°	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Blue BG 1	
the KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill		Referred to Sena	
Sponsors: Braden Antl	e, Nicholas Barnickle, Nolan Williams, Roberts Sartor	Action o	n the Bill
School: Anchorage Pub	olic ES	House	Senate
City: Anchorage		□ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed

An Act Relating To Funding

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: There is without a doubt a lack of funding in Kentucky. These have caused problems like putting a cap on the teacher pension and taking away money from vital government programs. The poverty rate is so bad that 1 in every 6 Kentuckians is living in poverty. Kentucky is ranked 47th in the nation for poverty (18.3%). We propose that when the small business has to pay off its loan it should be reduced to keep the steady profits of that company.

Section 2: The way this will help the government is when there are more jobs created there are more taxes with income tax. Expanding these businesses would bring the unemployment rate down and overall, they would pay off their loan and more with this interest. Their workers would be taxpayers. This bill will also help the government because the more money in the pockets of workers the more taxes the government can collect when they spend money. With fewer people in poverty, the government won't have to pay them money for welfare. This bill will help the small businesses that we are funding and the area around it.

Section 3: This will affect the government and the workers of the small business.

Section 4: We will get our money from taxes. How they use their money will be monitored by the government to ensure that the bill will serve its purpose.

Section 5: This bill will go to immediate effect once passed through congress. This will be for the state of Kentucky.

• •	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Blue BG 2	
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Referred to (
Sponsors: Quinn Vanl	Dam, Evelyn Striegel, Lauren Musich	Action or	the Bill
School: Anchorage Pul	blic ES	House	Senate
City: Anchorage		— □ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An act to get rid of tobacco, Cigarets, and Juul in Kentucky

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Throughout Kentucky tobacco is sold through gas stations and smoke shops. Evidence suggests that long-term use of tobacco increases your risk of dying of heart disease and stroke. The sugar and irritants in tobacco products can cause cavities, abrasion of teeth, teeth staining, bad breath, gum disease, receding gums, bone loss around roots and tooth loss.

Section 2: This bill will create a way for people who are addicted to tobacco and smoking to prevent heart disease, stroke, and dental diseases, but still get smaller amounts of nicotine. Another part of this bill is Instead of tobacco, cigarettes, and Juul products like nicotine gum, patches, inhalers, sprays, and lozenges will be sold instead. Which are products to help you stop tobacco, Juul, and cigarettes. These will be sold with less nicotine than tobacco, cigarettes, and Juul.

Section 3: This will affect any drug selling businesses and people currently using tobacco, cigarettes, and Juul.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect 1 week after it is passed. This bill will be for everyone living or staying in the state of Kentucky. Tobacco farms will not be affected because we think they could sell tobacco out of state.

the KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Red	Red BG 3	
		Committee: ate 1		
Sponsors: Aimee Farv	our, Anna Rippy, Brenin Ford-Pedigo, Chloe Hall	Action o	on the Bill	
School: Boston ES - N	elson Co.	House	Senate	
City: Boston		☐ ☐ Passed ☐ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated	

An Act Adding a Section 5 to KRS 403.270 Regarding Limited Visitation

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In the event of a non-de facto custodian having been absent for more than a year of the child's life or having a history of abuse or neglect, limited visitation shall be enacted. For six months following award of custodian, the non de facto shall be awarded visitation one day a month. Thereafter, for an additional six months, the non de facto custodian shall be awarded visitation one weekend (Saturday and Sunday) a month, accumulating to six weekend visits. After one year without incident, visitation shall be increased to every other weekend a month. After one year and six months without incident, visitation shall be scheduled for every other weekend, odd and even holidays, and first, third, and fifth week during the summer. This shall continue until the child reaches the age of eighteen. a.) However, if an incident of abuse, neglect, or any violation of mandated court order occurs, visitation shall be revoked. b.) This shall be the default limited visitation schedule unless deemed otherwise by a Social Services Agent and the assigned Judge.

*** KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION		Red BG 4	
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Referred to (
Sponsors: Kennedy Gr	iffiths, Madison Philpott, Austin Sloan, Brayden Judd	Action or	the Bill
School: Campbellsville	MS	House	Senate
'		□ Passed	🗆 Passed

An Act Relating To Teacher Professional Development for Mental Health

☐ Defeated

□ Defeated

City: Campbellsville

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 158 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: (1) Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, and every other year thereafter, a minimum of three (3)hours of high-quality mental health training, shall be required for all school district employees with job duties requiring direct contact with students in grades kindergarten (K) through twelfth (12th). (2) The training shall be provided either in person, by live streaming, or via a video recording and may be included in the four (4) days of professional development under KRS 158.070.

Section 2: Any statute contrary to this Act shall be amended or repealed

the	

Sponsors: Amelia Butler, Luke Devers, Annabelle Wright, Lucas Dandurand

Red | BG 5

Referred to Committee: House 2

Action on the Bill

Sc	hool: Corpus Christi Classical Academy	House Senate
		Passed Passed Defeated Defeated
Cit	y: Shelbyville	Deleated Deleated
1	An Act to Identify and Provide Mental Health Services to Homeles	ss that Suffer Alone
2		
3	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealt	th of Kentucky
4	5 4	
5 6	Section 1: Kentucky ranks 45th in overall mental health expenditures.	
7	Section 2: There are 3,688 homeless in the state of Kentucky. 369 of	which are veterans, and
8	193 are ages 18-24.	
9		
10	Section 3: Our bill calls for the utilization of graduate students in clini	cal psychology and social
11	work from state and private colleges to canvas, identify, and direct th	e homeless to available
12	services.	
13		
14	Section 4: Whereas the median income in the state of Kentucky is \$48	,000,
15		
16	Section 5: The economic impact of bringing the homeless back into the	e economy is \$1/7,024,000
17	per year.	
18		500 000 000 tot-t-
19	Section 6: Using economic multipliers the impact yearly could be over	500,000,000 to our state.
20 21	Section 7: This bill will be enforced by the Kentucky Council on Post-S	acondary Education
22	Section 7: This bill will be enforced by the Kentucky Council on Post-3	econdary Education.
23	Section 8: This bill will take effect on July 1, 2020.	
	Section 6. This bill will take crice off July 1, 2020.	

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Red BG 6	
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill		Committee: ate 3
Sponsors: Lindsey Ma	rshall	Action c	n the Bill
School: Duff-Allen Cer	ntral ES	House	Senate
City: Eastern		Passed	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To the establishment of the legal age to purchase energy drinks at 18 years old

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In recent years, there has been a dramatic rise in the purchase and consumption of energy drinks by young adults throughout the state of Kentucky. The effects of energy drinks are just becoming available, but it has been shown that energy drink use in teen athletes has serious risks and that energy drink use in teens can cause problems with attention in the classroom. The effects of these actions will have a negative impact on our young student's education and lead to an overall unhealthier state in our future.

Section 2: The creation of this bill will forbid students many during the crucial developmental years of their life from consuming extreme amounts of caffeine. This bill will also help maintain a quality education environment for students and help create healthier citizens.

Section 3: This bill will not require any additional funding to implement. Advertisement of the law will be done through free public service announcements through Kentucky media sources.

Section 4: Vendors who fail to abide by the new law will be fined not less than \$1,000 dollars and not more than \$2,500 dollars.

Section 5: This bill will go into affect 6 months after it is passed.

the	

Red | BG 7

Referred to Committee: House 3

Sponsors: Jimmy Hooks, Tucker Williams, Haley Rhodus, Isaac Love	Action o	n the Bill
School: E.J. Hayes MS	House	Senate
<u> </u>	□ Passed	Passed
City: Lexinaton	☐ Defeated	☐ Defeated

An Act Relating to making standardized testing adaptive and online in the state of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This bill will require school districts and the board of education in Kentucky to make standardized testing like the Kentucky Performance Rating For Educational Progress (KPREP) adaptive and online. This will test students on progressively harder topics until progress slows. The scoring will be based on how difficult the subject was and the growth margin of the student.

Section 2: It will impact Kentucky by raising test scores because you can see more growth in these tests because they are showing what level that student is on and how much they grow. There is research that supports this. Finnish schools use this method of taking tests, they are ranked sixth in the world in education. The United States is in the top three and we don't even do all of our tests online, imagine what we could do with online testing and 5 times the education budget of Finland.

Section 3: The penalty for school district not going one to one on computers by the first week after it is enforced is a \$750 fine. Then if they do not have a plan in place by the end of the month the fine doubles, the final fine is for a school that does not have a plan in place by the end of the year, the fine is a twenty-five thousand dollar fine. For not doing the tests themselves, the penalty is a 10% cut in funding from the state of Kentucky. This bill will be enforced by the Board of Education in Kentucky.

Section 4: The only issue in funding is making sure that every school in the state of Kentucky has one to one computer, which is something that fayette county has already accomplished. In Fayette County, we use Chromebooks from a variety of brands ranging from 200-600 dollars per Chromebook. And then we need tests for each subject instead of just Math and Language Arts, and since most counties do MAP testing for two subjects. I would imagine the tests themselves will cost about twice as much as MAP.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect during end of year testing in the 2021-2022 school year.

the

Referred to Committee:

Senate 4

Red | BG 8

Sponsors: Lucy Miner, Fielding Young, Taj Chattha, Gavin Wijesiri	Action o	n the Bill
School: E.J. Hayes MS	House	Senate
•	□ Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Lexington	Defeated	Defeated

An Act to Require a Mandatory 20 minute movement break for middle school students on a daily basis.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Students across Kentucky are engaged in learning for approximately 7 hours a day. This proposed bill would require Kentucky schools to offer and implement a mandatory movement break, for a minimum of 20 minutes, on a daily basis.

Section 2: This bill is intended to provide students with movement breaks in order to keep them more engaged during academic instruction. It is proven that students are much more focused and engaged in instruction, when they have had the ability to move their bodies for a given amount of time. We hope to see improved academic abilities through annual standardized testing.

Section 3: The penalty for school districts not implementing this will be a monetary fine. This fine will not exceed \$1,000 and the funds will be given to the Kentucky Department of Education.

Section 4: This bill will NOT pose any additional cost to the school districts, the Kentucky Department of Education, or the Kentucky tax payers. School Districts will make sure the schools are in compliance through regular walk-throughs and district wide meetings.

Section 5: This bill will be implemented beginning in the 2020-2021 academic school year.

the
DM

Blue | BG 9

Referred to Committee: Senate 3

Sponsors: Maggie Cassady, Jenna Cook, Lilly Parsley, EmmaClaire Skaggs	Action o	n the Bill
School: Edmonson Co. MS	House	Senate

_ □ Passed ____ □ Passed ___ □ Defeated

City: Brownsville

An Act Relating To the Safety of Students and Staff in Educational Facilities

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: NEW CHAPTERS OF KRS 158.162 AND 158.164 ARE CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: a) Two administrators at every school in the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be required to have a weapon with them at all times. b) Both administrators must have a current background check and a mental health evaluation. These items must be updated yearly. c) Staff members who carry a weapon must keep the information confidential. d) Both administrators must participate in an active shooter simulation yearly. e) Each school must have a back-up staff member in case administrators are absent or unable to perform this duty. The back-up staff member must meet the same qualifications as the administrators.

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Section 2: No funding is required for this bill.

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Section 3: All laws in conflict with this bill are considered null and void.

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Section 4: This Act will go into effect on July 1st, 2020.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Red BG 10	
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill		
Sponsors: Emma Sack	ett, Lyla Wood	Action c	n the Bill
School: Edmonson Co.	MS	House	Senate
City: Brownsville		Passed	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To Unstable or Unwanted Child Marriages

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 402.230 IS CREATED TO READ: Child Marriage is defined as a marriage in which one of the two parties is under the age of 18. a) Children under the age of 18 must have a confidential interview (without the other party present) with a counselor to ensure they have consented to the marriage. b) Children under 18 must have a parent or legal guardian's permission. c) From the date the marriage is filed, each spouse is required to have a physical exam, mental exam, and a home inspection, which would include a welfare check, every six months until both of the parties turn 18. Those who are planning to marry in underage circumstances are responsible for fees associated with these checks. d) Before the marriage, both parties are required to have a background check. Those who are planning to marry in underage circumstances are responsible for paying this fee.

Section 2: The Cabinet for Health and Family Services will enforce this bill. The repercussions for not adhering to this bill will be that both parties will receive a court summons and have to appear before the court. The parties will have to defend their case for why they did not have their exams or checks. The court will determine if the marriage should be terminated or if the parties should get an extension for their exam due dates.

Section 3: No funding is required for this bill.

Section 4: All laws in conflict with this bill are considered null and void.

Section 5: This Act will go into effect on January 1st, 2020.

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION		Red BG 11	
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Referred to Committee: House 1	
Sponsors: Connor Nap	oier, Dillion Combs, Michelle Wagers	Action or	n the Bill
School: Emmalena ES		House	Senate
		Passed	🗆 Passed

An Act Relating To Carnival Safety

☐ Defeated

□ Defeated

City: Emmalena

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 247 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: (1) All for-profit businesses providing temporary amusement rides or attractions related to a public fair or exposition are subject to inspection by the Department of Agriculture upon each set-up in Kentucky. (2) Results of each inspection administered of each ride or attraction shall be posted visibly to patrons prior to entry of given attraction. (3) Failure to post most recent inspection reports will result in a \$250 fine per attraction. (4) All employees and volunteers working with such businesses in such events shall return a clean criminal record upon completion of an annual background check to demonstrate safety in working with and around children. (5) Failure to return a background check free of any crimes that may be determined to threaten children will prohibit a given individual from staffing the carnival component of the given public fair in any capacity. (6) Costs associated with inspection and background check administration shall be allocated from licensure fee paid by each such business as outlined in KRS 247.235.

Section 2: This Act takes effect July 1, 2020.

Referred to Committee: Senate 5

Sponsors: Harrison Belcher, Haley Bunch, Mason Lowery, Haley Smith	Action o	n the Bill
School: Glasgow MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	Passed
City: Glasgow	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To implementing a felony provision for first-time animal abuse offenders

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 525 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: The purpose of this bill is to create a felony provision for neglect, abandonment, torture, and other severe acts of cruelty to animals. For the 12th year in a row, Kentucky ranked last in animal protection laws. Currently, cruelty to animals in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor. This bill would make a person's first conviction of cruelty to animals a Class D felony punishable by imprisonment and fine.

Section 2: Upon an offender's first conviction of animal abuse, neglect, or abandonment, their name will be placed on a newly created statewide Kentucky Animal Abuse Registry. This provision will allow animal shelters, pet stores, and individuals to see potential adopters' past violations.

Section 3: The penalties for this bill will contain a Class D felony for the first-time offenders of severe animal abuse along with being placed on the animal abuse registry for Kentucky. This Class D felony is punishable by 1-4 years in prison and/or a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Section 4: This bill will be put in place by the Kentucky Department of Criminal Investigation, and the additional cost will be absorbed by the department as well.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect on July 1, 2020.

°	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Blue BG 13	
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Referred to Sena	
Sponsors: Carley Watt	s, Rayce Lindon, Tripp Brashear, Lucie Feltner	Action o	n the Bill
School: Hazard MS		House	Senate
Citv: Hazard		— □ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To Banning Flavored Nicotine Vapor Products In The State Of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This bill will ban the sale, use and possession of flavored nicotine vapor products in the state of Kentucky. (a) Nicotine Vapor Product (or E-Cigarette) means any product that employs a heating element, battery, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical, or mechanical means that can be used to deliver vaporized nicotine or other substances to users inhaling from the device. (b) Flavor means a taste or aroma other than the taste or aroma of tobacco, imparted either prior to or during consumption of a vapor product.

Section 2: This bill will be enforced by the Kentucky Department of Health and Human Services and local law enforcement. A person who violates this law is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$200. A retail store or establishment that violates this law is subject to a \$2,000 fine.

Section 3: This will come at no additional cost to the state of Kentucky.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect 30 days after passage. This 30 day time frame will give both individuals and retail stores enough time to remove or dispose of flavored nicotine vapor products.

the

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Blue | BG 14

Referred to Committee: House 3

Sp	onsors: Kamylla Dao, Preston Boggs, Sydney Stidham, Evan Akemon	Action on	the Bill
School: Hazard MS		House	Senate
Cit	City: Hazard		□ Passeo
1 2	An Act Relating To Drug Testing When Obtaining Or Renewing A Drive	er's License In Kent	ucky
3 4	•		
5 6	Section 1: This bill will require drug testing to obtain or renew a driver	's license in Kent	ucky.
7	Section 2: This bill will be enforced by the County Court Clerk's office of each Kentucky County.		County.
8	The County Court Clerk already manages driver's license tests and requirements. Drug testing will		esting will
9	be administered by local health departments and the official results co	mmunicated to th	ne County
10	Court Clerk's office.		
11			
12	Section 3: Failure to pass a drug test will result in the following: - Sus	pension of the lic	ence (if the
13	individual is renewing an existing license) - Not issuing a license (if the	e individual is tryi	ng to
14	obtain a license) Note: Individuals will not be allowed to retake the dru	ig test for 60 day	/S.
15			
16	Section 4: This will come at no additional cost to the state of Kentuck	y. Individuals app	lying for or
17	renewing their driver's license will pay the fee for drug testing. The co	st per test ranges	s from
18	\$10-\$30.		
19			

Section 5: This bill will go into effect 60 days after passage.

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Red	BG 1	5
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Referred to Committee: House 5

Sponsors: Darby Salisbury, Kyen Jiang, Ramsey Watson	Action o	n the Bill
School: Henderson Co. South MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Henderson	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Bail Reform in the State of Kentucky

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Bail is a sum of money that you give the court to guarantee that you will show up to your trial. This bill will allow citizens with lower financial status to pay bail, which will permit them to participate in society as well as care for any dependants. Instead of making bail based solely on crime, this bill will change the bail system so that bail will be set while taking into account the person in question's income. We think this will drastically lower the incarceration rate in Kentucky, which is currently the 9th highest in the US.

Section 2: This will only apply to misdemeanors. Misdemeanors are the classification of lesser crimes. They include but are not limited to some cases of arson, vandalism, and public intoxication. There are no felony exceptions due to the seriousness of their crimes. People who have committed misdemeanors aren't a serious danger to society because they've only committed minor crimes.

Section 3: This bill is needed because the present bail system is unfair to citizens with lower incomes. Therefore, many valuable members of society are in jail instead of contributing through working at their jobs, paying taxes, and taking care of their families. On November 1st, 2018, there were 75% of 10,025 defendants awaiting a trial that was eligible for release. In the United States alone, there are 450,000 people sitting in jail awaiting trial, mostly because they can't afford bail and the judicial system is backed up. According to a report in Kentucky, just 40% of defendants were released before trial on non-financial bonds. When cash bail was set, only 39%, which is 48,866 out of 124,102 could afford to pay it.

Section 4: We believe that this bill will not only not cost the government anything. In fact, it will save the government money because they will not be required to provide the funds to house, feed, supervise, and provide medical care to those in custody for these misdemeanors.

Section 5: This bill will be in effect on January 1, 2020.

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the	Ymca

Red | BG 16

Referred to Committee: Senate 4

Sponsors: Kate Mays, Kathryn Cartwright, Landon Chandley	Action o	n the Bill
School: Henderson Co. South MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Henderson	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Relating to Smoking Tobacco and Nicotine Products in Vehicles With Minors

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This bill will make it illegal to smoke cigarettes, e-cigarettes, vapes, cigars (of all types), and waterpipes in cars with minors, children (18 and under.) Kentucky should follow the other US states such as Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Maine, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico that have banned items producing smoke that is airborne and where the minors in the vehicle can inhale the smoke.

 Section 2: Our bill is needed to prevent minors from being exposed to 2nd and 3rd hand smoke. People in Kentucky are more likely to suffer from health problems like cancer, heart disease, respiratory tract infections, and asthma when exposed to the smoke. Also, 13,000 people in the US have experienced a form of lung cancer or heart disease due to 2nd and 3rd hand smoke. Kentucky is the second-highest state behind West Virginia with a percent of 24.60% of people that smoke tobacco.

Section 3: This will not cost Kentucky anything. The ads will be funded through the ad council and through funds already allocated to the Health and Family services state allocated budget for prevention and quality improvement.

Section 4: This law will be enforced by our state and local police departments across the state of Kentucky. Violators of this law will be required to adhere to the following series of punishments. The first offense results in a written/documented warning. The second offense is a \$35 fine. The third offense is a \$75 fine. The fourth offense will result in a \$125 fine and 8 total hours of community service hours. Any further offenses will result in having to appear in court with a judge recommended punishment.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect on January 1st, 2020.

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Blue | BG 17

Referred to Committee: House 5

Sp	onsors: Jace Benton, Ella Forbes, Mallory Hagan	Action on the Bill
Sc	hool: Holy Name ES	House Senate
Cit	ty: Henderson	Passed Passed Defeated Defeat
1 2	An Act Relating To Creating an Animal Cruelty and Abus	e Registry
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealt	h of Kentucky
5 6 7	Section 1: Defined: An animal abuser is a person who has been convict committing an act of animal abuse, cruelty, or neglect.	ed in Kentucky of
8 9 10	Section 2: The Department of Criminal Investigations (DCI) shall post a its web site of any person convicted of an animal abuse, cruelty, or ne	• •
11 12 13	Section 3: The list shall include photograph taken during arrest, full legalist shall not include Social Security Number, driver license number, or	-
14 15 16 17 18	Section 4: The court shall forward a copy of the judgment (along with Three) to the DCI within sixty days of the guilty verdict. First conviction registry for two years Second conviction: person shall remain on registry conviction: permanent placement on the registry	n: person shall remain on
19 20 21 22	Section 5: Anyone on the registry will not be permitted to adopt from otherwise), humane society, or ASPCA, etc. The registry shall be updat Department of Criminal Investigations (DCI).	•
23 24 25 26	Section 6: The DCI shall ensure that the registry shall display the follow Based on information submitted to law enforcement by the court, a print in this registry has been convicted of a crime of animal abuse or negle	erson whose name appears
27 28	Section 7: This bill shall be enforced by the Department of Criminal Invented immediately upon its passing.	estigations. This bill will be

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Blue BG	i 18
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Referred to Committee: Senate 2

Sponsors: Eli Barron, Sophia Fulcher, Abby Shires, Baylee Womack	Action on the Bill	
School: Holy Name ES	House	Senate
	□ Passed	□ Passed
City: Henderson	☐ Defeated	☐ Defeated

An Act Relating To Prohibiting the Harassment or Assault of Athletic Officials

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Define: athletic contest official means any referee, umpire, coach, instructor, administrator, staff person, or recreational employee of any public, private, or school-based (of any age or grade public or private) athletic program. Define: harassment shall include verbal or nonverbal behavior by the offender that would cause a reasonable person to be placed in fear of receiving bodily harm. Define: assault shall include any physical harm

Section 2: No person shall harass or assault any athletic contest official who is actively engaged in conducting, supervising, refereeing, or officiating a sanctioned interscholastic or recreational athletic contest. Additionally, this includes before or after an athletic event in the vicinity of the athletic event. This also includes re-entering the game location after being asked to leave, any harassment or assault at the athletic contest official's place of employment, home, or vehicle.

Section 3: The offense shall be considered a felony fourth degree. Any offender found to have committed the crime shall be fined a maximum of \$500.00 or imprisoned/put on probation for 90 days (dependent upon severity of injuries) or both. In addition to any other penalty, the offender will participate in forty hours of court approved community service work. The court can also impose anger management or abusive behavior intervention groups. Any costs shall be paid by the offender. Failure to complete any assigned punishments will result in an end to probation, and the 90 days will be served. If the athletic contest official who is the victim of the harassment or assault is under the age of 18 the penalties shall be doubled (\$1,000 fine and 180 days imprisonment).

Section 4: This bill will be enacted immediately upon its passing.

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Blue | BG 19

Referred to Committee: House 4

Sponsors: Brody Napier, Luke Hall, Maddox Pugh, Drake Hatfield	Action o	n the Bill
School: J.D. Adams MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Prestonsburg	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To increase minimum wage

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: The current minimum wage in the Commonwealth is \$7.25 as of July 1, 2018. This bill will increase the minimum wage to \$10.00 an hour beginning July 1, 2020. The increase will be \$2.75 per hour.

Section 2: The current minimum wage of working with full time position will not allow a family to meet basic needs. Currently earning would be \$290 a week before taxes. This is based on a 40 hour work week. The increase in minimum wage would increase the family income \$110.00 per week.

Section 3: Around 1,750,000 people will benefit from this bill. Employers would have to pay less for re-staffing, recruiting, and retaining. Workers stay with their employers for a longer time period, which makes the employers have to pay less for recruiting materials. It will lower inflation and decrease the turnover rate of employees, this way, they will not have to pay as much for getting new employees.

Section 4: Increase in minimum wage would increase the incentive to work. Welfare benefits pay more than minimum wage. This would make minimum wage more than the average welfare payment.

Section 5: This helps the unemployed, the worker, and US. This will reduce poverty by more than 900,000 people. This is possible because most minimum wage workers are younger than 25 and with this increase the annual income before taxes would be \$20,800.00 and increase of \$5,720.00 annually.

Section 6: Penalties for not meeting new guidelines are as followed: First penalty a written warning to the employer, Second penalty- fine of \$500.00, Third penalty - fine of \$1000.00. The fine will continue to double until the ones not abiding begins to abide.

Section 7: This law will go into effect July 1, 2020.

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Blue	BG 20	J
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Referred to Committee: House 3

Sponsors: Olivia Kirkland, Brayden Zimmer, Addison Howard, Kaytee Parish	Action on the Bill	
School: James Madison MS	House	Senate
	Passed	Dassed
City: Madisonville	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Sales Tax.

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Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: KRS 139.200 is amended to read as follows: Amend to read as follows, "A tax is hereby imposed upon all retailers at the rate of eight percent (8%) of the gross receipts derived from KRS 139.200 (1) and (2)."

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Section 2: The increase of 2% on sales tax or monies earned will be placed in the teachers' retirement/pension fund.

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12 Section 3: The effective date will be 180 days of bill passage.

the KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill		Blue !	Blue BG 21	
		Referred to C		
Sponsors: Avery Ru	dd, Addie Boswell, Jett Lutz	Action or	the Bill	
School: James Madis	son MS	House	Senate	
City: Madisonville		Passed	Defeated	

An Act Relating To The Reporting of Animal Abuse

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A new section of KRS 321.185 is created to read as follows: Add (3)(f). A veterinarian shall report to the local Humane Society or local law enforcement if they suspect a domesticated animal being abused.

Section 2: (1) The punishment for non-reporting first-offense is a \$500 fine. (2) The punishment for non-reporting second-offense is suspending their veterinarian's license for 180 days. (3) The punishment for non-reporting third-offense is a Class D felony (1 to 4 years of imprisonment; fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000).

Section 3: Any statute contrary to this act shall be amended or repealed.

°	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Blue BG 22	
the KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Referred to C		
Sponsors: Kate Carlton	n, Isabella Snow	Action on	the Bill
School: King MS		House	Senate
Citv: Harrodsburg		□ Passed _ □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To improving sustainable energy in Kentucky

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Currently in our state, Kentuckians only use about one percent of sustainable energy sources. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has adopted guidelines to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating stations (Under 42 U.S. C. sec. 7411[d]). We propose an act to reduce the amount of non-renewable energy usage in Kentucky, and progress towards more renewable energy sources, in order to lessen our carbon footprint. Our goal by 2035 is to have at least 75% of all of Kentucky's energy generated from renewable energy sources.

Section 2: In order to achieve this goal, Kentucky energy producers will begin to transfer energy dependency to solar energy panels, wind turbines, and hydroelectric energy sources. Funding for research, development, and commercialization already exists in the area of alternative fuels or renewable energy through the Kentucky alternative fuel and renewable energy fund.

Section 3: This bill would require no additional funding to implement, as there is already funding in place. Upon passing, this bill will go into place January 1, 2021, in order to prepare for the transition to renewable energy.

the	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill
Sponsors: Cyrus Biver	s, Ella Tucker, Lola Ewing

Red | BG 23

Referred to Committee: House 4

Sponsors: Cyrus Bivens, Ella Tucker, Lola Ewing	Action on the Bill	
School: LaRue Co. MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Hodgenville	Defeated	Defeated

An act to require Kentucky public schools to purchase Kentucky Proud products for their school lunches.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: To Amend KRS 45A.645, which currently reads "If purchasing agricultural products, state agencies, as defined by KRS 45A.505, shall purchase Kentucky-grown agricultural products if the products are available and if the vendor can meet the applicable quality standards and pricing requirements of the state agency" to read "When purchasing agricultural products, state agencies (Kentucky Public Schools) will be required to purchase at least 65% of the products that make up student lunches from Kentucky-grown agricultural products, if and when the products are available, and if the vendor can meet the applicable quality standards and pricing requirements of the state agency. If Kentucky-grown agricultural products are not available for purchase, then kentucky schools may look for other sources to create their student lunches".

Section 2: Kentucky-grown agricultural products are those that are grown, raised or processed in Kentucky and can include but are not limited to: apples, asparagus, beans, beets, blackberries, blueberries, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, eggs, grapes, greens, kohlrabi, lettuce, meats, okra, onions, peaches, pears, peappers, plums, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, raspberries, squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, watermelon

Section 3: Funding for this bill will come from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, National School Lunch Program, and the USDA Farm to School Grant Program.

25 Section 4: This bill will be enforced by the Kentucky Department of Education.

Section 5: This bill will be enacted during the 2020-2021 school year.

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Blue | BG 24

Referred to Committee: House 3

Sponsors: Tate Hill, Theodora Nagel, Lucy Lewis, Tori Hill	Action on the Bill	
School: Louisville Collegiate MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Louisville	Defeated	Defeated

An act to Create Cleaner Water for the State of Kentucky

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In most parts of Kentucky, the water is not drinkable and is causing many health issues. According to wbur.org people living in rural parts of Kentucky are struggling the most. The worst, Martin county. Martin County has been struggling with its water issue for many years and experience yellow water running from their tap. Jessica Endicott, a woman living in Martin County Kentucky explains, "water bills come with warnings-notifying residents the water contains high levels of disinfectant byproducts that could, over time, increase their risk of liver and kidney problems, and cancer."

Section 2: Many water companies (small are most common) in Kentucky are not properly maintaining their water, whether it be the pipes or where it is getting filtered. Water companies are not following the regulations and laws for water safety provided by the EPA. The issue is the aging crumbling infrastructure and the lack of funds to pay for upgrading the water. 50% of the water utilities (that serve about 12% of the population) are private water utilities and this makes the process of lawfully fixing or fine people for what the water issues. People are also getting billed for water that either comes out disgusting or doesn't even come out at all. Not only that the billing prices are very high.

Section 3: Our solution is to integrate government-funded inspectors and educators to go into each district in Kentucky to check the water, make sure the water is clean, and that the water is most importantly, drinkable. If the water is not the inspectors will inform the people and the water company what needs to be fixed. Then they can also educate the people on what is wrong with the water and to make sure that they follow certain steps in their home to make sure they do not get harmed by the water they are drinking.

Section 4: If after the first visit the water companies are not trying to fix (or already fixed) the problem with their water they will get fined 5% of their profits for not following the EPA safe drinking water regulations.

Section 5: The money received from fines will be used to pay for the inspectors.

Section 6: This bill will be implemented in 2021.

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Sponsors: Allie Patrick	c. Brinn Ishmae

Blue | BG 25

Referred to Committee: Senate 4

Sponsors: Allie Patrick, Brinn Ishmael, Chloe Cook, Eleanor Cantrell	Action on the Bill	
School: Louisville Collegiate MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Louisville	Defeated	Defeated

An Act To Reduce Child Abuse and Neglect in the Foster Care System

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: There are currently 10,000 children in the foster care system in Kentucky. According to the Courier-Journal over the past 18 months, there have been 200 cases of neglect or abuse in Kentucky. Children are getting neglected and abused in the Kentucky Foster Care system. The state is not taking care of the children, and letting homes take them in that may be unfit to care for a child.

Section 2: Currently, in the state of Kentucky, foster care applicants must be at least 21 years old, attend 15 hours of training, be of good mental/physical health and maintain a safe home.

Section 3: We are proposing a bill to allow more training and monitoring of our foster care system. Social workers will be specifically trained in foster care. They will be sent weekly to check up on the child and their home environment. If the child is doing well after the many weekly checkups then the workers will spread out the visits. The social workers will also teach the foster parents basic lessons on parenting and provide counseling as needed.

Section 4: Social workers already exist for the foster care system, but our bill will require more funding to pay for additional social workers to specialize in the foster care system.

Section 5: Our bill would go into effect in 2021 to allow training to take place for all social workers.

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Blue | BG 26

Referred to Committee: House 2

Sponsors: Alexis Lerner, Bella Zamanian, Eliza Rose Martin	Action on the Bill	
School: Louisville Collegiate MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	Passed
City: Louisville	Defeated	Defeated

An act to Reduce Hate Crimes in Kentucky

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A hate crime is a direct assault motivated by hate of race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity, or gender.

Section 2: Kentucky hate crime laws do not apply to murder charges. Our bill, if voted into law, would give the prosecutors at trial the ability to label an event a hate crime. If the prosecutors successful prove that the crime was a hate crime the judge in the case would give the defendants the maximum sentences for the crime. Such crimes include vandalism, theft, assault, and even murder.

 Section 3: We believe labeling a crime a hate crime in court will bring awareness to these crimes as the label of a hate crime will be publicly recorded. There are no states who are doing much about hate crimes, which is why we have to make the first move and make Kentucky the leader. After we take a stand, it will create a domino effect and soon all the 50 states will hopefully make forceful laws against hate crimes.

Section 4: This bill would not cost any money as the responsibility of labeling a crime a hate crime would fall on the prosecutors who are paid by the state and local courts.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect in January 2020.

• °	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Blue BG 27	
the KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Referred to (
Sponsors: Paityn Helli	nger, Mary Grace Terhune	Action or	n the Bill
School: Marnel C. Moo	rman	House	Senate
City: Shelbyville		Passed	□ Passed

An Act Relating To Restrict sale of vaping items to 21 years or older.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: The use of e-cigarettes, or vaping, is increasing in Kentucky's teenagers. In 2018, 27% of high school students reported vaping this is double the number reported in 2017. (survey by the Foundation for a Healthy KY) The long term effects of vaping are not yet known. E-cigarettes and vapes are composed of highly concentrated nicotine that can cause both immediate and permanent brain damage to youth. They prime the developing brain for addictions to other substances and can cause cancer and lung damage. Restricting sales of vaping products to the age of 21 or older would prevent Ky's youth from being able to obtain vaping products. This bill protects Kentucky's youth from the harmful, additives of e-cigarettes.

Section 2: The law for restricting sales of e-cigs to adults 21 years and older would be enforced by the Alcohol and Beverage Department in the state. Citations, fines, possible jail time for those found guilty of selling products to anyone under age 21.

Section 3: Funding for the bill and its enforcement will be funded by a tobacco tax of an extra \$1.10. This includes all vaping products. Minors (or those under the age of 21) found guilty will have a \$75 and 30 hours of community service for a first offense with a one year probation period and stiffer fines for a second offense.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Red | BG 28

Referred to Committee: Senate 2

Sponsors: Reese Anderson, Hannah Mae Berkley, Peyton Culver, Ashley Stephens	Action o	n the Bill
School: North Oldham MS	House	Senate

 City: Goshen
 □ Passed
 □ Passed

 □ Defeated
 □ Defeated

An Act Relating To legalizing gambling in the state of KY.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In ky casino gambling is illegal so all the people that are wanting to gamble in the state of ky go out of state such as to Indiana. Therefore, they are giving those states money when they lose when they could be giving it to KY.

Section 2: We need to legalize casino gambling in KY so the money they make can go to fixing roads, health care, police, EMS, firefighters and more. Our state does not have enough money to pay for all of its' costs and the revenue from casino gambling can really help the state of KY.

Section 3: It will cost six million dollars to put a casino in but we could easily get a loan and have it paid off within the year. Keep in mind a casino makes on average seventy two million dollars a day. We could also get private investors that could give us more money.

Section 4: This bill would go into effect June 1, 2020.

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Red | BG 29

Referred to Committee: Senate 3

Sponsors: Keely Ecleberry, Cami Mcleod, Ellie Reichard, Carly Patterson	Action on the Bill	
School: North Oldham MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	Passed
City: Goshen	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To raising the legal age to purchase and consume vapes to 25.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: We feel strongly that vaping or doing drugs is a concern because lately people are dying from unknown illnesses. Vaping has caused many lifetime affects in Kentucky to teens and young adults.

Section 2: According to recent studies, an estimated amount of 208 million people internationally consume illegal drugs. This information shows that vaping and drugs is a big concern.

Section 3: We think that by raising the age limit to 25 it will decrease the number of people who vape because many are teens. We are also proposing a tax increase of vapes because that would raise the price for the vape which may decrease the number of people who vape. Also, we can use the extra tax money in KY because we do not have a lot of extra money.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2020.

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Red | BG 30

Referred to Committee: House 3

ponsors: Teagen Blandford, Tyler Kelly, Larkin Grimm, Elijah Terry	Action on the Bill	
ichool: North Oldham MS	Senate	
City: Goshen	\(\square \text{Passed} \) d \(\square \square \text{Defeated} \)	
	🗆 Pa	

An Act Relating To raising the legal drinking and smoking age in KY to 25.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Alcohol and tobacco products caused about 4,500 deaths in Kentucky in the past two years alone. This is due to smoking involved cancer, vaping, chewing tobacco, drinking related car crashes, and homicides.

Section 2: This is why we want to increase the smoking and drinking age to 25. This would be beneficial because tobacco and alcohol can cause major brain damage.

Section 3: This bill will not cost any money for the state of KY since it is just increasing the age to buy and consume these products.

Section 4: There will be a fine given to a business if they sell tobacco or alcohol to a person under 25 just like there is now for under 18 and 21. There will also be the same consequences that are already in place for a person who is caught using tobacco or alcohol underage.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2020.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Red | BG 31

Referred to Committee: House 1

Sponsors: Sasha Kachalova, Margaret Quinn, Lisa-Sophia Kachalova	Action on the Bill	
School: North Oldham MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Goshen	🗆 Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To the requirement of mental health screening, background check and gun safety class prior to the purchasing of a gun.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A NEW STATUE OF CHAPTER 237 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOW: This bill will require mental health screening, background check and gun safety class prior to the purchasing of any sorts of firearms. This will include all purchases including private and retail purchases.

Section 2: The specific requirements for the mental health screening, background check and gun safety class will be designed by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

Section 3: This bill will need no extra funding by taxpayers of Kentucky and any costs implemented by this bill will be paid for by the purchase of guns retail and private.

Section 4: Any people with an unclear background check, including, but not limited to DUI Offense, Domestic Violence, Child Abuse/Neglect Offense, and other felonies and/or failure to successfully complete the mental health screening and gun safety class shall be detained from the ability to purchase or sell of any sorts of firearms.

Section 5: Any individuals who sell or purchase a firearm without first successfully completing a mental health screening, background check and gun safety class will be subjected to up to 3 years serving time and a fine of \$500 per illegally purchased or sold firearms and the temporary suspension of a driver's license.

Section 6: This bill will go into effect 18 months after the date of passage.

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Blue | BG 32

Referred to Committee: Senate 3

Sponsors: Luke Reffitt, Calvin Padgett, Tucker Ray	Action on the Bill	
School: Owensboro Catholic MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	Passed
City: Owensboro	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Ensuring the Safety of the Unborn Child in the Womb.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Abortions constitute the physical abuse of an unborn child and studies have shown mental abuse of the mother. According to All.org, 1.058 million babies are aborted around the world each year. The following are ways babies are aborted: surgical, medical, and chemical abortions. Surgical abortions are done by a significant surgical procedure. Medical abortions are the abortions that use drugs that are specific to abortions. Chemical abortions are abortions performed by drugs that prevent the continuation of the growth of the already developed baby.

Section 2: This bill will prohibit doctors from performing surgical abortions. There will be trained inspectors to ensure there are no surgical abortions performed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Physicians will receive warnings first-hand that they shall not perform surgical abortions on unborn children.

Section 3: The state government is in charge of levying the taxes and fees to have courses for and employment of specialized workers who are in charge of making sure there are no surgical abortions performed in hospitals and clinics throughout the Commonwealth.

Section 4: If a doctor is caught performing a surgical abortion, she/he could be sent to jail for murder, neglect, and/or other similar abuse charges. The courts will decide the punishment based on the unborn child's health. Additionally, if the company the doctor was hired for never gave the training course for specialized workers, fines will be levied as follows: First Offense: a fine amounting to up to \$5,000; Second Offense: A fine amounting to up to \$10,000; Third Offense: They will suffer a loss of their medical license.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect one year upon passage.

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the		Referred to Committee: House 5	
Sponsors: Bethany Allen, Ethan Kahrig		Action o	on the Bill
School: Russell MS		House	Senate
		□ Passed	Passed
City: Russell		Defeated	Defeated

1 An Act Relating To Enforcing an E-Cigarette Tax in Kentucky 2 3 Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky 4 5 Section 1: E-cigarettes are not at a high tax although all other nicotine substances are. E-6 cigarettes are just as harmful as the other drugs used. Currently chewing tobacco is taxed at 19 7 cents per single unit. Other tobacco is taxed at 15 percent of whole sale tax. 8 9 Section 2: Taxation will be enforced per \$0.05 per millimeter of consumable drugs. The liquid 10 within the cartridge of the vape/e-cigarette will be taxed per millimeter. 11 12 Section 3: First offense: Dealers/Businesses will be fined 1,000 if they do not comply Second 13 offense: Dealers/Businesses will be fined 2,000 if they do not comply Third offense: 14 Dealers/Businesses will lose all legal permission to sell e-cigarette and liquid. 15

Section 4: This bill will take effect on January 1, 2020

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Red | BG 34

Referred to Committee: Senate 4

Sponsors: Anna Huntress, Kai Yamaguchi, Zeia Fanucchi-Brisman, Havens Landry	Action on the Bill	
School: Cours Cabool MC	House	Senate

School: Sayre School MS □ Passed □ Passed □ Defeated

City: Lexington □ Defeated

An Act Relating to Raising the Tax on Electronic Cigarettes

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Kentucky has one of the highest e-cigarette usage in the nation. In several recent studies, Kentucky ranks either first or second in e-cigarette use among all other states. Over the past three years, e-cigarette usage among teens in Kentucky has more than doubled. E-cigarettes contain nicotine, aerosol, metals, and other harmful chemicals. The use of e-cigarettes is associated with health problems such as lung cancer, Type 2 diabetes, tachycardia, and preeclampsia in pregnant women. E-cigarettes harm brain development in young people, and cause the brain to be more "wired" for addiction to any substance. This bill will help decrease the use of e-cigarettes in our community. It will increase the cost of e-cigarettes, which will make them harder for youths to purchase. Lessening the usage of e-cigarettes would result in decreased brain damage, health problems, and future addictions for Kentucky teens.

Section 2: Because studies show that people who smoke e-cigarettes are also more likely to start smoking cigarettes, this bill could also decrease the use of cigarettes. Cigarettes are the cause of many health issues that harm our citizens and cost individuals, as well as our state, money in medical expenses. Most people believe that smoking e-cigs will help stop their addiction to cigarettes, but research shows that it actually increases it.

Section 3: E-cigarettes have the potential to explode while they are being used. These explosions can severely damage the jaw and mouth, and can even be fatal. From 2015 - 2017, over 2,000 people in the United States were treated at emergency rooms due to burns and explosions from e-cigarettes. Since that time, use of e-cigarettes and injuries from them has only increased. These injuries are most common among teens. A tax on e-cigarettes would make them more difficult to buy, and would decrease the number of injuries from these dangerous devices.

Section 4: In 2018, a bill that increased the tax on cigarettes in Kentucky by 50 cents was passed into law. No such bill has been passed for e-cigarettes, which are a huge, and fast-growing, problem in our state. This bill would put a tax on e-cigarettes, which would increase the cost of them, making them harder for people, especially teens, to buy.

Section 5: This bill will increase the tax on e-cigarettes by 75 cents. This would not only make the ecigarettes harder to buy, but the tax money could be used to make improvements in our state.

Section 6: This will will go into effect thirty days after passage.

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Red | BG 35

Referred to Committee: Senate 5

Sponsors: Geena Shepard, Maha Salem, Savannah Coomes		Action on the Bill	
School: Shelby Co. East MS City: Shelbyville		House	Senate
		Passed	□ Passed □ Defeated
1	An act relating to educating about Kentucky Opioid Abuse Ed	ducation (KOAE)	

An act relating to educating about Kentucky Opioid Abuse Education (KOAE 2

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: Our bill is a new section for chapter 158 of the KRS shall read as follows; Kentucky Opioid Abuse Education (KOAE)

Section 2: In this bill, it will provide education to students about how to identify, prevent, and avoid opioid abuse. Students in 6th and 9th grade will be learning KOAE, taught by the schools' health or P.E teacher. It will be a program that is taught at all public schools in Kentucky.

Section 3: Any statute contrary to this Act shall be amended or repealed.

Section 4: This bill will be enacted beginning of the 2021-2022 year.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Referred to Committee:

Senate 4

Blue | BG 36

Sp	onsors: Sophie Sheehan, Caroline Lingo, Jack Lingo, Blaire Sager	Action on the Bill			
School: Shelby Co. West MS		House Senate			
Cit	y: Shelbyville	Defeated Defeat			
1	An act relating to increasing teachers' pay by 1	0%			
2 3 4	,,				
5	Section 1: This bill will be a new section of KRS Chapter 157.				
7 8	Section 2: The bill will increase teacher's pay by 2% over the next 5 years.				
9 10 11	Section 3: Teachers' salary does not match the hours they spend at school each day. Teachers do not get credit for everything they do at school. They deserve to be paid for extracurricular activities when they do not.				
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Section 4: The money will come from the lottery education fund.

Section 6: This bill will be enacted in the 2025-2026 school year.

Section 5: Any statue contrary to this act shall be amended or repelled.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Red | BG 37

Referred to Committee: House 4

Sponsors: Charlotte Ball, Claire Nelson-Scott, Aubrey Goins, Cate Brown	Action o	n the Bill
School: South Oldham MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Crestwood	☐ Defeated	☐ Defeated

An Act Relating To Abolishing Corporal Punishment in Kentucky Schools

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Corporal punishment is the deliberate infliction of pain intended as consequence. It typically consists of spanking and paddling, however, other methods may be used. Essentially, corporal punishment is any physical force to control children, in the name of discipline. In Kentucky public schools there is no law against corporal punishment. In the 2017-2018 academic school year there were 17 school districts out of 129 in the state of Kentucky that used corporal punishment. Kentucky is one of the 19 states that still use corporal punishment as a discipline.

Section 2: The effects of corporal punishment are on a very large range, but you can see some prominent ones such as; child delinquency, lower intellectual achievement, increase of aggression, fear in students, anti social behavior, and in extreme cases, mental illnesses. You may believe that corporal punishment is a one and done experience, but the victim is affected long term.

Section 3: Our bill proposes a law banning the use of corporal punishment in schools across the state of Kentucky. Any school violating it will receive a penalty of a fine of up to 500 dollars and the possible loss of government funding. Seeing as the funds for the school come from the government, taking money from the schools would ultimately be taking funds that are required for education purposes.

Section 4: This bill will take effect in public schools at the start of the 2020-2021 school year

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Red | BG 38

Referred to Committee: House 5

Sponsors: Ashley Potts, Payton Norris, Addie Gross	Action o	n the Bill
School: South Oldham MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	Passed
City: Crestwood	Defeated	🗆 Defeated

An Act Relating To Affordable Healthcare for People in Poverty

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Kentucky is the 5th poorest state in the US falling behind Alabama. People 12-17 years old in Kentucky have a poverty rate at 21.5%, 18-59 years old poverty rate is 18.1%, and 75-84 years old is 12.3%. Because poverty rates are high in Kentucky, we need to provide more feasible healthcare opportunities as a state for residents in poverty. Kentucky would be required to have at least five health care centers operating specifically for people living in poverty. At these healthcare centers, the treatment will cost, on average, about \$50 for a check-up, which will be \$300 lower than regular clinic prices.

Section 2: Anyone paid under \$23,000 a year would be eligible to use the healthcare centers. People in poverty have trouble affording health care and if they don't receive proper treatment soon, their situation continues to get worse. Controlling our health rates by keeping people healthier, even if they are in poverty, would result in a healthier Kentucky community.

Section 3: We propose setting up free or low cost treatment centers in Kentucky. To build these treatment centers would cost around \$336,000. To attain the essential money for the medical centers we are going to raise the sales tax from 6% to 8%. These healthcare centers would also have their own pharmacy and pharmacists, providing proper medicine treatments at cheaper costs than our average medicine. The average cost right now is \$440 a month for medicine. At the new special clinics it would be around \$300 a month for any needed medicine. Salaries for doctors and pharmacists would be paid with the money from the tax increase. Other employees could be volunteers or college students practicing to be doctors.

Section 4: There is no need for penalties for this bill

Section 5: This bill will be enacted on January 1st, 2020.

• °	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Red BG 39	
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill		Committee: ate 1
Sponsors: Larissa Eva	ns, Josh Larsen, Corinne Caprara	Action o	n the Bill
School: South Oldham	MS	House	Senate
City: Crestwood		— □ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To Instituting Abuse Screeners in Schools

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: There are multiple types of child abuse including physical, sexual, and emotional. It can cause injury, emotional harm and in worse cases death. Approximately 5 children die every day because of child abuse. In the United States more than 4 children die because of neglect every day. Sources show that 14% of all men and 36% of all women in prison were abused as children. Abuse can cause lack of trust and relationship difficulties, feelings of worthlessness, and trouble regulating emotions. One in seven children are abused. They may grow up to have anxiety issues, and mental illnesses.

Section 2: Our solution to this problem would be to have all children in grades K-12, take an online screening test to see if they are being abused or not. All schools in Kentucky will be required to take this test. Students will take the screener in the middle of the year so that they are able to get to know and trust their teachers. If the screener indicates that they are being abused, they will meet with the guidance counselor. If there are indications the student is being abused, the counselor will contact an organization that specializes in child abuse (child protective services).

Section 3: If a school does not administer the screener in the amount of time given, they will first be given a warning. If they continue to not administer the screener, then federal funds may be withheld from the school

Section 4: This law will be created on January 1st 2020.

the	

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Blue | BG 40

Referred to Committee: Senate 5

	Didegrass bill	Senat	te 5
Sp	onsors: Sammy Legel, Mia Tierney, Caroline Muller, Bennett Haas	Action on	the Bill
Sc	hool: St. Albert the Great School	House	Senate
Cit	y: Louisville	Defeated	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
1 2	An Act Relating To require school buses to install motion de	tectors/sensors	
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonweal	th of Kentucky	
5 6 7	Section 1: Motion sensors/detectors will be placed on the outside of the back, which will sound to alert bus drivers of persons/objects not in form	·	e front and
8 9 10	Section 2: The KY Dept. of Education (K.D.E.) will provide certified sta monthly bus inspections of equipment when schools are in session.	te school inspecto	ors for
11 12	Section 3: Funding will be provided from the K.D.E. transportation bud	lget.	
13 14 15	Section 4: Bus companies will be fined if not in compliance: 1st offens offense: \$1000 fine, and suspension of bus activity until compliant	e: \$500 fine 2nd	or greater
16 17	Section 5: Fines collected will help fund equipment and installation		
18	Section 6: This bill will go into effect 2 years after passage.		

the

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Blue | BG 41

Referred to Committee: House 1

Sponsors: Ramsey Bauer, Grace Muth, Charlie Manning, Riley Ennis	Action o	n the Bill
School: St. Patrick ES	House	Senate
City: Louisville	□ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed

An Act Relating To Punishment of Child Abuse 2 3 Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky 4 5 Section 1: AN AMENDMENT OF KRS OF CHAPTER 508.100 TO READ AS FOLLOWS: amend (2) 6 Criminal abuse in the first degree is a class B felony. 7 8 Section 2: AN AMENDMENT OF KRS CHAPTER 508.110 TO READ AS FOLLOWS:: amend (2) criminal 9 abuse in the second degree is a class C felony. 10 Section 3: AN AMENDMENT OF KRS CHAPTER 508.120 TO READ AS FOLLOWS: amend (2) criminal 11 12 abuse in the third degree is a class D felony. 13

Section 4: This act takes effect January 1, 2021

the

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill

Sponsors: Cecilia Langhi, Laney Chaudoin, Mariana Vieyra, Alanis Mulero

Section 7: The Act takes effect January 1, 2021.

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Red | BG 42

Referred to Committee: House 2

Action on the Bill

Sch	nool: Sts. Peter and Paul ES - Hopkinsville	House	Senate	
Cit	City: Hopkinsville		□ Passed □ Defeated	
1	An Act Relating To sales and use of vapor produc	its		
2				
3	3 Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky			
4				
5	Section 1: KRS 438.325 Section 1 is amended as follows: Remove "vapor products" and replace			
6	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
7 8	one (21) years is prohibited."			
9	Section 2: KRS 438.325 Section 3 is amended as follows: remove "Vap	or products" and	replace	
10	·			
11				
12				
13				
14	Section 3: KRS 438.325 Section 4 is amended as follows: remove "vap	or products" and	add "or	
15	vapor products to persons under the age of twenty-one (21)."			
16				
17	Section 4: KRS 438.350 Section 1 is amended as follows: remove "vap	•	add "No	
18	person under the age of twenty-one (21) shall possess vapor products	·"		
19				
20	Section 5: KRS 438.350 Section 2 is amended as follows: remove "vap		add "or	
21 22	vapor product found in the possession of a person under the age of tw	venty-one (21)"		
23 24	Section 6: Any statute contrary to this Act shall be amended or repeal	ed.		

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION		Red BG 43	
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Referred to Committee: House 2	
Sponsors: Rachel Bell,	Lexi Davis, Molly Durbin, Emma Robinson	Action or	the Bill
School: T.K. Stone MS		House	Senate
		□ Passed	□ Passed

An Act Relating To impose a 5 cent fee for every plastic grocery bag provided to a customer.

□ Defeated

Defeated

City: Elizabethtown

 Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In Kentucky there is currently no fee for plastic grocery bags. I California, a similar law was passed and there was a 72% decrease in plastic bag consumption from 2010 to 2017. Plastic bags do not biodegrade, they photodegrade, which means they break into small toxic pieces.

Section 2: Each customer will be charged 5 cents per plastic grocery bag. Barcodes will be put on the bags to see how many are used. A 5 cent fee will discourage the use of plastic bags and promote reusable bags. Stores can collect boxes from their products that are being shipped in, as an alternative to plastic bags.

Section 3: This fee will affect all consumers and suppliers of plastic grocery bags. By implementing this fee, consumers, suppliers, and the environment will benefit.

Section 4: The current retailers sell reusable bags for \$1.00. This would be the same as using twenty plastic bags. Every retailer should have paper, cloth, and reusable bags for sale for consumers to purchase. If the retailer fails to provide all of the requirements for this fee, they will be charged a \$500 fine. Retialers will be inspected every six months to make sure they are meeting the requirements.

Section 5: aThis fee will go into effect in six months after the bill is signed.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Red | BG 44

Referred to Committee:

	Bluegrass Bill	Senate 2
Sp	onsors: Charlotte Emerine, Ava Emerine, Elinor Troutt	Action on the Bill
Sch	nool: T.K. Stone MS	House Senate
City: Elizabethtown		Defeated Defeat
1	An Act Relating To make spaying/neutering dogs and cats mandat	cory before adoption.
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonweal	th of Kentucky
5 6 7	Section 1: Our bill is to enforce all dogs and cats to be spayed or neuton Kentucky animal shelters before they are adopted.	tered at all county-funded
8 9 10	Section 2: The reason for this is to reduce the number of homeless do current overpopulation under control.	gs and cats to keep the
1 1 1 2 1 3	Section 3: Spay and neutering fees will be built into the shelter's adopting offers government spay and neuter assistance to adopting families where the state of the shelter's adopting families where the shelter's adopting families adopting families where the shelter's adopting families	•
14	Section 4: Kentucky County Governments will enforce this law. Before	annual budget funds are

received, shelters will provide adoption reports verifying spaying and neutering. The first offense will be a warning; the second offense will be the shelter has to pay the government however much money it would have cost to neuter/spay the animal.

Section 5: This law will go into effect May 2020.

the	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill
Sponsors: Sutton She	rrard, Harper Brady, Sophia Tucker

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Referred to Committee: Senate 1

Sponsors: Sutton Sherrard, Harper Brady, Sophia Tucker	Action on the Bill	
School: Woodford Co. MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Versailles	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Prevention of Blue Light Damage to Students

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Students are using technology every day. Especially at school. Daily classroom tech use is up to 55% per day. Blue light is on every device that Is provided by the schools. Chromebooks, laptops, and even Ipads all include this harmful to the eye feature. When using technology for the amount of time that the average classroom students are, it can become hazardous and can lead to computer vision syndrome, very poor vision and macular degeneration. All of these things can be costly to correct, especially with the prices of glasses being expensive. According to "Vision Services Plan", glasses can cost around \$196. This means less money for parents to be spending on other things.

Section 2: To help improve this crisis, we plan to enforce a pre-programmed setting, that will be unchangeable by staff and students to help block out all of the blue light on a school-issued device.

Section 3: This will discontinue the blue light that is produced by the electronic device, which will help the harmful light not come through. This will also help save money, by preventing a progressing problem in the eyes because blue light is a harmful thing produced by all electronics that leads to glasses, and sometimes eye surgery.

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the	

Blue | CW 1

Referred to Committee: House 2

Sponsors: Josie Martin, Sofia Wallace, Emily Walker, Annie Dauk	Action on the Bill	
School: Anchorage Public ES	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Anchorage	Defeated	Defeated

An act to address and prevent high school vaping in Kentucky

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Vaping in Kentucky is a very serious issue, and we do not yet know the health effects it has on us as developing youth. Already, there have been over 800 cases of lung diseases traced back to vaping, resulting in 12 deaths so far. Juuls and vapes appeal to the public because they are cheap, easy to access, and come in packages that are easy to conceal. Currently there are no taxes or regulations for packaging these products, and one does not have to have a license or permit to sell them.

Section 2: We propose to implement a \$1 tax per each vaping product (including reusable nicotine cartridges); to ban the advertisement of products; to set packaging regulations to make them more obvious in schools; to require a retail licence or permit to sell them; to advertise negative health impacts; and to set the minimum consumer age to 21, requiring an ID to purchase products.

Section 3: If caught illegally selling these items, there will be a \$500 fine and one year of jail time. The involvement of forged licenses, IDs, or any other official documents will result in an additional \$250 fine and another 100 days of jail time. If the consumer identifies as under 21, they will face a 30 day driver; slicense suspension due to possible mental affects from the nicotine levels in vaping products.

Section 4: We plan to advertise vape-related health issues on social media year- round. This way, the age group we are focusing on (youth and high schoolers), make up the majority of our potential viewers. Annually, the commercials will cost somewhere between \$10,200 and \$33,000 depending on how many viewers there are. If we were to implement a \$1 tax on vaping products, it would completely cover advertising expenses. Roughly 27% of young adults have reported vaping in Kentucky. The taxes on vape products purchased by adults over 21 would amount to roughly \$300,000 annually. The tax revenues would be more than enough to cover both advertising costs and provide nearly a \$270,000 profit. These funds could contribute to medical research for vape-related health complications, awareness programs, and addiction counseling.

Section 5: In order to benefit the Commonwealth of Kentucky, we must take action and do what is necessary. Vaping is a serious issue in Kentucky and needs to be addressed, especially as this can result in unknown medical complications. Juuls and vapes are fairly new

°	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Red CW 2	
the			Committee: ate 2
Sponsors: Angelica Se	ng, Karlie Cox, Logan England	Action o	n the Bill
School: Campbellsville	MS	House	Senate
City: Campbellsville		— □ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To Adding Cameras to Public School Buses

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 189 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: (1)

Beginning with the 2020–2021 school year, and every other year thereafter, all public school buses will be required to have a camera installed on the stop sign arm of the bus.

Section 2: Any statute contrary to this Act shall be amended or repealed

°	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Red	CW 3
the			Committee:
Sponsors: Savannah Ta	aylor, Ethne Fleming, Maggie McDonald, Cecily Smith	Action o	n the Bill
School: Capital Day Sch	ool	House	Senate
City: Frankfort		Passed Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Requiring More Space for Pigs in Factory Farms

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: All pigs in Kentucky are required to be provided a minimum space of 10 feet by 10 feet per animal, except during their transport. The goal of this bill is to lower the risk of spreading disease, minimize environmental pollution from factory farms, and to decrease the suffering of pigs.

Section 2: This bill will go into effect one year from the date of passage in order to give farms time to make the necessary space increases.

• •	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Red 0	Red CW 4	
the KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill		Referred to Committee: Senate 1		
Sponsors: Abby Pendle	eton, Hunter Lee, Jaylee Atwood	Action on	the Bill	
School: Casey Co. MS		House	Senate	
Citv: Liberty		□ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed	

An Act Relating to All Kentucky Schools to Require a Full-Time Mental Health Counselor 1 2 Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky 3 4 5 Section 1: This bill relates to mental health counselors and the need for every Kentucky school to 6 provide services. 7 8 Section 2: This bill will require all Kentucky Public Schools to have at least one mental health 9 counselor per school full-time. 10 11 Section 3: This bill will be enforced by an annual mandatory check at the end of each academic 12 year.

• °	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Red	Red CW 5	
the		Referred to (
Sponsors: Laci O'Quin	n, Kendyll Hall, Emma Bailey, Lydia Clark	Action or	the Bill	
School: Duff-Allen Cer	ntral ES	House	Senate	
Citv: Eastern		— □ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated	

An Act Relating To free EpiPen prescriptions for all Kentucky children until the age of 18

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: EpiPens are a piece of medical technology that has grown in numbers exponentially in the past several years. Legislation has been put in place in many areas to force school systems and children to have EpiPens in place in the schools as well as at home. About as fast as the growth of the EpiPen has been so too has the price of EpiPens. In 2007, a twin pack of injectors sold for \$100, in the market today those same two injectors are being sold for \$600 or more. This is creating burdens on the families of this great state, that depend on that medication as life or death choices for them.

Section 2: The creation of bill will ensure that all children under the age of 18 will not be deprived the safety of an EpiPen injector due to the financial burden caused by the increase in price.

Section 3: Revenue to pay for this bill will be created through tax credits given to the manufacturer on its items sold to those over the age of 18 and fines generated from this bill.

Section 4: Pharmacies that do not provide free prescriptions for those under 18 years of age, as well as if they provide free prescriptions to those above the age of 18 will be fined \$1,000 per offense.

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Red | CW 6

Referred to Committee: Senate 5

Sponsors: Gabe Fox, Grayson Pham, Siddharth Sundar	Action o	Action on the Bill	
School: E.J. Hayes MS	House	Senate	
	□ Passed	🗆 Passed	
City: Lexington	Defeated	Defeated	

An Act Relating To Teaching a Mandatory Suicide Prevention Awareness Curriculum in all Kentucky Schools

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: The purpose of this bill is to ensure that all middle school and high school students in Kentucky, receive training on identification of the signs of suicidal thoughts, how to respond to these scenarios, and resources to get help. By doing this we hope to reduce the number of teen suicides in Kentucky. Each year, students will participate in a suicide prevention curriculum that will last two hours at a minimum. Schools may implement the curriculum in whichever manner they choose to fit their schedule and needs.

Section 2: Suicide is currently the second leading cause of death in people aged 15-24 years old, and the third leading cause of death in children aged 10-14 years old. These numbers are staggering, and something must be done to not only bring awareness, but provide support. Currently, students are only required to hear a 30 minute presentation by a school guidance counselor on suicide awareness, but that simply isn't enough. According to the United Health Foundation, Kentucky is currently above the national average for teen suicide, and has been above the national average since 2012. There is no excuse for this - our children deserve better.

Section 3: The state health department, National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, along with local school districts will collaborate to develop a comprehensive curriculum that not only brings awareness to this topic, but offers students a multitude of resources if they, or their friends, are contemplating suicide.

Section 4: The best part about this bill, is that it would not cost tax payers of the Commonwealth anything. There are so many curriculum toolkits, and suicide prevention resources that are offered by national agencies and the US government, that no funds are needed for the purchase of materials. The only thing schools will have to commit to is the time to deliver the curriculum.

Section 5: This bill will go into affect at the start of the 2020-2021 school year.

the

Red | CW 7

Referred to Committee: House 5

Sponsors: Drew Edwards, Connor Carpenter, Noah Jones	Action	Action on the Bill	
School: E.J. Hayes MS	House	Senate	
,	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	🗆 Passed	
City: Lexington	Defeated	🗆 Defeated	

An act requiring drug screening for welfare/government aid recipients

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: The purpose of this bill is to require drug screenings for welfare/government aid recipients. This bill will be put in place because 20% of recipients of welfare report recent use of illegal drugs.

Section 2: This bill affect Kentucky because it will help reduce drug use in Kentucky and also reassure taxpayers that there money is not being used on drugs. 15 states have already passed similar laws, including Florida, Arizona, and Michigan. In America 51 percent of kids grow up in a house with at least one person on Welfare. Therefore this bill would also protect children from drugs.

Section 3: Punishments for coming in for a drug screening and failing will be a 100\$ fine for the first time, 150\$ fine for the second time, and for a third time their welfare will be revoked/be put on probation until they pass the test. If they refuse to test it will be counted as a failed test.

Section 4: The price for this drug screening will be between \$10-\$30 per screening for Kentucky. We will have the recipients come twice a year for a drug screening and before they receive welfare. This will amount to about 10 million dollars a year. This money would be coming from welfare funds to start up the program and then would be paid for by fines from drugged welfare users (See section 3) and then some money that would have gotten to welfare users but they had 3 offences and it was revoked (See section 3).

Section 5: We hope for this bill to go into effect by January 2021. This gives Kentucky more time to organize a well-developed system of getting in all of these welfare recipients to get a drug screening and find the right staff to do so. This may also give them time to save up money for drug tests.

the

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Sponsors: Evy Bolton, Brycen Daniels, Ryann Davis, Sydney Hennion

Section 4: This bill will go into effect on July 1st, 2020.

Blue | CW 8

Referred to Committee: Senate 2

Action on the Bill

Sc	hool: Edmonson Co. MS	House	Senate	
Cit	ey: Brownsville	Defeated	□ Passed	
1	An Act Relating To the Localization of Agricultu	re		
2				
3	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky			
4				
5	Section 1: School systems as well as producers will be offered incentive	ves for purchasi	ng/providing	
6	locally grown products for use in school food services.			
7				
8	Section 2: No funding is required for this bill.			
9				
10	Section 3: All laws in conflict with this bill are considered null and voice	d.		

Red | CW 9

Referred to Committee: Senate 4

Sponsors: Ladence Fugate, Haley Combs, Parker Williams, Brittany Wooton	Action on the Bill	
School: Emmalena ES	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Emmalena	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Mental Health Resources and Suicide Prevention

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

 Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 158 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: (1) All public schools in Kentucky shall add a page to their school website to outline mental health resources to which students have access via the school district or otherwise. This page shall include the national suicide prevention lifeline phone number. (2) All public schools that administer student IDs shall include a QR code to direct students to this specific webpage on all future student IDs. (3) All students previously issued IDs in such schools shall be offered a sticker or paper version of the QR code for their own personal access. (4) All schools shall also post appropriate pieces of information from their webpage, including the national suicide prevention lifeline phone number, in at least two (2) visible locations of the building.

 Section 2: Failure to implement this in the first effective semester will result in a \$250 fine to each school district, increasing by \$250 each subsequent semester as follows: First semester of noncompliance: \$250 Second consecutive semester: \$500 Third consecutive semester: \$750 Continuing pattern for each consecutive semester of noncompliance.

Section 3: This Act takes effect July 1, 2020.

the	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill
Sponsors: Olivia Hook	ker, Sami Bradshaw

Referre	d to	Committee:
	Hou	ise 3

Blue | CW 10

Sp	onsors: Olivia Hooker, Sami Bradshaw	Action on	the Bill
Sc	hool: F.T. Burns MS	House	Senate
Cit	y: Owensboro	Defeated	□ Passed
Cit	y. Owensboro	beleated	
1	An Act Relating To The Regulation Of Vapor & Tobacco	Products	
2			
3	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky		
4			
5	Section 1: KRS section 438.305 is amended to read as follows, "Proof of age means a drivers		
6	license or other documentary or written evidence that the individual is eighteen (21) years of age		
7	or older.		
8			
9	Section 2: Violations will be punishable by \$100 fine and 30 hours of	community servic	e work for
10	the minor's first offense within a one year period. The second offense	will be a fine of \$	5200, 40
11	hours of community service, and attend a drug education class within	a one year period	

Section 3: Adults found purchasing vapor and/or tobacco products for those underage will face a \$400 fine and 40 hours of community service for the first offense. Adults will face \$650 fine and 60 hours community service.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2020.

the

Red | CW 11

Referred to Committee: House 3

Action on the Rill

Sponsors: Elleri Haynes, Jackson Moore, Lucy Richardson, Calli Schmidt	Action on the Bill	
School: Glasgow MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Glasgow	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To require retail stores to obtain a license or permit to sell electronic cigarettes

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Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 438 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: The purpose of this bill is to require stores to apply and obtain a license or permit to sell electronic cigarettes. Currently, electronic cigarettes can be sold without a retail license or permit. The only restrictions that exist are to prohibit persons under the age of 18 from buying and/or using electronic cigarettes.

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Section 2: This bill will require a permit or retail license for stores to sell electronic cigarettes. The vapor products would also be placed behind the counter along with cigarettes. In other states, such as Louisiana the whole sale permit fee is \$75 per year which is the proposed cost for Kentucky, Kentucky's population is 4.468 million and Louisiana's is 4.66 million which is comparable. The Kentucky Department of Revenue will absorb the responsibilities of monitoring electronic cigarette license/permit.

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Section 3: Requiring license/permit will help limit the number of electronic cigarettes that fall into the hands of minors. The Kentucky Department of Public Health will partner with the Kentucky Department of Revenue to enforce the bill.

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Section 4: This bill will go into effect on July 1, 2020.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Blue | CW 12

Referred to Committee:

	Commonwealth Bill	Senate 3
Sp	onsors: Shreya Chandrashekar, Alyssa Dixon, Mallory Combs, Kaitlyn Grigsby	Action on the Bill
Sch	nool: Hazard MS	House Senate
Cit	y: Hazard	Passed Passed Defeated Defeat
1 2	An Act Relating To Establishing A Text-to-911 Service In Each C	ounty In Kentucky.
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealt	h of Kentucky
5 6 7 8	Section 1: This bill will require each county in the state of Kentucky to service. (a) Text-to-911 service refers to the ability to send text mess centers during an emergency.	
9 10 11 12 13	Section 2: The public should use the Text-to-911 service if it is the or voice call to 911 isn't possible. This service will be very useful to thos of hearing, deaf and speech impaired or the caller is facing a threaten could increase the threat.	e who are non-verbal, hard
14 15 16	Section 3: This bill will be enforced by the Kentucky 911 Service Board Emergency Management Agency will be responsible for establishing the	-
17 18 19 20	Section 4: Each county in Kentucky will develop its own plan to pay fo their county. Options available to counties include applying for federa establishing a small fee to be added on mobile phone bills within the c	l and state grants or

Section 5: This bill will go into effect 6 months after passage.

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Red | CW 13

Referred to Committee: House 2

Action on the Bill

Sponsors: Ryan Holland, Caleb Remke, Ty Boggess, Bryce Biever	Action on the Bill	
School: Henderson Co. North MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Henderson	Defeated	Defeated

An act proposing an amendment to section 528 of the constitution of Kentucky in regards to the legal status of sports and casino gambling in Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: It is proposed section 528 point 2 of the Kentucky constitution should be amended to read as follows. (1) A person is guilty of promoting gambling in the first degree when he knowingly advances or profits from non regulated gambling by: (a) Engaging in bookmaking to the extent that he employs or utilizes three or more persons that are not licensed by the Kentucky gaming commission in a bookmaking activity and receives or accepts in any one day bets totaling more than \$500; or (b) Receiving in connection with a nonregulated lottery or mutuel scheme or enterprise: 1. Money or written records from a person other than a player whose chances or plays are represented by such money or records; or 2. More than \$500 in any one day of money played in the scheme or enterprise; or (c) Setting up and operating a gambling device. (2) Promoting gambling not regulated by the Kentucky gaming commission in the first degree is a Class D felony

Section 2: All gambling or sports betting in Kentucky will be regulated and monitored by the Kentucky gaming commission. Anyone who is found gambling with bets over \$500 in a nonlicensed casino will be charged with a class B misdemeanor.

Section 3: It is proposed that Section 528, point 11, of the Constitution of Kentucky be amended to read as follows: 1) Any person who, either for himself or as an agent or employee of another who is not regulated by the Kentucky gaming commission, wagers money or anything of value on a horse race run or about to be run or advertised, posted or reported as being run at any race track in or out of this state, or who engages in the occupation of receiving, making, transmitting or negotiating, either in person or by messenger, telephone or telegraph, wagers on horse races run or about to be run or advertised, posted or reported as being run or about to be run at any race track in or out of the state, shall, except in the case of wagers made within the enclosure of a race track licensed by the Kentucky Horse Racing Commission during an authorized race meeting at that track, or an enclosure during regular meetings in which running, trotting or pacing races are being conducted by associations regularly organized for that purpose, be quilty of a Class A misdemeanor. (2) In any prosecution under subsection (1) of this section, the state need not prove that the horse race upon which the wager was placed was actually run. Proof that the wager was made upon what purported to be or what was advertised, reported or understood to be a horse race shall be sufficient to establish a prima facie case for the state.

Section 4: This proposed constitutional amendment allows the people of the state of Kentucky to gamble in casinos and to bet on college and professional sports while the casino or organization is regulated and licensed by the Kentucky gaming commission where a portion of all profits go back to the state of Kentucky.

Section 5: This amendment shall be submitted to the voters of the Commonwealth for their ratification or rejection at the time and in the manner provided for under Sections 256 and 257 of the Constitution and under KRS 118.415.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Red | CW 14

Referred to Committee: Senate 2

Sp	onsors: Ben Frederick, Anna Selter, Samara Walters, Daelynn Carver	Action o	n the Bill
Scl	hool: Henderson Co. North MS	House	Senate
Cit	City: Henderson		\ \ Passed d \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ Defeated
1 2	An act proposing regulations on pharmaceutical com	1panies	
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonweal	th of Kentucky	
5 6 7 8 9	Section 1: We propose the addition of an amendment of Kentucky's coregulations on pharmaceutical pricing described by the Kentucky Healt regarding the amount of price reduction needed to be taken by the phofit the new standard.	th and Welfare C	Committee
10 11 12 13 14	Section 2: This bill would resolve the drastic current prices of many price medications. This would benefit those who need the medication and the second does not by allowing the Kentucky Health and Welfare Commercial restrictions to the pricing of medications.	ne many who car	not afford
15 16 17 18	Section 3: This bill would not affect pricing restrictions for nonprescrimedications. Only those requiring a prescription as described in the K Handbook section [KRS 314.011(8); KRS 314.011(17)].	•	
19 20 21 22	Section 4: The Kentucky Health and Welfare committee would incorpore research funding, and manufacturing cost to ensure the new percenta and reasonable for both the distributor and the consumer.		•
23 24 25	Section 5: This bill would go into effect 6 months after the Kentucky R Committee has decided on the new proper drug pricing limits and regu		are
26	Section 6: The necessary actions for repetitive non-cooperation would	d result in legal f	fees and

other penalties based by the Kentucky Health and Welfare Committee's decisions.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Red | CW 15

Commonwealth Bill	Referred to Hou	
Sponsors: Yiorgos Hadjisavva, Nate Lucas, Garret Montgomery, Mason Bridgeman	Action o	n the Bill
School: Henderson Co. South MS	House	Senate
City: Henderson	□ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed
An Act Relating To Better Preparing High Schoolers in Kentucky for Life Thr	ough Financial Lite	racy Classes

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This bill will require students in public education schools throughout Kentucky to take a financial literacy course prior to graduating high school. Districts/Schools must add to their curriculum a financial aid/life skills course in the junior or senior year of high school.

Section 2: 1 out of every 5.5 citizens in Kentucky lived below the poverty line last year. This could be caused by people not knowing how to spend their money efficiently and wisely. This new life skills course will teach the students how to wisely spend their money in the hopes that this will lower the number of Kentuckians living below the poverty line.

Section 3: This online curriculum will cover how to: pay bills, budget, pay taxes, apply for college, get financial aid for college, and apply for a job.

Section 4: It is unclear whether or not the schools will want to use already hired teachers or hire new staff to teach this course. This course will not require new teachers or new licensure, as it doesn't require training. If schools decide to hire new teachers, the district must pay the salary for these new employees.

Section 5: Being a mandatory part of a high schoolers curriculum requirements, if students do not take this course, they will not be allowed to receive a high school diploma. If public schools refuse to add this course to their curriculum, the Kentucky Department of Education will take a management role in the district to ensure that the correct curriculum is in place in the school district.

Section 6: This change to the high school curriculum will occur at the beginning of the 2021-2022 school year, so as to give the teachers, schools, and districts time to prepare.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Red | CW 16

Referred to Committee:

Commonwealth Bill	Senate 3	
Sponsors: Abbey Gibson, Cameron Chandler, Chloe Woodard, Sophie Armstrong	Action o	n the Bill
School: Henderson Co. South MS	House	Senate
City: Henderson	□ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To Making Preschool Available for Low-Income Families in Kentucky

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This bill will make Preschool readily available for children ages 3-4 by implementing a plan for every county to have a preschool program for low-income families. These programs will be available to the lowest 20% of the applicants based on parental income. Preschools will be built/setup using funds already in place or with federal/state grants. Where needed, empty classrooms can be used to have these classes. These decisions will be left to individual counties on how to carry out the specifics of this bill.

Section 2: Kids that attend preschool are typically better prepared for kindergarten and are more set for life in general. Preschool helps develop stronger brain circuits that help children incorporate new information quickly. Preschool not only helps with the educational part of childhood, but many life skills including asking for help, getting food from adults other than their parents, making long term relationships, and independence. For children that live below the poverty line (22% of Kentuckians), preschool has more added bonuses. Many studies show that it gives those kids better mental health, sociality, and less stress compared to others in poverty. Kids in poverty that do not attend preschool begin kindergarten substantially behind children from higher-income families that have the money to attend preschool. This phenomenon is referred to as the readiness gap. Children in poverty who do attend preschool are more academically ready, but also have a lower teenage pregnancy rate and less juvenile arrests compared to their non-preschool attending peers.

Section 3: The cost of this bill depends on how many schools are built, if any, the number of teachers employed, materials, etc. The cost would come from property taxes already in place and also federal grants such as the First Five Years Fund grant already in place in Kentucky (\$10,620,000), Head Start Program (amount depends on household size), the LEGO Children's Fund Grants (\$500-\$5,000). Each district also has full discretion on how they decide to fund these programs.

Section 4: If districts fail to comply with this act by August 1, 2022, the Kentucky Department of Education will assist the districts in developing a plan and overseeing the implementation of this bill.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect immediately and be in action at the beginning of the 2022-23 school year to allow school districts to prepare.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 17

Referred to Committee: House 4

Sponsors: Alton Berger, Patrick Hauke, Savannah Sprague	Action on the Bill	
School: Holy Name ES	House	Senate
	Passed	Passed
City: Henderson	☐ Defeated	☐ Defeated

An Act Relating To Funding Camp Mariposa for Children Living in Homes with Substance Abuse

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A Harvard University study discovered that 8.7 million youth live in households with a parent with a substance abuse disorder. This is a neglected population in our schools and communities. Many of these children struggle in school, develop physical and emotional issues, and witness or are the target of family violence or sexual abuse. In addition, children impacted by a family member's SUD (substance use disorder) are at far greater risk than their peers to suffer from depression and anxiety as well as health and learning challenges. These children are also four times more likely than their peers to become drug or alcohol dependent themselves. Finally, children in rural communities who live within a family with SUD have a greater risk for developing mental health issues.

Section 2: Camp Mariposa targets children ages 9–17 who are impacted by living in a home with a family member(s) who suffer from SUD. It is key to reach this at-risk population before delinquent behaviors have begun, but not so early that they are too young to benefit from the therapeutic and educational activities offered in the program. Research shows that children of parents with a SUD benefit from targeted adult and peer support. Group programs have been shown to reduce feelings of isolation, shame, and guilt among children of families with SUD.

Section 3: Camp Mariposa offers free weekend sessions (Friday evenings through Sunday afternoons) that are held 4-6 times per year throughout the year for youth ages 9-12. Junior counselors are teens ages 13-17 who have aged out of the program, but have the interest and skill set to serve as peer mentors to the younger participants. Weekend sessions are small and have a maximum of 25-30 children. Low-ropes challenge courses and group bonding activities are offered in addition to the educational and therapeutic components teaching children the dangers of drugs and alcohol, as well as their own predisposition to develop a SUD. Small group discussions give the opportunity to talk about the challenges of their daily lives.

Section 4: Camp Mariposa can be funded by only \$57,000. This will cover (4) 2-night weekend camps per year. This bill (Camp Mariposa) will be funded by adding a \$250 fee to court costs in cases such as domestic assault/violence (all degrees), unlawful transaction with a minor, any drug charges where a child is present, and any criminal charge where the victim is a minor child.

Section 5: This camp will be offered at the Brain Injury Camp in Henderson, Kentucky because they have offered their location and already have a ropes and team building course managed by trained professionals.

Section 6: This bill will be enacted immediately upon its passing.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 18

Referred to Committee: Senate 4

Sp	onsors: Thomas Berger, Davis Cummins, Landon Hurtte, Ashton Lynam	Action on the Bi	II
Sch	School: Holy Name ES House		Senate
Cit	y: Henderson	Defeated Defeated	
1 2	An Act Relating To Requiring Anyone Who Uses or Purchases Any Electronic of Age	Smoking Device to be 21 Yea	ars
3 4 5	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonweal	th of Kentucky	
6 7 8 9	Section 1: Define: electronic smoking device means a device used to d substance intended for human consumption that may be used by a per through inhalation of vapor or aerosol from the device (including) a dedistributed, marketed, or sold as an electronic cigarette, electronic cigarette, electronic cigarette, or so-called vape/dab pens.	rson to simulate smoking evice manufactured,	r.
11 12 13 14	Section 2: Sale or distribution of electronic tobacco/inhalant products shall be prohibited (unless the person has attained 18 years of age up OR is active duty military - presenting military identification)	•	
15 16 17 18	Section 3: All electronic smoking devices shall only be sold in places we years or over (bars/taverns/liquor stores).	here patrons must be 21	
19 20 21 22	Section 4: This bill will be enforced by the Kentucky Bureau of Alcohol well as the state Attorney General. Fines for violation shall be as follo Second offense: \$250.00 Third offense (and those thereafter): \$500.0	ws: First offense: \$100.00	

Section 5: This bill will be enacted upon its passing.

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Section 5: This bill will go into effect July 1, 2020

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Blue | CW 19

	Commonwealth Bill	Referred to Committee Senate 5	
Sp	onsors: Sara Springer, Tyler Stephens	Action on the Bill	
Sch	nool: J.D. Adams MS	House Senate	
Cit	y: Prestonsburg	Passed Passed Passe	
1 2	An Act Relating To place metal detectors at each s	chool	
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonweal	th of Kentucky	
5 6 7 8 9	Section 1: Placing a metal detector at each school's main entrance will school. Each student will be required to go through the metal detector doors in the school will have an alarm set in the morning to ensure entrance of the school. This will ensure that there is no chance of a w school.	r each morning. All other trance through the main	
11 12 13 14	Section 2: In Kentucky there has been multiple citizens that perceive t shootings is getting worse, even though it has decreased. Putting met help sooth these peoples minds. This might also help students feel sat	al detectors in schools will	
15 16 17 18	Section 3: Sales tax will be increased from 6% to 8% in order to pay for Purchasing metal detectors for every public school in Kentucky would \$5,864,000.00		
19 20 21	Section 4: Not going through the metal detectors would result in a pu as absent for the day. This may result in truancy charges.	nishment by being counted	

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION

Blue | CW 20

the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill		Committee: Ise 5
Sponsors: Paisley Akers	, Leah Kate Burchett, Emily Burchett, Kaylee Hackworth	Action o	n the Bill
School: J.D. Adams MS		House	Senate
City: Prestonsburg		□ Passed	Defeated
1	An Act Relating To relating organ donation to an opt o	ut system	

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Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: More than 1,000 people in Kentucky are waiting for an organ transplant. This bill will enact an opt-out system for organ transplant in Kentucky. Changing the system to opt-out would mean that you, as a citizens, are an organ donor by the time you receive your driver's license. However, it is not mandatory to stay an organ donor because you can sign out of the organization with no punishment.

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> Section 2: Currently, no states in the United States have this law. So Kentucky will be the first state to have an opt-out system. However, there are three other countries that have an opt-out system and recent studies have shown they have higher donor rates than the US.

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Section 3: The government would keep track of the registered organ donors on an advanced online system. This would make it much simpler to opt-out of organ donation and track those ineligible to donate organs due to serious conditions, such as HIV, cancer, diabetes, kidney disease or heart disease.

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Section 4: Excluding the small number of living donors, organ donation occurs posthumously. The organ would not be donated until the donor has passed away. Once the donor is deceased, their organs are preserved for those who need them.

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Section 5: The status on organ donation is kept in government files and can be seen on the donor's driver's license and ID. If enacted, driver's licenses would need to be updated to coincide with the opt-out-system.

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Section 6: This law would not be an extensive burden on the state of Kentucky because the cost of medical bills would be covered by organ receiver's insurance.

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Section 7: This bill will go effect July 1, 2020.

°	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Blue	CW 21
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill		Committee:
Sponsors: Arianna Ma	rtin, Becca Rivas	Action o	n the Bill
School: James Madisor	n MS	House	Senate
City: Madisonville		Passed Defeated	□ Passed

An Act Relating To Instructional Permits for Motorized Vehicles

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

 Section 1: KRS 186.450 is amended to read as follows: Amend to read as follows, "A person who is at least fifteen years and six months of age may apply for an instructional permit to operate a motor vehicle."

Section 2: The effective date will be January 1, 2020.

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Blue | CW 22

Referred to Committee: Senate 1

Sponsors: Caiden Conrad, Cole Phillips, Lucas Cavanah	Action on the Bill	
School: James Madison MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Madisonville	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Tobacco

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: KRS 438.310 is amended to read as follows: Amend (1) to read as follows "No person shall sell or cause to be sold any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product at retail to any person under the age of twenty-one (21), or solicit any person under the age of twenty-one (21) to purchase any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product, or vapor product at retail.

Section 2: KRS 438.310 is amended to read as follows: Amend (2) to read as follows "Any person who sells tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products at retail shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place in his establishment a notice stating that it is illegal to sell tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products to persons under age twenty-one (21).

Section 3: KRS 438.310 is amended to read as follows: Amend (3) to read as follows "Any person selling tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products shall require proof of age from a prospective buyer or recipient if the person has reason to believe that the prospective buyer or recipient is under the age of twenty-one (21)

Section 4: KRS 438.310 is amended to read as follows: Amend (4) to read as follows "A person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for a first violation and a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for any subsequent violation. The fine shall be administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control using a civil enforcement procedure.

Section 5: Any statute contrary to these amendments shall be amended or repealed

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Blue | CW 23

Referred to Committee: House 2

Sponsors: Sam Barundo, Tyler Sims, Mason Kirkland, Liam Potts	Action o	n the Bill
School: King MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	🗆 Passed
Citv: Harrodsburg	☐ Defeated	☐ Defeated

An Act Relating To improving Kentucky's state pension crisis

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Due to a lack of contributions by our state government from 2004 to 2016, the Kentucky Teachers Retirement System has been poured into a deep well of unfunded pension liabilities. The pension fund of most state government retirees is the worst-funded public pension plan in America with less than 16 percent of the money it needs to pay obligations. After decades of financial instability and unfunded benefits increases, Kentucky's pension problem has grown to a crisis situation.

Section 2: This bill will help to improve the pensions of KY public school teachers and state government workers specifically police and state employees in non-hazardous jobs by temporarily raising the commercial sales tax from 6% to 7%. The increased revenue from the raised tax would go specifically to these retirement funds.

Section 3: The Kentucky State Treasurer's office will monitor the proceeds collected and will notify the General Assembly once the retirement funds are more solvent. The Kentucky State Auditor's office will also be tasked with monitoring these pensions to be sure the funds are invested and used correctly.

Section 4: Upon passage of this legislation, it will go into effect on July 1, 2020.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Red | CW 24

Referred to Committee: Senate 3

Sponsors: Emily Detre, Ellah Pruitt	Action on the Bill	
School: LaRue Co. MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Hodgenville	🗆 Defeated	Defeated

An act to require Kentucky public schools to stock undesignated epinephrine pens in two locations in each school.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Amends KRS158.836 Section 3A, which currently reads, (a) Each school is encouraged to keep an epinephrine auto-injector in a minimum of two (2) locations in the school, including but not limited to the school office and the school cafeteria, so that epinephrine may be administered to any student believed to be having a life-threatening allergic or anaphylactic reaction. Schools electing to keep epinephrine auto-injectors shall maintain them in a secure, accessible, but unlocked location. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to the extent that the epinephrine auto-injectors are donated to a school or a school has sufficient funding to purchase the epinephrine auto-injectors' to read "(a) Each school is required to keep a minimum of four undesignated epinephrine auto-injectors in a minimum of two (2) locations in the school, including but not limited to the school office and the school cafeteria, so that epinephrine may be administered to any student believed to be having a life-threatening allergic or anaphylactic reaction. Schools electing to keep epinephrine auto-injectors shall maintain them in a secure, accessible, but unlocked location. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to the extent that the epinephrine auto-injectors are donated to a school, that the school applies for epinephrine auto-injector grant programs, and/or a school has sufficient funding to purchase the epinephrine auto-injectors.

Section 2: If not followed; first offence will be a 1,000 dollar maximum fine. Second offence 2,500 dollar maximum fine. Third offence of a 4,000 dollar fine.

Section 3: This bill will be enforced by the Kentucky Department of Education.

Section 4: This bill shall go in effect by 2021-2022 school year.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 25

Referred to Committee: Senate 2

Sponsors: Caroline Soergel, Ella Schulte, Eva Martin, Norah Masri	Action on the Bill	
School: Louisville Collegiate MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	Passed
City: Louisville	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To The Creation Of A State Curriculum for Sexual Education

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In Kentucky, 1 in 4 girls will get pregnant before they are 20, and the ages 15-24 make up 25% of the sexually active and they also make up half of the STI cases which is roughly around 9.8 million cases last year. Also, 50% of teenagers become sexually active before receiving sexual education. One in 5 women and 1 in 71 men will experience sexual violence in their lives. The problem is that sexual education is not mandated in the state of KY.

Section 2: An abstinence-only curriculum bill was recently passed into law by Kentucky. This curriculum includes classes that had abstinence sex as the "standard" for kids. These programs only teach children to refrain from sex until marriage. Since statistics show that these classes do not stop students from engaging in sexual behavior, these programs must be replaced by curriculums that make sure students are at least engaging in safe sex. There are no federal laws mandating or outlining the sexual education curriculum.

Section 3: We want to mandate a standard curriculum throughout the state. In the first year this bill is put into action, we will implement this program for all freshmen through seniors, but in the years following we will only mandate the program for freshmen. This program will last for a semester, and it will be half of the grade at a time. In the program, we will include components that were suggested by the Center for Disease Control.

Section 4: Our solution is adding on to current health classes, so it would cost no money. The teachers will take a training course from health specialists. This will use professional development funds, so the cost of having a training program will be free.

Section 5: Our Bill will go into effect in 2021 after a year of training for the teachers. Then the sexual education program will be implemented into the curriculum for ninth graders so that they will have the knowledge that they need to have healthy relationships throughout high school.

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Blue | CW 26

Referred to Committee: House 1

Sponsors: Lindsay Reale, Harper Hall, Nick Harshaw, Oliver Veliquette	Action on the Bill	
School: Louisville Collegiate MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Louisville	Defeated	Defeated

An Act To Restore Voting Rights

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In Kentucky, 1 in 4 African Americans can't vote because of convictions, totaling 10% of the Kentucky population. 312,000 Kentucky citizens can't vote, including 70,000 black Kentucky citizens. Our issue is that Kentucky citizens are permanently disenfranchised once they are convicted of a felony of the nonviolent C or D classes.

Section 2: Non-violent felonies include theft, property damage, cybercrime, forgery, and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Section 3: Citizens are disenfranchised once convicted of a felony. They can only gain their right to vote back if the governor personally reinstates them. Kentucky and lowa are the only two states in the US that permanently disenfranchise felons. All other states either automatically reinstate voting after their time in prison or never take their rights away in the first place. In 2015, voting rights were restored to felons, but later that year they were permanently taken away.

Section 4: A law would be created that enables one-time non-violent felons to have their voting rights reinstated once they have served their time in prison and have completed all of their probation time. This includes Class C and D felonies.

Section 5: This solution would cost no money.

the	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Blue CW 27	
		Referred to C	
Sponsors: Preston Doerr, Nathan Janes		Action on the Bill	
School: Marnel C. Moorman		House	Senate
City: Shelbyville		— □ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To Epipen Cost & Availability

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Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: Our Bill Is about the Price & Availability of EpiPens in Kentucky. This bill would overall lower the cost of EpiPens to a reasonable price around 250\$, considering it usually costs around 600. This would be able to help our schools because more kids would be able to have an EpiPen at their school, so in case of emergency, they will be able to be saved. This would also help our community and state, by allowing more people to be able to have access to this product, making the community and state safer and eliminating the possibility of injuries or death. Kylawpractice.com says" The number of people who are affected by food allergies has increased dramatically in recent years. Between 1997 and 2011, it is estimated that there was a fifty

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percent increase in the number of American children who are affected by food allergies. It is further estimated that four percent of American adults and eight percent of American children are allergic to one or more foods." This further shows why more EpiPens are being needed.

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Section 2: Our bill will be carried out and be enforced by the suppliers of the EpiPens or the state. They will determine what prices that are lower than the original, and they will determine what prices are best. If the price is not within the standards that they deem fit, they can report it, then punishment can be imposed.

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Section 3: Penalties that will be imposed are that funding towards the establishments could possibly go down, and or taxes could be imposed. Funding could be provided by the state. If they still were to continue doing this, they may have to stop selling EpiPens.



Referred to Committee:

House 4

Blue | CW 28

Sponsors: Ava Dupuy, Sophia Strickland, Rilee Dillow, Caden Holmes	Action on the Bill	
School: McKell MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	□ Passed
City: South Shore	☐ Defeated	☐ Defeated

An Act Relating To Require all Teachers and Staff to be CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) and AED (Automated External Defibrillator) Certified.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Nearly 1,000 tragic deaths occur each day in the United States before a paramedics team can reach the patient. If all teachers and staff were required to be CPR and AED certified, they could save lives inside and outside of school. At the age of 12, a middle school girl was running at her school field day and collapsed. There was no one there that could perform CPR without giving rescue breaths, this is also known as compression and resuscitation. Later that day, the young girl died from a brain injury caused by the amount of time that had passed since she had collapsed and before the paramedics arrived.

Section 2: The teachers and staff would only have to participate in 3 CPR/AED training led by the district nurse. The trainings would consist of one training for adult CPR, one for infant and child CPR, and one for CPR combined with first aid certifications, this includes how to use an AED. These classes would also show the teachers and staff how to perform CPR.

Section 3: The use of compressions by performing CPR and CPR masks will decrease the amount of diseases being spread from mouth to mouth CPR and has shown to be more effective. Each training would last 60-90 minutes. The teachers and staff would take these classes every two years during the summer before the new school year. This could also be included as a part of their professional development.

Section 4: Some teachers and staff are already certified, they will still have to take the same classes as the other teachers that are not already certified. This will insure that all teachers and staff know the same information about CPR and AEDs. This will also ensure that all teachers are up to date on the current CPR and AED steps.

Section 5: This bill will be enforced by The Department of Education to make sure the districts are abiding by this law. If they do not abide by this law the school district must pay per teacher \$20 the first month, \$40 the second month, and \$80 on the third month.

Section 6: The funding required for this bill will include: training costs for the district nurses, additional AEDs for facilities that are currently not equipped with an AED and the cost for key-chain pocket masks to minimize contact during the CPR process. The training for the adult and infant CPR and AED training will be added as additional duties for the district nurses and will be of minimal cost to the district. If a school doesn?t have an AED, they will have to purchase one which is anywhere from \$699-\$3,000. This cost will include an 8 year warranty. It often occurs that local hospitals and corporate sponsors will donate AEDs. Grants could also be used for AED purchases. Also, to make sure no diseases are transferred during CPR, pocket masks for CPR are only \$3.39-\$6.19 which all teachers will keep with them in case they are needed. This cost will be covered by contingency funds given to each district by the state.

Section 7: This bill will go into effect the summer before school starts in 2023.

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Blue | CW 29

Referred to Committee: Senate 4

Sponsors: Reese Martin, Aryn Thomas	Action on the Bill	
School: McKell MS	House	Senate
City. South Share	□ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated
City: South Shore	L Dereated	🗆 Dereated

An Act Relating To Require the Placement of Metal Detectors Being Put in Schools.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Many kids in middle and high schools now have access to guns and which threaten the safety of our schools. A 2000 study found in Chicago, metal detectors prevented 294 weapons, 15 of which were guns. 36 year old James Easton Kelly, a PhD candidate in Comparative Literature at the University of Arkansas, killed 67 year old John R Locke, the English professor overseeing his coursework. Kelly was dismissed from this from this PhD program for the lack of progress toward his degree. Kelly shot Locke three times before committing suicide in the directors office, which had been isolated by campus police.

Section 2: Metal detectors detect juul pods, which are illegal on school property in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and have become a popular electronic that teens use and having metal detectors can help decrease the amount of kids smoking these e-cigarettes and possibly save peoples lives. Smoking 1 pod a week is equal to smoking 100 cigarettes in 5 weeks.

Section 3: Bombs are also a big threat in schools, metal detectors detect bombs and it could cause lots of lives lost. In the 2015-2016 school year U.S schools have experienced 1267 bomb threats, an increase of 106% compared to that same time period in 2012-2013. This just goes to show that bombs are a big threat in schools. In May of 1927, a school in Michigan killed 38 school children, 5 adults, and the perpetrator himself.

Section 4: Metal detectors for school cost about 4-5 thousand per school. Which is the amount the government spends on each student a year. So we would get the money from the government because it would be just like one more student per school and new students come to schools all the time. plus this is not a yearly payment it's only one time having to pay for it.

Section 5: This bill will be enforced by both state and local police. If schools violate this law the schools will have to pay \$500/month with a maximum of \$5000/Year.

Section 6: This bill will go into effect the 2023 school year.

	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Red C	W 30
the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Referred to	
Sponsors: Hannah Mo	orrison, Lucy Proud, Maggie Staples, Campbell Floyd	Action or	the Bill
School: North Oldham	MS	House	Senate

City: Goshen

1 An Act Relating To children in foster care and orphanages 2 3 Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky 4 5 Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 344 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Every child placed in foster care under the age of 2 is required 1 on 1 time with someone learning life skills 6 7 and making sure the child is developing at least once a week. 8 9 Section 2: Any statute contrary to this act shall be amended or repealed. 10 11 Section 3: The supplies needed for this would be provided by a tax increase of \$0.50 per family. 12 13 Section 4: If the orphanage fails to give each child the time needed, the orphanage will be charged with a class a misdemeanor, with a fine up to \$500. 14 15 16 Section 5: This bill will go into effect June 1, 2020.

☐ Passed

□ Defeated

☐ Passed

☐ Defeated

the	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill
Sponsors: Delanev Mu	lligan, Paulina Pilati, Corinne Hans, Caroline Lickteig

Red | CW 31

Referred to Committee: Senate 1

Action on the Bill

	, 5 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 1001011 011	
Scl	hool: North Oldham MS	House	Senate
City: Goshen		Passed Passed Defeated Def	
1 2	An Act Relating To make it illegal to smoke in a motorized vehicle with a chi	ld 15 years of age o	r younger.
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealt	th of Kentucky	
5 6 7 8 9	Section 1: There are a lot of children who are having to ride in vehicle in the car. Secondhand smoking can cause things like severe asthma a infections, ear infections, and SIDS(sudden infant death syndrome), br leukemia.	ttacks, respiratory	1
10 11 12 13	Section 2: It is unfair that children have to suffer some of these thing smoking in the car. It is not their fault they have to inhale the smoke. it illegal to smoke in a car where a child 15 years and younger is present	Therefore we wan	
14 15 16	Section 3: The penalty for violating this law would be things like \$100 it will go up by \$500 dollars each time. After 6 times, the person will		•
17 18 19	Section 4: This bill will not cost the state of KY any money because th similar to how wearing seat belts are monitored.	e police will enfor	ce it
20	Section 5: This bill would go into effect January 1, 2020.		

	**
the	Ymca

Red | CW 32

Referred to Committee: House 4

Sponsors: Hannah	Murphy, Emery Stephens, Rylee Hyden, Kenliann Patterson	Action on the Bill	
School: North Oldh	am MS	House	Senate
City: Goshen		□ Passed □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated
1	An Act Relating To nutting vane detectors in Kentucky's nub	nlic highschools	

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: Vaping is an epidemic that has affected many teenagers and our youth today. A vape is an electronic, handled tool that simulates smoking.

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Section 2: Many teens and youths who vape think it has no effect on them . What many teens don't know is hitting a vape or juul once is equal to smoking a whole pack of cigarettes. The short term effect of vaping consist of dry mouth, dizziness, dry skin, nosebleeds, dry eyes, and itchiness. One long term effect of hitting a vape can be lung cancer.

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Section 3: If you hit a vape just once, it may lead you to trying other forms of drugs. The more you hit the vape the more hooked on it you become. Vapes have nicotine in them. Nicotine is the leading cause of addiction in teen and youth! The more addicted you get, the more likely you are to get lung cancer.

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Section 4: To stop this ongoing problem of vaping, we are suggesting to install vape detectors in public high schools. There are roughly 500 high schools in the state of Kentucky. In the first year, each high school would be required to have two vape detectors. Then each year after, schools can apply to get more detectors depending on the number of students in the school.

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Section 5: Vapes and juuls already have tax on them of \$1.10. So if we raise the tax on vapes and juuls to \$2 then the increase can be used to pay for these vape detectors which cost \$995 each. As an added benefit, the more expensive vapes get, the less likely teens will buy them. In addition to the tax increase, the schools can also apply for federal grants to help fund them.

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Section 6: This bill would go into effect for the 2020-2021 school year.

the

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Referred to Committee: Senate 5

Red | CW 33

Sponsors: Mia Crane, Julia May, Mollie Ransdell, Katie Smith	Action on the Bill	
School: North Oldham MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Goshen	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To requiring a mandatory self defense class in all public schools in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Every Kentucky Public school that educates students grades 9-12 will be required to have a mandatory self defense class for high school students. This will provide students with reassurance that they will be safe if ever in a threatening situation. It will provide students with tools to adapt and defend themselves, possibly saving their lives.

Section 2: The purpose of self defense classes is to prepare you for any situation that may bring harm to you. Physical conditioning is extremely important when it comes to self defense. Physical conditioning will work on your reflexes and your awareness of an attack. This will help you not only be aware of potential attacks, but also be prepared and able to protect yourself. It will benefit students in the long run because they can predict an attack, be ready for an attack, and feel confident enough to protect themselves during an attack.

Section 3: With the addition of self defense classes, there will be a slight increase in fees. One defense teacher will be needed to teach a semester long class. We will raise this money by increasing the education taxes to supplement the cost of an additional teacher. Although people may be opposed to an increase in taxes, they are being put to good use if a life could be saved.

Section 4: In order to enforce this bill, we will input a fine. If a school does not have the mandatory self defense classes required within the time frame, the school will be \$200 per month until an instructor is hired.

Section 5: This bill will be enacted during the 2020-2021 school year.

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Red | CW 34

Referred to Committee: Senate 1

Action on the Bill	
House	Senate
🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
Defeated	Defeated
	House

An Act Relating To Background Check a Requirement to Purchase of Firearms

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Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: Background checks save lives. They are the foundation of any effective effort to reduce gun violence.

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Section 2: Kentucky currently has no law requiring firearm dealers to initiate background checks prior to transferring a firearm.

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Section 3: We strongly encourage you to vote for our bill to help kids, adults, teens, and simply yourself. With our bill, we will require everyone who wants to purchase, own or sell a gun. Causing the amount of gun violence to reduce, and the amount of getting injured or killed. That is a big deal, and enforcing this law will reduce this problem. This law will help all citizens in our state, and possible country.

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Section 4: This law will go into effect in 2020-2021 so we can have time to revise and edit our bill. This law will take at least a year to get our funds and make the law official. We will try our best to reinsure this law in Kentucky, and try our best to enforce this in other places too.

the

Referred to Committee:

House 1

Red | CW 35

Sponsors: Haley Klein, Kate Bauer, Carmen Kelly, Avery Shaffer	Action o	n the Bill
School: Oldham Co. MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
City: LaGrange	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Requiring Citizens of Kentucky to Retake Their Drivers Test Every 5-10 Years

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This bills purpose would require all citizens of Kentucky to retake their drivers test five years after they get their license (relatively around the age of 21) and ten years so on.

Section 2: Car crashes are a daily occurrence in the state of Kentucky as every other state, but one thing that sticks out is that Kentucky is ranked 7th in the country for deadly traffic accidents, just in 2016, 836 people lost their lives due to car crashes. According to Matthew White and Mark Gray (personal injury attorneys) the number one cause of car collisions in Kentucky is inattention, and the second being lack of driving knowledge.

Section 3: Enforcing this bill in Kentucky would majorly decrease the immense amount of car collisions around the state. Some people neglect the significance of paying attention on the road, which further leads to car collisions. These problems can easily be resolved by an annual drivers test.

Section 4: In Kentucky there is no fee for a drivers test, there is only a fee for renewing a license, so unless the driver would want to renew their license every 10 years, there will be no fee.

Section 5: This bill will not only make Kentucky a better state but a safer state as well. In 2014, there was 76,901 car collisions, in 2015 there were 161,393 car collisions. As you can see there is an increase in car crashes each year as more people get the right

Section 6: This bill upon acceptance, will go into effect in October 2020.

the

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 36

Referred to Committee: House 5

Sponsors: William Pride, Luke Frey, Ava Roberts	Action o	n the Bill
School: Owensboro Catholic MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Owensboro	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Ensuring individuals on welfare who are on food stamps keep their food stamps for a set time after appropriating a job.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Individuals on welfare who get jobs are immediately cut off of food stamps. Due to this, many are not motivated to get jobs. This bill will allow those on food stamps that find work, to keep food stamps for a set period of time afterwards so that they can get back on their feet.

Section 2: When the recipient gets a job, the monthly food stamp payment is gradually reduced instead of being instantly cut off. The duration of time for the gradual decrease in food stamp payments is 12 months (one year) from the first day of their employment.

Section 3: The food stamp recipients receive around \$18,000 off of a minimum wage job, which is not enough for the recipients to provide their families with the basic necessities of life, which include: rent, car insurance, phone bills, groceries (if not on food stamps), utilities (depending on the landlord), and basic luxuries.

Section 4: Some people abuse food stamps by not getting a job. To combat this, food stamps will be cut off after the recipients come of age to get a job, or if the person is already old enough to get a job. People on food stamps will have 2 1/2 years to find a job after this bill is enacted.

Section 5: Food stamps will be gradually reduced over time depending on if the recipients get a raise or get a higher paying job. If the recipients don't get a raise in the year they will still receive food stamps in three month intervals with those food stamps being reduced by 20% for each three month interval. If the individual does not get a raise after 15 months, the individual will be cut off of food stamps.

Section 6: This bill will be enacted one year after passage for a two year trial run. If things do not seem to be working out, the bill will be repealed, revised and resubmitted for passage.

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Blue | CW 37

Referred to Committee: Senate 5

Sponsors: Reagan Parker, Matthew Westenhofer, Trey Profitt, Ava Gabbard	Action o	n the Bill
School: Russell MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Russell	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Selenium Issues in Kentucky's Water

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This will be an act requiring all water industries to test waters in Kentucky for higher levels of selenium. Due to coal mining, selenium is poisoning the water and harming us and animal life. The safe amount of selenium is only 400 micrograms a day for adults, but in children it is only 280 micrograms a day. Open-pit and surface mining of coal produces large amounts of waste rock. Runoff from this waste rock can release large amounts of selenium that eventually reaches rivers and lakes. When selenite and selenate are exposed to water, these species of selenium will drain out from the rock.

Section 2: Average selenium concentrations in coal seams, by state: `Kentucky: 4.2 ppm `Southern West Virginia: 3.8 ppm `Tennessee: 3.1 ppm `Virginia: 2.7 ppm `Northern West Virginia: 2.5 ppm4. As you can see, Kentucky has the highest amounts of selenium produced by concentrations in coal seams.

Section 3: Each coal mining industry would be in charge of doing their own water testing and reporting it to the OAH (Office of Administrative Hearing.) The penalty for not reporting would be \$3000. The penalties will be for coal mining industries to lower work near and around water sources, also the penalties will be for water testing companies to test water more often for selenium. The penalty will be a fine on the places the selenium is coming from. If they fail to meet the requirements of safety levels in the water, they would only have a \$200 fine. The second time you be \$1000. Any more would be a 1-week break to the company's business.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2020.

the

Deferred to Committee

Red | CW 38

Referred to	Committee:
Hous	se 2

Sponsors: Fiona Lee, Molly Lambert, Celie McKay	Action o	n the Bill
School: Sayre School MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Lexington	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To the Prohibition of Conversion Therapy for Minors

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Conversion therapy is the pseudoscientific practice of attempting to change an individual's sexual orientation and/or gender identity from LGBTQ+ to heterosexual and/or cisgender. Some of the methods used in these so-called "therapies" have been described as psychological and spiritual torture. Most victims of these practices are pre-teens and teenagers whose parents have forced them to attend these camps or "therapy" sessions. This bill will prohibit the use of these pseudoscientific practices to try to change individuals' sexual orientations or gender identities in the state of Kentucky.

Section 2: Eighteen states have banned the use of conversion therapy for minors. None of these states are in The South, where the practices are most likely to occur, due to popular religious and political beliefs. This bill would protect the minors of Kentucky from such practices, and could set an example for other southern states to follow suit.

Section 3: People who give conversion therapy treatments, or work at camps where the goal is to change an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity, call themselves "counselors," but few have any sort of degree or training in psychology. This bill would help stop the dangerous effects that can occur when people who are not trained counselors conduct "therapy" with minors.

Section 4: Research shows that an individual's sexual orientation cannot be changed through methods such as conversion therapy. This bill would stop this practice, which has no science to support it, in our state.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect immediately after passage.

the	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Red 0	W 39
		Referred to Sena	
Sponsors: Anthony Ha	na, Xu Katherine, Charlotte Harris, Dominic Jann	Action or	the Bill
School: Sayre School N		House	Senate
,		□ Passed	Passed

An Act To Make Mental Health Training a Requirement for all Police Officers in Kentucky.

□ Defeated

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: People who have mental illness are 16 times more likely than others to die in an encounter with a police officer. Ten percent of all calls police officers respond to involve people with mental illness. Research shows that officers who are trained in how to deal with the behaviors of people who suffer from mental illness can better protect those people and themselves. This bill will require that all police officers in Kentucky go through mental health training annually.

Section 2: Currently, mental health first aid training for police officers is not a law in Kentucky. Some departments in the state go through training, but it is after officers have already been on the job. Our bill with be saving lives that before most likely would have been lost. Additionally, officers would be protecting themselves from situations getting out of control.

Section 3: This bill will go into effect February 10th, 2020.

City: Lexington

the

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Red | CW 40

Referred to Committee: House 3

Sponsors: Sean Dreher, Garrett Bagley		Action on the Bill		
Sch	nool: Shelby Co. East MS	House Senate		
Cit	y: Shelbyville	Defeated Defea		
1 2	5 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
3	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonweal	th of Kentucky		
4 5 6	Section 1: A new section of KRS Chapter 224.70-110			
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Section 2: The Division of Water Field Operations Inspectors will be resources that give water to communities for pollutants. The pollutants for are the following: disinfection byproducts, solvents, pesticides, racchromium-6, oil, grease, and any other pollutants that are harmful to The inspections will occur twice a year, with the inspectors working ye pollutants found will be cleaned after further inspecting the pollutants originator.	that inspectors must look dium, arsenic, lead, mercury, humans, animals, and crops. ear-round. Any harmful		
15 16 17 18 19 20	Section 3: The accused first offense will get a \$1,000 fine. Every 2 mowill result in 10% of the fine being added to the total fine. If the accuse they will get a Class D felony of 2 years in prison, and an added \$1,00 from before. After 1 year of failing to meet the statute, the accused we years in prison.	sed doesn't pay in 2 years, 00 in fines plus the fines		
21 22 23	Section 4: The funding will be received from the Department of Environbudget.	nmental Protection's annual		
24 25	Section 5: Any statue contrary to this act shall be amended or repeale	ed.		

Section 6: This Act will go into effect on September 22nd, 2022.

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City: Shelbyville

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 41

Referred to Committee: House 1

□ Defeated

 \square Defeated

	Hous	se i
Sponsors: Justin Johnson, McKenzie Ferguson, MAGGIE Sheehan, Kaylee Swallows	Action or	the Bill
School: Shelby Co. West MS	House	Senate
	l □ Passed	□ Passed

1 An act relating to Insulin 2

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This bill is a new section of KRS Chapter 217.

Section 2: Kentucky's price for insulin is unnecessarily high. Insulin is a drug that Diabetics need, that is more than 350 USD a month. The price of insulin in Kentucky should be lowered at a payment of 100 USD per month.

Section 3: If we were to lower the price of Insulin per month, it would help citizens of Kentucky to spend on other human necessities, such as food, water, and housing bills/rent. The least Kentucky can do is help lead the world by lowering the price for insulin.

Section 4: Any statue contrary to this Act shall be amended or repealed.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2020.

the	

Referred to Committee:

Senate 1

Blue | CW 42

Sponsors: Addy Bailey, Gabby Cottongim, Nevaeh Wooten, Mac Allen	Action o	n the Bill
School: Shelby Co. West MS	House	Senate

☐ Passed ☐ Passed **City:** Shelbyville □ Defeated ☐ Defeated

An Act Relating to the Maximum Markup of Mental Health Medication

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Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: A new section of KRS Chapter 210 Section .410 State aid for regional mental health and intellectual disability programs.

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Section 2: Many medications today have been ranking at an extreme expense. All medication associated with mental health should be lowered. Mental disorders such as clinical depression, ADHD, and anxiety can all be debilitating illnesses in which many individuals cannot afford, due to the high pricing of the medication by the drug companies involved in the production of the drug. This bill would implement a maximum of how much drug companies can mark up their products. The maximum markup would be 250% of the cost to manufacture a said product.

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Section 3: No additional funds will be needed due to law enforcing the price of the drug. There will be a maximum markup that if companies exceed, they shall be fined.

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Section 4: If companies violate this law, all cost of production and profits will be apprehended, therefore the company would lose money off the sale. If the company still violates law after 3 instances suspension of license for 1 year. The 5th offense will be a suspension of 5 years. The 6th offense is indefinite suspension until appeal. All fined money will go to Kentucky State Government to be distributed as seen fit.

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Section 5: Any statute contrary to this Act shall be amended or repealed.

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26 Section 6: This bill will go into effect one year upon passage. This bill will be enforced by the 27 Department of Consumer Affairs.

the	

Red | CW 43

Referred to Committee: Senate 4

Sponsors: Heidi Peters, Lilly Rice, Linnea Edling	Action o	n the Bill
School: South Oldham MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Crestwood	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To the Eradication of Single-use Plastic Bags

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Currently, the average American family uses 1,500 plastic shopping bags, annually. These include those from grocery stores, laundromats, dry cleaners, and clothing stores. Plastic causes irreversible long-term effects on the environment which affect public health. These effects include contamination of water, ingestion of plastic, and the release of harmful chemicals in soil. By eradicating single-use plastic bags we can save the environment of Kentucky.

Section 2: Our bill proposes that all single-use plastic bags be banned from stores such as laundromats, clothing, grocery, and dry cleaners. Diminishing these bags from retailers will teach our citizens about reusable materials such as canvas, wool, and cotton. Products exempt from this include bags containing meat and bulk food items. As a result of this bill, the more than 1,655,863,527 plastic bags used annually in Kentucky will be done away with. Our reliance on plastic, as a state can start to dwindle. By banning plastic bags, from retailers, the public health of Kentucky will improve, and the dangers of plastic will be reduced.

Section 3: Our proposal will be enforced with routine inspections that are currently done in retail stores and factories. With the first offense, a fine of \$5,000 will be issued. With the second offense, a fine of \$10,000. With the third, \$20,000. With a fourth offense, the store will be put on probation, until it is proven that they are not selling or providing single-use plastic bags. If a store does not pay their fine, they also will be put on probation, not able to sell products. They will be restricted until the fine is paid. By enforcing our bill with fines, store owners will be obliged to rid their stores of single-use plastic bags.

Section 4: If passed, our bill will reduce the amount of plastic in Kentucky. This will improve the health of our people and water. This will as lessen the dangers of plastic and the results of its irreversible damage.

Section 5: If passed, this bill will be enacted at the start of 2023.

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Red | CW 44

Referred to Committee: House 1

Sponsors: Abby Norwood, Kate Martin, Kendall Sampson	Action o	on the Bill
School: South Oldham MS	House	Senate
	□ Passed	🗆 Passed
City: Crestwood	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To the Rising Cost of Insulin

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In 2017, diabetes was ranked the 5th leading cause of death in Kentucky, with approximately 1,474 deaths. In 2015, about 1.5 million people in Kentucky, adults 18 and older, were diagnosed with diabetes. One in two people with type 2 diabetes don't have the necessary supplies to treat their diabetes. The most common reason given is the overall expenses of the necessary supplies and medicines. Every diabetic should have accessible supplies and medicines to treat this debilitating illness.

Section 2: We propose to lower insulin prices by capping the possible cost increase by pharmaceutical companies to 15% annually. Doing this will make insulin an increasingly more affordable life-saving drug. For pharmaceutical companies to increase the price of insulin at any given time, they would be required to get permission from the American Diabetes Association confirming they have a rational cause for escalating prices. Rational causes include; the increasing cost of raw material, financial health of the company, and economic inflation. If rational causes are deemed by the ADA, no increase shall be larger than 15%. By limiting the price of insulin, this treatment will become more available and affordable option for those living with diabetes.

Section 3: Eli Lilly, a vast insulin producing company is raising their prices at a skyrocketing rate. The Washington Post recently performed an analysis about insulin prices multiplying. The newspaper stated that Humalog, a brand of insulin made by Eli Lilly, was sold for \$21 a vial in the United States 20 years ago. When accounting for economic inflation, insulin should cost only \$30.14 today. The current price of insulin is now \$255. This represents a 746% markup. Eli Lilly makes an average of 25.8 billion dollars per year.

Section 4: Should pharmaceutical companies raise the rates higher than 15% or raise them without reasonable cause, the following penalties will occur: First Offense - \$1,000,000 fine Second Offense - \$2,000,000 fine Third Offense - Company is no longer allowed to sell insulin in Kentucky

Section 5: This bill will become law 90 days after passage

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the
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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 45

Referred to Committee: House 2

Sponsors: Brigid McConville, Abby McElroy, Emerson Hawkins		Action on	the Bill
School: St. Albert the Great School		House	Senate
Cit	y: Louisville	□ Passed _	□ Passed □ Defeated
1 2	An Act Relating To require all restaurants to provide Braille versi	ons of their menus	
3	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealt	h of Kentucky	
5 6 7	Section 1: All local national and local chain restaurants will provide co Braille.	pies of current mo	enus in
8 9	Section 2: Cost to print Braille menus will be the responsibility of resta	aurants.	
10 11	Section 3: The ADA regulations of printed Braille will be enforced by lo	cal code inspecto	rs.
12 13 14	Section 4: Citations will be given if not in compliance: 1st offense: war inspector 2nd offense: \$250 fine after 6 mos. 3rd offense: \$500	ning recorded by	the

Section 5: This bill will go into effect 6 months after passage.

the

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 46

Referred to Committee: Senate 2

Sponsors: Jaien Eubanks, Gabe Kidweii, Justin Schwoeppe, Baxter Tedesco	Action o	n the Bill
School: St. Martha ES	House	Senate
	□ Passed	Passed
City: Louisville	☐ Defeated	□ Defeated

An Act to require Kentucky high schools to provide a drug prevention program for students.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, there were 1,160 reported opioid-involved deaths in Kentucky in 2017 alone. This is a rate of 37.2 deaths per 100,000, far above the national average of 22.6 drug-related deaths per 100,000. Kentucky needs a mandated drug prevention program for high school students to warn them about the dangers of drugs and how to avoid them. This prevention program would better educate students about the dangers and disastrous effects of drugs.

Section 2: This program would affect freshmen and/or sophomores in all Kentucky public high schools, depending on when the schools decide to supply the program. This would ensure that students are fully educated before they obtain their drivers licenses. This program would decrease the chance of being exposed to drugs without the proper warning.

Section 3: Any high school educator would be eligible to teach this program, which would be taught one hour per day over the course of any selected school week (5 hours total).

Section 4: Schools that fail to provide a drug prevention program will lose \$300 of state funding each year they fail to abide by this new law.

Section 5: This law will go into effect on August 1, 2021.

the

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 47

Referred to Committee: House 3

Sponsors: Alex Kuhn, Grant Lemmenes, Nate Cotton		Action on	the Bill
Sc	School: St. Mary Academy		Senate
Cit	ty: Prospect	Defeated	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
1 2	An Act Relating To Legalized Sports Gambling		
3	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealt	h of Kentucky	
5 6 7 8	Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 528 IS CREATED TO REA occupants of the state of Kentucky are able to gamble on all Major Leavents. (2) All participants of the sports you are gambling on must exception of athletes competing in the Olympics.	ague sports and C	Olympic
10 11 12 13	Section 2: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 528 IS CREATED TO REAleague sports are defined as "The major professional sports leagues in Canada are the highest professional competitions of team sports in the	the United State	- •
14 15 16	Section 3: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 528 IS CREATED TO REApportion of the money made from people losing in certified places of ga go towards the government to further improve the lives of citizens in	mbling, such as c	-

Section 4: Any statute contrary to this Act shall be repealed.

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Blue | CW 48

Referred to Committee: Senate 3

Sponsors: Aubrey Crish, Maggie Miller, Natalie Austin Action on the		n the Bill
School: St. Mary Academy	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Prospect	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To Repairing Infrastructure in Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This Bill will amend sections of KRS Chapter 138: Motor Vehicle Usage Tax. Currently, Section 1 of KRS 138.460 reads: A tax levied upon its retail price at the rate of six percent (6%) shall be paid on the use in this state of every motor vehicle, except those exempted by KRS 138.470, at the time and in the manner provided in this section.

 Section 2: KRS 138.460 is amended to read as follows: A tax levied upon its retail price at the rate of eight percent (8%) shall be paid on the use in this state of every motor vehicle, except those exempted by KRS 138.470, at the time and in the manner provided in this section, where "the rate of six percent (6%)" was amended to say "the rate of eight percent (8%)."

 Section 3: Currently in Kentucky, there are 605 car collision casualties due to road conditions so far in 2019. This Bill amendment aims to address this issue by raising taxes on motor vehicles by 2 percent. The revenue generated will keep the owners of these vehicles safe by preventing any potential dangers while on the road.

Section 4: This generated revenue will go towards hiring construction crews to fix potholes, wornout roads, and crumbling bridges, along with other minor repairs to prevent the need for frequent major repairs.

Section 5: The Kentucky Cabinet of Transportation will be responsible for the organization of this work. It will create more jobs and save money when it comes to major repairs. To resurface a 4-lane road, it costs an average of \$1.25 million per mile. This proposal will cut down the need to make those major road repairs.

Section 6: This proposal will be enacted 90 days after it is passed.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Blue | CW 49

Referred to Committee: Senate 4

	Commonwealth Bill	Senat	te 4
Spo	onsors: Allie Braun, Morgan Frederick, Luke Kelley, Alex Frazier	Action on	the Bill
Sch	nool: St. Patrick ES	House	Senate
Cit	y: Louisville	Defeated	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
1 2	An Act Relating To Requiring All Schools To Provide Mental	Health Classes	
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonweal	th of Kentucky	
5 6 7	Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 158.4416 READS AS FO required to have thirty minute mental health classes every month.	LLOWS: all school	s are
8 9 10 11	Section 2: For the schools to obtain the curriculum for mental health of each district will need to go to a conference to learn the materials. The by mental health professionals. Then principals can share with their to way that they would see fitting.	e conference will	be taught
12 13 14 15 16	Section 3: The schools can make the time to have the classes any way recommended to take five minutes from the core classes and put it to class. The mental health classes will be required for sixth grade through	wards the mental	
17 18 19 20	Section 4: For the schools to obtain the curriculum for mental health of each district will need to go to a conference to learn the materials. The teachers in any way that they would see fitting.		
21 22 23	Section 5: To enforce this bill, all principals for the schools will be req confirmation to the Board of Education in recognition of finishing the		tter of

Section 6: If this bill is passed, be it enacted on January 1, 2021

*** KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION	Red CW 50	
the KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Referred to C	
Sponsors: Addie Galvan, Ellie Groves, Jackie Ginez-DeJesus	Action on	the Bill
School: Sts. Peter and Paul ES - Hopkinsville	House	Senate
Citv: Hopkinsville	□ Passed _ □ Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To Hepatitis A vaccinations for food service employees

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 217 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: All food service employees shall be required to receive the Hepatitis A vaccination.

Section 2: This Act takes effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor or upon its otherwise becoming law. All current food service employees have 60 days within passage of this bill to comply.

• •	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Red CW 51	
the			Committee:
Sponsors: Camryn He	user, Olivia Medley	Action o	n the Bill
School: T.K. Stone MS		House	Senate
City: Elizabethtown		Passed Defeated	□ Passed □ Defeated

An Act Relating To require all schools in Kentucky to teach the D.A.R.E. program to students in grades 5-12.

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: The DARE program is currently being taught in all fifty states, mostly to the 5th grade. If this bill were to go into effect, this program would have to be extended through middle and high schools in Kentucky.

Section 2: Currently in our state, addiction has reached epidemic levels. This is a problem because not only adults, but teens and children are becoming addicted to drugs and alcohol. One of the leading reasons for this is simply because of lack of education. The D.A.R.E. program already teaches basic level information on drug abuse. Our goal is to extend this program, therefore benefiting more students in our state.

Section 3: In order to implement D.A.R.E into school curriculum we would require school schedules to host a sort of pep rally for an hour, once every nine weeks. During this time a D.A.R.E officer would teach the students of that school, appropriate material depending on the age range of the kids involved.

Section 4: This would apply to only grades 5-12 in Kentucky seeing as elementary students below grade 5 are not typically exposed to topics such as these.

Section 5: This bill would go into effect August 8th of 2020.

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Red | CW 52

Referred to Committee: Senate 3

Sponsors: Reese Moreman	Action on the Bill	
School: T.K. Stone MS	House	Senate
	🗆 Passed	Passed
City: Elizabethtown	Defeated	Defeated

An Act Relating To require every high school and middle school to have a device that detects vaping.

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Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Section 1: Every School in the state of Kentucky will be required to have a Fly Sense. This is a system that detects vaping and e-cigarettes, and once vaping or e-cigarette are detected the device sends an alert to the school officials. Today the total of middle and high school students that are currently vaping or using e-cigarettes is 4.9 percent of each school.

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Section 2: The Fly Sense cost \$995 dollars and can be placed in places where cameras cannot be placed, such as bathrooms or locker rooms.

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Section 3: If passed, this bill will go into effect at the beginning of the 2021 school year.

the KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLE Commonwealth Bill	VENTUCKY VMCV VOLITH VECOCIVION	Red CW 53	
	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY	Referred to C	
Sponsors: Brylee Davi	s, Adelyn Inman, Langley Wallace	Action on	the Bill
School: T.K. Stone MS		House	Senate
City: Flizabethtown		□ Passed _ □ Defeated	□ Passed

An Act Relating To require everyone in kentucky to have their blood type on their driver's license.

 Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: In Kentucky it is not required to have your blood type on your driver's license. Having your blood type on your license saves time and possibly your life. If you were to be in an accident then the EMTs can simply look at your driver's license to find your blood type. Blood tests could take a long time when you arrive at hospital, and aren't an option on the scene. Our bill states that you have to have your blood type on your driver's license. You can simply just call your doctor and ask what type you are.

Section 2: Currently in Kentucky it cost \$20 to get your license renewed. If you have renewed your license in the past 90 days you can get it for free, but if you want to get it put on before your next renewal you have to pay the full price.

Section 3: In June of 2014 Georgia passed a law similar to this one, it is "a free/optional service provided by the Georgia department of driver services." We feel that it is important and should be required. This bill could save time and lives. "To better assist these first responders, our Department of Driver Services is now giving Georgians the option to include their blood type on their license or identification cards." Says the governor of Georgia, which is one of the only states in America that has this law.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect approximately one year after it is passed.

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KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill

Red | CW 54

Referred to Committee: House 1

Sponsors: Annelise Aldridge, Campbell Wallace, Kennedy Carter, Noelle Garcia		Action on the Bill	
Sc	School: T.K. Stone MS House Passed Defeated		Senate □ Passed □ Defeated
Cit			
1 2	An Act Relating To tax the Value of all JUULS and JUU	L PODS.	
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky		
5 6 7	Section 1: An act to tax the value of JUULs and JUULs pods. JUULs have 5 years but have recently become an epidemic in Kentucky.	ve been around fo	r about 4-
8 9 10 11	Section 2: We want to tax the JUULs by 12% and the JUUL pods by 10 would go to a drug rehabilitation center to help people who are addict alcohol.		
12 13 14	Section 3: One JUUL pod has as much nicotine as one pack of 20 cigar teens have tried vaping or JULLing.	ettes, and over 3	million
15 16 17 18	Section 4: According to the Center for Disease Control and prevention, cause coughs, sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting if expected the case when using a JUUL. These are short term effects, unfortunate are not yet available because of the lack of research.	oosure is constan	t. This is

Section 5: This bill will go into effect August 1,2020.

•	KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Blue CW 55	
the		Referred to (
Sponsors: Julia Thoma	Action on the Bill		
School: University Heights Academy MS		House	Senate
,	□ Passed	🗆 Passed	

An Act To Ban Plastic Bags in the Commonwealth of Kentucky

□ Defeated

City: Hopkinsville

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: This bill will require all stores in the state of Kentucky to ban single use plastic bags.

Section 2: The law is enforced in the states of California and Hawaii and in the American territories Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana islands, US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. The plastic bags clog drains and sewage pipes. Plastic bags may never break down. Petroleum-based plastic bags are composed of resistant synthetic polymers that take up to 1,00 years or more till they completely degrade into natural environments. In 2001, researchers found that the mass of microplastic fragments in the North Pacific Gyre were six times higher than the amount of plankton. The everyday plastic bags kill wild and marine life. In 2013 200 turtle deaths were caused by plastic bags. 20 years ago a pelican was found dead with 20 plastic bags in its stomach.

Section 3: This bill would be enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Section 4: The fine for usage of plastic bags would be \$10,000 per month until they comply with the ban on single use plastic bags.

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Blue | CW 56

Referred to Committee:Senate 5

	Commonwealth Bill	Senate 5	
Spo	onsors: Ava Roberts, Conlee Lindsey, Edie Adams, Laiken Guffey	Action on the Bill	
School: University Heights Academy MS City: Hopkinsville		House Senate	
		Defeated Defeated	
1	An Act To Mandate a Financial Literacy Curriculum as a Requiren	nent for Graduation	
3 4	Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonweal	th of Kentucky	
5 6 7 8	Section 1: This bill amends KRS 158.6453 graduation requirements for will require all Kentucky high school students to complete a financial la requirement for high school graduation.	_	
9 0 1	Section 2: As of now Kentucky school are encouraging a financial liter this bill it will be a requirement.	acy curriculum class. With	
2 3 4	Section 3: There will be no additional cost to the Commonwealth of Ke Department of Education, or the taxpayers of Kentucky.	entucky, Kentucky	
5 6	Section 4: This bill will go into effect beginning with the 2020-2021 s graduating class of 2024.	school year, starting with the	

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the	KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Referred to C	Committee:	
Sponsors: Sam Dowdell, Brayden Carter, Ivy Smith, Josh Jetton		Action on the Bill		
School: Woodford Co.	House	Senate		
City. Versailles	— □ Passed _	□ Passed		

An Act To Require One Epi-Pen to be Located in School Cafeteria

Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Section 1: Not all school cafeterias have epi-pens in them. There is a wide variety of foods brought into a school and some kids may be allergic to those foods. If a cafeteria doesn't have an epi-pen then they risk consequences that could lead to serious illnesses and may be fatal for the student.

Section 2: Change the wording of a currently existing law (2013 HB 172, an amendment to KRS 158.836) that encourages Kentucky schools to have 2 epi-pens on hand at all times. This change will require each Kentucky school to have at least one of those epi-pens located in the cafeteria.

Section 3: All public school cafeterias in the state of Kentucky will have 1 epi-pen on hand in the school cafeteria so that it doesn't take so long for an epi-pen to be administered to a student.

Section 4: We will edit a bill that will require the Kentucky Board of Education to require all Kentucky schools to have at least two epi-pens; one located in the cafeteria.