

JUNIOR EAST KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

B

Program: Premiere Legislative
Bill Subject (check only one): Education Environment Economics
Health Social Programs Infrastructure Criminal Justice Other
Bill Authors Breanna Cornett, Rachyl Harmon, Lesley Roberts, Kaley Allen

School, City Clay County Middle, Manchester

Bill #21

A BILL

S2

Title: An act to enforce all Kentucky businesses to have FMLA (Family and Medical Leave Act).

Enacting Clause: Be it hereby enacted by the annual Youth Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Section 1: Presently in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, only large (over 49 employees) businesses are required to have the Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA). We want **all** Kentucky businesses to have FMLA.

Section 2: FMLA is an enforcement that states whenever an employee takes a leave of absence for medical circumstances they will have a job of equal merit when they return.

Section 3: According to the U.S. Department of Labors Employment Standards Administration, this will not cost a business or the state any extra money.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect January 1st the year after it has been passed.

JUNIOR WEST KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Program: Premiere Legislative
Bill Subject (check only one): Education Environment Economics
Health Social Programs Infrastructure Criminal Justice Other

Bill Authors Michael Shockley, Robert Bunnell, and Jake Craven

School, City Memorial Elementary School, Hardyville, Kentucky

45

A BILL

53R

Title: An act to require that all citizens in Kentucky that are receiving welfare benefits from the government be subject to random drug screening.

Enacting Clause: Be It hereby enacted by the Annual Youth Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Body of the Bill:

Section 1: This bill will require that all Kentucky Residents receiving welfare benefits be randomly drug tested.

Section 2: The recipients who are chosen to be randomly drug tested must report to their local health department within 24 hours of receiving notification.

Section 3: The recipients who are randomly chosen will be tested for illegal drugs or non-prescribed medications.

Section 4: Offences for finding drugs in urine sample.

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| 1 st offense | - | 20% cut in welfare benefits for one pay period. |
| 2 nd offense | - | Suspension from all benefits for one month
and attend drug counselling. |
| 3 rd offense | - | They will not receive any benefits until clean
drug test. |

Section 5: This bill will not affect residents who are receiving benefits from the Social Security Disability Program.

Section 6: Funding for drug tests will be provided by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Any recovery money that results from this law will also help to fund this program.

Section 7: Upon passage, this bill will become law on July 1, 2011.

SENIOR WEST KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Program: Premiere Legislative Congressional
Bill Subject (check only one): Education Environment Economics
Health Social Programs Infrastructure Criminal Justice Other
Bill Authors Michael Adkisson, Zack Killion, Adam Farr, and Ray Grijalba

School, City South Oldham High School, Crestwood

59

A BILL

52

Title: An act to end the 26 year absence of nuclear reactors in the state of Kentucky with the creation of one LFTR (Liquid-Fluoride Thorium Reactor) in the state of Kentucky.

Enacting Clause: Be it hereby enacted by the Annual Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section I: The original 1984 ban was created only to prevent the buildup of waste from nuclear reactors over long periods of time. We now have the technology to bypass this precaution.

Section II: Thorium is a naturally occurring element in the environment. It's been estimated that nuclear energy available in thorium is greater than that available from all of the world's oil, coal and uranium combined.

Section III: More importantly, Thorium also creates much less waste. Thorium based energy actually reduces the amount of mining waste by 4,000 times and reduces nuclear waste 1,000 to 10,000 times. Also, LFTR's can burn up existing nuclear waste.

Section IV: No nuclear technology from Thorium based energy can be used for Nuclear Weapons. It is physically impossible to use any of this technology for weapons due to several properties of the LFTR. Any attempt to increase U233 (nuclear matter used in LFTR's) will also increase U232, which will cause contamination and the breakdown of the nuclear energy. An increase in U232 also leads to the creation of Thallium 208, also an element that breaks down nuclear weaponry. Again, no matter what, you can't use this technology to make nuclear weapons.

Section V: This reactor will cost approximately 1 billion dollars. The funds for this bill will be taken from the Kentucky Powerball. The Powerball brings in about 800 million dollars a year, and 1/4 of this is given to a general Commonwealth fund. If we use 1/2 of this allotment, this bill will be paid off in less than 10 years.

Section VI: The reactor will be built in Northern Kentucky, providing energy to not only Kentuckians, but also to the Cincinnati area. This will allow us to bring in more income to the state of Kentucky.

Section VII: This bill will be enacted immediately, with the reactor to be built by 2013.

JUNIOR CENTRAL KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Program: Premiere Legislative X

Bill Subject (check only one): Education Environment Economics

Health X Social Programs Infrastructure Criminal Justice Other

Bill Authors Olivia Ramsey and Emma Iler

School, City St. Leo School

35

A BILL

H3
R

TITLE: An act to regulate the sale of alcoholic energy drinks, also known as "Alcopops", by requiring these items to be kept in the same area of a store as the tobacco products.

ENACTING CLAUSE: Be it hereby enacted by the Youth Legislation in the state of Kentucky.

Body of the Bill

Section I: The word alcopop is a term used for alcoholic energy drinks. These drinks can be very harmful because of their high amounts of alcohol mixed with their high amounts of caffeine. The alcopop packaging is brightly colored and similar to the packaging for non-alcoholic energy drinks, which has a tendency to appeal to underage drinkers. Most alcoholic energy drinks contain between 7% and 12% of alcohol, which is higher than most beer. Alcohol can have very dangerous effects on young drinkers, it stops the production of brain cells, stunts ones growth, and damages vital organs. Since alcopop beverages are so convenient, it is easy for underage drinkers to obtain.

Section II: The purpose of this bill is to reduce the amount of underage drinkers who consume alcopops. Ratification of this bill would move the location of alcopop drinks from beside non-alcoholic energy drinks, to behind the counter. By doing this, the sale of these drinks will be moderated making it less likely for someone under the legal age limit to be able to purchase these drinks. Also, it will help prevent these beverages from being stolen. Employees will then distribute these drinks similarly to the sale of cigarettes. Places like gas stations and convenient stores have only a beer license, whereas liquor stores have a liquor license. This will not effect stores with liquor licenses because of their knowledge of selling alcohol products.

Section III: This bill will be enforced by laws that the Department of Alcohol Beverage Control have already put into place. It will be added to their routine check they already make to all stores that sell beer. Inclusive of law enforcement agents may also inspect and in force the proper sale of alcopop beverages. This bill will only apply to those who have a beer license and not a liquor license. Stores may choose to purchase refrigerators for the alcopop beverages or they may sell them without refrigeration. The stores that have not placed alcopop beverages after the designated time will be punished.

Section IV: If stores have not placed alcopop beverages behind the counter by the assigned date, the punishments will be as followed:

1st offense: A fine of \$500.

2nd offense: 60 day suspension of their beer license and a fine of \$800.

3rd offense: Beer license will be revoked and a fine of \$1,000.

Section V: This bill will take effect July 2011.

SENIOR EAST KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Program: Premiere Legislative Congressional

Bill Subject (check only one): Education Environment Economics

Health Social Programs Infrastructure Criminal Justice Other

Bill Authors Elizabeth Wood, Anna Hawkins, Lindsay Ratliff

School, City Western Hills High School, Frankfort

Bill # 56

A BILL

H5

TITLE: An act to change the KY high school curriculum to include off-site observation and skill development for Juniors and Seniors whose aptitudes indicate a strong inclination toward a profession.

ENACTING CLAUSE: Be it hereby enacted by the Annual Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Public schools throughout the Commonwealth may grant high school juniors and seniors the option to receive an elective credit for each semester the student chooses to place himself or herself under the supervision of an off-site mentor in the student's area of interest for up to 6 hours a week during a semester during the school year. Students who intend to participate in this program must maintain a minimum GPA of 3.5 and complete an interview with the school's guidance counselor. Each student will be assigned a teacher who will supervise and assess the student's learning during the semester and, when appropriate, make writing assignments and consult with the student's professional mentor who will periodically evaluate the student's learning.

Section 2: The student who participates in this program must declare his or her intent to do so by the end of the class scheduling period the preceding year and fulfill the requirements deemed necessary by the school board. A document signed by the student, parent, supervising teacher, guidance counselor, principal, mentoring professional, must indicate and acknowledge the commitment and expectations of all parties involved. This document will be kept in the student's permanent file for the remainder of his or her school years. Attendance requirements for this program will meet the same guidelines of the school's adopted attendance policy.

Section 3: The student may not receive monetary compensation for time spent off site, however if the student is employed by the mentor and works hours other than those during the program, the student may accept wages. Because this program is optional, the participating student is responsible for transportation to and from the site, as well as for any uniform or special equipment that may be required by the professional mentor (e.g. lab coat, steel-toed work shoes, etc.)

Section 4: Monetary costs to school systems who adopt this program are minimal. Though students are learning off-site, the school's census is not affected for funding purposes; in fact, the student-teacher ratio may improve in terms of individual instruction since teachers will not have as many students in the classroom.

Section 5: Students accepted into this program may NOT withdraw until the semester is completed. Failure to complete the program will result in no semester credit. A student whose behavior causes him or her to be released by the mentor will be subject to the school's disciplinary policy.