**

Delegation: Saugatuck High School

Introduced by: Ava Fink

1 Title

2 All states shall remove parental consent and involvement requirements from their
3 current and future abortion laws.

4 Major Areas to be Affected

5 Minors or people under the age of 18, guardians, and institutions such as hospitals
6 and Planned Parenthood shall be affected by this proposal..

7 Justification

8 Minors, people under the age of 18, shall not require parental consent in order to
9 receive an abortion. Mandating parental consent for a minor to receive an abortion
10 often puts minors at risk of undue physical and mental abuse from guardians. One in
11 five pregnant minors has experienced physical abuse by a guardians. When forcing a
12 minor to tell possibly abusive guardians that are pregnant, put their lives at risk.
13 When parental consent is mandated, it lengthens the time of pregnancy. With the
14 insistence of parental consent and involvement, what could have been a early term
15 abortions becomes a late term abortion which can cause undo harm. Late-term
16 abortions put the mother at more risk for complications. The complications could
17 have been prevented by not mandating parental consent and or involvement.
18 If minors may consent on their own to services related to reproductive health, sexual
19 health, and childbirth (such as STI and prenatal care) -- and even to delivery by
20 cesarean section (c-section), a far more dangerous procedure than an abortion --,
21 there can be no health-related reason for denying minors the right to consent on
22 their own to abortion.

23 Proposal for Action

24 The Department of Human Health & Services shall expunge all parental involvement
25 all states current and future abortion laws. Additionally, a guardian signature shall
26 not be required on the procedure w454 consent form.

27 Results to be Expected

28 Advocates for Youth, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of
29 Pediatrics, the Society for Adolescent Medicine, the American College of Obstetricians
30 and Gynecologists, the American Public Health Association, Independent news and
31 analysis on the U.S. Supreme court, and University of California San Francisco
32 department on Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health

Proposal No. 2008

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**

Delegation: Eaton Rapids High School

Introduced by: Kaydence Richardson

1 Title

2 Outlawing Private Adoptions

3 Major Areas to be Affected

4 Adoptive parents, biological parents, children being adopted.

5 Justification

6 Privatized adoption is extremely harmful and turns children in need into items people
7 can purchase. Privatized adoption has been used as a mechanism to maintain class
8 privilege, religion, and norms of whiteness in families. Private adoption agencies are
9 discriminatory. Religious freedom laws allow agencies to deny children to LGBT+
10 parents solely because it goes against their religious and moral values. The point of
11 adoption is to find families for children.

12 Proposal for Action

13 Ban privatized adoption in the United States. In order to carry out this proposal, lots
14 of work would have to be done within the states' government. Fostering and adopting
15 through the government has its flaws as well. Children often age out of the system
16 without adequate support.

17 Results to be Expected

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 2009

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Alexandra Bliznik

1 Title

2 Eliminate or reduce the sales tax on clothing.

3 Major Areas to be Affected

4 All people who purchase these items.

5 The businesses who sell these items.

6 The state governments.

7 Justification

8 There is a need for this because Michigan's official poverty average from 2018 to
9 2020 is 10.6%. And the many people living under and some above struggle to feed
10 and clothe themselves and their children. By eliminating or reducing the tax on
11 necessary goods we would be able to help out these people and families, even if its
12 just a little bit. According to the Tax Foundation, Alaska, Delaware, Montana, New
13 Hampshire and Oregon don't have a sales tax. Most clothing also is tax-free year-
14 round in some states, including Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York,
15 Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. These states have made the transition successfully
16 and so should we in order to help take care of our people in need.

17 Proposal for Action

18 The way we can truly make sure we are helping those in need is to place a limit on
19 the items exempt. In regards to clothing we should tax clothing items above \$175,
20 and not below. It should be \$175 because that is approximately the price of a
21 cheaper, quality coat. Which a necessity for living in Michigan. According to the Tax
22 Foundation, the average taxpayer will pay just over \$1,000 per year in sales tax. In
23 the 2020 fiscal year, income from state retail sales taxes totaled \$340 billion. This
24 makes up roughly a third of all state tax revenue, second only to income tax. Sales
25 taxes are a key way to fund government initiatives. So in order to be able to afford a
26 limited sales tax we would offset it by raising taxes on other highly demanded objects
27 like alcohol and cigarettes', and even possibly foods with low nutritional value but are
28 high in calories. If needed we can also increase property taxes a bit more, but not
29 more than 2%. While also adding to the state several ways to apply for property tax
30 exemptions.

31 Results to be Expected

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Proposal No. 2010

Referred to the committee on **Kennedy**

Delegation: Superior Central High School

Introduced by: Olivia Millin

1 Title

2 A proposal to mandate that all high schools are required to be able to accommodate
3 plus sized individuals who wish to participate in sports.

4 Major Areas to be Affected

5 Any and all Public schools in addition to plus sized individuals interested in or already
6 playing a sport.

7 Justification

8 High school is a time when people are discovering themselves and what they like,
9 and part of the high school experience for some is playing sports. Enforcing this
10 would ensure that anyone who would wish to participate in high school sports should
11 be able to be comfortable in the jersey that they are wearing. Only 26% of male
12 students and 27% of female students who play sports are plus sized. This would not
13 only accommodate them, but also be more inclusive to any other plus sized high
14 school students interested in sports.

15 Proposal for Action

16 In order to receive money from the government regarding sports, all schools must
17 carry, at minimum, a 3XL jersey size.

18 Results to be Expected

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 3000

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Quincy High School

Introduced by: Elizabeth Talbot

1 **Title**

2 A proposal relating to required counseling before an abortion is preformed.

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Hospitals, Abortion Facilities, Women..

5 **Justification**

6 This proposal would require counseling prior to an abortion procedure. The British
7 Journal of Psychiatry's study "Abortion and Mental Health" reported women who
8 received an abortion experienced 81% increased risk for mental health problems,
9 155% increased risk for suicidal behaviors. This study also provided that women who
10 carried an unintended pregnancy to term experienced a 55% increased risk of
11 experiencing any mental health problems. The intent of this proposal is not to
12 question the validity or legalism of abortion, but rather the women's mental state and
13 awareness for such a procedure. This proposal also involves that the counselor is not
14 to be employed by, contracted with, or have interest in an abortion facility. The
15 counselor would be required to provide the pregnant individual with medically
16 accurate information on how an abortion procedure is performed, an assesment of
17 and offer assistance in receiving support services, and a screening for domestic
18 violence, coercin of abortion, and human trafficking.

19 **Proposal for Action**

20 Every individual seeking an abortion must first receive counseling from a licensed
21 psychologist.

22 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 3001

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Union City High School

Introduced by: Sydney Fraley

1 **Title**

2 A proposal to enact a carbon trading market across the US in order to lower carbon

3 emissions

4 **Major Areas to be Affected**

5 This policy shall affect all American adults and companies as every one shall be
6 compelled to use and/or sell carbon credits..

7 **Justification**

8 A carbon market is a climate change mitigation strategy that involves giving every
9 adult and business a predetermined amount of carbon credits to spend on anything
10 that produces carbon, such as gasoline or propane. These carbon credits can then be
11 used however the owner deems fit. If you run out of credits, you can simply buy
12 more, but you will have to pay for them. Implementing a carbon market includes
13 very slowly lowering the number of credits given each year so that less and less
14 carbon ends up being used. Forty-four countries already have some form of
15 additional carbon pricing, so it makes sense that this would be the next step in
16 holding ourselves accountable for our own current carbon emissions. The US is
17 currently the world's second largest emitter of CO₂, producing around 15% of the
18 world's global emissions. In 2018 alone, the US emitted approximately 5.41 gigatons
19 of carbon dioxide, and at the moment it looks like climate change is only going to
20 continue getting worse, unless something proactive is done about it now. Climate
21 change comes with many negative effects to the US, and it is imperative to start
22 doing something to fix it as soon as possible. Climate change actually directly affects
23 the severity of natural disasters that occur across the US such as hurricanes,
24 tornados, flooding, and droughts.

25 **Proposal for Action**

26 Following the implementation of this proposal, a national carbon trading market will
27 be introduced in the US, a system where credits are traded for carbon-producing
28 materials, limiting the free amount of carbon that people and businesses can use.
29 This is in the hopes of reducing the US's overall carbon footprint by encouraging
30 citizens to produce less carbon because of the now increased cost of using more CO₂
31 than average.

32 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 3002

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Charlie Gruner

1 **Title**

2 Pornographic Content Restrictions Ban

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Major Areas to be affected: All citizens and residents of the United States of
5 America..

6 **Justification**

7 Pornographic content is progressively seeing more usage at younger age
8 demographics and rapidly spreading throughout all areas of life. This has been largely
9 exacerbated and greatly caused by the expansion of the internet. With heavy
10 amounts of data from reputable science showing that porn has harmful effects on the
11 mind similar to those of extensive drug addiction, and going off the basis of hardcore
12 drugs already being legislated and restricted it is crucial to initiate legislation banning
13 and restricting access to pornographic content.

14 **Proposal for Action**

15 The federal criminalization both usage and distribution of any and all pornographic
16 content aside from those protected under specific and special purposes like that of
17 artwork. Institutions would most likely have to be built to enforce said restrictions
18 and website bans and internet restrictions to prevent online access to sites
19 distributing pornography would have to be implemented. The liquidation of all porn
20 producers in the USA would have to be undergone as well as the banning and
21 removal of any and all US based porn industries and porn producers acting in the US.

22 **Results to be Expected**

23 Results to be expected: This would end a massive industry and most likely leave
24 many looking for work however the positives would be tremendous, a harmful quasi
25 drug would be out of the hands of the public and those subjected to pornography
26 could begin the process of rehabilitation and healing, as well as the future
27 generations who have not yet accessed it, being kept safe from a harmful form of
28 consumption. However criminal use and black market distribution of pornography
29 would almost definitely continue and would have to be handled carefully and heavily
30 by law enforcement.

Proposal No. 3003

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Eaton Rapids High School

Introduced by: Elisabeth Zubal

1 **Title**

2 The US Government should give the money that they are not using to indigenous
3 groups and families. This proposal will convince many that these Native groups
4 should receive compensation for being pushed out of their own land that was
5 rightfully theirs, and not ours.

6 **Major Areas to be Affected**

7 A major area around me would be Okemos which originally belonged to the Chippewa
8 group. And lots of Western US, like Oklahoma.

9 **Justification**

10 The US Government should give the money that they are not using to indigenous
11 groups and families. This money can be used for the future children or now children
12 of these groups for college or for their jobs/businesses. By returning this money to
13 these families and groups it brings us one step closer to a compromise. They should
14 return this money because these Indigenous groups were here before America was
15 "discovered" by Christopher Columbus. They had all this land to themselves but they
16 were pushed out of their own land because Europeans didn't see them as people,
17 instead saw them as outsiders. For example, the "Trail Of Tears" was a tragic event
18 in American history that really showed how these Native Tribes were treated, by
19 being pushed off of the their land that they have been living on long before Europeans
20 came here.

21 **Proposal for Action**

22 That the US Government or state government should give compensation back to
23 Native groups and families for the land, symbols, and landmarks that were taken
24 from them.

25 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 3004

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Sturgis High School

Introduced by: Natalie Randall

1 **Title**

2 Make all menstrual products free.

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Tax payers, and menstrual product producers.

5 **Justification**

6 Many people can not afford menstrual products, and even those who use welfare
7 such as snap can not use those benefits to get them as they are not covered by these
8 welfare products. In the United States there are an estimated 16.9 million women
9 who are currently living in poverty many of whom can not afford to buy these
10 products especially with the luxury taxes imposed on these items.

11 **Proposal for Action**

12 For this proposal we would have to stop taxing these items and start manufacturing
13 them with either government funding or tax money. Then impose more taxing on the
14 average taxpayer and the top one percent of taxpayers.

15 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 3005

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Sturgis HIgh School

Introduced by: Matthew Toner

1 **Title**

2 A proposal to reform the public school system through branching the students into
3 two categories.

4 **Major Areas to be Affected**

5 Education, labor, childhood mental health.

6 **Justification**

7 There is a multitude of teenagers who do not want to be in the current education
8 system and it shows. They put in no effort and are a strain on the teachers,
9 administrators, and classroom as a whole. These kids would thrive elsewhere; in a
10 more technical, work-based education system where they can work hands-on.

11 **Proposal for Action**

12 This is why I am proposing a split education system. One where children would be
13 placed into one of two categories based on their skills, interests, and passion. These
14 two categories would be an academic approach, and a technical approach. The
15 academic approach would continue in the classroom how a typical classroom does at
16 this point. The technical approach would focus on hands-on skills such as using large
17 machinery. The decision would take place after the child's 8th grade year and would
18 be based on teacher recommendation, parent input, and the child's preferred future
19 career. This system would help the academic kids flourish in their less distracted
20 classroom, and the technical kids wouldn't have to waste their own time on school
21 work that they wouldn't want to do.

22 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 3006

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Harbor Springs High School

Introduced by: Hailey Fisher

1 **Title**

2 Free Public School Lunches

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Families, and public schools

5 **Justification**

6 A major problem in America's public school system is that hot lunch is not free. This
7 is a very important issue because most families in America can barely put food on
8 their table, let alone pay for school lunch everyday. One and a half million students
9 can not afford the hot lunch served by the school, and these students are forced to
10 spend on average \$500 dollars each year just on hot lunch. 75% of students can not
11 afford to pay off the money owed due to buying a meal every day and this adds to
12 the huge total debt of \$262 million that racks up each year. 43% of schools have a
13 majority of students who can not afford the provided hot lunches. If students do not
14 have money for lunch then they will go hungry and it is all because there is a price on
15 the lunches. We need change, we need free lunches.

16 **Proposal for Action**

17 At the moment of this proposal's passage all public schools in the United States of
18 America must make all hot lunches free for students.

19 **Results to be Expected**

20 The number of students that go hungry during lunch will diminish and the number of
21 families unable to afford lunches will drop to zero percent.

Proposal No. 3007

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Abigail Donovan

1 **Title**

2 Coverage For the Cervix

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 People with a uterus, people who know someone with a uterus, people of low-income
5 status, potential children/babies, programs such as Planned Parenthood, and anyone
6 receiving health benefits from the federal government.

7 **Justification**

8 Amendments such as the Hyde Amendment have been controlling the rights of
9 citizens across America since 1976. In 1994, three extremely rare exceptions were
10 added into the amendment. Even with these exceptions, women and people with
11 uteruses are struggling to find ways to have these safe, legal procedures. By blocking
12 people from using their personal health benefits in the form of an abortion, it is a
13 violation of civil rights.

14 **Proposal for Action**

15 I propose that federal funds (such as Medicaid) be allowed to go towards abortions
16 and abortion-related procedures. The money from other receiving benefits will be
17 spread to cover these new expenses.

18 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 3008

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Alexander Carlson

1 **Title**

2 Bringing America's Energy into the Future- Investing More in Nuclear Fusion Energy

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Everyone in America, but especially future generations.

5 **Justification**

6 As the world advances towards the future the United States needs to be constantly
7 updating and upgrading. It is more challenging for us being one of the larger nations
8 by physical size. There are multiple areas in which we can innovate but I want to
9 focus on energy. The future needs a green, sustainable source of energy. We cannot
10 rely on solar or wind, both of which rely on conditions that are far outside of our
11 control. We are on the brink of achieving fusion energy. The possibilities of fusion
12 energy are endless, fusion is based on the same principles that stars burn on.
13 Basically combining atoms and using the remaining mass as energy. It is estimated
14 that using fusion energy you could use 1 liter of seawater to produce the same
15 energy as 300 liters of gasoline. Without any greenhouse gases, it's much less
16 volatile than nuclear fission.

17 **Proposal for Action**

18 I propose that the US government put 1 trillion dollars into nuclear fusion. We have
19 already supported the cause but right now many other nations are much further
20 along, most notably China and France. We have such a large country with hundreds
21 of millions of people. We simply cannot invest in energies that we cannot rely on.

22 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 3009

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**

Delegation: Jackson High School

Introduced by: Micah Conner

1 **Title**

2 The Expansion of EMS - Provisions for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to be
3 recognized as an essential service by the federal government.

4 **Major Areas to be Affected**

5 Federal Government spending, American spending, ambulance companies, and health
6 insurance companies.

7 **Justification**

8 Emergency services within America are paid for by tax dollars collected by the federal
9 government. Agencies such as police departments and fire departments are typically
10 funded by tax dollars. Unfortunately, ambulance rides that a citizen would typically
11 associate with emergency services are not supported by the federal government.
12 Without these ambulance rides being funded by the federal government similar to
13 other emergency services, the price of their use can soar because of the lack of
14 government oversight. Without the federal government to help fund these emergency
15 services it is a completely rational decision for an American to refuse necessary use
16 of the service because of its hefty pricing. Currently, within the United States, the
17 average cost of a ground ambulance ride is \$429 U.S. dollars. According to a study
18 conducted by American Health Affairs, nearly 71% of ambulance providers do not
19 accept the patient's insurance. These overwhelming statistics further show how
20 dangerous and exploitative the industry can be without proper regulation. Without
21 the United States government being a pillar to support the ambulance services within
22 America, low-income families around the nation will continue to suffer because of
23 their inability to pay for the large, and unfair fines.

24 **Proposal for Action**

25 The United States government shall recognize Ambulance providers as an essential
26 service, and allocate funds towards the new branch of EMS. The funding for this
27 proposal shall be decided within legislation. Similar to how police stations and fire
28 stations are run the new Ambulance stations will work for the people instead of
29 against them.

30 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Referred to the committee on **Roosevelt**
Delegation: Union City High School
Introduced by: Kailey Washburn

Proposal No. 3010

1 **Title**
2 Proposal to Revise The Current Sex Education Program
3 **Major Areas to be Affected**
4 This policy will affect schools across the United States as well as sex education
5 instructors and students of this course. The community will also be affected due to
6 the SEAB.
7 **Justification**
8 The current sex education curriculum has a clause prohibiting instructors from
9 teaching about abortions while stressing the fact that abstinence and waiting until
10 marriage are the best possible ways to prevent unplanned pregnancy and STDs &
11 STIs. Convincing young people that abortion is not an option for them may lead them
12 to discover other potentially very unsafe ways to terminate pregnancies. The concept
13 of unmarried sex is mentioned several times in the sex education requirements, and
14 the term itself should be deleted from any clauses involving sex education. People
15 will have sex regardless of their marital status, and continued usage of this phrase
16 may harm how students view their pupils and themselves who may be having sex. At
17 the same time, it may increase the rate of adolescents having sex because, in their
18 mind, they are rebelling through unmarried sex. Although education about the risks
19 of unwanted pregnancy is important, the more pressing issue is how to have safe
20 sex, considering that not everyone has or will have a partner they can conceive a
21 child with. It is currently required to discuss the effectiveness of abstinence,
22 condoms, and ways to prevent STDs and HIV but is not required to talk about how to
23 exactly have safe sex, especially when it comes to same-sex relationships. When
24 discussing safe sex, one should talk about condoms, internal condoms, dental dams,
25 and latex or nitrile gloves and their effectiveness and uses. It should also be
26 discussed the importance of cleaning up after sex including washing hands, the body,
27 and any sex toys used. Teachers should also mention other forms of sex that are
28 safer than oral, anal, or vaginal sex, rather than emphasizing abstinence. Statistics
29 show that if teenagers receive sex education they are more likely to practice safe
30 sex. In 2019, 0.05% of the United States population had a pregnancy between the
31 ages of 15-19, while 0.007% of the Netherlands' population experienced a pregnancy
32 between 15-19 years old. The Netherlands' sex education begins in preschool and is
33 integrated into every grade. Germany also has a comprehensive sex education
34 system. In 2019, 0.016% of its general population had a pregnancy in the ages of
35 15-19. France has a mandatory sex education that begins at age 13 and parents are

36 prohibited from withdrawing their students from the class, their was a reported
37 0.024% of teen pregnancies in the ages of 15-19 out of the general population.
38 **Proposal for Action**
39 Following this proposal, the national requirements for sex education will be revised so
40 that all schools in the united states will be required to offer sex education to all
41 students K-12. They will also be required to discuss safe sex in depth and be allowed
42 to discuss abortion. In the hopes of reducing teen pregnancy and lowering STIs and
43 STDs rates.

44 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 4000

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Union City High School

Introduced by: Kyla Burdick

1 Title

2 A proposal to set sexual medical sterilization as a penalty for more severe CSC crimes
3 such aggravated rape, pedophilia, and repeat milder CSC offenders nationwide.

4 Major Areas to be Affected

5 This proposal, should it be put into use, shall mainly affect criminals who commit CSC
6 crimes that would be punishable by this offense, prisons who perform these
7 procedures, and people who purchase prescriptions.

8 Justification

9 There are a great number of people in America who commit sex crimes. It is a huge
10 problem in America, and it seems like most of these particular criminals are released
11 back out onto the streets incredibly quickly. There are at least 917,771 people
12 registered through the sex offender registry list as of 2020. Some of these people are
13 likely living in your towns and in your communities. Yes, some of them will never
14 commit another crime, but what about the ones that do? In fact, nearly 37% of
15 convicted sex offenders are caught committing at least one other CSC. Think of how
16 many people's lives could be saved if we just took care of the problem at its source.
17 One study done on different types of sex offenders showed that 18.7% of forcible
18 rapists and 14.1% of child molesters are repeat offenders. And, of course, a fair
19 amount have never been caught and/or convicted. The sterilization will be performed
20 by taking drugs to reduce testosterone levels and consequently, sex drive in the men
21 being treated with this. This way, if someone is wrongly convicted, the sterilization
22 can be reversed. This particular tactic has already been tested out in Alabama and
23 proven to be effective. The money for this procedure will come from raising one
24 dollar on all medical prescriptions.

25 Proposal for Action

26 To chemically castrate men when they have committed certain cases of CSC.

27 Results to be Expected

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Proposal No. 4002

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Eaton Rapids High School

Introduced by: Hannah Babcock

1 Title

2 Abolish capital punishment

3 Major Areas to be Affected

4 The U.S. criminal justice system and the entities within the system such as criminals,
5 prisons, and court cases.

6 Justification

7 One in nine people executed by the death penalty has been exonerated, which means
8 that their conviction of crime has been reversed. In total 186 cases have been
9 exonerated since 1977. Furthermore, death penalty cases are more expensive
10 compared to non-death penalty cases. In Maryland, a death penalty case costs three
11 times more than a non-death penalty case. Also, some may argue that it deters
12 people from committing crimes, but there is no credible evidence to prove that claim.
13 The death penalty is just an expensive and imprecise practice of our U.S. criminal
14 justice system.

15 Proposal for Action

16 To carry out this proposal, life in prison without parole would be the alternative to
17 capital punishment. The option of capital punishment would be eliminated in all court
18 cases. 22 states out of the 23 that have abolished capital punishment effectively,
19 have life without parole as their alternative.

20 Results to be Expected

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 4003

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Quincy High School

Introduced by: Kathleen Bailey

1 **Title**

2 Death with Dignity for All - Physician Assisted Suicide

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Physicians and the terminally ill.

5 **Justification**

6 Allowing terminally ill patients to partake in Physician assisted suicide would help
7 restore the dignity to those who have lost so much. Through hundreds trips to the
8 hospital, endless testing, and the loss of much more, terminally ill patients' dignity is
9 crumbling from beneath them. Only 22% of United States jurisdictions have passed
10 legislation legalizing the use of physician assisted suicide. That is a failing grade on
11 any test. The cost of an average hospital stay is also a huge burden on families of
12 those who pass. By cutting the time in the hospital the financial burden placed on the
13 family would be significantly decreased. By allowing terminally ill patients to decide
14 when they want to end their life, an immeasurable amount of dignity is restored back
15 to those patients.

16 **Proposal for Action**

17 The legalization of physician assisted suicide when a base range of criteria are met.
18 The proposal would be modeled after the 1997 Oregon Death with Dignity Act which
19 allows for use of physician assisted suicide in those 18 and older who met a range of
20 criteria specified by legislature.

21 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 4004

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Harbor Springs High School

Introduced by: Josie Baker

1 **Title**

2 A proposal to remove the tampon tax nationwide

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Pharmaceuticals, State taxes, Women of America.

5 **Justification**

6 The tampon tax is a charge, or value added tax, on "period products", including
7 tampons and pads. Other "essential" healthcare items, such as prescriptions, toilet
8 paper, and condoms are exempt from taxes. This tax is unfair to the population of
9 menstruating people. There is no male equivalent to a period. Menstruating people
10 have to buy products that will last them multiple days a month each month for more
11 than 25 years. Period products are still subject to tax in 30 out of the 50 states in
12 America. According to the U.S. Census Bureau data, 21.4 million women are living in
13 poverty. The tampon tax just adds on to the hardships these women face.
14 Approximately 64% of women cannot afford to purchase period products, which leads
15 women and girls to resort to other dangerous methods of dealing with their periods,
16 as they cannot afford to buy the safer products. The average American woman will
17 have around 450 periods throughout her life, spending roughly \$13.25 a month,
18 \$159 a year, and \$6,360 in their lifetime. This number could be reduced drastically if
19 the tampon tax were to be removed. Why should tampons be taxed and not
20 condoms? This tax is sending out a message saying that women's menstrual cycles,
21 something that a woman, girl, or anyone who menstruates, cannot control, are less
22 important than condoms, toilet paper, and advil. So many women and girls are just
23 barely getting by, scraping along trying to get through the day, and then when "that
24 time of the month" comes around, they have to pay a tax on products that they need
25 to have.

26 **Proposal for Action**

27 At the moment of this proposal's passage, the tampon tax shall be removed
28 nationwide.

29 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 4007

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Layla Senior

1 **Title**

2 To remove all hostile architecture nationwide.

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 City commissioners, private businesses, department of urban development.

5 **Justification**

6 Hostile architecture, also known as anti-homeless architecture, is designed to prevent
7 homeless people from living or even sleeping in public areas. Different examples of
8 this type of architecture include metal bars, spikes, unnecessary sprinklers, and
9 cement boulders. Many of the different deterrents are disguised as art, making it
10 hard for people to tell if they are dangerous or not. For example, metal spikes go
11 unnoticed by busy city residents, making them dangerous to be placed on benches.
12 Spikes are even placed on doorways and ledges to prevent homeless people from
13 taking a break from walking. Because they have nowhere to place their possessions,
14 when a homeless person goes somewhere, they take everything with them. This
15 causes not only their person but all of their lively possessions to get soaked when an
16 unnecessary sprinkler goes off. In many busy cities, most homeless people do not
17 feel comfortable sleeping in a homeless shelter, making park benches and other
18 resting spots their only form of refuge.

19 **Proposal for Action**

20 Towns, villages, and cities in every state will be required to send out city works to
21 take count of every bench, ledge, awning, and doorway that present a form of hostile
22 architecture; every state will have to replace them with homeless-friendly ones. This
23 may include removing spikes from benches, ledges, and doorways, or uninstalling
24 sprinklers from awnings.

25 **Results to be Expected**

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Proposal No. 4008

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Petoskey High School

Introduced by: Rebecca Hibbler

1 **Title**

2 Underprivileged students need to be given access to basic supplies that help them
3 feel safe and a full part of the school community, beginning with food, toiletries,
4 shoes and clothing as needed.

5 **Major Areas to be Affected**

6 Students that attend the schools, families, crew or staff.

7 **Justification**

8 Students need to feel safe and cared for in their school communities, but not all
9 schools provide for the needs of students. Money may play a big part in not being
10 able to provide these services in every school but even by starting with local
11 donations from other families in school areas much can be done to provide for others.
12 Schools also spend about \$670 per year on one child for sports. Cutting down on the
13 amount of money spent on sports can instead be used to expand small school
14 pantries into a larger program.

15 **Proposal for Action**

16 I propose that at least every school nationwide should have a space on campus that
17 can provide access to good healthy food, toiletries, shoes and warm clothing as
18 needed for students and their families who are struggling to take care of themselves
19 due to what is happening in their lives. Through community partnerships, community
20 donations and some school funding, these needs can be met for all students.

21 **Results to be Expected**

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YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 4009

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Jackson High School

Introduced by: Caleb Erickson

1 Title

2 The replacement of military funds to the education system.

3 Major Areas to be Affected

4 This proposal will affect the department of education and the department of defense..

5 Justification

6 The American education system has been dramatically underfunded for years. As a
7 student with two teachers for parents, I have seen and heard the needs for increased
8 funding. On the flip side, the United States spends more on the military than the next
9 countries combined, with the second largest budget being \$132 billion. This
10 difference simply can't be ignored. In 2021, the department of education was only
11 allotted 84.2 Billion dollars, meaning this proposal would cause a 246% increase in
12 funding. This would equate to about a million dollars per school annually, assuming
13 for the 130,930 schools there were in 2018. And the money on military spending
14 won't be missed. By simply leaving foreign countries alone and cutting back new
15 weaponry, we will be able to maintain our security while bettering our education
16 system. In fact, by bettering our education system, we may very well increase our
17 security by producing well educated and better informed citizens in future
18 generations.

19 Proposal for Action

20 The first step for this proposal will be to reduce military spending from \$753.5 billion
21 to \$630.5 (\$123 billion). Cutting back spending on new vehicles, aircraft, nuclear
22 weaponry, and space exploration by 50% according to the DoD's 2021 report would
23 save 77 billion dollars of defense spending. In addition with a 30% cutback in
24 research and development as well as a complete removal of bases from foreign
25 countries, the military budget would be brought down to the \$630 billion mark.
26 After freeing up this 123 billion dollars, the money could then be spent on the
27 American education system. This money could be used to increase the pay of
28 teachers (who are drastically underpaid) or to purchase additional resources for the
29 school system.

30 Results to be Expected

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Proposal No. 4010

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Black River High School

Introduced by: Saachi Rajgarhia

1 Title

2 A proposal to allow Green Card and permanent visa holders vote.

3 Major Areas to be Affected

4 Voting and Immigration.

5 Justification

6 At the current time only US Citizens are allowed to vote. About 87% of the US has
7 citizenship. While that is quite a majority we are leaving out the other 13%. As of
8 October 26, 2021 the population is 333, 553, 663 people. 13% of that would be
9 43,361,976. That is approximately 43 million people who do not get a voice in our
10 country's politics, yet they have to listen to those leaders. Many people who hold
11 green cards or visas have lived in the United states for numerous years. Many people
12 cannot apply for citizenship for many reasons, such as business in another country,
13 family in another country, stocks or accounts in other countries. Now more than ever,
14 during the COVID-19 pandemic, people cannot apply for citizenship as it is harder
15 and lots of people have older family members in other countries. If they need to
16 make an emergency trip to other countries they need to be citizens of that country.
17 If we let all green card and visa holders vote, the vote will be more accurate and
18 there will be a more diverse voting system. There will be more people, many of which
19 are well educated, to vote and help choose good leaders.

20 Proposal for Action

21 I propose that all citizens, green card holders, and permanent visa holders are
22 allowed to vote. There will be more of an educated vote and more people will vote.
23 There will be minimal funding needed for this action. The funding will go towards
24 more ballots and more employees as there will be longer lines. To help the long lines
25 there shall be separate lines for US citizens and green card holders.

26 Results to be Expected

27 There will be more voters. The lines will be longer and more people will have to be
28 hired to count the ballots. Although, more people from our country will have a say in
29 who leads them. There will be more educated voters to make good decisions for our
30 democracy. The vote would be more accurate and there would be a more diverse
31 voting system. Most of the people who live here will get a say.

YMCA Michigan Youth in Government

High School Proposals - Early Conference 2022

Proposal No. 4011

Referred to the committee on **Washington**

Delegation: Coldwater High School School

Introduced by: Bridgette Meyers

1 **Title**

2 Ban the tax on all forms of contraceptives.

3 **Major Areas to be Affected**

4 Just as the tax for feminine products is reducing all across the United States, I push
5 for the tax on all forms of contraceptives to be completely revoked from the overall
6 purchase. Multiple different pharmacies and Planned Parenthood across the United
7 States provide free dosages of contraceptives like condoms, Plan B, birth control, and
8 more. With this new change in medical reasoning, it makes no logical sense to tax
9 someone who may not be able to get the free forms of protection, or get access to
10 these clinics. Then not tax someone else due to better advantages. People shouldn't
11 have to go out of their way to get contraceptives. These forms of protection not only
12 help stop pregnancies, but also help ensure that Sexual Transmitted Diseases are not
13 spread around. This is why I find it logical to ban the tax on them overall.

14 **Justification**

15 There is a need for action due to the unjustified tax on something that could help
16 everyone who uses them's health. For example birth control is not used just to
17 prevent pregnancies. It would also help women who suffer with excessive blood
18 flows, or extreme issues while on their menstrual cycles. Like, migraines, insomnia,
19 back ache, nausea, depressive episode, anxiety, and more. Or condoms as an other
20 example, not only help prevent pregnancies but also the spread of STD's which can
21 lead to death.

22 **Proposal for Action**

23 Overall the amount of expenses used on contraceptives should be reduced with the
24 illegalization of taxes on them. They overall help benefit the people in this country,
25 and also help provide cheaper ways to stay safe.

26 **Results to be Expected**

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