ILLINOIS AREA COUNCIL Y. M. C. A.

"YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT" PROGRAM

YOUTH LEGISLATURE

70 YEARS

STATE CAPITOL

•

March 15–17, 2019
Springfield, Illinois

"The Youth and Government program of the Y.M.C.A. is an ideal foundation for citizenship training. It is predicated on the sound proposition that experience is the best teacher. It recognizes that youth—alert, conscientious, educated—can lead the way to better government and to the realization of all our high hopes for the future."

Adlai E. Stevenson

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
Governor, State of Illinois
—From 1950 Billbook

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
2017-2018 FISCAL YEAR CONTRIBUTORS (July 2017- June 2018)

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government thanks the following contributors to our 2017-2018 Annual Campaign. These contributions ensure that "Democracy Must Be Learned by Each Generation" for 70 years and counting. Thank you!

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United Way of Metropolitan Chicago
Joseph Ward
Wells Fargo Community Support Campaign
Barbara Whitehead
Shirley Wilgenbusch
Tracey Williams

** In honor of Ryan Miller*
*** In honor of Andy and Katie Paul's wedding*
**** In honor of Sen. Tom Rooney*
***** In memory of Jonathan W. Gouriotis*
****** In memory of David Johansen*
******* In memory of Sara Stubblefield*
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FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

DEMOCRACY MUST BE LEARNED BY EACH GENERATION

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government

70th General Assembly

45th Model Judicial Assembly

March 15-17, 2019

START HERE…

"Each generation of Americans must assume the responsibility for preserving the priceless freedoms that we enjoy. One of the greatest of these is representative government. It is important, therefore, that everyone learn early and well the procedures of democratic government in preparation for active, intelligent participation in public affairs.

The Youth and Government program of the YMCA is an ideal foundation for citizenship training. It is predicated on the sound proposition that experience is the best teacher. It recognized that youth – alert, conscientious, educated – can lead the way to better government and to the realization of all our high hopes for the future…."

70 years ago, then Governor Adlai Stevenson wrote this to the delegates for the first Youth and Government Assembly. There were 38 delegations, approximately 200 delegates and 124 bills. Today we have over 40 delegations representing over 50 high schools, over 1000 delegates and over 160 bills.

This weekend, delegates will come from all over the state to debate ideas not people, not politics. To be respectful of other opinions, and at times, respectfully agree to disagree. To exercise a right to choose those who will lead this Assembly.

Start Here…

To find your voice

To expand your views

To be the next generation

After Assembly is over, and all have returned safely home, reflect on what happened in Springfield this year. Reflect on what you learned, what you changed, and maybe what changed you. You started learning how to be more engaged in your community and your state. The question now is …

WHERE NEXT?

And the answer is - anywhere you want to go.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
207 STATE HOUSE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706

JB PRITZKER
GOVERNOR

March 15-17, 2019

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government
1315 Butterfield Road, Suite 218
Downers Grove, IL 60515

Dear Illinois YMCA Youth and Government Students,

As Governor of the State of Illinois, I want to welcome you all to the 70th annual Illinois YMCA Youth and Government Assembly.

This assembly offers the unique opportunity to learn more about state government in Illinois, as well as ways in which you can make an impact. No matter your age, you can help influence policies in our state by staying engaged and making your voice heard. As governor, my top priority is to listen to our residents, young and old, and ensure Illinois is a place where all can thrive. Together, we can create policies that will help our communities and make our state an even better place to live.

I encourage you all to remain passionate and keep speaking out about the issues you care about. You are future leaders in Illinois and I look forward to watching all that you will accomplish.

On behalf of the people of Illinois, I offer my best wishes for an enjoyable and memorable assembly.

Sincerely,

JB Pritzker
Governor, State of Illinois

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

CHAMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE LLOYD A. KARMEIER

1100 SOUTH MILL STREET
PO BOX 266
NASHVILLE, IL 62263
(618) 327-9751
FAX (618) 327-9756

March 15, 2019

Mr. Sean Nelson
Executive Director
Illinois YMCA Youth and Government

Dear Mr. Nelson:

On behalf of the Supreme Court of Illinois, I am pleased to welcome to Springfield and to the Supreme Court Building the participants in the 70th Youth and Government Assembly.

The Supreme Court Building, which we have occupied for more than a century, has always been a source of pride for the people of Illinois, not only because of its beauty and tradition, but also because of the important work that is done here. It was rededicated in 2014 after a major restoration project. I am pleased that the participants will be able to see the impressive courtroom, the inspiring artwork, and the many architectural details that make it so special.

Inside the Supreme Court Courtroom, one will find three Latin words written above the main entrance: *audi alteram partem.* They mean "to hear the other side." They are carved above the door on the inside so that they can be seen by the Justices as we are seated on the bench, listening to the parties' arguments. They remind us of our duty to give fair and objective consideration to both sides of every case.

As the participants work together during the Youth and Government program, I urge them to keep those simple words in mind. Maintaining an open mind and giving fair consideration to opposing points of view is important, not only in the judicial process, but also in every workplace, every classroom, and in every family and friendship. Be open to persuasion, even as you defend your own position. Be willing to accept that those who disagree with you may have something valuable to teach you. Above all, learn to disagree without being disagreeable. If we lose our capacity for civility and mutual respect, intolerance and mistrust will inevitably follow.

With all best wishes for a successful program.

Very truly yours,

Lloyd A. Karmeier

JULIANA STRATTON
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government
1315 Butterfield Road
Downers Grove, IL 60515

Greetings,

As the Lieutenant Governor of the Great State of Illinois it is a pleasure to welcome you to the Illinois State Capitol! I am excited for the opportunity the 70th Annual Illinois YMCA Youth and Government Assembly provides to each of you. I know your experiences and visions will be amazing assets to communities across Illinois.

Please use the YMCA Youth and Government Assembly program motto, "Democracy must be learned by all generations" to guide you. I'm proud of each of you for proactively being involved and hope that you treasure this experience for a lifetime.

As future leaders, I am looking forward to witnessing to the greatness you all will accomplish. Congratulations to each of you and I wish you the best of luck during your weekend in Springfield, IL!

Sincerely,

Juliana Stratton
Lieutenant Governor of Illinois

214 State House
Springfield, Illinois 62706
Phone: 217.558.3085

www.ltgov.illinois.gov

James R. Thompson Center
100 W. Randolph St., Ste. 15-200
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Phone: 312.814.5240

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

JESSE WHITE • Secretary of State

March 15, 2019

Sean Nelson
Executive Director
Illinois YMCA Youth and Government
1315 Butterfield Rd.
Downers Grove, IL 60515

Greetings,

As Illinois Secretary of State, it is an honor to welcome everyone to the 70th annual Youth and Government Assembly hosted by the Illinois YMCA Youth and Government.

The YMCA Youth & Government program cultivates critical thinking and research skills as students participate in activities fostering civic engagement. Young people learn about how state government works, as well as the art of debate. I salute this organization for inspiring our future leaders and equipping young people with political education and valuable leadership opportunities.

On behalf of the people of Illinois, congratulations to the YMCA on celebrating 70 years of service to our young people.

Best wishes for a successful event and a bright tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Jesse White

Jesse White
Illinois Secretary of State

OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

327 STATE CAPITOL
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706
217-782-2728

March 15, 2019

Dear Illinois YMCA Youth & Government Delegates:

I want to welcome you to the Illinois State Capitol on behalf of the members of the Illinois Senate.

We would like to congratulate all of you on your hard work leading up to this event. It is refreshing and rewarding to see such eager involvement from the next generation of our state's leaders.

Through the YMCA's Youth and Government Assembly, you will gain firsthand experience about your state government and how it functions. I trust that the time you spend here will help you better understand the wonders of our democratic process.

I hope that this experience will open new perspectives for each of you as you examine issues that will shape your lives and communities. This unique program offers the opportunity to work cooperatively to identify common goals and realize the reward of achievement through compromise.

The Illinois Senate wishes you the best of luck in your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

John J. Cullerton

John J. Cullerton
Senate President

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF ILLINOIS

MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
SPEAKER
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ROOM 300
STATE HOUSE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706

March 15, 2019

Dear YMCA Youth Legislator:

As Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, it's my privilege to welcome you and the members of the 70th Model Youth Legislature to your State Capitol.

This weekend, you and your colleagues will be discussing many of the same issues your legislators face on a daily basis, and will use the same legislative process to consider new ways forward.

As the future leaders of our state, you will undoubtedly come to address a host of new goals, questions, and challenges. It is my sincere hope that this weekend provides opportunities for cooperation, compromise and understanding. These are the foundations of our legislative process, and skills that will serve you well in all your future endeavors.

I commend you for your interest in our state government, and your participation in this fine program. I hope you will keep working hard, and thinking about the betterment of our communities and our state.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Michael J. Madigan

MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF ILLINOIS

KWAME RAOUL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 2019

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government
1315 Butterfield Road
Suite 218
Downers Grove, IL 60515

Dear Youth and Government Assembly Participants,

As Attorney General of the State of Illinois, I am delighted to join my fellow constitutional officers in welcoming you to the 70th Annual Youth and Government Assembly. It is an honor to welcome more than 1,000 civic-minded high school students to the state capital. Throughout the weekend, you will have the opportunity to experience first-hand our governmental process, whether through legislative, executive, judicial or media functions. I am proud our office is a part of this important program that provides you tremendous opportunities to participate in our democratic process.

Public service is a fulfilling and essential pursuit. I hope that as the future leaders of our state and nation this weekend's activities further your interest and desire to pursue public service in some capacity. Whether serving as a member of a school board, state representative, member of Congress or as a state constitutional officer, embracing our civic commitment is a noble and honorable undertaking.

As you visit the halls of state government and carry out your sworn duties, I am confident you will realize that our Capitol is an inspiring place where important business occurs and that the legislative chambers, the suites of our executive officers and the chambers of our Supreme Court symbolize the timeless tenets of our democracy.

Best wishes for an enjoyable weekend in Springfield and for continued academic success.

Very truly yours,

Kwame Raoul
ATTORNEY GENERAL

500 South Second Street, Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-1090 • TTY: (877) 844-5461 • Fax: (217) 782-7046
100 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601 • (312) 814-3000 • TTY: (800) 964-3013 • Fax: (312) 814-3806
601 South University Avenue, Suite 102, Carbondale, Illinois 62901 • (618) 529-6400 • TTY: (877) 675-9339 • Fax: (618) 529-6416

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE TREASURER

MICHAEL W. FRERICHS

March 15-17, 2019

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government
1315 Butterfield Road, Suite 218
Downers Grove, IL 60515

Dear Friends:

I would like to extend my warmest wishes and congratulate you on the 70th Illinois YMCA Youth and Government Annual Assembly.

Over the past year, you have been preparing to be an active member of our state government. Whether you have chosen to serve within the branches of government or as an advocate, every role plays an integral part in how our government functions. Equally, every role requires fierce dedication and a strong skillset.

Over the next few days, you will inevitably find a new appreciation for what it means to be in public service. Finding the path to understanding and compromise is seldom easy but always necessary to finding the best solutions.

Thank you for your hard work and leadership. I am confident that this experience will equip you with skills and knowledge as you begin your journey to becoming the future leaders of Illinois.

Sincerely,

Michael Frerichs

Michael Frerichs
Illinois State Treasurer

State Capitol
Room 219
Springfield, IL 62706
Phone: (217) 782-2211
Fax: (217) 785-2777
TTY: (866) 877-6013

James R. Thompson Center
100 West Randolph Street
Suite 15-600
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 814-1700
Fax: (312) 814-5930
TTY: (866) 877-6013

Illinois Business Center
400 West Monroe Street
Suite 401
Springfield, IL 62704
Phone: (217) 782-6540
Fax: (217) 524-3822
TTY: (866) 877-6013

Myers Building
One West Old State Capitol Plaza
Suite 400
Springfield, IL 62701
Phone: (217) 785-6998
Fax: (217) 557-9365
TTY: (866) 877-6013

SUSANA A. MENDOZA
ILLINOIS STATE COMPTROLLER

February 14, 2019

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government
1315 Butterfield Road, Suite 218
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

Dear Students of the Illinois YMCA Youth and Government Program:

As Comptroller of the State of Illinois, it is my pleasure to welcome all of you to Springfield, Illinois. It is an honor to have such a bright and promising group of students visit our state's capital.

Having had the privilege of serving as an elected official and public servant in numerous offices over the years, I know all too well the importance of taking an interest in politics from a young age. It gives me great hope to know that YMCA's Youth and Government Program provides this valuable educational experience. By assuming the roles of legislators, attorneys, lobbyists and members of the media, you will have a chance to practice every aspect of what it takes to work within government. I hope you all learn a lot and have a great time over the course of this conference!

You are the future leaders the State of Illinois, and the United States of America, needs. You all have my best wishes for continued success in pursuit of higher education and political careers.

Sincerely,

Susana A. Mendoza
Illinois State Comptroller

100 West Randolph Street, Suite 15-500
Chicago, Illinois 60601-3252
(312) 814-2451

201 State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62706-0001
(217) 782-6000

325 West Adams Street
Springfield, Illinois 62704-1871
(217) 782-6084

STATE OF ILLINOIS OFFICIALS

JB PRITZKER
Governor

JULIANA STRATTON
Lt. Governor

MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House

JOHN J. CULLERTON
President of the Senate

JESSE WHITE
Secretary of State

KWAME RAUOL
Attorney General

MICHAEL FRERICHS
Treasurer

LLOYD KARMEIER
Chief Justice

SUSANA MENDOZA
Comptroller

2018-2019 ADVISORS

The following are this year's Advisors to our program. There would be no Illinois YMCA Youth and Government without the following, working with their delegations and offering their time and expertise in helping to ensure that "Democracy Must Be Learned by Each Generation." Thank you to all! (* denotes Head Advisors: ^ denotes new delegations to the program this year.)

Addison Trail High School
Levonne Cescolini-Boyer *

Andrew High School
Mark Lobes*
Tina Scott

Aspira Business & Finance
Ruthilah Bodley*

Batavia High School
Andrew Bernard*

^Benton High School
Kiley Docherty *
Lacey Hagerman
John Vercillino

Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Sara Youssef*
Loula Drimonas
Kaase El-Talabani
Justin Gomez
Matthew Livesay
Maureen Mackintosh
Dana Romano

Carl Sandburg High School
Pat Usher*
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Carmel Catholic High School
Jeffery Ptacek*
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Eisenhower High School
Kelly Kasper*
Kelli Mason

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Suzanne Whitehead*
Colin Clark
Chris Kirk
Cari Novaria
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Darrin Williams

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Karen Jurich *

Kenwood Academy
Stephanie Pinta*
Kenya Hayes
Nicole Luke

Kishwaukee Family YMCA
Victoria Erwin
Cami Loving
Kristin Miller
Sheri Wigant

Lake Park High School
John Powell*
Donald Fulmer
Alexandra Hamilton
Danielle Reehoff
Jay Robertson
Jeff Sichz

Leyden
Kevin Pluchar*
James Flinchum

Metea Valley High School
Scott Gregory*
Susan Fuhrer
David Luetke
Aaron Marshall
Sydney Neukirch
Jason Wargo

Mount Vernon Township High School
Jessica Pilson*
Kari Docherty

Mt. Vernon, cont.
Sean Docherty
David Overstreet

Mundelein High School
Jennifer Lacroix*

Murphysboro
Orlan Brown*

Naperville Central High School
Donna Mohn*
Natalie Billings

Naperville North High School
Timothy Johnson*
John Noffke
Shayma Patel

Neuqua Valley High School
Kelli Tufo*
Catherine Bishir
Joe Brennan
Tegan McQuaid
Katie Popp
Tammy Schutzenhofer
Paul Whisler
Derek Williams

Northwest Independent
Dawn D'Orazio*
Fiore D'Orazio
Peyton D'Orazio
Angel Eagleson

Oswego High School
Brenda Shay*
Aaron Henricks
Chanel Keyvan

PAV YMCA
Sean Clark*
Veronica Turrubiartes

Richards High School
Rachael Dovgin*
Jill Musil

Sesser-Valier High School
Craig Garner*
Melodee Garner
John Gulley

Shepard High School
Gina Hanna*
Courtney Siska

Stagg High School
Adam Zmuda*
Margaret Beutike
Carol Czworniak-Weybright
Dorota Guzy
Amy Hainzinger
Suzan Jaber
Karen O'Shea
Maggie Smith

Stevenson High School
Alison Pearl*
Richard Pierce*

^Waltonville High School
Andy Janello*
Nicole Wisniewski

Warren Township
Brian Oberhauser *

Waubonsie Valley High School
Chris Wolak*
Robin Chang
Kelly Donnellan-Prusila
Roland Hackler
David Severance

West Frankfort
Josh Maddox*
Justin Jones

Westmont High School
Peter Landreth*

Wheaton North
Keagan Castro*
Jay Mehta
Kyle Padera

Wheaton Warrenville South High School
Chuck Williams*
Richard Mitchell
Johnna Rediehs
Fred Teitze

Williamsville High School
Tonia Faloon-Sullivan*
Laura Everhart
Colby Huff

^Woodlawn High School
Matt Smith*

PROGRAM SPECIALISTS
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Jayme Boreman
Lindsey Clark
Mary Lou Davis
Phillip Garee
Nadia Gonzalez
Pete Heinrich
Heidi Hockberger
Emily Kirk
Aaron Massie
Christopher MacDonald
Zachary McCoy-Brock
Blake Maroney
Anna Marie Mitchell
Samantha Powell
Thomas Rowe
Jon Sebastian
Chuck Tramel
Richard Ward
Keith Worland
Kevin Worland

Video Press Coordinators
Eclipsed Productions
Emily Heinrich
Adam Schmidt

2019 COLLEGE STAFF

We are pleased to have the following Youth and Government Alumni back to serve on our College Staff. Many thanks to them for travelling back to Springfield to help with our Assembly!

Name	College	Former Delegation
Claire Bassett	Michigan State University	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Julia Bollwitt	Ball State University	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Jonathan Bresser	Northern Illinois University	Wheaton Warrenville South
Jarquis Brown		Richards High School
William Buettner	Western Michigan University	Naperville Central High School
McKenzie Chamberlain	Columbia College	Gateway Region YMCA
Emily DePasquale	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Brennan Docherty	Kaskaskia College	Mt. Vernon Twn. High School
Peyton D'Orazio	Waubonsee Community College	Northeast Independent
Dominique Estes	University of Notre Dame	Waubonsie Valley High School
Jaycee Garner	Rend Lake College	Sesser-Valier High School
Brett Hanna	Moraine Valley Community College	Victor J Andrew High School
Anna Henning	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Carmel Catholic High School
Ga Hyun (Liz) Kang	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Carl Sandburg High School
Jarrod Knapper	University of Illinois-Springfield	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Brandi Konkel	Southwestern Illinois College	Gateway Region YMCA
Kyle Marshall	Tiffin University	Richards High School
Leslie Martinez	Moraine Valley Community College	Eisenhower High School
Adam Matejewski	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Brandon Paxton	Moraine Valley Community College	Richards High School
Emily Sexauer	George Mason University	Wheaton Warrenville South
Alecia Stacey	Eastern Illinois University	Sesser-Valier High School
Bryce Thomas	University of Illinois-Springfield	Carmel Catholic High School
Nicole Thompson	Webster University	Carmel Catholic High School
Jessica Vences	Moraine Valley Community College	Eisenhower High School
Hayley Whittington	Murray State University	Sesser-Valier High School
Chrisand Williams	University of Illinois at Chicago	UNO Charter
Julia Woelke	Indiana University	Oswego High School

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
YOUTH GOVERNORS

1950 Bill Turner, (Joliet) Joliet Township
1951 Gene Keith, (Peoria) Manual
1952 Tom Baldaccini, (Lincoln-Belmont) Lane Tech.
1953 Vern Johnson, (Streator) Streator
1954 Don Carter, Chicago
1955 Dick Heyder, Frankfort Comm.
1956 Phillip Quigley, Skokie
1957 Robert Hornaday, (Beverly) Morgan Park
1958 James Buch, (Edwardsville) Edwardsville
1959 John Dailey, (Elmhurst) York
1960 Ken Heyl, (Elmhurst) York
1961 Warren Nash, Granite City
1962 Clifton C. Maclin, (Hyde Park) Hyde Park
1963 Kemp James McLaughlin, Lincoln-Belmont
1964 John Epperheimer, Harrisburg
1965 Michael Walker, South Chicago
1966 Thomas Naylor, (Freeport) Freeport
1967 Richard Langdon, (Jackson Co.) Carbondale
1968 Kenneth Kraft, Elmhurst
1969 Wayne Kost, (Southwest) Carl Sandburg
1970 Steve Eckert, (Danville) Danville
1971 Greg Zito, (Proviso) Proviso West
1972 Steven Gary Marsh, (Southwest) Eisenhower
1973 Paul Matthews, (Jackson Co.) Carbondale
1974 Dan Lesser, (McGaw) Evanston Township
1975 Keith Anderson, (Joliet) Plainfield
1976 Jim Winkler, (Naperville) Naperville Central
1977 Michael Pizzuto, (Berwyn-Cicero) Morton East
1978 Mike Cheerva, (Southwest) Stagg
1979 Dennis Favaro, (Kankakee) BBCHS
1980 Bill Danielczyk, (Elmhurst) York
1981 James Rouhandeh, (Jackson Co.) Carbondale
1982 Peggy Pettit Rubenzer, (Mt. Vernon) Mt. Vernon
1983 Jeff Soukop, (Elmhurst) Lake Park
1984 Art Sims, (Southwest) Luther South
1985 David Kemp, (Elmhurst) Lake Park
1986 Tom Rooney, (McGaw) Evanston
1987 Matthew B. DeLeon, (McGaw) Evanston
1988 Abigail Hannis Urban, (Mt. Vernon) Mt. Vernon
1989 David E. Garnett, (N'ville) Naperville North
1990 Dawn Campbell D'Orazio, (Knox Co.) Galesburg
1991 Michael Kirkwood, (Mt. Vernon) Mt. Vernon
1992 Geno Valente, (Mt. Vernon) Sesser-Valier
1993 Ben Hall, (Mt. Vernon) Mt. Vernon
1994 Matt Wolfe, (Mt. Vernon) Sesser-Valier
1995 Joseph Sterbis, (Elmhurst) Lake Park
1996 Ike Minton, (Mt. Vernon) DuQuoin
1997 Greg Hollmann, (Mt. Vernon) Mt. Vernon
1998 Eamon Kelly, (McGaw) Evanston Township
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2001 Guillermo Coronado, (Elmhurst) Addison Trail
2002 Tarun Patel, (Heritage) Waubonsie Valley
2003 Justin Cajindos, (Network) Stagg
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2007 Sean Tompkins, (Heritage) Naperville Central
2008 Cortney Charleston, (Heritage) Neuqua Valley
2009 David Pileski, (Elmhurst) Lake Park
2010 Janesh Rahlan, (Heritage) Waubonsie Valley
2011 Dan Cronin, (Heritage) Waubonsie Valley
2012 Robert Lampros, (B.R. Ryall) WWS
2013 Kevin Wei, Neuqua Valley
2014 Isaiah Booker, Naperville North
2015 Daniel Park, Waubonsie Valley
2016 Rushil Shukla, Waubonsie Valley
2017 Archit Dhar, Neuqua Valley
2018 Trisha Prabhu, Neuqua Valley
2019 Logan Graham, Wheaton Warrenville South

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
YOUTH CHIEF JUSTICES

1975	Rory Smith,(Hyde Park) Kenwood Academy
1976	Aaron Brower, (McGaw) Evanston Township
1977	Harry Reweik, (Southwest) Stagg
1978	Joyce Ann Guzik,(Southwest) Stagg
1979	Patricia Moncada,(Southwest) Morgan Park Academy
1980	Julie Eisenmann, (McGaw) Evanston Township
1981	Donna Craft Cain, (Lombard) Willowbrook
1982	Tamra ThompsonToussaint, (Danville) Catlin
1983	Kathleen Connon, (Elmhurst) York Comm.
1984	Andrew Froberg, (Naperville) Naperville North
1985	Karl Kosche, (Southwest) Stagg
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1987	Julie Mulderink Mantooth, (Southwest) Stagg
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2011	Joey Kim, (Heritage) Neuqua Valley
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2013	Jasmine LeeChuy, Neuqua Valley
2014	Kayla Arroyave, Waubonsie Valley
2015	Ashley Maras, Neuqua Valley
2016	Spencer Peck, Gateway Region YMCA
2017	Zach Safer, Waubonsie Valley
2018	Rekha Iyer, Neuqua Valley
2019	Breanna Goyea, Gateway Region YMCA

2019 SERVICE APPRECIATION AWARDS

Youth and Government would like to acknowledge the following advisors, board members and program volunteers that give of their time and talents to make Illinois YMCA Youth and Government the best program for civic engagement, leadership, and learning democracy. Thank you so much!

5 Years

Keagan Castro	Head Advisor, Wheaton North High School
Phillip Garee	Alumnus of Nequa Valley; Judicial advisor
Josh Maddox	Head Advisor, West Franfort, Frankfort Community High School
Sean Nelson	CEO
Cari Novario	Advisor, Gateway Region YMCA, Belleville West High School
Courtney Siska	Advisor, Shepard High School
Derek Williams	Advisor, Neuqua Valley High School

10 Years

Orlan Brown	Head Advisor, Murphysboro High School
Heidi Hockberger	Alumna of Waubonsie Valley High School; Judicial advisor
Keith Worland	Former Head Advisor, Decatur YMCA; Program Volunteer
Emily Wurth	Alumna Mount Vernon; Board of Directors and Development

15 Years

Kari Docherty	Advisor, Mount Vernon
John Powell	Head Advisor, Lake Park

20 Years

Andy Wells	Former Head Advisor, Mount Vernon; Program Board member

25 Years

Emily Kirk	Alumna, Mount Vernon; Former Board of Directors member
Richard Pierce	Head Judicial Advisor, Stevenson High School

40 Years

Mary Lou Davis	Alumna, Carl Sandburg High School; Former Board of Directors and Program Board Member

GENERAL INFORMATION

Conduct

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government is privileged to be able to use the Chambers and Capitol Complex for our Assembly. Please respect the staff, facilities, advisors and other participants while in Springfield. Everyone is accountable for their own actions; remember those actions reflect on not just the individual, but the delegation and the program as a whole. Each of our participants signed a Code of Conduct, and is held accountable to that Code.

Rules for the Illinois YMCA Youth and Government Assembly

1. Federal, State, County, and City laws must be observed.
2. Participants (adults, college staff, and students) must attend all meetings/functions and/or activities (including Saturday evening) and perform all duties required.
3. All of the facilities which the Illinois YMCA Youth and Government participants are using are unique, often historical, and in most cases are not open to the general public or other organizations serving large groups of high school students.
4. Youth and Government badges must be displayed at all times whenever students are outside their hotel rooms. Failure to wear the badge will mean loss of participation.
5. The utmost respect must be accorded to all hotel and state employees. Further, hotel guests, capitol area visitors and/or tour groups must be similarly afforded the same courtesy and respect.
6. Students are not permitted to smoke or vape anytime during the weekend. This includes all time spent in Springfield, as well as traveling to and from Springfield. Adults and College Staff may not smoke or vape at any scheduled meeting, function or event, on shuttle buses, inside any state-owned facility, in non-smoking hotel rooms, nor in the presence of any student.
7. Use or possession of illicit drugs or weapons is not permitted. The use of alcoholic beverages is banned for all students and College Staf, and Adults during the Assembly weekend.
8. No food or drink is permitted during any committee meeting, training, or opening session. In addition, no food or drink is permitted during any committee meeting, training in any state-owned facility except for the cafeteria in the lower level of the Stratton Building.
9. Chewing gum is not permitted at the hotels during scheduled meetings, on the shuttle buses, or anywhere inside state-owned facilities (except for the Stratton cafeteria). At any time when gum chewing is permitted, proper disposal is required.
10. Please observe curfew and adhere to all other printed times as stated in the Schedule or communicated by Youth and Government authorities.
11. Students who visit the room of, or are visited in a room by a member of the opposite gender (provided this has not been excluded by your advisor) will at all times conduct themselves in a positive respectful manner. College Staff members are not permitted to enter a student's room, nor are students permitted in a College Staff room. Additionally, no one is permitted to enter a non-Youth and Government hotel room.

Rules for the Capitol Complex

1. All participants will be subject to search and must pass through metal detectors before entering most state-owned facilities. Participants are strongly encouraged not to bring backpacks or briefcases. Participants should also be prepared to provide photo identification, in addition to wearing their Youth and Government badges, and sign in and out of state-owned facilities. Compliance is mandatory and everyone's attitude must be respectful and courteous. Failure will likely mean suspension from the program and prosecution.
2. All particpants must go through authorized entrances only, and must not interfere with any other visitors or entrances.
3. Participants are permitted in only those areas for which approval has been granted to Illinois YMCA Youth and Government. This means direct access only to committees, courts, legislative chambers, galleries, rooms designated as program headquarters, and restrooms off major hallways. All other side hallways, offices, meeting rooms, and restrooms are off limits, including those restrooms directly off the chamber. In addition, at the Capitol, no one may go above the fourth floor, in the side aisles off the chambers, behind the chambers, and/or wander in the lower level.
4. No cell phone use permitted in Galleries

Dress Code

Business Casual or Professional Dress is required on Friday. Professional Dress must be observed at all officially scheduled sessions by all program participants and advisors on Saturday and Sunday at the Capitol. The guidelines for Banquet Professional Dress are exactly the same as those for Professional Dress, except, females will be allowed to wear semi-formal dresses to the banquet. However, females wearing these dresses will be required to change clothing in order to comply with the regular Professional Dress guidelines for all sessions following the banquet. Casual attire may be worn for the Saturday evening events.

Disciplinary Action

The Code of Conduct, rules, and Dress Code are considered binding for all participants. The Advisor's role is one of imparting information, counseling, encouraging students, and making sure that all students conform to the signed Code of Conduct. If rules of conduct are violated, disciplinary measures will be administered by the Executive Director or his designated representative. Various disciplinary actions may include expulsion and/or suspension from Youth and Government and notification of parent(s). In some cases, local authorities may be notified with prosecution probable. In cases of expulsion from the program, students are sent home at their own expense. No refunds will be given!

PROGRAM INFORMATION

The Youth and Government program is comprised of Legislative, Press and Judicial sections. The following is a short overview of these sections which provides some additional details on procedures and organization.

LEGISLATIVE

Committee Assignments

The Senate and House Sponsors are assigned to the same committee based as their bill. The Co-Sponsors are randomly assigned to other committees. The Co-Sponsors are purposely not assigned to the same committee where their Bill originates. Individuals' Committee assignments are indicated on the Delegation Roster, in the column titled "Committee." To see the committee where the Bill is located, please see the section titled "Committee Assignments." All bills are spread across the 3 Senates and 3 Houses, Blue, Gray, Orange.

Committee Sessions

Committees are extremely important. The Committee must approve legislation before it can be acted upon by either house. In the interest of time, there are combined House and Senate Committees. Please be advised that all Legislators must attend all Committee sessions.

Amendments

All amendments to bills either in committee or on the floor must be made on the proper amendment forms (in duplicate). All Presiding Officers and Committee Chairpersons will have forms available or additional copies can be found at the Bill Flow Desk. If there is more than one amendment (that's other than a typographical error correction) or if any given amendment exceeds five typed lines, the bill must be re-typed and copied by its sponsors. Copying and typing will be at the expense of the bill group.

Passage of Bills

When a bill has been passed by both House and Senate in the exact same form, the last house to approve it will immediately send the bill to the Bill Flow Desk, and from there to the Youth Governor. The Youth Governor will then study the bill in its final form. The Governor may then either: sign the bill, veto the legislation (which would require a 3/5 vote in both chambers to override), or use his Amendatory Veto privileges which would require a majority vote in both chambers before becoming a law.

Lobbyists

Lobbyists may testify in committees, either presenting written or oral testimony, after obtaining permission from the Committee Chairperson. Lobbyists do not vote in committee nor are they allowed on the floor of the chambers. During the entire Assembly weekend, Lobbyists will seek out legislators and their elected youth officers, as well as the media in order to further their particular causes. Lobbyists are assigned to a legislative color, and may attend any committee where there is a bill they are supporting or not supporting. For further reference, see the Committee Assignments page. Lobbyists' Legislative Agendas are published in the legislative color to which they are assigned. Also please see section of "Lobbyists' Resolutions and Special Committee Bills."

Legislative Assistants

Legislative Assistants participate in the State Issues Forum on Saturday and Sunday. Some Legislative Assistants serve as Election Officials, Clerks of the House, Secretaries of the Senate, Sergeants-At-Arms for the House and Senate, and Bill Flow Clerks.

PRESS

The Newspaper and Video Press will provide printed and televised coverage of Assembly events. They are permitted to attend all meetings and observe from the gallery in each chamber. Press Corps members are not allowed on the floor of the chambers.

JUDICIAL

Youth attorneys have been working on two different criminal cases, *People of the State of Illinois vs. Weaver*, and *People of the State of Illinois vs. Wilson*. The appeals will be argued on Saturday in courtrooms in the Capitol Complex. Clerk-Bailiffs will also participate in a Clerk Bailiff Forum on Friday. The Judicial Program coordinators and participants invite everyone to see the youth attorneys as they make their arguments before Supreme Courts comprised of Youth Justices. Please refer to the back of this billbook for descriptions of the cases, and the Court Docket. If attending a court session, please adhere to proper court decorum and respect for all participants. Court room rules are listed in the judicial section at the back of this billbook.

Lobbyists' Resolutions and Special Committee Bills Rules

Lobbyists will have the opportunity to write either Resolutions or Bills, find Committee Chairpersons to sponsor the Resolution/Bill and submit the Resolution/Bill to the Special Committee to be prioritized.

Some Lobbyists may come to Springfield with a Resolution or Bill already written; these bills have been published in the legislative color section. Others may form coalitions and write their Resolutions or Bills while in Springfield.

No Lobbyist is required to write one, but those who wish to do so must prepare properly written Resolutions or Bills in the form required of Legislators. Please note the guidelines for Special Committee Bills:

- On all Special Committee Bills, the Lobbyist should identify himself/herself as the author by adding a line which states "At the Request of _____," with the Lobbyist's name in the blank. This line should appear directly under the Sponsors' names.
- No Bill may be presented as originally considered (including amendments) during the current year in any of the Legislatures. It must have undergone substantial change.
- If a Bill that failed in any Legislature is introduced to the Special Committee, it must be accompanied by a Bill Brief that details why it did not pass and how it has been changed.
- The Lt. Governor will be given power to decide and report to the Special Committee if substantial change in the Bill has been made.
- 2/3 of the Special Committee members present may overturn the decision of the Lt. Governor.
- Entirely new legislation is preferable to re-worked legislation.

The Resolution or Bill is then submitted to the Special Committee for prioritization. There are actually three Special Committees - Orange, Blue and Gray- chaired by the Lt. Governor and composed of the Committee Chairpersons of that color. One meeting of the Special Committees is scheduled. These committees will meet on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of considering the legislation prepared by the Lobbyists and sponsored by Committee Chairpersons. No less than 12 minutes shall be devoted to debate on each Special Committee Bill. Note that the Committee Chairperson sponsoring the Resolution or Bill and not the Lobbyist who authored the Bill must introduce the Bill to the committee. A committee vote of DO PASS is required in order for a Resolution or Bill to be introduced in any chamber. At that point, the Resolutions/Bills are placed on the docket through the Bill Flow Desk, with the docket order being House Bill, Senate Bill, Special Committee Bill, etc.

As many of these Bills as time permits, written by Lobbyists will be considered by the Special Committees on Saturday.

Lobbyists should check the Schedule Books for the Saturday afternoon deadline for submitting legislation to the Special Committees. The Resolutions/Bills are actually submitted first to the Lt. Governor who screens the work for errors, etc. and then submits the work to the Secretary of State for numbering.

Note: Legislators (with the Committee Chairpersons as Sponsors) may introduce only Resolutions to the Special Committees using the same procedure as Lobbyists.

2018-2019 ADVISORS

The following are this year's Advisors to our program. There would be no Illinois YMCA Youth and Government without the following, working with their delegations and offering their time and expertise in helping to ensure that "Democracy Must Be Learned by Each Generation." Thank you to all! (* denotes Head Advisors: ^ denotes new delegations to the program this year.)

Addison Trail High School
Levonne Cescolini-Boyer *

Andrew High School
Mark Lobes*
Tina Scott

Aspira Business & Finance
Ruthilah Bodley*

Batavia High School
Andrew Bernard*

^Benton High School
Kiley Docherty *
Lacey Hagerman
John Vercillino

Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Sara Youssef*
Loula Drimonas
Kaase El-Talabani
Justin Gomez
Matthew Livesay
Maureen Mackintosh
Dana Romano

Carl Sandburg High School
Pat Usher*
James Mattera

Carmel Catholic High School
Jeffery Ptacek*
Robert Covak

Carterville High School
Josh Hall *

^Chicago Acad. of the Arts
Mary Kettering*
Hansani Gunn

Eisenhower High School
Kelly Kasper*
Kelli Mason

Gateway Region YMCA
Suzanne Whitehead*
Colin Clark
Chris Kirk
Cari Novaria
Anne Schaeffer
Darrin Williams

^Hansberry College Prep.
Sarah Kohtala *
Kashawndra Willson *

^Herrin High School
Karen Jurich *

Kenwood Academy
Stephanie Pinta*
Kenya Hayes
Nicole Luke

Kishwaukee Family YMCA
Victoria Erwin
Cami Loving
Kristin Miller
Sheri Wigant

Lake Park High School
John Powell*
Donald Fulmer
Alexandra Hamilton
Danielle Reehoff
Jay Robertson
Jeff Sichz

Leyden
Kevin Pluchar*
James Flinchum

Metea Valley High School
Scott Gregory*
Susan Fuhrer
David Luetke
Aaron Marshall
Sydney Neukirch
Jason Wargo

Mount Vernon Township High School
Jessica Pilson*
Kari Docherty

Mt. Vernon, cont.
Sean Docherty
David Overstreet

Mundelein High School
Jennifer Lacroix*

Murphysboro
Orlan Brown*

Naperville Central High School
Donna Mohn*
Natalie Billings

Naperville North High School
Timothy Johnson*
John Noffke
Shayma Patel

Neuqua Valley High School
Kelli Tufo*
Catherine Bishir
Joe Brennan
Tegan McQuaid
Katie Popp
Tammy Schutzenhofer
Paul Whisler
Derek Williams

Northwest Independent
Dawn D'Orazio*
Fiore D'Orazio
Peyton D'Orazio
Angel Eagleson

Oswego High School
Brenda Shay*
Aaron Henricks
Chanel Keyvan

PAV YMCA
Sean Clark*
Veronica Turrubiartes

Richards High School
Rachael Dovgin*
Jill Musil

Sesser-Valier High School
Craig Garner*
Melodee Garner
John Gulley

Shepard High School
Gina Hanna*
Courtney Siska

Stagg High School
Adam Zmuda*
Margaret Beutike
Carol Czworniak-Weybright
Dorota Guzy
Amy Hainzinger
Suzan Jaber
Karen O'Shea
Maggie Smith

Stevenson High School
Alison Pearl*
Richard Pierce*

^Waltonville High School
Andy Janello*
Nicole Wisniewski

Warren Township
Brian Oberhauser *

Waubonsie Valley High School
Chris Wolak*
Robin Chang
Kelly Donnellan-Prusila
Roland Hackler
David Severance

West Frankfort
Josh Maddox*
Justin Jones

Westmont High School
Peter Landreth*

Wheaton North
Keagan Castro*
Jay Mehta
Kyle Padera

Wheaton Warrenville South High School
Chuck Williams*
Richard Mitchell
Johnna Rediehs
Fred Teitze

Williamsville High School
Tonia Faloon-Sullivan*
Laura Everhart
Colby Huff

^Woodlawn High School
Matt Smith*

PROGRAM SPECIALISTS
Michael Barnes
Jayme Boreman
Lindsey Clark
Mary Lou Davis
Phillip Garee
Nadia Gonzalez
Pete Heinrich
Heidi Hockberger
Emily Kirk
Aaron Massie
Christopher MacDonald
Zachary McCoy-Brock
Blake Maroney
Anna Marie Mitchell
Samantha Powell
Thomas Rowe
Jon Sebastian
Chuck Tramel
Richard Ward
Keith Worland
Kevin Worland

Video Press Coordinators
Eclipsed Productions
Emily Heinrich
Adam Schmidt

2019 COLLEGE STAFF

We are pleased to have the following Youth and Government Alumni back to serve on our College Staff. Many thanks to them for travelling back to Springfield to help with our Assembly!

Name	College	Former Delegation
Claire Bassett	Michigan State University	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Julia Bollwitt	Ball State University	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Jonathan Bresser	Northern Illinois University	Wheaton Warrenville South
Jarquis Brown		Richards High School
William Buettner	Western Michigan University	Naperville Central High School
McKenzie Chamberlain	Columbia College	Gateway Region YMCA
Emily DePasquale	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Brennan Docherty	Kaskaskia College	Mt. Vernon Twn. High School
Peyton D'Orazio	Waubonsee Community College	Northeast Independent
Dominique Estes	University of Notre Dame	Waubonsie Valley High School
Jaycee Garner	Rend Lake College	Sesser-Valier High School
Brett Hanna	Moraine Valley Community College	Victor J Andrew High School
Anna Henning	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Carmel Catholic High School
Ga Hyun (Liz) Kang	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Carl Sandburg High School
Jarrod Knapper	University of Illinois-Springfield	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Brandi Konkel	Southwestern Illinois College	Gateway Region YMCA
Kyle Marshall	Tiffin University	Richards High School
Leslie Martinez	Moraine Valley Community College	Eisenhower High School
Adam Matejewski	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Bradley Bourbonnais Comm.
Brandon Paxton	Moraine Valley Community College	Richards High School
Emily Sexauer	George Mason University	Wheaton Warrenville South
Alecia Stacey	Eastern Illinois University	Sesser-Valier High School
Bryce Thomas	University of Illinois-Springfield	Carmel Catholic High School
Nicole Thompson	Webster University	Carmel Catholic High School
Jessica Vences	Moraine Valley Community College	Eisenhower High School
Hayley Whittington	Murray State University	Sesser-Valier High School
Chrisand Williams	University of Illinois at Chicago	UNO Charter
Julia Woelke	Indiana University	Oswego High School

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
YOUTH GOVERNORS

1950 Bill Turner, (Joliet) Joliet Township
1951 Gene Keith, (Peoria) Manual
1952 Tom Baldaccini, (Lincoln-Belmont) Lane Tech.
1953 Vern Johnson, (Streator) Streator
1954 Don Carter, Chicago
1955 Dick Heyder, Frankfort Comm.
1956 Phillip Quigley, Skokie
1957 Robert Hornaday, (Beverly) Morgan Park
1958 James Buch, (Edwardsville) Edwardsville
1959 John Dailey, (Elmhurst) York
1960 Ken Heyl, (Elmhurst) York
1961 Warren Nash, Granite City
1962 Clifton C. Maclin, (Hyde Park) Hyde Park
1963 Kemp James McLaughlin, Lincoln-Belmont
1964 John Epperheimer, Harrisburg
1965 Michael Walker, South Chicago
1966 Thomas Naylor, (Freeport) Freeport
1967 Richard Langdon, (Jackson Co.) Carbondale
1968 Kenneth Kraft, Elmhurst
1969 Wayne Kost, (Southwest) Carl Sandburg
1970 Steve Eckert, (Danville) Danville
1971 Greg Zito, (Proviso) Proviso West
1972 Steven Gary Marsh, (Southwest) Eisenhower
1973 Paul Matthews, (Jackson Co.) Carbondale
1974 Dan Lesser, (McGaw) Evanston Township
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2016	Spencer Peck, Gateway Region YMCA
2017	Zach Safer, Waubonsie Valley
2018	Rekha Iyer, Neuqua Valley
2019	Breanna Goyea, Gateway Region YMCA

2019 SERVICE APPRECIATION AWARDS

Youth and Government would like to acknowledge the following advisors, board members and program volunteers that give of their time and talents to make Illinois YMCA Youth and Government the best program for civic engagement, leadership, and learning democracy. Thank you so much!

5 Years

Keagan Castro	Head Advisor, Wheaton North High School
Phillip Garee	Alumnus of Nequa Valley; Judicial advisor
Josh Maddox	Head Advisor, West Franfort, Frankfort Community High School
Sean Nelson	CEO
Cari Novario	Advisor, Gateway Region YMCA, Belleville West High School
Courtney Siska	Advisor, Shepard High School
Derek Williams	Advisor, Neuqua Valley High School

10 Years

Orlan Brown	Head Advisor, Murphysboro High School
Heidi Hockberger	Alumna of Waubonsie Valley High School; Judicial advisor
Keith Worland	Former Head Advisor, Decatur YMCA; Program Volunteer
Emily Wurth	Alumna Mount Vernon; Board of Directors and Development

15 Years

Kari Docherty	Advisor, Mount Vernon
John Powell	Head Advisor, Lake Park

20 Years

Andy Wells	Former Head Advisor, Mount Vernon; Program Board member

25 Years

Emily Kirk	Alumna, Mount Vernon; Former Board of Directors member
Richard Pierce	Head Judicial Advisor, Stevenson High School

40 Years

Mary Lou Davis	Alumna, Carl Sandburg High School; Former Board of Directors and Program Board Member

GENERAL INFORMATION

Conduct

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government is privileged to be able to use the Chambers and Capitol Complex for our Assembly. Please respect the staff, facilities, advisors and other participants while in Springfield. Everyone is accountable for their own actions; remember those actions reflect on not just the individual, but the delegation and the program as a whole. Each of our participants signed a Code of Conduct, and is held accountable to that Code.

Rules for the Illinois YMCA Youth and Government Assembly

1. Federal, State, County, and City laws must be observed.
2. Participants (adults, college staff, and students) must attend all meetings/functions and/or activities (including Saturday evening) and perform all duties required.
3. All of the facilities which the Illinois YMCA Youth and Government participants are using are unique, often historical, and in most cases are not open to the general public or other organizations serving large groups of high school students.
4. Youth and Government badges must be displayed at all times whenever students are outside their hotel rooms. Failure to wear the badge will mean loss of participation.
5. The utmost respect must be accorded to all hotel and state employees. Further, hotel guests, capitol area visitors and/or tour groups must be similarly afforded the same courtesy and respect.
6. Students are not permitted to smoke or vape anytime during the weekend. This includes all time spent in Springfield, as well as traveling to and from Springfield. Adults and College Staff may not smoke or vape at any scheduled meeting, function or event, on shuttle buses, inside any state-owned facility, in non-smoking hotel rooms, nor in the presence of any student.
7. Use or possession of illicit drugs or weapons is not permitted. The use of alcoholic beverages is banned for all students and College Staf, and Adults during the Assembly weekend.
8. No food or drink is permitted during any committee meeting, training, or opening session. In addition, no food or drink is permitted during any committee meeting, training in any state-owned facility except for the cafeteria in the lower level of the Stratton Building.
9. Chewing gum is not permitted at the hotels during scheduled meetings, on the shuttle buses, or anywhere inside state-owned facilities (except for the Stratton cafeteria). At any time when gum chewing is permitted, proper disposal is required.
10. Please observe curfew and adhere to all other printed times as stated in the Schedule or communicated by Youth and Government authorities.
11. Students who visit the room of, or are visited in a room by a member of the opposite gender (provided this has not been excluded by your advisor) will at all times conduct themselves in a positive respectful manner. College Staff members are not permitted to enter a student's room, nor are students permitted in a College Staff room. Additionally, no one is permitted to enter a non-Youth and Government hotel room.

Rules for the Capitol Complex

1. All participants will be subject to search and must pass through metal detectors before entering most state-owned facilities. Participants are strongly encouraged not to bring backpacks or briefcases. Participants should also be prepared to provide photo identification, in addition to wearing their Youth and Government badges, and sign in and out of state-owned facilities. Compliance is mandatory and everyone's attitude must be respectful and courteous. Failure will likely mean suspension from the program and prosecution.
2. All particpants must go through authorized entrances only, and must not interfere with any other visitors or entrances.
3. Participants are permitted in only those areas for which approval has been granted to Illinois YMCA Youth and Government. This means direct access only to committees, courts, legislative chambers, galleries, rooms designated as program headquarters, and restrooms off major hallways. All other side hallways, offices, meeting rooms, and restrooms are off limits, including those restrooms directly off the chamber. In addition, at the Capitol, no one may go above the fourth floor, in the side aisles off the chambers, behind the chambers, and/or wander in the lower level.
4. No cell phone use permitted in Galleries

Dress Code

Business Casual or Professional Dress is required on Friday. Professional Dress must be observed at all officially scheduled sessions by all program participants and advisors on Saturday and Sunday at the Capitol. The guidelines for Banquet Professional Dress are exactly the same as those for Professional Dress, except, females will be allowed to wear semi-formal dresses to the banquet. However, females wearing these dresses will be required to change clothing in order to comply with the regular Professional Dress guidelines for all sessions following the banquet. Casual attire may be worn for the Saturday evening events.

Disciplinary Action

The Code of Conduct, rules, and Dress Code are considered binding for all participants. The Advisor's role is one of imparting information, counseling, encouraging students, and making sure that all students conform to the signed Code of Conduct. If rules of conduct are violated, disciplinary measures will be administered by the Executive Director or his designated representative. Various disciplinary actions may include expulsion and/or suspension from Youth and Government and notification of parent(s). In some cases, local authorities may be notified with prosecution probable. In cases of expulsion from the program, students are sent home at their own expense. No refunds will be given!

PROGRAM INFORMATION

The Youth and Government program is comprised of Legislative, Press and Judicial sections. The following is a short overview of these sections which provides some additional details on procedures and organization.

LEGISLATIVE

Committee Assignments

The Senate and House Sponsors are assigned to the same committee based as their bill. The Co-Sponsors are randomly assigned to other committees. The Co-Sponsors are purposely not assigned to the same committee where their Bill originates. Individuals' Committee assignments are indicated on the Delegation Roster, in the column titled "Committee." To see the committee where the Bill is located, please see the section titled "Committee Assignments." All bills are spread across the 3 Senates and 3 Houses, Blue, Gray, Orange.

Committee Sessions

Committees are extremely important. The Committee must approve legislation before it can be acted upon by either house. In the interest of time, there are combined House and Senate Committees. Please be advised that all Legislators must attend all Committee sessions.

Amendments

All amendments to bills either in committee or on the floor must be made on the proper amendment forms (in duplicate). All Presiding Officers and Committee Chairpersons will have forms available or additional copies can be found at the Bill Flow Desk. If there is more than one amendment (that's other than a typographical error correction) or if any given amendment exceeds five typed lines, the bill must be re-typed and copied by its sponsors. Copying and typing will be at the expense of the bill group.

Passage of Bills

When a bill has been passed by both House and Senate in the exact same form, the last house to approve it will immediately send the bill to the Bill Flow Desk, and from there to the Youth Governor. The Youth Governor will then study the bill in its final form. The Governor may then either: sign the bill, veto the legislation (which would require a 3/5 vote in both chambers to override), or use his Amendatory Veto privileges which would require a majority vote in both chambers before becoming a law.

Lobbyists

Lobbyists may testify in committees, either presenting written or oral testimony, after obtaining permission from the Committee Chairperson. Lobbyists do not vote in committee nor are they allowed on the floor of the chambers. During the entire Assembly weekend, Lobbyists will seek out legislators and their elected youth officers, as well as the media in order to further their particular causes. Lobbyists are assigned to a legislative color, and may attend any committee where there is a bill they are supporting or not supporting. For further reference, see the Committee Assignments page. Lobbyists' Legislative Agendas are published in the legislative color to which they are assigned. Also please see section of "Lobbyists' Resolutions and Special Committee Bills."

Legislative Assistants

Legislative Assistants participate in the State Issues Forum on Saturday and Sunday. Some Legislative Assistants serve as Election Officials, Clerks of the House, Secretaries of the Senate, Sergeants-At-Arms for the House and Senate, and Bill Flow Clerks.

PRESS

The Newspaper and Video Press will provide printed and televised coverage of Assembly events. They are permitted to attend all meetings and observe from the gallery in each chamber. Press Corps members are not allowed on the floor of the chambers.

JUDICIAL

Youth attorneys have been working on two different criminal cases, *People of the State of Illinois vs. Weaver*, and *People of the State of Illinois vs. Wilson*. The appeals will be argued on Saturday in courtrooms in the Capitol Complex. Clerk-Bailiffs will also participate in a Clerk Bailiff Forum on Friday. The Judicial Program coordinators and participants invite everyone to see the youth attorneys as they make their arguments before Supreme Courts comprised of Youth Justices. Please refer to the back of this billbook for descriptions of the cases, and the Court Docket. If attending a court session, please adhere to proper court decorum and respect for all participants. Court room rules are listed in the judicial section at the back of this billbook.

Lobbyists' Resolutions and Special Committee Bills Rules

Lobbyists will have the opportunity to write either Resolutions or Bills, find Committee Chairpersons to sponsor the Resolution/Bill and submit the Resolution/Bill to the Special Committee to be prioritized.

Some Lobbyists may come to Springfield with a Resolution or Bill already written; these bills have been published in the legislative color section. Others may form coalitions and write their Resolutions or Bills while in Springfield.

No Lobbyist is required to write one, but those who wish to do so must prepare properly written Resolutions or Bills in the form required of Legislators. Please note the guidelines for Special Committee Bills:

- On all Special Committee Bills, the Lobbyist should identify himself/herself as the author by adding a line which states "At the Request of _____," with the Lobbyist's name in the blank. This line should appear directly under the Sponsors' names.
- No Bill may be presented as originally considered (including amendments) during the current year in any of the Legislatures. It must have undergone substantial change.
- If a Bill that failed in any Legislature is introduced to the Special Committee, it must be accompanied by a Bill Brief that details why it did not pass and how it has been changed.
- The Lt. Governor will be given power to decide and report to the Special Committee if substantial change in the Bill has been made.
- 2/3 of the Special Committee members present may overturn the decision of the Lt. Governor.
- Entirely new legislation is preferable to re-worked legislation.

The Resolution or Bill is then submitted to the Special Committee for prioritization. There are actually three Special Committees - Orange, Blue and Gray- chaired by the Lt. Governor and composed of the Committee Chairpersons of that color. One meeting of the Special Committees is scheduled. These committees will meet on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of considering the legislation prepared by the Lobbyists and sponsored by Committee Chairpersons. No less than 12 minutes shall be devoted to debate on each Special Committee Bill. Note that the Committee Chairperson sponsoring the Resolution or Bill and not the Lobbyist who authored the Bill must introduce the Bill to the committee. A committee vote of DO PASS is required in order for a Resolution or Bill to be introduced in any chamber. At that point, the Resolutions/Bills are placed on the docket through the Bill Flow Desk, with the docket order being House Bill, Senate Bill, Special Committee Bill, etc.

As many of these Bills as time permits, written by Lobbyists will be considered by the Special Committees on Saturday.

Lobbyists should check the Schedule Books for the Saturday afternoon deadline for submitting legislation to the Special Committees. The Resolutions/Bills are actually submitted first to the Lt. Governor who screens the work for errors, etc. and then submits the work to the Secretary of State for numbering.

Note: Legislators (with the Committee Chairpersons as Sponsors) may introduce only Resolutions to the Special Committees using the same procedure as Lobbyists.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
70th ASSEMBLY ROSTER

There are three separate Legislatures – Blue (B), Gray (G), Orange (O).
Legislators will meet only in the legislative chamber to which they are assigned. Legislators should refer to the roster "Committee" column for legislator committee assignments (individual's committee information is also on nametags); this is the Committee to attend.

If you want to know where your bill is, refer to the section titled "Committee Assignments" for where Bills are assigned; only Senate and House sponsors go to the Committee where the bill is assigned.

Legislators, please refer to the column 'Seat' for where you sit in Chambers. Refer to seating charts after the roster to see where your seat is located in the Chambers. DO NOT MOVE CHAIRS OR SWITCH SEATS!

Lobbyists are assigned to a legislative color- refer to schedules when the sessions and committees meet for that color, as well as the section "Committee Assignments" for where bills are assigned.

Legislative Assistants are assigned to a legislative color and a Forum Color and Group. Please refer to the schedules for when the forum meets, and when legislative sessions are.
LAs that are Clerks, Secretaries, Sgts., or Bill Flow, please make sure you go to the Chamber for your work assignment and check the Forum color for your Forum assignment (they will be different colors).

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Addison Trail High School									
Sienna	Alicea	Lobbyist	(G)						
Jocelyn	Gallegos	Clerk-Bailiff							
Patrick	Soto	Clerk-Bailiff							
Jackie	Tellez	Clerk-Bailiff							
Chris	Trujillo	Clerk-Bailiff							
Andrew High School									
Alexis	Burnette	Senate	(B)	026	RII-02	H-B-21	Chair Blue 6		
Jay	Bushnell	House	(B)	015	RII-02	H-B-21	Blue 6		
Patrick	Flores	Senate	(B)	060	RII-01	S-B-26	Blue 3		
Seth	Myers	Clerk-Bailiff							
Anthony	Pilny	House	(B)	029	RII-02	H-B-21	Blue 2		
Dante	Redmond	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	A
Mia	Riccelli	Clerk-Bailiff							
Ethan	Ryan	Lobbyist	(B)						
Ilias	Sadiki	Clerk-Bailiff							
Claire	Scheulin	House	(B)	103	RII-01	S-B-26	Blue 7		
Cassie	Stupay	Senate	(B)	027	RII-01	S-B-26	Blue 7		
Erin	Tinerella	House	(B)	135	RII-01	S-B-26	Blue 2		
Aspira Business and Finance									
Luly	Avina	House	(B)	017	RII-05	S-B-28	Blue 7		
Samantha	Baca	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	B
Kevin	Cervera	House	(B)	139	RII-05	S-B-28	Blue 2		
Ana	Coronado	Newspaper							
Emily	Coronado	House	(B)	119	RII-03	S-B-23	Blue 6		
Luis	Espinoza	Video							
Jesus	Garcia	Video							

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
David	Gonzalez	Senate	(B)	031	RII-03	S-B-23	Blue 6		
Elias	Hernandez	Video							
Eli	Maldonado	Clerk-Bailiff							
Myleene	Marrero	Clerk-Bailiff							
Lourdes	Ramirez	House	(B)	022			Blue 4		
Cashshay	Riddle	Clerk-Bailiff							
Johnny	Rios	Video							
Jeremy	Rivera	Video							
Yohandry	Soto	House	(B)	092			Blue 5		
Lyanny	Toro	Senate	(B)	037	RII-05	S-B-28	Blue 7		
Batavia High School									
Jack	Hubert	House	(B)	077	RI-01	H-B-15	Blue 6		
Joy	Mazur	Senate	(B)	016	RI-01	H-B-15	Blue 4		
Lindzie	Nork	House	(B)	090	RI-02	H-B-18	Blue 5		
Anna	Sandri	Senate	(B)	055	RI-02	H-B-18	Blue 5		
Jeffrey	Trux	House	(B)	001	RI-01	H-B-15	Blue 4		
Benton High School									
Presley	Allsopp	House	(O)	020	RIII-12	S-O-15	Orange 4		
Zack	Andrews	Lobbyist	(O)						
Peyton	Bayless	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(O)						
Isaiah	Blades	Chap. House	(O)	072	RIII-13	S-O-05	Orange 4		
Zoe	Carlton	House	(O)	080	RIII-12	S-O-15	Orange 6		
Macie	Cockrum	House	(O)	046	RIII-12	S-O-15	Orange 7		
Molly	Goostree	Lobbyist	(O)						
Maddie	Hayes	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	A
Ashlynn	Heavrin	House	(O)	131	RIII-10	S-O-22	Orange 2		
Jayma	Lindhorst	LA House	(O)					(O)	A
Sami	Lingle	Lobbyist	(O)						
Sarah	Martin	House	(O)	056	RIII-10	S-O-22	Orange 6		
Mariela	Martinez	Lobbyist	(O)						
Madilyn	McLain	Chap. Senate	(O)	057	RIII-11	S-O-25	Orange 5		
Mia	McLain	Senate	(O)	020	RIII-12	S-O-05	Orange 4		
Maddie	Miller	Senate	(O)	028	RIII-11	S-O-25	Orange 4		
Halle	Minier	House	(O)	136	RIII-11	S-O-25	Orange 7		
Trinity	Price	Sgt. House	(O)					(G)	B
Trevor	Richardson	Senate	(O)	010	RIII-13	S-O-05	Orange 2		
Christian	Rolla	LA House	(O)					(O)	B
Macy	Sanchez	House	(O)	028	RIII-11	S-O-25	Orange 7		
Jayla	Sotelo	Sgt. Senate	(O)					(G)	A

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Mitchell	Supancic	Senate	(O)	048	RIII-10	S-O-22	Orange 3		
Samantha	Van Horn	Bill Flow	(O)					(G)	B
Hope	Wakefield	Senate	(O)	043	RIII-10	S-O-22	Orange 6		
Gabriela	Wysong	House	(O)	012	RIII-13	S-O-05	Orange 2		
Bradley-Bourbonnais High School									
Abby	Altenberger	House	(B)	132	RII-14	S-B-05	Blue 1		
D'Angelo	Alvarado	Lobbyist	(B)						
Colleen	Bassett	Senate	(B)	004	RII-13	S-B-01	Blue 1		
Alex	Benoit	House	(B)	112	RII-15	H-B-20	Blue 1		
Emma	Benoit	House	(B)	104	RII-15	H-B-20	Blue 7		
Olivia	Blanchette	Lobbyist	(B)						
Carrigan	Carrell	House	(B)	035	RII-12	S-B-10	Blue 3		
Quinlan	Carrell	Lobbyist	(B)						
Abigail	Cousins	House	(B)	027	RII-15	H-B-20	Blue 5		
Brendan	Dalcanton	Lobbyist	(B)						
Ethan	Dandurand	Lobbyist	(B)						
Willie	Davis	Senate	(B)	052	RII-12	S-B-10	Blue 3		
Dillon	Deneau	House	(B)	108	RII-11	S-B-21	Blue 6		
Devin	Denoyer	Bill Flow	(B)					(G)	B
Reilly	Dersien	House	(B)	031	RII-10	H-B-13	Blue 6		
Zoey	Dickenson	Senate	(B)	030	RII-15	H-B-20	Blue 5		
Julia	Drake	Lobbyist	(B)						
Kaitlyn	Dunn	House	(B)	097	RII-10	H-B-13	Blue 7		
Brantly	Fred	LA House	(B)					(B)	A
Abby	Geoffrey	Senate	(B)	043	RII-10	H-B-13	Blue 4		
Bryson	George	House	(B)	109	RII-11	S-B-21	Blue 3		
Josh	Granger	Senate	(B)	022	RII-14	S-B-05	Blue 2		
Chloe	Handy	Lobbyist	(B)						
Logan	Harrington	House	(B)	085	RII-14	S-B-05	Chair Blue 2		
Kevon	Holbrook	House	(B)	130	RII-12	S-B-10	Blue 1		
Kyle	Huffaker	Attorney							
Andrew	Jasmin	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	B
Jack	Jasmin	House	(B)	058	RII-11	S-B-21	Blue 4		
TJ	Keast	House	(B)	049	RII-09	H-B-04	Blue 1		
Grant	Kelly	Lobbyist	(B)						
Giorgia	Kolokythas	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(B)						
Sydney	Kremer	House	(B)	083	RII-10	H-B-13	Blue 4		
Lindsey	Long	Bill Flow	(B)					(G)	A
Andrew	Mann	LA House	(B)					(B)	A

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Christine	Mepham	Lobbyist	(B)						
Brody	Milling	House	(B)	122	RII-16	S-B-27	Blue 6		
Zoie	Milton	Lobbyist	(B)						
Blake	Minor	Attorney							
Bryce	Modglin	House	(B)	078	RII-09	H-B-04	Blue 7		
Abbey	Morrical	House	(B)	116	RII-13	S-B-01	Blue 3		
Thomas	Musgrave	Attorney							
McKay	Orwig	Bill Flow	(B)					(G)	A
Madison	Penrod	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	B
Delaney	Quick	House	(B)	055	RII-12	S-B-10	Blue 2		
Jesse	Quiroz	Senate	(B)	048	RII-16	S-B-27	Blue 7		
Gianna	Randazzo	Sgt. House	(B)					(G)	B
Zach	Randazzo	Attorney							
Maddi	Reddy	Attorney							
Thomas	Robinson	House	(B)	102	RII-16	S-B-27	Blue 5		
Megan	Schroeder	House	(B)	005	RII-13	S-B-01	Chair Blue 1		
Riley	Sovinski	House	(B)	125	RII-09	H-B-04	Blue 6		
Ellen	Stephens	Attorney							
Alyssa	Stoll	House	(B)	065	RII-13	S-B-01	Blue 2		
Joi	Strickland	Senate	(B)	035	RII-09	H-B-04	Blue 1		
Thomas	Sztuba	Lobbyist	(B)						
Caden	Talbot	Senate	(B)	011	RII-11	S-B-21	Blue 6		
Jack	Thorne	Lobbyist	(B)						
Lucas	Wadley	House	(B)	095	RII-16	S-B-27	Blue 7		
Riley	Webb	Lobbyist	(B)						
Carl Sandburg High School									
Janine	Aquino	House	(O)	005	RII-19	H-O-03	Orange 1		
Josh	Aquino	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	B
Elise	Blinn	Lobbyist	(O)						
Julia	Canellis	House	(O)	094	RII-19	H-O-03	Orange 1		
Ximena	Castillo	Lobbyist	(O)						
Kyle	Fish	House	(O)	047	RII-18	S-O-07	Orange 3		
Jeremy	Galvin	House	(O)	118	RII-18	S-O-07	Orange 3		
Stephanie	Gaspardo	House	(O)	036	RII-17	H-O-25	Orange 3		
Maggie	Jones	Senate	(O)	035	RII-20	H-O-12	Orange 3		
Jenny	Kang	Senate	(O)	058	RII-17	H-O-25	Orange 4		
Suzy	Kang	Senate	(O)	064	RII-17	H-O-25	Chair Orang		
Thais	Kolganov	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(O)						
Alice	Lopera	House	(O)	057	RII-17	H-O-25	Chair Orang		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Maddie	Montalvo	Senate	(O)	026	RII-18	S-O-07	Orange 2		
Michelle	Nolasco	Sec. Senate	(O)					(G)	A
Emily	Ras	House	(O)	122	RII-20	H-O-12	Orange 7		
Jill	Richards	House	(O)	086	RII-20	H-O-12	Orange 3		
Nicole	Rooks	House	(O)	104	RII-20	H-O-12	Orange 1		
Leo	Serdar	House	(O)	029	RII-18	S-O-07	Orange 2		
Alexandra	Walsh	House	(O)	073	RII-19	H-O-03	Orange 3		
Victoria	Zdanewicz	Senate	(O)	003	RII-19	H-O-03	Orange 4		
Carmel Catholic High School									
Zeennah	Akorede	Bill Flow	(B)					(G)	B
Emma	Baynes	LA House/Elect.	(B)					(B)	B
Alex	Carrera	Senate	(B)	042	RI-04	H-B-09	Blue 3		
MichaelAngelo	Chazaro	House	(B)	003	RI-03	S-B-04	Blue 1		
George	Couvall	LA House/Elect.	(B)					(B)	B
Drake	Fox	Senate	(B)	063	RI-05	H-B-07	Blue 1		
Cheyenne	Greenenwald	House	(B)	096	RI-04	H-B-09	Blue 7		
Tey	Greenenwald	LA House	(B)					(B)	A
Peter	Hefner	House	(B)	038	RI-04	H-B-09	Blue 3		
Danielle	Herring	Senate	(B)	002	RI-03	S-B-04	Blue 1		
Taylor	Iskalis	Senate	(B)	062	RI-03	S-B-04	Blue 5		
Nicole	Kozuch	Lobbyist	(B)						
Michael	Moriarty	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	A
Conor	O'Brien	House	(B)	025	RI-05	H-B-07	Blue 2		
Robert	O'Brien	Lobbyist	(B)		RI-05				
Aditi	Patel	House	(B)	072	RI-03	S-B-04	Blue 4		
William	Patterson	Senate	(B)	036	RI-05	H-B-07	Blue 2		
Danny	Pietranek	Lobbyist	(B)						
John	Tobin	Lobbyist	(B)						
Juergen	Zuelow	House	(B)	080	RI-05	H-B-07	Blue 3		
Carterville High School									
Meg	Beach	LA House	(G)					(G)	B
Nick	Brown	Lobbyist	(G)						
Trey	Dillon	LA House	(G)					(G)	A
Graham	Dynis	Lobbyist	(G)						
Chloe	Finn	Senate	(G)	057	RIII-16	S-G-01	Gray 2		
Braden	Gentry	House	(G)	090	RIII-15	H-G-24	Gray 1		
Dylan	Gossett	House	(G)	036	RIII-15	H-G-24	Gray 7		
Ben	Haake	Lobbyist	(G)						
Charlie	Hagan	House	(G)	008	RIII-16	S-G-01	Chair Gray 1		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Makenzie	Henton	Senate	(G)	006	RIII-16	S-G-01	Gray 1		
Jake	Hixson	LA Senate	(G)					(G)	A
Sara	Kiel	House	(G)	033	RIII-14	S-G-20	Gray 6		
Ben	Konvalinka	Senate	(G)	032	RIII-14	S-G-20	Gray 6		
Nicholas	Lincoln	Bill Flow	(G)					(B)	B
Rose	Mercader	Senate	(G)	066	RIII-14	S-G-20	Gray 1		
Nathan	Mickey	LA House	(G)					(G)	B
Jabe	Outland	House	(G)	108	RIII-15	H-G-24	Gray 6		
Cayleigh	Rath	House	(G)	023	RIII-16	S-G-01	Gray 3		
Zach	Roy	House	(G)	086	RIII-14	S-G-20	Gray 7		
Taylor	Siemer	Bill Flow	(G)					(B)	B
Tyler	Stritzel	Lobbyist	(G)						
Trevor	Whittington	Senate	(G)	016	RIII-15	H-G-24	Gray 7		
Ashley	Woolard	Bill Flow	(G)					(B)	A
Chicago Academy for the Arts									
Kyia	Dickerson	Senate	(B)	065	RI-06	S-B-16	Blue 1		
Amari	Frazier	House	(B)	053	RI-06	S-B-16	Blue 7		
Emerson	Hart	House	(B)	086	RI-07	H-B-11	Blue 7		
Olivia	Leger	Senate	(B)	017	RI-06	S-B-16	Blue 4		
Grania	McKirdie	Senate	(B)	010	RI-07	H-B-11	Blue 3		
Claudia	Mead	House	(B)	099	RI-06	S-B-16	Blue 4		
Leo	Ritterhoff	House	(B)	012	RI-07	H-B-11	Blue 3		
Eisenhower High School									
Carlos	Alvarez	Lobbyist	(O)						
Alexis	Astorga	House	(O)	062	RII-21	S-O-09	Orange 6		
Cristian	Carrillo	House	(O)	025	RII-21	S-O-09	Chair Orang		
Nathan	Castillo	House	(O)	045	RII-22	H-O-05	Orange 3		
Nic	Granados	House	(O)	003	RII-22	H-O-05	Orange 2		
Jennifer	Kilian	House	(O)	033	RII-23	S-O-23	Orange 6		
Angelica	Madera	Attorney							
Alexis	Martinez	Senate	(O)	001	RII-22	H-O-05	Chair Orang		
Valerie	Nevarez	Senate	(O)	024	RII-21	S-O-09	Orange 3		
Julieta	Reyes	Senate	(O)	056	RII-23	S-O-23	Orange 5		
Damara	Richmond	Attorney							
Demian	Rivera	Lobbyist	(O)						
Christopher	Robinson	Lobbyist	(O)						
Diana	Rodriguez	House	(O)	101	RII-21	S-O-09	Orange 7		
Laura	Villanueva	Senate	(O)	029	RII-23	S-O-23	Orange 6		
Gateway Region YMCA									

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Rafy	Aladwan	House	(G)	119	RIII-43	S-G-13	Gray 4		
Breanna	Goyea	Chief Justice							
Abril	Hunter	House	(G)	012	RIII-01	H-G-05	Chair Gray 2		
Kenzie	Kirk	Clerk House	(G)					(B)	A
Nathan	Little	LA House	(G)					(G)	A
William	Meanes	Senate	(G)	041	RIII-01	H-G-05	Gray 3		
Kira	Nussbaum	Senate	(G)	010	RIII-01	H-G-05	Chair Gray 2		
Emma	O'Donnell	Attorney							
Lucas	Penet	Attorney							
Maggie	Reed	Bill Flow	(G)					(B)	B
Courtney	Smith	Attorney							
Diamond	Stiff	Senate	(G)	015	RIII-43	S-G-13	Gray 4		
Hansberry College Preparatory									
Aniah	Gray	Lobbyist	(G)						
Alasha	Morris	LA Senate	(G)					(G)	A
Kai'sa	Tuck	Newspaper							
Camrynn	Walls	Clerk-Bailiff							
Kendahl	Wesley	Lobbyist	(G)						
Herrin High School									
Aaron	Elliott	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	A
Ainsley	Farmer	LA House	(O)					(O)	B
Camden	Johnson	House	(O)	102	RIII-41	H-O-27	Orange 3		
Kelsey	Jurich	LA House	(O)					(O)	B
Ryan	Jurich	Senate	(O)	012	RIII-42	S-O-06	Orange 2		
Russell	Kay	House	(O)	099	RIII-41	H-O-27	Orange 7		
DJ	McInturff	House	(O)	002	RIII-42	S-O-06	Orange 2		
Noah	Miller	Senate	(O)	021	RIII-41	H-O-27	Orange 7		
Hannah	Sappington	House	(O)	127	RIII-42	S-O-06	Orange 6		
Abby	Smith	LA House	(O)					(O)	A
Alexis	Stallman	House	(O)	048	RIII-42	S-O-06	Orange 6		
Kenwood Academy									
Celia	Celimene	House	(B)	023	RII-25	H-B-02	Blue 7		
Aniyah	Fisher	House	(B)	041	RII-26	S-B-08	Blue 2		
Nathaniel	Gomes	Senate	(B)	064	RII-27	S-B-11	Blue 6		
Adrian	Hoffer	Senate	(B)	053	RII-28	S-B-14	Blue 4		
Owen	Hoffer	House	(B)	062	RII-28	S-B-14	Blue 4		
Isaiah	Jackson	House	(B)	117	RII-28	S-B-14	Blue 1		
Imani	Joseph	Senate	(B)	015	RII-27	S-B-11	Blue 3		
Thalia	Myers-Cohen	House	(B)	008	RII-25	H-B-02	Blue 1		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Owen	O'Connor	House	(B)	082	RII-28	S-B-14	Blue 2		
Antoinette	Raggs	Lobbyist	(B)						
Sam	Reynolds	House	(B)	120	RII-27	S-B-11	Blue 5		
Anayah	Scott	Senate	(B)	006	RII-25	H-B-02	Blue 1		
Donovan	Simon	House	(B)	052	RII-27	S-B-11	Blue 3		
Samara	Smith	Senate	(B)	041	RII-26	S-B-08	Blue 2		
Summer	Smith	House	(B)	111	RII-25	H-B-02	Blue 2		
Michael	Walker	House	(B)	075	RII-26	S-B-08	Blue 4		
Alex	Welch	Lobbyist	(B)						
Benjamin	Welch	Lobbyist	(B)						
Kishwaukee YMCA									
Aidan	Bengford	House	(B)	098	RI-10	H-B-27	Blue 7		
Kierstin	Cole	House	(B)	010	RI-12	H-B-08	Blue 2		
Isabelle	Crownhart	Senate	(B)	038	RI-11	S-B-20	Blue 5		
Grant	Goral	House	(B)	128	RI-09	H-B-24	Blue 4		
Emma	Keicher	House	(B)	088	RI-09	H-B-24	Blue 6		
Halle	Martin	House	(B)	016	RI-11	S-B-20	Blue 4		
Sophie	McComb	Senate	(B)	057	RI-09	H-B-24	Blue 6		
Nina	Mitchell	Senate	(B)	066	RI-11	S-B-20	Blue 5		
Emilie	Schramer	Senate	(B)	009	RI-12	H-B-08	Blue 2		
Tom	Schramer	Senate	(B)	047	RI-10	H-B-27	Blue 7		
Maggie	Schwartz	House	(B)	126	RI-11	S-B-20	Blue 6		
Lake Park High School									
Sarah	Abraham	Secretary of State			RI-18				
Kevin	Antony	House	(G)	079	RI-16	H-G-08	Gray 3		
Simran	Bhagat	House	(G)	109	RI-18	H-G-19	Gray 5		
Olivia	Bigler	Senate	(B)	023	RI-14	S-B-18	Blue 5		
Brooke	Bonta	Lobbyist	(B)						
Peyton	Boyer	Lobbyist	(B)						
Joey	Brant	Newspaper							
Michaela	Brant	Newspaper			RI-18				
Julia	Burke	Video							
Ahmed	Burki	Senate	(G)	038	RI-16	H-G-08	Gray 2		
Yusra	Butt	Attorney							
Karen	Carmona	Attorney							
Andrea	Colantonio	Newspaper - Editor							
Joey	Czaja	Attorney							
Paulina	Czupryna	House	(B)	136	RI-20	H-B-26	Blue 4		
Avery	Davies	Lobbyist	(B)						

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
John	Deimling	House	(G)	101	RI-15	H-G-13	Gray 4		
Mia	DiDonna	Video							
Alexis	DiMeo	Video							
Anastasia	Farsalas	Newspaper							
Zach	Frye	House	(G)	123	RI-17	H-G-26	Gray 7		
Elise	Fulmer	Newspaper							
Quinn	Fulmer	Senate	(G)	017	RI-17	H-G-26	Gray 3		
Roberto	Garcia	Senate	(G)	027	RI-17	H-G-26	Gray 7		
Joe	Harrington	House	(G)	013	RI-21	S-G-22	Gray 6		
Alex	Huang	House	(G)	115	RI-16	H-G-08	Gray 1		
Dylan	Hunn	House	(B)	030	RI-13	H-B-22	Blue 6		
David	Ilea	Senate	(G)	020	RI-15	H-G-13	Gray 4		
Jackie	Kawczynski	House	(B)	129	RI-20	H-B-26	Blue 7		
Brooke	Kilian	Newspaper							
Faith	Lange	Senate	(B)	059	RI-14	S-B-18	Blue 2		
Erin	Mack	Newspaper							
Owen	McAuliffe	House	(B)	061	RI-14	S-B-18	Blue 1		
Hunter	McCrea	House	(G)	055	RI-15	H-G-13	Gray 2		
John	Michicich	Newspaper							
Mihaela	Mihai	Attorney							
Caitlyn	Miles	Lobbyist	(G)						
Gabi	Mintrup	Video							
Dec	O'Brien	House	(G)	097	RI-21	S-G-22	Gray 5		
Nicole	Orue	Attorney							
Aayush	Patel	House	(G)	062	RI-16	H-G-08	Gray 2		
Anjali	Patel	Senate	(G)	056	RI-18	H-G-19	Gray 5		
Avni	Patel	Senate	(B)	046	RI-20	H-B-26	Blue 7		
Jayna	Patel	House	(G)	004	RI-19	S-G-04	Gray 1		
Mike	Paterala	House	(B)	110	RI-13	H-B-22	Blue 1		
Nick	Paterala	House	(B)	084	RI-13	H-B-22	Blue 2		
Jenny	Petrova	Senate	(G)	002	RI-19	S-G-04	Gray 1		
Anusha	Ramzan	Lobbyist	(G)						
Melissa	Ryan	Newspaper - Editor							
Giuseppe	Scalera	House	(B)	014	RI-14	S-B-18	Blue 5		
Anthony	Slade	Senate	(B)	013	RI-13	H-B-22	Blue 6		
Jacob	Sowizral	Attorney							
Michael	Stark	House	(G)	017	RI-17	H-G-26	Gray 4		
Alexandra	Stonkus	House	(G)	094	RI-19	S-G-04	Gray 5		
David	Surzykiewicz	Sec. Senate	(B)					(G)	B

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Brook	Swiontek	Senate	(G)	026	RI-21	S-G-22	Gray 6		
Isabella	Vitacco	House	(G)	072	RI-19	S-G-04	Gray 4		
Liz	Witek	Newspaper							
Leyden									
Emily	Aguilar	Senate	(B)	050	RII-31	S-B-07	Blue 7		
Ximena	Alfaro	House	(B)	066	RII-31	S-B-07	Blue 2		
America	Banuelos	Senate	(B)	033	RII-32	S-B-12	Blue 3		
Keysy	Barajas	Newspaper							
Lisa	Beltran	House	(B)	114	RII-30	S-B-02	Blue 6		
Leslie	Garcia	Senate	(B)	040	RII-31	S-B-07	Blue 2		
Lesly	Salguero	House	(B)	125	RII-32	S-B-12	Blue 3		
Liz	Segura	Senate	(B)	003	RII-30	S-B-02	Blue 1		
Metea Valley High School									
Anna	Amin	Attorney							
Mia	Anastasio	Attorney							
Nick	Asuan	Attorney							
Michelle	Aum	Attorney							
Rohan	Bajaj	House	(G)	031	RI-25	H-G-17	Gray 5		
Amogh	Balineni	Senate	(G)	033	RI-24	H-G-12	Gray 2		
Anwita	Balineni	Attorney							
Jo	Balmuri	House	(G)	087	RI-23	S-G-15	Gray 4		
Nikhil	Basu	House	(G)	114	RI-24	H-G-12	Gray 3		
Satvika	Bejawar	Attorney							
Anushka	Chauhan	Attorney							
Zack	Cisco	Attorney							
Lauren	Coates	Senate	(G)	021	RI-27	H-G-01	Gray 4		
Aidan	Conley	Senate	(G)	028	RI-26	S-G-25	Gray 7		
Aubree	Curtis	Senate	(G)	005	RI-27	H-G-01	Gray 1		
Sahaja	Danthurthy	Lobbyist	(G)						
Maddie	DeGraff	Attorney							
Daniel	Dehkordi	Senate	(G)	042	RI-26	S-G-25	Gray 1		
Lavannya	Deolalikar	Attorney							
Jason	Gasser	House	(G)	130	RI-25	H-G-17	Gray 2		
Katrin	Gatz	Attorney							
Parama	Ghatak	Attorney							
Ben	Gibbas	House	(G)	026	RI-23	S-G-15	Gray 3		
Ashi	Gottumukkula	Attorney							
Sydnee	Graves	Attorney							
Claudia	Grzyb	Attorney							

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Naya	Gupta	Attorney							
Katie	Hausman	Attorney							
Drew	Hogsed	Attorney							
Elizabeth	Huang	Attorney							
Emily	Huang	Senate	(G)	037	RI-22	S-G-08	Gray 3		
Michael	Huang	House	(G)	103	RI-25	H-G-17	Gray 1		
Rahul	Kartha	Attorney							
Emaline	Kerwin	Attorney							
Sarah	Klewicki	Attorney							
Aarthi	Krishnakumar	Attorney							
Julia	Lankisch	House	(G)	007	RI-27	H-G-01	Gray 1		
Joaquin	Lopez Isabello	House	(G)	082	RI-24	H-G-12	Gray 4		
Sathya	Machireddy	Attorney							
Lindsay	Mallak	Attorney							
Dhruv	Menon	Senate	(G)	050	RI-25	H-G-17	Gray 5		
Claire	Mintus	Attorney							
Maya	Miriyala	Attorney							
Shirley	Mohan	Attorney							
Vama	Naik	Attorney							
Neha	Nalubolu	House	(G)	136	RI-26	S-G-25	Gray 6		
Ijeoma	Ogbonna	Attorney							
Michelle	Oguike	Attorney							
Leland	Pan	Attorney							
Ellie	Park	Attorney							
Karthik	Pasupula	House	(G)	018	RI-22	S-G-08	Gray 3		
Avi	Pedamallu	Attorney							
Pramod	Prabhu	Attorney							
Kush	Prasad	House	(G)	096	RI-22	S-G-08	Gray 4		
Sangu	Rajesh	Attorney							
Sophia	Sandy	Attorney							
Koushik	Saraswati	Attorney							
Varun	Sarathy	Senate	(G)	061	RI-24	H-G-12	Gray 3		
Megha	Saravanan	Attorney							
Dhrtvan	Sherman	House	(G)	074	RI-27	H-G-01	Chair Gray 7		
Noelle	Smagala	House	(G)	113	RI-23	S-G-15	Gray 2		
Kyle	Smart	Senate	(G)	024	RI-23	S-G-15	Gray 4		
Chloe	Solarte	Attorney							
Mansi	Taparia	House	(G)	124	RI-22	S-G-08	Gray 5		
Mridini	Thippisetty	Attorney							

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
James	Turnbull	Attorney							
Claudia	Vega	House	(G)	028	RI-26	S-G-25	Gray 7		
India	Williams	Attorney							
Monica	Yoon	Attorney							
Mt. Vernon Township High School									
Anni	Harrison	Senate	(O)	022	RIII-20	H-O-11	Orange 3		
Olivia	Heinzman	House	(O)	053	RIII-20	H-O-11	Orange 4		
Mason	Hemby	Senate	(O)	060	RIII-17	H-O-23	Orange 6		
Derek	Hill	Senate	(O)	066	RIII-19	S-O-17	Orange 2		
Stevie	Koontz	House	(O)	032	RIII-18	H-O-16	Orange 4		
Anna	Lamczyk	Senate	(O)	037	RIII-18	H-O-16	Orange 4		
Tyler	Lyday	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	B
Nick	Malone	House	(O)	015	RIII-19	S-O-17	Orange 3		
Gatlin	Miller	Senate	(O)	031	RIII-19	S-O-17	Orange 5		
Reece	Morgan	House	(O)	006	RIII-21	H-O-02	Orange 1		
Minh	Nguyen	House	(O)	074	RIII-21	H-O-02	Orange 4		
Quan	Nguyen	House	(O)	058	RIII-17	H-O-23	Orange 7		
Brendan	Parks	Lobbyist	(O)						
Carson	Prost	Lobbyist	(O)						
Addi	Sargent	House	(O)	091	RIII-21	H-O-02	Orange 6		
Libby	Schmidt	House	(O)	060	RIII-18	H-O-16	Orange 7		
Hunter	Shirley	Lobbyist	(O)						
Gabe	Tisdale	House	(O)	130	RIII-17	H-O-23	Orange 6		
Alyssa	Walker	House	(O)	095	RIII-20	H-O-11	Orange 3		
Kaijah	Weller	Senate	(O)	004	RIII-21	H-O-02	Orange 1		
Luke	Willis	LA House	(O)					(O)	A
Jonathan	Wilson	House	(O)	126	RIII-19	S-O-17	Orange 5		
Carson	Wright	House	(O)	112	RIII-17	H-O-23	Orange 1		
Mundelein High School									
JP	Lacroix	Clerk-Bailiff							
Murphysboro High School									
Chris	Ahlfield	House	(O)	026	RIII-23	H-O-13	Orange 4		
Leo	Chen	Senate	(O)	018	RIII-23	H-O-13	Chair Orang		
Colton	Cowley	Senate	(O)	009	RIII-22	S-O-04	Orange 1		
Amiya	Locke	House	(O)	076	RIII-22	S-O-04	Orange 7		
Lilli	Robinson	House	(O)	011	RIII-22	S-O-04	Orange 1		
Naperville Central									
Maddy	Albright	House	(O)	135	RI-28	S-O-21	Orange 5		
Taylor	Longhitano	Senate	(O)	016	RI-29	S-O-11	Orange 3		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Yash	Mazumdar	House	(O)	001	RI-29	S-O-11	Orange 3		
Maddie	McNab	House	(O)	087	RI-28	S-O-21	Orange 4		
Hailey	Palubicki	House	(O)	096	RI-30	H-O-14	Orange 6		
Fatema	Peshawarwala	House	(O)	114	RI-30	H-O-14	Orange 7		
Lauren	Rackauskas	Senate	(O)	038	RI-30	H-O-14	Orange 4		
Rachel	Rackauskas	House	(O)	027	RI-30	H-O-14	Orange 4		
Madison	Smith	Senate	(O)	055	RI-28	S-O-21	Orange 6		
Gabi	Trespalacios	House	(O)	055	RI-28	S-O-21	Chair Orang		
Naperville North									
Alexa	Betjemann	House	(O)	110	RI-31	H-O-19	Orange 5		
Emily	Nay	House	(O)	035	RI-31	H-O-19	Orange 2		
Jordan	Shi	Attorney							
Christopher	Silverman	House	(O)	079	RI-29	S-O-11	Orange 5		
Kevin	Su	Senate	(O)	046	RI-29	S-O-11	Orange 5		
Praneet	Thirkateh	Attorney							
Nick	Thompson	Senate	(O)	042	RI-31	H-O-19	Orange 5		
Alex	Wagner	Senate	(O)	053	RI-31	H-O-19	Orange 1		
Neuqua Valley High School									
Dya	Abhilash	Newspaper							
Regan	Alcott	Attorney							
Rizwan	Amir	Senate	(O)	011	RI-44	H-O-06	Orange 2		
Nicole	Ashta	House	(O)	077	RI-44	H-O-06	Orange 5		
Sidhanth	Asur	Senate	(B)	028	RI-42	H-B-25	Chair Blue 7		
Anika	Bansal	LA House	(O)					(O)	A
Tyler	Beck	Lobbyist	(G)						
Gabe	Booth	Clerk-Bailiff							
Elizabeth	Chang	House	(O)	038	RI-40	S-O-10	Orange 3		
Prajit	Chatterjee	Senate	(G)	055	RI-33	S-G-17	Gray 4		
Nihar	Chintamaneni	Senate	(G)	049	RI-32	S-G-19	Gray 6		
Kunal	Daftari	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	B
Steven	Dai	Senate	(B)	024	RI-48	S-B-17	Blue 5		
Sai	Dasari	Lobbyist	(B)						
Anushree	Divekar	LA Senate/Elect.	(O)					(O)	A
Anvi	Divekar	Senate	(G)	064	RI-38	H-G-15	Gray 4		
Kartik	Dixit	House	(O)	030	RI-44	H-O-06	Orange 2		
Nomuna	Dorjbat	Attorney							
Abek	Eettickal	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(G)						
Enya	Eettickal	Newspaper - Social Media Editor							

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Andrew	Feil	Senate	(O)	041	RI-35	H-O-17	Orange 5		
Shaun	Fieldman	Newspaper							
Anusha	Gaddam	Attorney							
Sam	Ghosal	House	(B)	107	RI-47	H-B-10	Blue 4		
Jessica	Gong	Lobbyist	(O)						
Anshul	Goswami	Senate	(B)	039	RI-45	S-B-06	Blue 2		
Mansi	Gupta	House	(G)	047	RI-34	H-G-06	Gray 1		
Sarah	Henry	House	(B)	032	RI-46	H-B-14	Blue 4		
Gus	Herzberg	Lobbyist	(B)						
Gavin	Hewawasam	Clerk-Bailiff							
Thomas	Hung	House	(B)	018	RI-48	S-B-17	Blue 4		
Esther	Hwang	LA House	(O)					(O)	B
Divya	Iyer	Senate	(B)	056	RI-46	H-B-14	Blue 4		
Rekha	Iyer	Attorney							
Gautham	Jaiganesh	Attorney							
Sameer	Jain	House	(G)	075	RI-39	S-G-02	Gray 6		
Namish	Kaistha	Lobbyist	(G)						
Kavin	Karthi	Clerk-Bailiff							
Kavya	Karthi	Senate	(B)	007	RI-49	H-B-01	Blue 1		
Safiy	Khan	Senate	(O)	034	RI-40	S-O-10	Orange 3		
Dan	Khomusi	House	(G)	006	RI-39	S-G-02	Gray 1		
Ariel	Kim	Senate	(G)	039	RI-34	H-G-06	Gray 2		
Josh	Kim	House	(B)	056	RI-42	H-B-25	Blue 1		
Rahul	Koul	House	(B)	101	RI-45	S-B-06	Blue 4		
Taylor	Kwok	House	(G)	080	RI-36	S-G-09	Gray 1		
Esther	Lee	House	(O)	067	RI-37	S-O-01	Orange 3		
Vishnu	Mahesh	Clerk-Bailiff							
Jen	Maimon	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(O)						
Payton	Major	Senate	(O)	006	RI-37	S-O-01	Orange 1		
Meghana	Mani	House	(O)	098	RI-41	S-O-26	Orange 2		
Abby	McArthur-Self	House	(B)	006	RI-49	H-B-01	Blue 1		
Jordan	McCarthy	Attorney							
Rohan	Mendes	Clerk-Bailiff							
Mark	Menezes	Lobbyist	(B)						
Rhitom	Mishra	Attorney							
Manyu	Mogallapalli	Senate	(G)	014	RI-36	S-G-09	Gray 3		
Kelly	Moore	Attorney							
Lexi	Muoghalu	Lobbyist	(G)						
Rahul	Nair	House	(B)	137	RI-42	H-B-25	Blue 7		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Arya	Nalluri	Attorney							
Aaditya	Nandakumar	Attorney							
Raghav	Narasimhan	House	(O)	111	RI-40	S-O-10	Orange 2		
Fatema	Nomani	Attorney							
Catherine	O'Reilly	Attorney							
Neel	Pai	House	(G)	021	RI-34	H-G-06	Gray 2		
Sarah	Pankiw	Lobbyist	(O)						
Rohit	Panse	House	(G)	001	RI-32	S-G-19	Chair Gray 4		
Janki	Patel	House	(O)	008	RI-37	S-O-01	Orange 1		
Kiran	Pillai	House	(B)	024	RI-49	H-B-01	Blue 4		
Milin	Rajan	LA House/Elect.	(G)					(G)	A
Aleena	Rehman	Attorney							
Saffa	Rehman	House	(G)	110	RI-32	S-G-19	Gray 6		
Shayoni	Saha	House	(B)	028	RI-47	H-B-10	Blue 3		
Yashas	Sardesai	Clerk House	(B)					(G)	B
Kevin	Sciackitano	Senate	(B)	014	RI-47	H-B-10	Blue 3		
Calvin	See	Clerk-Bailiff							
Anusha	Selva	Clerk-Bailiff							
Diya	Shah	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	A
Anuva	Shandilya	Lt. Governor							
Arnav	Shandilya	Clerk-Bailiff							
Isha	Sharma	House	(O)	081	RI-35	H-O-17	Orange 5		
Sonja	Shirkevich	House	(B)	047	RI-45	S-B-06	Blue 2		
Anirudh	Sivarajan	House	(G)	061	RI-38	H-G-15	Gray 4		
Dharshini	Sriramlatha	House	(G)	137	RI-33	S-G-17	Gray 5		
Nisha	Suresh	House	(G)	056	RI-38	H-G-15	Gray 1		
Gatha	Sutaria	Senate	(G)	004	RI-39	S-G-02	Gray 1		
Ela	Taneja	Bill Flow	(O)					(G)	A
Radha	Thakrar	Lobbyist	(B)						
Prithvi	Thakur	Clerk-Bailiff							
Anusha	Trivedi	Attorney							
Saloni	Vaishnav	Attorney							
Neha	Vellala	Bill Flow	(B)					(G)	B
Rushil	Vellala	House	(O)	090	RI-35	H-O-17	Chair Orang		
Vidya	Venkatachalam	Newspaper							
Laura	Walsh	Attorney							
Michelle	Wang	House	(G)	016	RI-36	S-G-09	Gray 3		
Victoria	Wang	House	(B)	059	RI-46	H-B-14	Blue 3		
Megan	Wu	House	(B)	115	RI-48	S-B-17	Chair Blue 5		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Sarah	Wu	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(B)						
Aileen	Yuan	Lobbyist	(G)						
Amelia	Zaripova	Senate	(G)	025	RI-33	S-G-17	Gray 5		
Kevin	Zhao	Senate	(O)	050	RI-41	S-O-26	Orange 7		
Matthew	Zheng	House	(O)	137	RI-41	S-O-26	Orange 7		
Northeast Independent									
Hailey	Dick	Video							
Braden	Fogerson	Newspaper							
Elizabeth	Kapsch	Newspaper - Editor							
Evan	LeMaster	Sgt. Senate	(B)					(G)	A
Kenzi	Schmidt	Newspaper							
Ben	Sebastian	Newspaper							
Oswego High School									
Kenny	Ampracha	Newspaper			2				
Shashank	Begur	House	(O)	075	RI-50	S-O-03	Orange 5		
Landon	Boone	House	(O)	034	RI-56	S-O-24	Orange 2		
Mason	Brauer	House	(B)	034	RI-54	H-B-23	Blue 6		
Sam	Cashion	House	(B)	093	RI-55	H-B-16	Blue 2		
Lily	Cronin	House	(O)	054	RI-57	S-O-16	Orange 4		
Jacob	Diaz	Newspaper							
Ryan	Eberhardt	Senate	(B)	058	RI-52	S-B-09	Blue 6		
Jacob	Frances	House	(O)	113	RI-56	S-O-24	Orange 6		
Valerie	Garcia	House	(O)	119	RI-51	H-O-20	Orange 5		
Nate	Hart	House	(B)	073	RI-52	S-B-09	Chair Blue 3		
Carson	Hartzog	House	(O)	037	RI-53	S-O-12	Orange 3		
Tyler	Jackson	Senate	(B)	045	RI-54	H-B-23	Blue 6		
Natalie	Jobes	Senate	(O)	017	RI-53	S-O-12	Orange 3		
Sarah	Keck	Newspaper							
Darren	Li	Senate	(O)	054	RI-51	H-O-20	Orange 5		
Kaitlyn	MacDonald	House	(O)	088	RI-57	S-O-16	Orange 4		
Anthony	Maltese	Senate	(B)	019	RI-55	H-B-16	Blue 4		
Evan	Marquardt	House	(O)	010	RI-50	S-O-03	Orange 1		
Creed	McCord	Senate	(B)	001	RI-52	S-B-09	Blue 3		
Ethan	Memming	Senate	(O)	008	RI-50	S-O-03	Orange 1		
Grace	Monroe	Newspaper							
Lance	Natonek	LA Senate/Elect.	(O)					(O)	A
Ryan	Nolan	Newspaper							
Jared	Pavlick	Senate	(O)	063	RI-56	S-O-24	Orange 6		
Maddie	Petrauskas	Senate	(O)	045	RI-57	S-O-16	Orange 1		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
McKenna	Raleigh	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	B
Peyton	Raleigh	House	(O)	105	RI-53	S-O-12	Orange 2		
Jake	Randolph	House	(O)	093	RI-50	S-O-03	Orange 6		
Allie	Ruggiero	House	(B)	054	RI-55	H-B-16	Blue 3		
Kate	Schlesinger	Senate	(O)	040	RI-57	S-O-16	Orange 2		
Cooper	Sohst	LA House/Elect.	(O)					(O)	B
Claudia	Vallejo	House	(O)	125	RI-51	H-O-20	Orange 3		
Christian	Verthein	House	(B)	020	RI-55	H-B-16	Blue 4		
Kaden	Young	House	(B)	011	RI-52	S-B-09	Blue 3		
Ryann	Zamora	House	(B)	131	RI-54	H-B-23	Blue 3		
PAV YMCA									
Casandra	Gutierrez	Newspaper							
Richards High School									
Mikayla	Adams	House	(O)	078	RII-35	H-O-08	Orange 5		
Karina	Murray	House	(O)	017	RII-34	S-O-27	Orange 7		
Steph	Nelson	Senate	(O)	014	RII-35	H-O-08	Orange 2		
Adedolapo	Ogunleye	Senate	(O)	044	RII-34	S-O-27	Orange 7		
Richard	Patterson	House	(O)	023	RII-34	S-O-27	Orange 4		
Kiara	White	House	(O)	013	RII-35	H-O-08	Orange 2		
Sesser-Valier High School									
Reid	Basso	House	(G)	014	RIII-25	S-G-23	Gray 7		
Peyton	Bates	Chap. Senate	(G)	001	RIII-25	S-G-23	Gray 7		
Maddie	Bulla	Senate	(G)	034	RIII-29	S-G-05	Gray 2		
Maddie	Burgess	Lobbyist	(G)						
Brianna	Dorris	Senate	(G)	047	RIII-26	H-G-18	Gray 4		
Tanner	Eubanks	House	(G)	035	RIII-25	S-G-23	Gray 4		
Katie	Galloway	House	(G)	024	RIII-29	S-G-05	Gray 2		
Matthew	Galloway	LA Senate	(G)					(G)	A
Audrey	Gulley	Sec. Senate	(G)					(B)	A
Eli	Gunter	House	(G)	105	RIII-25	S-G-23	Gray 5		
Garrett	Gunter	LA House/Elect.	(G)					(G)	B
Halle	Hamm	Lobbyist	(G)						
Karlea	Harris	Senate	(G)	013	RIII-30	H-G-09	Gray 3		
Maddie Kate	Hollis	House	(G)	126	RIII-26	H-G-18	Gray 6		
Kayla	Kinkade	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(G)					G	A
Logan	Kirk	Senate	(G)	022	RIII-28	H-G-14	Gray 5		
Ryker	Kiselewski	Senate	(G)	007	RIII-27	H-G-02	Gray 1		
Anna	Kistner	LA House/Elect.	(G)					(G)	B
Cyler	Knight	House	(G)	009	RIII-27	H-G-02	Gray 1		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Carson	Latta	House	(G)	088	RIII-28	H-G-14	Gray 4		
Gillian	Lemons	House	(G)	052	RIII-29	S-G-05	Gray 7		
Shaylee	Manker	LA House/Elect.	(G)					(G)	A
Montana	Packer	Senate	(G)	043	RIII-30	H-G-09	Gray 6		
Carlie	Page	Senate	(G)	060	RIII-29	S-G-05	Gray 6		
Casslyn	Pedigo	Senate	(G)	051	RIII-26	H-G-18	Chair Gray 5		
Luke	Prudent	House	(G)	091	RIII-27	H-G-02	Gray 5		
Chloe	Ragland	LA Senate	(G)					(G)	B
Derek	Sample	LA House	(G)					(G)	B
Jessi	Senior	LA House/Elect.	(G)					(G)	A
Savannah	Staples	House	(G)	131	RIII-26	H-G-18	Gray 5		
Matthew	Thery	House	(G)	121	RIII-28	H-G-14	Gray 3		
Abbie	Ward	House	(G)	038	RIII-30	H-G-09	Gray 3		
Gabe	White	Senate	(G)	065	RIII-28	H-G-14	Gray 4		
Shepard High School									
Shorouk	Akarah	Attorney							
Sebastian	Bay	Senate	(O)	061	RII-38	H-O-24	Orange 6		
Millisent	Caballero	Senate	(O)	019	RII-37	S-O-13	Orange 5		
Daisy	Culpepper	House	(O)	061	RII-37	S-O-13	Orange 5		
Reem	Efein	House	(O)	014	RII-37	S-O-13	Chair Orang		
Kayla	Jackson	House	(O)	121	RII-37	S-O-13	Orange 1		
Alan	Krolikowski	House	(O)	018	RII-38	H-O-24	Orange 6		
Ally	Mikos	Senate	(O)	032	RII-36	S-O-19	Orange 5		
Kamila	Obrochta-Bartus	Attorney							
Alissa	Robinson	House	(O)	082	RII-36	S-O-19	Orange 5		
Justyna	Staszel	Lobbyist	(O)						
Anthony	Velez	Sgt. Senate	(G)					(B)	B
Olivia	Wasag	Lobbyist	(O)						
Kadin	Wilson	LA House	(O)					(O)	A
Stagg High School									
JoHanna	Abraham	House	(O)	100	RII-39	H-O-07	Orange 7		
Jack	Barry	Senate	(O)	049	RII-40	H-O-22	Orange 6		
Mei	Beechen	Lobbyist	(O)						
Chris	Bremner	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	A
Nicole	Bremner	House	(O)	115	RII-39	H-O-07	Orange 1		
Campbell	Brown	Lobbyist	(O)						
Andrianna	Ciszek	Lobbyist	(O)						
Daniel	Clough	Senate	(O)	059	RII-41	H-O-18	Orange 5		
Tom	DiBrizzi	LA House	(O)					(O)	B

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Henry	Evans	House	(O)	120	RII-41	H-O-18	Orange 5		
Dylan	Gutt	House	(O)	041	RII-42	H-O-10	Orange 3		
Karolina	Guzek	Lobbyist	(O)						
Yazeed	Haleem	LA House/Elect.	(O)					(O)	B
Kamil	Jamrozik	Senate	(O)	013	RII-39	H-O-07	Orange 2		
Mikey	Jeffers	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	A
Mitch	Johnson	House	(O)	083	RII-41	H-O-18	Orange 4		
Arsh	Kamra	Lobbyist	(O)						
Katie	Knutson	House	(O)	031	RII-43	H-O-15	Orange 4		
Caroline	Koeppen	Lobbyist	(O)						
Alicja	Kuna	Lobbyist	(O)						
Jake	Lata	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	B
Abby	Lee	Senate	(O)	065	RII-45	H-O-26	Orange 7		
Chelsea	Madura	Clerk House	(O)					(G)	B
Jill	Magafas	Lobbyist	(O)						
Kyra	Magafas	Lobbyist	(O)						
Teddy	Mamone	House	(O)	085	RII-40	H-O-22	Orange 1		
Vince	Marotta	LA Senate	(O)					(O)	A
Mya	Mohammed	Lobbyist	(O)						
Mutasem	Moussa	Lobbyist	(O)						
Donna	Mulchrone	House	(O)	123	RII-45	H-O-26	Orange 1		
Kate	Murray	Lobbyist	(O)						
Bart	Nowobilski	House	(O)	138	RII-40	H-O-22	Orange 6		
Dylan	Peddemors	House	(O)	106	RII-43	H-O-15	Orange 3		
Beth	Polk	Senate	(O)	005	RII-44	H-O-01	Orange 1		
Christopher	Pyknis	Lobbyist	(O)						
Mikey	Quintas	Lobbyist	(O)						
Thomas	Quintas	LA House	(O)					(O)	B
Aidan	Roach	Lobbyist	(O)						
Jenna	Roberts	Lobbyist	(O)						
Karolina	Rozanski	Lobbyist	(O)						
Demetri	Sacha	Lobbyist	(O)						
Phil	Scarim	House	(O)	108	RII-45	H-O-26	Orange 7		
Karolina	Scislowicz	Lobbyist	(O)						
Allie	Skly	House	(O)	024	RII-44	H-O-01	Chair Orang		
Darek	Slowikowski	Senate	(O)	036	RII-43	H-O-15	Orange 4		
Alexandra	Staron	LA House/Elect.	(O)					(O)	B
Jada	Tomes	House	(O)	117	RII-45	H-O-26	Orange 6		
Julia	Twarog	Lobbyist	(O)						

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
John	Tylka	House	(O)	049	RII-39	H-O-07	Orange 2		
Lexi	Udaykee	Senate	(O)	027	RII-44	H-O-01	Orange 2		
Klaidas	Valinskis	Lobbyist	(O)						
Andrew	Villalobos	House	(O)	089	RII-43	H-O-15	Orange 5		
Cooper	Walters	LA House	(O)					(O)	A
Avery	Welsch	LA House	(O)					(O)	A
Demi	Wojdula	House	(O)	007	RII-44	H-O-01	Orange 1		
Dylan	Wolf	Senate	(O)	023	RII-42	H-O-10	Orange 3		
Michal	Zajac	Lobbyist	(O)						
Stevenson High School - Judicial									
Aditi	Ambravan	Attorney							
Advait	Deoskar	Attorney							
Sunny	Gandhi	Attorney							
Janna	Krvavac	Clerk-Bailiff							
Janice	Lee	Attorney							
Joanna	Lee	Attorney							
Arjun	Nageswaran	Attorney							
Victor	Shi	Attorney							
Sowmya	Venkatachalam	Attorney							
Stevenson High School - Legislative									
Megan	Bi	House	(O)	016	RI-58	S-O-14	Orange 4		
Jenny	Cao	House	(O)	107	RI-58	S-O-14	Orange 2		
Wallace	Chaudhary	Senate	(O)	030	RI-60	S-O-18	Orange 5		
Niccolo	Comini	House	(O)	132	RI-62	H-O-21	Orange 7		
Peter	Dziaba	Senate	(O)	015	RI-61	H-O-09	Orange 3		
Michael	Garcia	House	(O)	009	RI-59	S-O-02	Orange 1		
Vish	Gopikanth	Senate	(O)	039	RI-58	S-O-14	Orange 4		
Claire	Huang	House	(O)	059	RI-62	H-O-21	Orange 6		
Maya	Korol	House	(O)	066	RI-59	S-O-02	Orange 2		
Luke	McCue	House	(O)	116	RI-61	H-O-09	Orange 1		
Jacob	Men	House	(O)	084	RI-60	S-O-18	Orange 6		
Raj	Mullick	House	(O)	124	RI-58	S-O-14	Orange 1		
Neal	Patel	Senate	(O)	052	RI-62	H-O-21	Orange 6		
Govind	Prabhakar	Senate	(O)	007	RI-59	S-O-02	Orange 1		
Rahul	Ramkumar	Senate	(O)	047	RI-59	S-O-02	Orange 7		
Robert	Rodrigues	House	(O)	109	RI-60	S-O-18	Orange 5		
Timothy	Serlin	House	(O)	128	RI-60	S-O-18	Orange 6		
Miriam	Silberman	House	(O)	052	RI-61	H-O-09	Orange 3		
Waltonville High School									

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Dillon	Banach	Senate	(B)	005	RIII-31	S-B-03	Blue 1		
Lilyanne	Eastham	Lobbyist	(B)						
Sophie	Eastham	House	(B)	089	RIII-32	H-B-06	Blue 5		
Treya	Fassett	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	A
Jacob	Frick	House	(B)	004	RIII-31	S-B-03	Blue 1		
Jenna	Gilbert	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	B
Zane	Hardesty	House	(B)	048	RIII-31	S-B-03	Blue 3		
Mack	Jones	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	A
Elizabeth	Kiselewski	House	(B)	037	RIII-32	H-B-06	Blue 2		
Jacey	Kujawa	LA House/Elect.	(B)					(B)	B
Sidney	Kujawa	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	A
Nealia	Lewis	Senate	(B)	034	RIII-32	H-B-06	Blue 2		
Asa	Newell	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	B
Ella	Zahm	Lobbyist	(B)						
Warren Township									
Annabelle	Burns	Attorney							
Elijah	Garcia	Attorney							
Oscar	Garcia	Attorney							
Sydney	Johnson	LA House	(B)					(B)	A
Daschel	Kriukov	Clerk-Bailiff							
Zack	Levy	Attorney							
Sarah	Parmar	House	(B)	002	RI-63	S-B-15	Blue 4		
Robert	Patton	House	(B)	076	RI-63	S-B-15	Blue 5		
Jose	Solano	Senate	(B)	021	RI-63	S-B-15	Blue 4		
Waubonsie Valley High School									
Francesca	Abruzzo	Attorney							
Rahul	Aggarwal	House	(B)	118	RI-68	H-B-17	Blue 5		
Aditi	Agrawal	Attorney							
Anvita	Agrawal	Attorney							
Lana	Alshahrour	House	(B)	057	RI-65	S-B-22	Blue 6		
Shreya	Anand	LA House	(B)					(B)	B
Sumit	Basti	Attorney							
Anne	Bugayong	Attorney							
Marisol	Cabrera	Senate	(G)	011	RI-67	S-G-12	Gray 4		
Juliana	Canham	Attorney							
Dhivya	Chari	LA Senate/Elect.	(B)					(B)	B
Anshul	Chawla	Attorney							
Connie	Chen	Attorney							
David	Chen	House	(G)	003	RI-66	S-G-21	Gray 6		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Isabel	Chen	LA House	(B)					(B)	A
Chris	Chung	Attorney							
Carina	Collins	House	(G)	104	RI-67	S-G-12	Gray 4		
Parker	Collins	Senate	(G)	058	RI-67	S-G-12	Gray 2		
Kevin	Cong	Chap. Senate	(B)	018	RI-70	S-B-13	Blue 4		
Ethan	Cooper	Lobbyist	(G)						
Manav	Davis	Attorney							
Shivam	Dongre	House	(B)	127	RI-64	S-B-25	Blue 7		
Mika	Dutta	Senate	(B)	012	RI-65	S-B-22	Blue 6		
Ben	Fahrenz	Attorney							
Ruchi	Gavankar	House	(G)	112	RI-66	S-G-21	Gray 5		
Pranav	Gunniya	House	(B)	036	RI-68	H-B-17	Blue 6		
Alya	Gupta	House	(G)	054	RI-69	H-G-16	Gray 7		
Shiven	Gupta	House	(G)	037	RI-69	H-G-16	Chair Gray 3		
Henry	Hong	Lobbyist	(B)						
Lily	Hong	Attorney							
Kaushik	Karthikeyan	House	(B)	138	RI-64	S-B-25	Blue 5		
Adil	Khadri	House	(G)	125	RI-69	H-G-16	Gray 5		
Arnav	Khanna	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(B)						
Nikhil	Khanna	Attorney							
Tanner	Langford	Attorney							
Prianka	Lexman	Attorney							
Matthew	Li	Senate	(B)	049	RI-70	S-B-13	Blue 3		
Lauren	Lintner	House	(G)	118	RI-67	S-G-12	Chair Gray 1		
Samyag	Madrecha	Attorney							
Aaryan	Menon	Lobbyist	(B)						
Yak	Mishra	House	(B)	013	RI-70	S-B-13	Chair Blue 4		
Swathi	Narasimhan	Lobbyist	(G)						
Sruthi	Navneetha	Attorney							
Vinay	Pai	Lobbyist	(G)						
Amogh	Parmeswaran	Attorney							
Ashwin	Parthiban	Senate	(B)	054	RI-64	S-B-25	Blue 7		
Yug	Patel	Attorney			8				
Milind	Philar	Lobbyist	(G)						
Josh	Samuel	Senate	(B)	044	RI-68	H-B-17	Blue 5		
Jack	Schuerenberg	LA Senate	(B)					(B)	B
Diya	Seeryada	Clerk-Bailiff							
Meher	Sethi	Lobbyist	(G)						
Shrina	Shah	House	(B)	105	RI-65	S-B-22	Blue 7		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Nathan	Sheppard	House	(B)	100	RI-68	H-B-17	Blue 7		
Chris	Shim	Attorney							
Brindet	Socrates	Attorney							
Karthik	Srinivasan	Lobbyist	(G)						
Ellen	Sweeney	Senate	(G)	023	RI-69	H-G-16	Chair Gray 5		
Josh	Tabb	House	(B)	087	RI-70	S-B-13	Blue 5		
Huzefa	Tawawalla	Senate	(G)	053	RI-66	S-G-21	Gray 6		
Crista	Thyvelikakath	Attorney							
Aditya	Vijendran	House	(B)	121	RI-64	S-B-25	Blue 6		
Nisha	Vodrahalli	House	(B)	113	RI-65	S-B-22	Blue 5		
Landon	Williams	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(G)						
West Frankfort									
Maleah	Broy	Senate	(B)	051	RIII-33	H-B-28	Blue 7		
Emma	Davis	House	(B)	033	RIII-35	S-B-24	Blue 6		
Kaylee	Earnheart	Lobbyist	(B)						
Dottie	Flener	House	(B)	106	RIII-35	S-B-24	Blue 4		
Andrew	Kent	Senate	(B)	029	RIII-35	S-B-24	Blue 6		
Sarah	Levanti	Senate	(B)	025	RIII-34	H-B-19	Blue 5		
Alexis	Mendenall	Lobbyist	(B)						
Heath	Neibch	LA House	(B)					(B)	B
Max	Pernitsky	House	(B)	021	RIII-33	H-B-28	Blue 7		
Braxton	Rose	House	(B)	067	RIII-33	H-B-28	Blue 5		
Austin	Stevens	House	(B)	026	RIII-34	H-B-19	Blue 5		
Grace	Walen	LA House	(B)					(B)	B
Westmont High School									
Aaron	Addi	Senate	(B)	020	RII-48	H-B-05	Blue 2		
Anika	Bhoopalam	Senate	(B)	008	RII-49	H-B-03	Blue 1		
Connor	Duquette	House	(B)	074	RII-49	H-B-03	Blue 6		
Sebastian	Gamboa	Senate	(B)	061	RII-48	H-B-05	Blue 3		
Matt	Gedraitis	House	(B)	009	RII-49	H-B-03	Blue 1		
John	Karesh	Chap. House	(B)	039	RII-48	H-B-05	Blue 2		
Lucy	Prado	Senate	(B)	032	RII-47	H-B-12	Blue 1		
Katie	Rosol	House	(B)	081	RII-47	H-B-12	Blue 3		
Anita	Vazquez	House	(B)	091	RII-47	H-B-12	Blue 2		
Wheaton North									
Lindsey	Allen	Lobbyist	(G)						
Maggie	Allen	Senate	(G)	063	RI-72	H-G-20	Gray 6		
Emma	Basener	Video - Producer							
Hannah	Beck	Attorney							

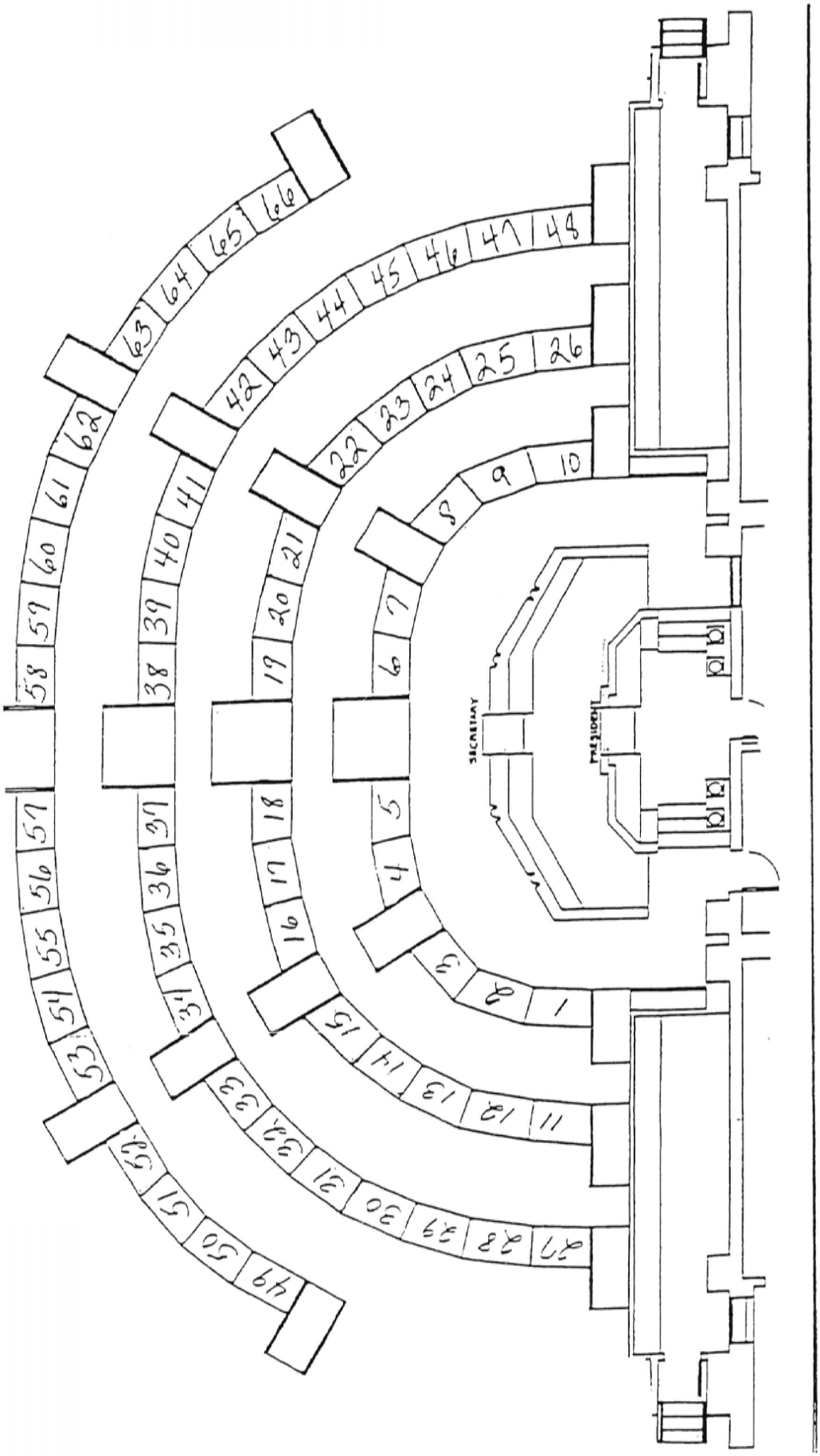
Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Abigail	Becker	LA House/Elect.	(G)					(G)	A
Rachel	Cespedes	Attorney							
Alexis	Chojnacki	Attorney							
Sasha	Danielson	House	(G)	106	RI-72	H-G-20	Chair Gray 6		
Elena	Dansdill	Video - Producer							
Angela	DeFalco	Attorney							
Anna	Ensing	Attorney							
Alicia	Felker	Lobbyist	(G)						
Claire	Fleming	Senate	(G)	040	RI-77	H-G-07	Gray 2		
Carolyn	Goldsmith	Video							
Christian	Halstead	House	(G)	005	RI-74	S-G-03	Gray 1		
Jared	Heggeland	House	(G)	135	RI-72	H-G-20	Gray 6		
Alexander	Heinz	Senate	(G)	003	RI-74	S-G-03	Gray 1		
Aurora	Hone	Attorney							
Danny	Kaminski	Senate	(G)	054	RI-75	S-G-11	Gray 3		
Claudia	Kasztelan	House	(G)	077	RI-74	S-G-03	Gray 3		
Dylan	Lee	Video							
Parker	Lowe	House	(G)	059	RI-76	S-G-24	Gray 3		
Katy	Madiol	House	(G)	048	RI-77	H-G-07	Gray 2		
Calla	Mahr	Senate	(G)	018	RI-73	S-G-14	Gray 4		
Ryan	Maloney	House	(G)	053	RI-75	S-G-11	Gray 1		
Grace	Mancuso	House	(G)	132	RI-76	S-G-24	Gray 2		
Alex	Margaglione	House	(G)	100	RI-73	S-G-14	Gray 4		
Syd	Mark	Newspaper							
Chloe	Marks	House	(G)	034	RI-76	S-G-24	Gray 7		
Haysie	Maurer	Video							
Halie	Moses	Attorney							
Claire	Mueller	House	(G)	083	RI-73	S-G-14	Gray 6		
Kitty	Nelson	Attorney							
Emma	Pastore	Senate	(G)	046	RI-76	S-G-24	Gray 7		
Bianca	Reeder	Newspaper							
Marcos	Rodriguez	Bill Flow	(G)					(B)	A
Quinn	Schwager	Senate	(G)	031	RI-72	H-G-20	Gray 5		
Ayesha	Shafiuddin	Attorney							
Isabelle	Staron	House	(G)	089	RI-77	H-G-07	Gray 5		
Trent	Tiberi	House	(G)	117	RI-75	S-G-11	Gray 3		
Isabella	Tramel	House	(G)	129	RI-73	S-G-14	Gray 7		
Olivija	Vasiliauskas	Clerk-Bailiff							
Leo	Widtmann	Attorney							

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Anna	Williams	Attorney							
Wheaton Warrenville South High School									
Andrew	Abraham	Lobbyist	(G)						
Patrick	Amen	House	(G)	032	RI-78	H-G-25	Gray 4		
Alex	Aramowicz	Newspaper							
Amy	Arrigo	House	(G)	138	RI-82	S-G-17	Gray 5		
Theo	Banaszewski	House	(G)	041	RI-81	S-G-07	Gray 2		
Annika	Barron	Senate	(G)	045	RI-83	H-G-22	Gray 6		
Linnea	Barron	Newspaper							
Eva	Bein	Senate	(G)	019	RI-80	H-G-11	Gray 3		
Jenna	Benson	Video							
Moira	Claridge	LA Senate	(G)					(G)	A
Sam	Cox	House	(G)	078	RI-81	S-G-07	Gray 6		
Dhilan	Desai	Attorney							
Nicole	Dudek	Lobbyist	(G)						
Aidan	Dufty	Bill Flow	(O)					(G)	A
Riley	Duggan	Video							
Michael	Foster	Lobbyist	(G)						
Grace	Georgiou	Attorney							
Logan	Graham	Governor							
William	Greene	Bill Flow	(O)					(G)	B
Levi	Hansen	Newspaper							
Connell	Hecht	Senate	(G)	035	RI-81	S-G-07	Gray 2		
Patrick	Herr	LA House	(G)					(G)	B
Zach	Hogan	LA Senate/Elect.	(G)					(G)	A
Brad	Huber	House	(G)	029	RI-78	H-G-25	Gray 7		
Alex	Janosy	Newspaper							
Braedan	Johnson	Attorney							
Michael	Jones	Attorney							
Jim	Knapp	Newspaper							
Ethan	Kopp	Senate	(G)	030	RI-78	H-G-25	Gray 7		
Katie	Kuritn	LA Senate	(G)					(G)	B
John	Lambatos	Video							
Ellis	Laveen	House	(G)	095	RI-81	S-G-07	Gray 7		
Ben	McGady	Bill Flow	(O)					(G)	B
Sam	Morrow	House	(G)	057	RI-83	H-G-22	Gray 6		
Emma	Nigrelli	House	(G)	027	RI-83	H-G-22	Gray 1		
Mary	O'Connell	Video							
Aidan	O'Malley	Senate	(G)	059	RI-82	S-G-17	Gray 5		

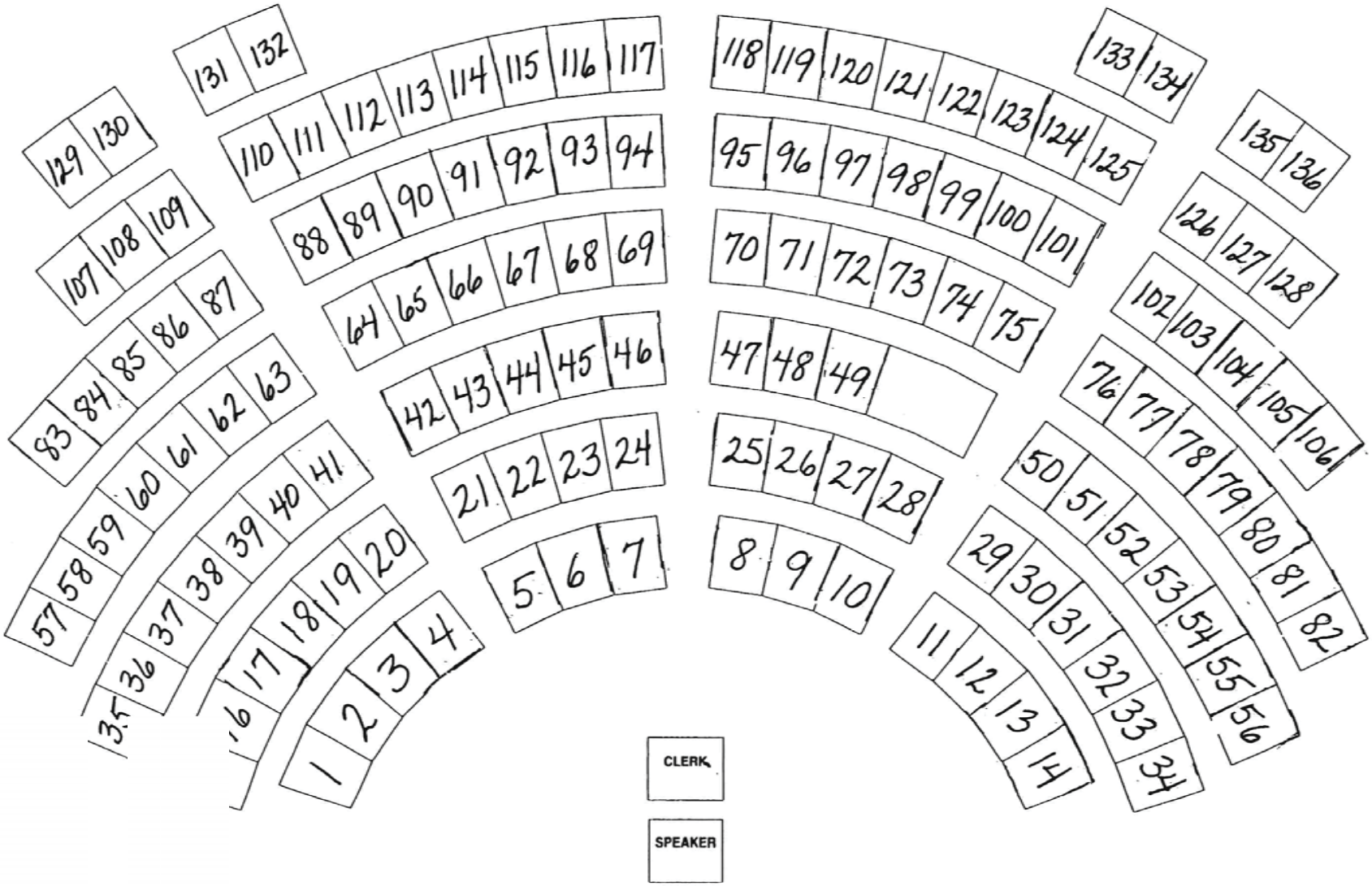
Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Slam	Pandit	House	(G)	011	RI-79	H-G-04	Gray 1		
Steve	Parch	Attorney							
Andrew	Pizza	Attorney							
Wesley	Powell	Video							
Nishanth	Raj	Senate	(G)	009	RI-79	H-G-04	Gray 1		
Nick	Rice	Lobbyist	(G)						
Lauren	Rouse	Attorney							
Kendall	Savino	Newspaper							
Max	Savitt	Senate	(G)	048	RI-80	H-G-11	Gray 5		
Henry	Sottrel	House	(G)	107	RI-82	S-G-17	Gray 6		
Julia	Suacillo	House	(G)	122	RI-80	H-G-11	Gray 6		
Abby	Tavolino	House	(G)	015	RI-80	H-G-11	Gray 3		
Skylar	Thaker	Attorney							
Val	Tomas	Lobbyist	(G)						
James	Valentin	Lobbyist	(G)						
J.J.	Whiteside	Lobbyist	(G)						
Josh	Winchell	LA House	(G)					(G)	B
Michael	Zessin	House	(G)	098	RI-78	H-G-25	Gray 5		
Williamsville High School									
Avery	Allen	Lobbyist	(G)						
Providence	Andrews	House	(G)	030	RIII-06	H-G-23	Gray 7		
Lauren	Bartlett	House	(G)	065	RIII-07	S-G-06	Gray 2		
Ross	Bodine	Sgt. House	(G)					(B)	A
Hunter	Book	Senate	(G)	044	RIII-05	H-G-21	Gray 6		
Hannah	Brennan	Senate	(G)	008	RIII-08	H-G-03	Gray 1		
Damon	Coady	House	(G)	081	RIII-09	S-G-10	Gray 4		
Vali	Crites	House	(G)	127	RIII-06	H-G-23	Gray 2		
Evan	Fortner	House	(G)	111	RIII-05	H-G-21	Gray 2		
Annie	Fulgenzi	House	(G)	085	RIII-04	S-G-16	Gray 5		
Ian	Hofferkamp	LA House	(G)					(G)	B
Zoe	Horton	House	(G)	076	RIII-08	H-G-03	Gray 7		
Julia	Kienzler	Senate	(G)	062	RIII-06	H-G-23	Chair Gray 7		
Leah	Kluemke	House	(G)	010	RIII-08	H-G-03	Gray 1		
Ashley	Koontz	Asst. Dir. Lobbyist	(G)						
Anna	McBride	Senate	(G)	029	RIII-07	S-G-06	Gray 3		
Ellie	Mendenhall	Lobbyist	(G)						
Hayden	Moore	House	(G)	128	RIII-04	S-G-16	Gray 1		
Scott	O'Conner	House	(G)	120	RIII-09	S-G-10	Gray 2		
Carissa	Plake	Senate	(G)	036	RIII-07	S-G-06	Gray 2		

Name		Role	Chamber Color	Seat #	Prelim Bill	Final Bill	Committee	Forum Color	LA Group
Will	Pounder	LA House	(G)					(G)	A
Kolton	Powell	Lobbyist	(G)						
Konrad	Powell	Senate	(G)	012	RIII-09	S-G-10	Gray 3		
Heather	Prior	House	(G)	058	RIII-05	H-G-21	Gray 3		
Madie	Ratliff	Senate	(G)	052	RIII-04	S-G-16	Gray 5		
Peyton	Ray	House	(G)	093	RIII-08	H-G-03	Gray 2		
Makenzie	Reedy	House	(G)	060	RIII-06	H-G-23	Gray 3		
Trevor	Shue	House	(G)	049	RIII-07	S-G-06	Gray 4		
Madisyn	Sloman	House	(G)	002	RIII-05	H-G-21	Gray 6		
Adriana	Smith	Newspaper							
Bill	Spaniol	Chap. House	(G)	020	RIII-09	S-G-10	Gray 3		
Stephanie	Tisckos	Newspaper							
Josh	Yeley	Clerk-Bailiff							
Woodlawn High School									
Rachel	Beckham	Senate	(O)	033	RIII-36	S-O-20	Orange 5		
Kaylee	Branon	Senate	(O)	025	RIII-39	S-O-08	Orange 2		
Jaid	Burkett	Senate	(O)	051	RIII-37	H-O-28	Orange 7		
Rhett	Ellis	House	(O)	065	RIII-39	S-O-08	Orange 2		
Chase	Hollenkamp	Senate	(O)	002	RIII-38	H-O-04	Orange 1		
Callie	Lueking	House	(O)	021	RIII-37	H-O-28	Orange 7		
Faith	Mason	House	(O)	039	RIII-37	H-O-28	Orange 6		
Madison	Moser	House	(O)	103	RIII-36	S-O-20	Orange 5		
Lance	Wenzel	House	(O)	004	RIII-38	H-O-04	Orange 1		

SENATE SEATING CHART



HOUSE SEATING CHART



BLUE LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

BLUE 1

Committee Chair: Rep. Megan Schroeder

H-B-01 *Fire Extinguisher Requirements in Illinois Public Schools*
H-B-02 *Sex Education requirement*
H-B-03 *Tax Exemption for PEV and PHEV*
H-B-04 *Mandatory marijuana drug test*
S-B-01 *Lead in drinking water prevention*
S-B-02 *Teenagers under 18 voting right*
S-B-03 *Juries*
S-B-04 *Teacher Training in Special Education*

BLUE 2

Committee Chair: Rep. Logan Harrington

H-B-05 *Education Funding*
H-B-06 *New Driver magnets for newly licensed drivers*
H-B-07 *Civil Penalties and forfeiture of assets*
H-B-08 *Binding ballot initiatives*
S-B-05 *Health - Epi Pens*
S-B-06 *School Safety*
S-B-07 *Safe Sex Practices*
S-B-08 *Mental Health course requirement*

BLUE 3

Committee Chair: Rep. Nathan Hart

H-B-09 *Public Universities 4-Year Tuition Freezes*
H-B-10 *Net Neutrality*
H-B-11 *Educational Enhancement*
H-B-12 *Plastic Bags*
S-B-09 *Trade Schools*
S-B-10 *Free Public Universities*
S-B-11 *Firearm conceal and carry licenses*
S-B-12 *Abortion*

BLUE 4

Committee Chair: Rep. Yak Mishra

H-B-13 *Abortion Laws*
H-B-14 *Insurance coverage of physical therapy*
H-B-15 *Opioid Addiction Crisis*
H-B-16 *Mental Health Education*
S-B-13 *Gun Purchase Requirements*
S-B-14 *Property Rights*
S-B-15 *Finance*
S-B-16 *Medical seminar for girls to learn about the field of medicine*

BLUE 5

Committee Chair: Rep. Megan Wu

H-B-17 *School Safety*
H-B-18 *Required Mental Health Instruction in health class*
H-B-19 *Cap on medical malpractice suits*
H-B-20 *Substitute requirements*
S-B-17 *Urban Development*
S-B-18 *Armed security in early childhood education.*
S-B-20 *Minimum wage for disabled workers*

BLUE 6

Committee Chair: Sen. Alexis Burnette

H-B-21 *School Safety*
H-B-22 *Recidivism*
H-B-23 *Term limits for legislators*
H-B-24 *Familial DNA Identification*
S-B-21 *Individual Health Rights*
S-B-22 *Use of recordings in court*
S-B-23 *TBD*
S-B-24 *Legalization of marijuana*

BLUE 7

Committee Chair: Sen. Sidhanth Asur

H-B-25 *Vehicle Code - Digital Driver's license*
H-B-26 *Pollution of air from low fuel efficiency cars*
H-B-27 *Cashless Bail*
H-B-28 *Baby's Diaper changing station*
S-B-25 *Vehicles*
S-B-26 *Criminal Sexual Assault*
S-B-27 *DUI*
S-B-28 *Recreational Marijuana*

GRAY LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

GRAY 1

Committee Chairs: Rep. Charlie Hagan
Rep. Lauren Lintner

H-G-01 *Automated partisan phone calls*
H-G-02 *Drinking age for active duty military personnel*
H-G-03 *3-D Printed Guns*
H-G-04 *Tollway toll*
S-G-01 *Fracking in the New Madrid Seismic Zone*
S-G-02 *Sexual Harassment in the Workplace*
S-G-03 *Health - Condom Dispensaries*
S-G-04 *Reduction of plastic water bottle usage*

GRAY 2

Committee Chairs: Rep. Abril Hunter
Sen. Kira Nussbaum

H-G-05 *Mass Shooters Pleading Insanity*
H-G-06 *Paid time off for Cancer patients*
H-G-07 *Sexual Assault Survivors*
H-G-08 *Organic farming*
S-G-05 *Increase age of consumption of tobacco products*
S-G-06 *Mandatory homework for public school students*
S-G-07 *The production of bread in the state of Illinois*

GRAY 3

Committee Chairs: Rep. Shiven Gupta

H-G-09 *Mandatory weighted GPAs in Illinois public schools*
H-G-11 *Excise Taxes*
H-G-12 *Tenant protections from landlords*
S-G-10 *Nominations by political party*
S-G-11 *New act for Veterans' Benefits*
S-G-08 *Candidate disclosure forms*
S-G-09 *Homeless Family Placement Act*

GRAY 4

Committee Chair: Rep. Rohit Panse

H-G-13 *Financial Loans*
H-G-14 *Purchasing and concealing of handguns*
H-G-15 *Weekend Voting*
S-G-12 *Due date for absentee ballots*
S-G-13 *Mandatory Community Service to Graduate*
S-G-14 *Emergency Telephone System Act*
S-G-15 *Protection of pension benefits*

GRAY 5

Committee Chairs: Sen. Casslyn Pedigo
Sen. Ellen Sweeney

H-G-16 *Identification of minor victims of sexual assault*
H-G-17 *Preservation of bodies of water*
H-G-18 *Safe Haven Law for Underage Drinking*
H-G-19 *Dual Language program*
S-G-16 *Storage of Assault Weapons*
S-G-17 *Police Sensitivity Training*
S-G-18 *Carbon Emissions*

GRAY 6

Committee Chair: Rep. Sasha Danielson

H-G-20 *Cannabis Control Act*
H-G-21 *Increase age to purchase cigarettes*
H-G-22 *Public Heath*
S-G-19 *Electric Vehicle Act*
S-G-20 *Vehicle Emission Standards*
S-G-21 *Cigarette Tax Act*
S-G-22 *Reducing the number of school district consolidations*

GRAY 7

Committee Chairs: Rep. Dhrtvan Sherman
Sen. Julia Kienzler

H-G-23 *Medical billing transparency*
H-G-24 *Preservation of Habitat for Endangered Species*
H-G-25 *Firearm Owner Identification Card minimum age requirement*
H-G-26 *Raccoon Rehabilitation*
S-G-23 *Youth coaches and background checks*
S-G-24 *Corporal punishment as used in domestic abuse*
S-G-25 *Mental Health in schools*

ORANGE LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

ORANGE 1

Committee Chair: Rep. Rushil Vellala

H-O-01 *Student Mental Health*
H-O-02 *False Accusations*
H-O-03 *Debt-Free College*
H-O-04 *Term Limits of the Speaker of the House and President of the senate*
S-O-01 *Election Code*
S-O-02 *Mandated rest breaks for medical professionals*
S-O-03 *Gaming*
S-O-04 *Community Health Services Act*

ORANGE 2

Committee Chair: Sen. Alexis Martinez

H-O-05 *Truancy*
H-O-06 *Plastic Bag Recycling Act*
H-O-07 *Amount of school days in a year*
H-O-08 *Calorie Menu Labeling*
S-O-05 *Health And Safety*
S-O-06 *Decal for new drivers*
S-O-07 *Vape-Free School*
S-O-08 *The hiring of a school resource officers in every school district in Illinois*

ORANGE 3

Committee Chair: Rep. Cristian Carrillo

H-O-09 *Illinois State Flag*
H-O-10 *Soda Tax*
H-O-11 *Housing Opportunities for Homeless Veterans*
H-O-12 *High Risk Youth Career Development*
S-O-09 *Outside accessibility in schools and the workplace*
S-O-10 *Youth suicide awareness and prevention training for parents*
S-O-11 *Silent Reflection and Student Prayer Act*
S-O-12 *Paternal Leave*

ORANGE 4

Committee Chairs: Rep. Reem Efein
Sen. Leo Chen

H-O-13 *Mandatory Installation of solar panels*
H-O-14 *Addition of chess to curriculum to enhance critical thinking*
H-O-15 *Prohibition of forced sales*
H-O-16 *Use of Drugs and Alcohol*
S-O-13 *Paid maternity leave*
S-O-14 *Compensation for the wrongfully convicted*
S-O-15 *Foster Care*
S-O-16 *Sex Education*

ORANGE 5

Committee Chair: Rep. Allie Skly

H-O-17 *Incentivizing Textbook Donations*
H-O-18 *Death Penalty*
H-O-19 *School code- Courses of study-- Special Instruction on events of September 11*
H-O-20 *Required American/Ethnic study course*
S-O-17 *Ranked Choice Voting Procedure*
S-O-18 *Public Education Standards - Fine Arts Credit*
S-O-19 *Child labor laws*
S-O-20 *School district registered sex offender notification*

ORANGE 6

Committee Chair: Rep. Gabi Trespalacios

H-O-21 *Asylum and Refugees*
H-O-22 *School Start Time*
H-O-23 *Conceal Carry at Schools*
H-O-24 *Music Education in the state of Illinois*
S-O-21 *Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act.*
S-O-22 *Global Proficiency for Foreign Language Act*
S-O-23 *Foreign language and early childhood education*
S-O-24 *Merit Based Scholarships*

ORANGE 7

Committee Chairs: Sen. Suzy Kang
Rep. Alice Lopera

H-O-25 *Plastic Straws*
H-O-26 *Disposal of Common Pharmaceuticals*
H-O-27 *State CPR Lessons in schools*
H-O-28 *Universal background checks on firearms*
S-O-25 *Health and Safety*
S-O-26 *Plastic Straw Regulation*
S-O-27 *Food Labeling Regulation*

PRAYER FOR THE BLUE HOUSE

Please prepare yourself for prayer in a manner in which you are custom.

Dear Heavenly Father,

We come to you now, with eager hearts to better ourselves and to better the people of IL. We ask that our work here this weekend is meaningful and purposeful. We ask for your wisdom and guidance as we function as the IL government this weekend.

We thank you, God for the friends we will make here this weekend, and the new connections we will have. Let us not forget our friends here, because life, as you created, revolves around the people in our lives and our relationships with them.

Thank you God for the wonderful people who run IL Youth and Government that create this wonderful opportunity for us, and Thank You for the students here who make IL Youth and Gov such a positive experience.

In Jesus's name,
Amen!

Thank you, God Bless You All and God Bless America.

John Karesh
Chaplain

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 1**

Senate Sponsor: Kavya Karthi

House Sponsor: Abigail McArthur-Self

Co-Sponsors: Kiran Pillai

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

A BILL

For an Act creating Article 37, sections 37-1 to 37-10, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the requirements for fire extinguishers in Illinois Public Schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All Illinois public schools must, in order to be considered operationally safe, provide and maintain a fire extinguisher in each room to be used by students. All fire extinguishers must meet OSHA standards for portable ABC carbon dioxide fire extinguishers -- unless otherwise outlined for specific rooms including but not limited to those used for chemistry and cooking.

Section II. Each school district must have their fire extinguishers serviced at least once every three years by a reputable, state approved company. To have a company approved, public schools must submit their information to the Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety.

Section III. Any Illinois public school failing to meet the above requirements will have fire extinguishers installed or checked by the state, and be required to pay back the cost with 5% interest over the next fiscal year. Should any school feel this unjust or overly burdensome, they may submit a request for exemption to the Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety.

Section IV. A new committee, the Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety will be created and granted such powers as enumerated in this bill for the purpose of regulating public schools.

Section V. The Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety will be regulated by the Illinois Department of Public Health and will submit reports to them monthly.

Section VI. The Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety will be granted a yearly budget of $700,000 to be adjusted by the Illinois State Congress to pay operational costs and staff salaries.

The funds will come from a $1 increase in the price of all non-gratis DMV services -- which will raise approximately $1,700,000 annually. This money will not be used by any group or for any

service outside of this act.

Section VII. A grant will be created to alleviate the burden of providing for the costs of fire extinguishers. All public schools seeking grant funding shall submit an application to the Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety at least two months before the date the funding is needed.

Section VIII. Low income public schools as defined by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 will be eligible to apply for compensation for up to 65% of costs. Public schools outside of this range will be eligible to apply for compensation for up to 40% of costs. Specific amounts will be agreed upon based on individual situations by the Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety.

Section IX. All financial decisions in regards to the grant will be made by the Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety.

Section X. The grant will be funded by the approximately $1,000,000 raised by the DMV price increase and not allotted for the Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety budget, as well as by a 0.05% raise in the Illinois sales tax, which will create an annual revenue of -- on average -- $7,500,000.

Section XI. Each school requesting grant money will submit a proof of expenditure report to the Illinois Committee of School Emergency Safety each year. Any misuse of grant funds or failure to comply will result in the school being asked to repay the loaned money with 5% interest.

Section XII. This Bill shall go into effect on June 15th, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Abigail McArthur-Self

Senate Sponsor: Kavya Karthi

Legislative Intent: This bill aims to ensure student safety by creating provisions for fire extinguishers in classrooms, both to compensate for the increase of minor fire hazards such as computers and phones and as universal, non-lethal, easy-to-operate methods of defense for classrooms. This bill also aims to create a governing committee to oversee this process and a grant to alleviate the financial hardships of individual schools.

Evidence #1: About 25% of non-contained school fires are caused by electrical malfunction.

Source: Total Fire Report Series (School Building Fires

https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/v14i14.pdf

Analysis: Electrical malfunction has the potential to cause a fire. The use of computers, smartboards, smartphones, tablets, and projectors is a rising concern as more schools attempt to shift towards including digital learning. Even electric lights have the potential to cause an issue. This movement towards online and technological accessibility is likely to cause an increased risk of fire.

Evidence #2: In 2013, a report by the Obama administration endorsed the use of fire extinguishers to combat attackers in schools if evacuation was not an option.

Source: Guide for Developing High-Quality Emergency School Operation Plans; https://rems.ed.gov/docs/REMS K-12 Guide 508.pdf

Analysis: Fire extinguishers have been and, if available, will continue to be a vital tool in defending against threatening persons in school environments. Although defensive combat should be resorted to only if escape from the situation is impossible, ensuring that teachers are equipped for an incident is essential. Fire extinguishers provide a good option because they are not strictly a weapon and are non-lethal. They are heavy enough to have a larger impact than a smaller object such as a stapler but are far more universally accessible to the average student than more unwieldy objects likes desks. Fire extinguishers are also universal -- legislation determining their qualifications already exists. Therefore, they are one of the easiest classroom defense methods to ensure student access to.

Evidence #3: According to the American College of Medical Toxicology, direct exposure to the chemicals present in ABC fire extinguishers result in eye and skin irritation, throat discomfort, and some difficulty breathing, but these effects are temporary and dissipate when the chemical is washed off.

Source: American College of Medical Toxicology

https://www.acmt.net/cgi/page.cgi/ blog.html/Ask A Toxicologist/Are kitchen fire extinguishers ABC-type_toxic

Analysis: Fire extinguishers play an intrinsic role in the safety of schools, and they allow for a non-threatening option in the protection of Illinois students. If the need arises, teachers must have the ability to protect their students, and fire extinguishers allow for a non-lethal solution to this issue. Fire extinguishers are manufactured in a way that allows them to be startling and discomforting to people without being lethal, which is an essential attribute in a tool to be utilized to protect students. They're also made to be operational by the majority of people with little to no training, which makes them ideal for classrooms and schools that may need them in a time-intense scenario.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 1**

Senate Sponsor: Anayah Scott

House Sponsor: Thalia Myers-Cohen

Co-Sponsors: Celia Celimene, Summer Smith-McDaniels

Delegation: **Kenwood Academy High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Public Act 98-0441 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, in relation to the State graduation requirements for sexual education

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. A standardized test assessing sexual education content will be administered for each high school student. The students must earn a passing score of 75 percent or higher in order to graduate, and retakes will be available as provided by the district. The Illinois Board of Education will construct the test to thoroughly assess the topics of mental health and coping mechanisms, physical health, gender identity (as relevant to mental and sexual health), addiction, identifying health related diseases, identifying and treating sexually transmitted infections and diseases, basic first aid, fundamental human reproductive anatomy, consent, abstinence, and contraception.

Section II. Students may opt out of the test requirement under citation of religious or ethical opposition. This legislation will be implemented with a one year grace period, beginning for the graduating class of the 2024 school year.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Education will oversee the implementation of this requirement.

Section IV. This course is projected to cost $60,000 per school, which will be provided by the Illinois budget for education of $6.834 million.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 15, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Kenwood Academy High School

House Sponsor: Anayah Scott

Senate Sponsor: Thalia Myers-Cohen

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to provide a quality education to our youth in the realm of sexual education. This will benefit the people of Illinois by ensuring that it's youth contribute to society in the best way they possibly can. By providing quality education this bill will ensure that students will graduate with a better understanding in the societal and biological realm of sexual and health education.

Evidence #1: "The Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act does not require school districts to offer sex education. Schools that do not currently provide sex education are not now being required to provide instruction on contraception and abstinence. If a school district does teach any subject considered sex education to students in grades 6 through 12, the materials or lectures or instruction must include both abstinence and contraception as methods to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases."

Source: Illinois State Board of Education *https://www.isbe.net/Documents/guidance-16-1-sex-education.pdf*

Analysis: The current state of sex education in Illinois does not effectively prepare all students and is not offered to all students in this state. Students should not go through their high school career without receiving vital information about maintaining a healthy lifestyle. In order to provide students with the necessary information about this topic, a new law that requires students to understand this information thoroughly must be implemented.

Statistical Evidence #2: "Only 65 percent of teachers who responded to the survey covered the four basic topics required to be rated "comprehensive:" abstinence until marriage or older, HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases, and contraception. When the researchers added a widely recommended fifth topic — where to get condoms, birth control and health-related services — only 42 percent of sex education teachers passed the comprehensiveness test."

Source: *UChicago News*

https://news.uchicago.edu/story/survey-two-thirds-illinois-public-schools-provide-comprehensive-sex-education

Analysis: This statistic is relevant to our bill as it demonstrates the lack of content and teacher credibility to properly teach this course. Only four main topics are thoroughly covered in this course which should be expanded upon to discuss other topics. Also, this states how little to no knowledge teachers actually have on certain topics such as even where to pick up contraceptives, the materials that one would need to perform safe sex. By having such a lacklustre curriculum and teaching staff, the state jeopardises the current youths knowledge on their bodies and how we as humans should interact with one another.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 1**

Senate Sponsor: Anika Bhoopalam

House Sponsor: Matthew Gedraitis

Co-Sponsors: Connor Duquette

Delegation: **Westmont High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 625, section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to the exemption of taxes for plug-in electric vehicles (PEVs) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV).

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill will allow a decrease from the standard 7.25% vehicle sales tax in Illinois to 3% for plug-in electric vehicle (PEV) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) purchases only.

Section II. A PEV is defined as a vehicle that extracts all or part of its power from electricity provided by the electric grid. A PHEV is defined as a vehicle that uses batteries to power an electric motor, and uses a petroleum-based or alternative fuel to power the internal combustion engine.

Section III. Neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs)/low-speed vehicles (LSVs) will qualify for this tax exemption if the vehicle meets the definition of a PEV or PHEV.

Section IV. An NEV, or LV, is defined as a four-wheeled motor vehicle whose speed is between 20 and 25 miles/hour on a paved level surface and has a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 3000 pounds.

Section V. Once sales of electric cars are 25% of the total car sales purchases of the year, the tax will increase to 5%. Once sales of electric cars are 50% of the total car purchases of the year, the tax will return to the standard 7.25% sales tax applied to cars.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Westmont High School

House Sponsor: Anika Bhoopalam

Senate Sponsor: Matthew Gedraitis

Legislative Intent: Lowering the sales tax on Plug-in Electric Vehicles will have both long term positive effects for the environment as well as positive short term effects for the economy.

Evidence #1: In 2015, Illinois released the fifth greatest number of tons of energy-related carbon dioxide emissions in the country.

Source: https: //www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/state/analysis/

Analysis: Burning fossil fuels is the main cause of the dangerous carbon dioxide emissions that lead to global warming. By increasing the number of alternative fuel vehicles in the state, we reduce the number of diesel vehicles which in turn reduces the magnitude of carbon dioxide emissions.

Statistical Evidence #2: In 2017, the United States imported 19% of its petroleum, and transportation accounts for nearly three quarters of its total consumption

Source: https : //afdc.energy.gov /fuels/electricity benefits.html

Analysis: With such a significant percentage of the its petroleum originating outside of its borders, the country is vulnerable to the unpredictability of the international economy. Therefore, it is in the state's economic interest to decrease petroleum dependant transportation as much as possible, with the most viable alternative being electric vehicles.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 1**

Senate Sponsor: Joi Strickland

House Sponsor: T.J. Keast

Co-Sponsors: Bryce Modglin, Riley Sovinski

Delegation: **Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 150, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to health and safety in public schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will mandate that all public ninth (9) grade to twelfth (12) grade students involved in extracurricular activities will be subject to drug testing for cannabis through a urine sample. The drug test's results must be negative to allow said student to participate in said extracurricular activity. (Extracurricular activities are defined as any activity that is not part of the normal school curriculum, such as speech team).

Section II. It is the school's responsibility to ensure that students involved in extracurricular activities are substance free. If the school fails to do so the funding, provided by the state, for the said school will decreased by three fourths of a percent (.75%).

Section III. This new law shall be enforced by the Illinois School Board, as well as the Regional Offices of Education

Section IV. The matter in which this bill is funded is up to the discretion of the said school.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

House Sponsor: Timothy Keast

Senate Sponsor: Joi Strickland

Legislative Intent: This bill will be put in place to require random mandatory marijuana testing of all high school students participating in extracurricular activities. The testing will occur once a month for the duration of the activity. The bill serves to encourage wholesome and sober participation in scholastic activities on the high school level, and discourage the use of illegal substances by those who are underage.

Evidence #1: "When marijuana is smoked or vaporized, THC quickly passes from the lungs into the bloodstream, which carries it to organs throughout the body, including the brain. Its effects begin almost immediately and can last from 1 to 3 hours. Decision making, concentration, and memory can be affected for days after use, especially in regular users.2 If marijuana is consumed in foods or beverages, the effects of THC appear later—usually in 30 minutes to 1 hour—and may last for many hours."

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse for Teens (NIDA for Teens)
https://teens.drugabuse.gov/drug-facts/marijuana

Analysis: Scholastic sports and clubs provide an option for students to participate in healthy and safe activities outside of school hours. Such opportunities allow for students to venture out of their comfort zone and gain life skills and positive character traits. Forbidding students from participating in the use of a substance that hinders their dexterity would ensure that they are contributing to the activity at their full potential.

Statistical Evidence #2: Approximately 40% of students in grades 9-12 have reported using marijuana within the past year.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIBA)

https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/monitoring-future-survey-high-school-youth-trends

Analysis: 40% is an unreasonably high statistic for the use of a drug that goes against federal law. By testing students that participate in the use of this drug, schools can decrease the amount of teens participating in this illegal act. Drug testing provides a new level of accountability for high school students, and will increase the integrity of those hoping to participate in scholastic activities.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 2**

Senate Sponsor: John Karesh

House Sponsor: Aaron Addi

Co-Sponsors: Sebastian Gamboa

Delegation: High School

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 67, section 7, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to education funding .

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will grant additional funding to the Illinois Board of Education to be used at their discretion.

Section II. As not complying with this bill would imply tax evasion on a corporate level, punishment for violation would include fines and/or potential jail time depending on the amount evaded.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Revenue will enforce the tax and funding; The Illinois Board of Education will decide how to use the funds collected.

Section IV. This bill shall be funded through a base fee of $20 on all pornographic material

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on March 12, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Westmont High School

House Sponsor: Aaron Addi

Senate Sponsor: John Karesh

Legislative Intent: This bill would help fund the Illinois educational system which is desperately in need of funding through a tax on a non-necessity that many would argue is of great detriment to society.

Evidence # 1: There are 40 million regular porn consumers in the US, Illinois makes up 4% of the US' population, at $20/person this would make more than $32 million/year.

Source: dailymail.co.uk, safefamilies.org, nationalcoalition.org, newsblazer.com, netcraft.com, bbc.co.uk

Analysis: Throughout the US there are about 40 million regular porn users. Based on the fact that Illinois makes up 4% of the US' population that means that there are 1,600,000 regular porn viewers in the state of Illinois. Multiplied by the cost of the tax ($20) we see that this would make the board of education an estimated $32 million on regular users alone. This does not even take into account semi-regular, periodical, or occasional viewers. Because more accurate and in depth statistics are not available, this is a rough estimate but based on the numbers the board of education could expect to bring in over $32 million a year.

Statistical Evidence #2: Illinois recently failed to pass an education funding bill and that means that education is in desperate need of funding.

Source: npr.org/2017/08/01/540936931/illinois-governor-vetoes-education-funding-plan

Analysis: The state of Illinois is in desperate need of funding for students. This tax on a product that does arguably not contribute to society is a perfect way to do that and $32 million would go a great length towards filling that gap.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: Referred to Committee: Blue 2

Senate Sponsor: Nealia Lewis

House Sponsor: Elizabeth Kiselewski

Co-Sponsors: Sophie Eastham

Delegation: **Waltonville High School**

A BILL

For an Act Creating, Chapter 625, Section 6, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to Licenses and Permits.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. From the time that a new driver gets their permit to the end of the driver's first year with their license, all new drivers will be required to have a magnet on their vehicle indicating that they are a new driver.

Section II. If a driver is pulled over and doesn't have the proper magnet on their vehicle, displayed visibly on the rear of the vehicle, the driver will receive a warning the first time, and the second time they will be fined $75

Section III. A fee of $5 will be added to the pre-existing cost of the learner's permit to cover the cost of the magnet, or you are allowed to purchase one separately from the State of Illinois online or make your own. The magnet must follow these requirements: 12" by 3", must be a reflective and yellow in color, with large, readable block lettering.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Waltonville High School

House Sponsor: Elizabeth Kiselewsk

Senate Sponsor: Nealia Lewis

Legislative Intent: Requires all student drivers or licensed drivers within their first year of driving to have a "New Driver" magnet on their vehicle. The cost of the magnet would be $10, added on to the current cost of a learners' permit. If a new driver is pulled over and doesn't have the required magnet, they will receive a warning on the first offense and a $75 fine on the second offense.

Evidence #1: In a Washington Post article by John Kelly, he writes that a woman named Ann wrote to him saying, "One day, I drove up to D.C. from Woodbridge and couldn't believe how considerate the drivers were. Everyone gave me space, let me merge, no one honked. What a pleasurable drive. It was only after I parked that I realized I had left the 'student driver' sign on the car! I guess they work." Another woman named Judi wrote, "Other drivers seemed a little more understanding and usually gave us our 'safety bubble.'"

Source: The Washington Post http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/03/29/AR2010032903040.html?noredirect-on

Analysis: This shows that people who have used the magnets on their cars can attest to them being a good idea for young drivers, and that they believe they work.

Statistical Evidence #2: The state of New Jersey passed a law in 2010 requiring student drivers to have a red decal on their license plate.

Source: https://www.nj.com/news/index.ssf/2010/03/nj_officials_reveal_kyleighs_l.html

Analysis: This shows that other states have made the decision to bring this law into effect.

Statistical Evidence #3: Traffic crashes are the leading cause of death among young people ages 15-20. Nearly one in five licensed 16-year olds are in a vehicle crash, and their fatality rate is roughly three to five times that of drivers in their 30s, 40s or S0s.

Source: https://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/publications/pdf_publications/dsd_a217.pdf

Analysis: This shows that young people get in wrecks causing fatalities more often than adults do, so if adult drivers are aware that they are on the road with younger drivers and are more considerate towards them, it could reduce the amount of fatalities.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 2**

Senate Sponsor: William Patterson

House Sponsor: Conor O'Brien

Co-Sponsors: Drake Fox, Juergen Zuelow

Delegation: **Carmel Catholic**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 415, sections 44-48, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Civil Asset Forfeiture.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill shall act as general reform of the current proceeding for the action of civil asset forfeiture.

Section II. For the purposes of this bill, a law enforcement officer is defined as any person employed by a local police department, a county sheriff's office, and the Illinois State Police.

Section III. The following changes will be made to the procedure of seizure of civil assets in Illinois: a.)In order for police to seize any assets that are alleged to be involved in a crime, they must first have probable cause, b.) following an acquittal of the proprietor of the assets, all assets not found to be used in a criminal manner shall be restituted to the owner, c.) no police entity is to discard, sell, or otherwise alter in any way, an individual's civil resources until their conviction.

Section IV. Any assets that are listed in the Illinois controlled substances act are exempt from these new criteria, including a.) Restitution following an acquittal, b.) the ability to discard or alter an asset, until a conviction. This is to allow law enforcement to retain the power of seizure of controlled substances.

Section V. Any incidents of abuse of civil forfeiture would be investigated and prosecuted by the Illinois State Police Division of Internal Investigation.

Section VI. Due to the nature of this bill, no additional public funding would be necessary to enforce it.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carmel Catholic High School

House Sponsor: Conor O'Brien

Senate Sponsor: William Patterson

Legislative Intent: This bill focuses upon the issue of civil forfeiture, a method used by law enforcement that involves the seizure of private property from civilians without having to prove a crime. Americans who have relied upon their 4th amendment rights to live free lives in the United States have found that this essential constitutional right has been unfairly stripped from them. Civil Asset Forfeiture has been known to unfairly target minority groups, and has provided many financial benefits for the state of Illinois and its law enforcement agencies. These financial benefits have created a reliance upon harmful enforcement practices that violate the rights of Illinois citizens. Putting limits upon the overreaching grasp of civil forfeiture will protect civilians and their property from instances of repressive acts of law enforcement.

Evidence #1: "Between 2005 and 2015, forfeiture proceedings have resulted in gains of more than $319 million for Illinois police departments, sheriffs, state's attorneys and other law enforcement agencies."

Source: *https://www.illinoispolicy.org/reports/asset-forfeiture-in-illinois/*

Analysis: The large amount of funds obtained by the police over this period reveal the extent of civil forfeiture and how there is a significant financial incentive toit has affected people's lives as well as how much it has created reliance upon this practice to fund law enforcement agencies.

Statistical Evidence #2: "vehicle seizures disproportionately impact poor and minority communities on Chicago's South and West Sides."

Source: https://www.aclu-il.org/en/news/illinois-has-new-civil-asset-forfeiture-law-will-it-stop-policing-profit

Analysis: Because of law enforcement's potentially reckless seizure of civilians property, many people have been negatively affected. Vehicles are essential to many peoples lives for transportation between employment and other responsibilities that ensure their livelihood, and taking vehicles away from people who are already are struggling economically can cause a downward spiral.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 2**

Senate Sponsor: Emilie Schramer

House Sponsor: Kierstin Cole

Co-Sponsors:

Delegation: **Kishwaukee Family YMCA**

A BILL

For an Act creating Article III, Section 9, of the Illinois Constitution relating to binding ballot initiatives.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This measure will allow the people of the state of Illinois to take a step towards direct democracy. This bill creates a system for citizens to propose changes to state law and amendments to the Illinois Constitution. Citizens may apply to the Attorney General's office for a petition which will cost $2,000. The Attorney General will then prepare a title and summary for the proposed measure before signatures can be collected. For a petition to be added to the ballot, it must contain signatures from a number of citizens equivalent to three-fifths of the citizenry to vote in the prior general election. The signatures will be examined to be sure that they are those of legal citizens of voting age within thirty days of the return of the petition to the office of the Attorney General.

Section II. If signatures are deemed fraudulent, the petition will be thrown out. The petition must be obtained at a maximum of twelve months before a general election and returned to the Attorney General at least three months before the election. Any petition returned after this point will not be valid and will not be considered.

Section III. Ballot measures must be approved by a majority of the electorate if it is simply changing a law or a supermajority of 60% if it is a Constitutional amendment.

Section IV. The Attorney General will oversee the process of petitioning for a measure and the state board of elections will ensure that the measure is placed on the ballot the next General election.

Section V. The fee to file a petition will be set at $2,000. If that measure reaches the ballot, the fee will be refunded. If it does not end up on the ballot, the fee will be retained for use in this process. Any further funding needed will come from available funds already available to the office of the Attorney General and the State Board of Elections.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Kishwaukee Family YMCA

House Sponsor: Kierstin Cole

Senate Sponsor: Emilie Schramer

Legislative Intent: This bill will take a step towards direct democracy in the state of Illinois. Currently, it's next to impossible for citizens to propose or vote on a binding ballot initiative outside of Constitutional amendments coming from the legislature. This bill allows citizens to propose binding initiatives and Constitutional amendments to be brought up on the ballot during General elections.

Evidence #1: In August of 2014, the State Board of Elections and the State Supreme Court dealt a devastating blow to the spirit of reform growing in the state. They reported that the Illinois Constitution was too narrow to support the initiatives proposed by citizens who spent millions of dollars and countless hours in an effort to improve the state. What were those petitions about? Redistricting and Term Limits, ideas that have support from mostvoters.

Source: Chicago Tribune (2014) (http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/opinion/editorials/ct-constitution-amendment-illinois

-edit-0824-20140822-story.html)

Analysis: These restrictive rules only serve to help the lawmakers who are afraid of what the citizenry would do if they had the power to change what was wrong with the state. How horrible it would be if they decided to circumvent the legislature and petition for a vote to remove a corrupt governor or official. How horrible it would be if they decided to enact measures preventing partisan interests from swinging elections in their favor through redistricting. How horrible it would be if they decided that officials shouldn't serve more than a set number of terms. The will of the people and the reform that can come from that will must be honored. The only way to do that is to amend the Illinois Constitution to allow them that voice.

Statistical Evidence #2: Illinois is currently one of 23 states that does not have a process for citizens to take part in true direct democracy.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures (2002) (http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/task-force-report.aspx#AppA)

Analysis: It's terrible that so many states haven't seen fit to allow the people to take an active part in direct democracy, but even more shameful that Illinois hasn't followed the path of the 27 states that have modernized their systems. Illinois has to ask its citizens if they want a Constitutional Convention every 20 years, yet hasn't allowed them to actively propose amendments that could come up in said Convention. Citizens can't propose statutory initiatives either, which prevents the direct will of the people from making an impact on the statutes governing their lives.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 3**

Senate Sponsor: Alexandra Xochitl Carrera

House Sponsor: Peter Hefner

Co-Sponsors: Cheyenne Greenenwald

Delegation: **Carmel Catholic**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 110, section 997, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to In-State Student Tuition Affordability

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Beginning with the 2021-2022 academic year, the tuition of all Illinois Public Universities will reflect the following changes.

Section II. For all in-state students in their first four years of obtaining their bachelor's degree, the tuition and fees must remain the same as when they entered the public university.

Section III. In-state tuition and fees at any Illinois Public University may be raised no more than 10% per year.

Section IV. A fee of 2.5% percent will be assessed to the tuition of all international students at any Illinois Public University to compensate for lost funds.

Section IV. All public universities have two academic years after the enactment of this bill to adjust their tuition policies. If after this period, a public university does not change its policy, it will be fined 0.5% of the total money received from undergraduate tuition by the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Section V. An Illinois Public University refers to the University of Illinois, Illinois State University, Chicago State University, Governors State University, Southern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, or Northeastern Illinois University, or any future university established and authorized by the General Assembly.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carmel Catholic

House Sponsor: Peter Hefner

Senate Sponsor: Alexandra Xochitl Carrera

Legislative Intent: This bill aims to increase college affordability and encourage students to remain in state for college by making tuition more predictable and less prone to major increases.
Evidence #1: Students at public four-year institutions paid an average of $3,190 in tuition for the 1987-1988 school year, with prices adjusted to reflect 2017 dollars. In a thirty year time period, that average has risen to $9,970 for the 2017-2018 school year— a 213 percent increase.

Source: CNBC www.cnbc.com/2017/11/29/how-much-college-tuition-has-increased-from-1988-to-2018.html.

Analysis: Our bill aims to make a college education more affordable. In the above statistic, it is proven that college has been made more expensive for students, even with adjusting for inflation, with little to no reason. This trend shows little sign of stopping, but with college tuition locks it has the potential to be greatly slowed down.

Statistical Evidence #2: Only 40% of students that enroll at Illinois public universities for their freshman year actually reach graduation.

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education
collegecompletion.chronicle.com/state/#state=il&sector=public four.

Analysis: Our bill aims to make sure that the ability of a student to afford their college education is continued so that they can be financially able to graduate. The above statistic shows that the retention rate of Illinois public universities is very low. This startlingly low retention rate might be due to the inability of students to pay every year of tuition as it goes up every year.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 3**

Senate Sponsor: Kevin Sciackitano
House Sponsor: Shayoni Saha
Co-Sponsors: Sambuddha Ghosal
Delegation: Neuqua Valley

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 220, Section 85, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Net Neutrality.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All internet service providers that operate in the state of Illinois will be required to follow the principles of Net Neutrality as stated in this bill.

Section II. The principles of Net Neutrality are that all data will be delivered equally with no difference in speed or quality, no legal content or information will be blocked or filtered, no users will face unreasonable discrimination in their services (overall download and upload speeds are not covered by this provision), no paid prioritization or throttling of data will occur, and all practices and policies by internet service providers will be publicly disclosed.

Section III. Any internet service provider found to be in noncompliance with the principles stated in this bill will not be allowed to operate in the state of Illinois. They will be given a notice of their noncompliance and sixty days to correct their service. If the sixty days expire with noncompliance continuing, they will be fined $10,000 on the first day, and double each preceding days fine after that until they comply.

Section IV. The Illinois Commerce Commission will have to power to enforce these provisions.

Section V. No additional funding is necessary for this bill.

Section VI. This bill will go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley

House Sponsor: Shayoni Saha

Senate Sponsor: Kevin Sciackitano

Co-Sponsor: Sambuddha Ghosal

Legislative Intent: Net Neutrality is essential to a free and open internet, which is a critical component in modern day communication, business, and culture. All Illinois citizens need an Internet that is not compromised by corporate influence, blocked information, and throttled services. This bill will maintain the Internet as we know it by requiring internet service providers to follow the principles of Net Neutrality-protecting citizens' interests statewide.

Evidence #1: "It costs many billions to build a big high-speed broadband service, so the marketplace is high and there aren't very many ISPs. That means customers often can't switch if big broadband providers starts messing around with their service."

Source: *American Civil Liberties Union*
https://www.aclu.org/issues/free-speech/internet-speech/what-net-neutrality

Analysis: The government needs to regulate net neutrality in order to prevent the common household from being withheld proper internet service from a broadband provider. Most people do not have access to multiple internet service providers to choose from, so if their provider starts denying them proper service they have no other option. Our bill is necessary to make sure our citizens consumer rights are protected in lieu of a free market solution.

Statistical Evidence #2: From 2010 to 2016, cable and broadband infrastructure investment has increased from $173 billion to $250 billion.

Source: Internet Association
https://netneutrality.internetassociation.org/facts/

Analysis: Apart from faster internet speeds, Net Neutrality provides many benefits to consumers and internet service providers alike. During a period when net neutrality was enforced -from 2010 to 2016- cable and broadband infrastructure investment increased from $173 billion to $250 billion. Clearly, Net Neutrality is beneficial to the internet service providers as they are obtaining more investment to improve their service, which in turn benefits the consumer. Therefore steps must be taken in order to defend Net Neutrality by making sure that internet service providers in Illinois will follow the Net Neutrality laws. There is little evidence Net Neutrality harms investments in Internet.

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Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 3**

Senate Sponsor: Grania McKirdie

House Sponsor: Leo Ritterhoff

Co-Sponsor: Emerson Hart

Delegation: The Chicago Academy for the Arts

A Bill

For an Act creating chapter 105, article section 315, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to educational enhancement

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The purpose of this bill is to train teachers to enhance Illinois high school students' abilities to think critically by training them to analyze and evaluate information so that they can better navigate our information-driven society. The Critical Thinking Professional Development Program is defined as a program to be established by the Illinois State Board of Education in which Illinois public high school teachers shall be trained to integrate critical thinking into their classrooms. The Critical Thinking Professional Development Program training must provide teachers with the necessary skills to enhance their students' abilities to think critically inside and outside of the classroom. The State Board of Education shall establish annual seminars across the state to train teachers in critical thinking. Illinois public high school teachers in a position requiring a professional educator license (PEL) are required to attend state sponsored seminars of the Critical Thinking Professional Development Program annually for five years upon receiving their PEL and shall continue attending at least once every five years thereafter.

Section II. The Illinois State Board of Education shall revoke the PEL of any teacher who does not comply with the existing policies of the Illinois State Board of Education license renewal.

Section III. The Critical Thinking Professional Development Program shall be established and enforced by the Illinois State Board of Education.

Section IV. This Bill shall be funded by the Illinois State Board of Education General Funds alongside other College and Career Readiness Programs. Many districts and school will not have to spend more of their budgets on the program, but rather reorganize and redirect funds set aside for such training. Should lower-income schools require more funds to participate in the program, they will be assisted in securing grants.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: The Chicago Academy for the Arts

House Sponsor: Leo Ritterhoff

Senate Sponsor: Grania McKirdie

Legislative Intent: This bill will train teachers of the state of Illinois to integrate critical thinking skills in all lessons to expand the ability of Illinois youth to think critically about the world around them to better navigate our information-driven society.

Evidence #1: Critical thinking and analytical skills are essential to students in the 21st Century.

Source: The Importance of Teaching Critical Thinking to Students

http://www.talentlens.com.au/blog/teaching-critical-thinking-to-students

Analysis: With access to instant answers, it is important for the youth of society to be able to discern what is correct, unbiased, and relevant information before accepting it as the truth. If students are taught how to think critically about information put in front of them, they will be well-equipped to participate in our society. Students who already practice good critical thinking have an edge over those who do not. If every student was provided with the resources, i.e. teachers trained in critical thinking in the classroom, to be able to think critically, society will have the potential to advance at faster rates.

Statistical Evidence #2: Increasing critical thinking in the classroom benefits the student and the teacher.

Source: The Importance of Teaching Critical Thinking

https://www.google.com/amp/s/globaldigitalcitizen.org/the-importance-of-teaching-critical-thinking/amp

Analysis: When teachers employ critical thinking practices in the classroom, a student's creativity, performance, and literacy in music are improved. These are all positive results for a student. Teachers also experience positive results. When teaching their students to think more critically, they themselves begin to think more critically about the subject matter that they teach. Both sides benefit from increasing critical thinking practices in the classroom.

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Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 3**

Senate Sponsor: Lucy Prado
House Sponsor: Catherine Rosol
Co-Sponsors: Anita Vazquez
Delegation: **Westmont High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 415, section 83 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the banning of plastic bags.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill will enact a gradual ban on plastic bags for the consumer and companies in the state of Illinois by 2020 to make Illinois a plastic bag free state. This bill will help eliminate plastic bag waste in the State of Illinois in our Waste Management sector. This bill will in turn help Illinois land and waterways.

Section II. Benefits the State of Illinois will receive as a result of the passing of this bill we occupy, reduces the cost of some products due to companies not having to factor in plastic-bag purchases for stores, decrease in drainage infrastructure damage, and a decrease in pollution from the petroleum industry.

Section III. The Illinois Government must send out a notice to companies and consumers in the state of Illinois informing the public of said change; thus, allowing time to recycle plastic bags and create a plan to make reusable bags a part of daily routine and manufacturing for companies that use plastic bags.

Section IV. There will be a 2% tax increase on companies that continue to use plastic bags to sell their products. An additional 2% shall be added every year until the company stops using plastic bags. There will also be a 2% tax increase on receipts when the consumer chooses to use plastic bags with their products. The tax money will then go into the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Section V. The Illinois Environmental Protection agency along with the Chamber of Commerce will see to it that stores adhere to this tax.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation:	**Westmont High School**
House Sponsor:	**Katherine Rosol**
Senate Sponsor:	**Lucy Prado**

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to reduce the usage of plastic bags in stores due to recent negative repercussions in the environment including but not limited to: harming animal life in the state and eliminate the presence of an enormous quantity of plastic bags in the Waste Management sector.This will benefit the people of Illinois by decreasing the hassle of carrying an outrageous amount of plastic to their homes, while also aiding in protecting the beloved land.

Evidence #1: , On the average the average American family takes home about 1,500 plastic shopping bags a year and that according to Waste Management, only 1 percent of plastic bags are returned for recycling which means that the average family only recycles 15 bags a year; the rest ends up in landfills as litter.

Analysis: This shows the continued use of plastic bags in our everyday lives is harming the environment on a detrimental level. It takes 500+ years for one plastic bag to degrade in a landfill. The already increasing landfill does not need further additions like plastic bags.

Around 267 different species are affected by the careless throwing of plastic bags, is that really what we, as a state, would like to encourage? Further killing of animals due to our selfish actions. It is no secret that the so-called "recycling" of plastic bags has not helped at all in reduction of waste, the Waste Management reports that only 1% of plastic bags are returned for proper recycling; leaving around 99% of plastic bags carelessly roaming the State and hurting more than it's helping.

Source: biologicaldiversity.org

Evidence #2: 73 bills regarding the use of plastic bags in retail have recently been introduced in state legislatures. Some cities that have imposed a law banning plastic bags include: Austin, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle. Implying that with the increasing worry about climate change, environmental legislation has become more popular.

Source: National State Legislators

Analysis: The cities that have banned plastic bags, along with states that have imposed taxes on said type of bag, are leading as an example that Illinois needs to follow. With the introduction of this bill, there also needs to be reinforcement on the State's part because (as we all know) a bill is only as serious as the effort put into it. The ban would be gradually placed on both consumers and companies to encourage alternatives when shopping (i.e. reusable bags or recycled boxes).

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Introduced by: **Referred to Committee Blue 4:**

Senate Sponsor: Abby Geoffrey

House Sponsor: Sydney Kremer

Co-Sponsors: Kaitlyn Dunn and Reilly Dersien

Delegation: **Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 510/3.1, section 720, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to abortion laws.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will require all public institutions who administer abortions to offer both pre-abortion counseling, as well as post-abortion counseling. These counseling sessions will last one (1) hour. These institutions must make known the availability of the support counseling offered to patients before they receive the abortion.

Section II. These counseling sessions will focus on supporting the emotional wellbeing of the patient and follow the guidelines of the Abortion Support Counseling standard procedure. During this procedure, the administer of the session listens to the experiences and situation of the patient, explores and discusses their possible options in a non-biased manner, and finishes by validating their emotions and reflecting on their choice.

Section III. In cases where the pregnancy is a result of sexual assault or incest verified by law enforcement authorities, the administer of the counseling session will be sensitive to these circumstances. These patients will also be made aware of the resources available, but not forced to take advantage of them.

Section IV. Abortion support counseling can be administered by any health care professional, mental health counselor, psychologist, psychiatrist, or licensed social worker. If the facility does not have a counselor on staff, they must refer patients to an outside-trained professional that will follow the support counselling guidelines. It is the responsibility of the facility to ensure that these outside counselors remain unbiased and follow the guidelines of the Abortion Support Procedure.

Section V. Facilities that do not uphold the regulations of this bill (to provide or refer patients to a professional, inform the patient of the availability of Abortion Support Counseling, or ensure the unbiasedness of the counseling session), will receive a fine of one thousand dollars ($1,000) after each biannual inspection on July 1 and December 1 of each year. The money collected from this fine will be allocated to The Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS).

Section VI. The Illinois Department of Public Health will enforce these regulations.

Section VII. The counseling session will be paid for by the insurance of the patient, Medicaid, or through personal means of payment.

Section VIII. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

House Sponsor: Sydney Kremer

Senate Sponsor: Abby Geoffrey

Legislative Intent: This bill will enact a that all institutions which administer abortion procedures to provide Pre-Abortion Support counseling, as well as an optional Post-Abortion Support counseling. These sessions will be aimed at supporting the mental and emotional wellbeing of prospective patients. It will be required that all persons seeking an abortion attend Pre-Abortion Support counseling before being administered the procedure.

Evidence #1: "We understand that having an unplanned pregnancy can be one of the most difficult times in someone's life. You may be feeling numb, afraid, confused or alone. If you are overwhelmed by these feelings, our option counseling staff is available to help you form a plan."

Source: Planned Parenthood of Western Pennsylvania

https://www.plannedparenthood.org/planned-parenthood-western-pennsylvania/patients/counseling-services

Analysis: This source acknowledges the emotions frequently felt by women in the process of undergoing the abortion procedure. The Planned Parenthood of Western Pennsylvania advocates for women's mental health through the abortion process through counseling. Whether patients are undecided on or confident in their decision to have an abortion, there are correlated feelings. A safe, non judgemental environment to talk through the patient's fears and thoughts can be beneficial to any woman both preceding and proceeding the abortion procedure. No matter an individual's political stance, pro-choice or pro-life, all can agree that an unplanned pregnancy can be a difficult time for many women, many of whom may be left with nowhere to turn. The presence of someone who is willing to listen to and support them can be an important step in benefitting their mental health and strengthening certainty in their decision.

Statistical Evidence #2: "According to 20/20: A Vision for the Future of Counseling, the delegates comprised of 31 counseling organizations agreed upon a unified definition of counseling:

Professional counseling is a professional relationship that empowers diverse individuals, families, and groups to accomplish mental health, wellness, education, and career goals.

Counselors work with clients on strategies to overcome obstacles and personal challenges that they are facing."

Source: The American Counseling Association *https://www.counseling.org/aca-community/learn-about-counseling/what-is-counseling*

Analysis: The American Counseling Association defines counseling as a time that develops a connection between a patient and a professional. The mandated Pre-Abortion Support counseling and optional Post-Abortion Support counseling enacted in our bill will be utilized for this very purpose of providing a support system for women. Because of the sensitive and individualistic nature of the situation, which is uniquely experienced by women with an unplanned pregnancy, individual attention is often needed. Counseling supports women in difficult emotional situations who may have no other support system to assist them. These sessions will provide women with mental health assistance they may not have otherwise received.

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Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 4**

House Sponsor: Divya Iyer
Senate Sponsor: Sarah Henry
Co-Sponsor: Victoria Wang
Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 225, Section 90, Article 17, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to physical therapy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This act may be referred to as the Physical Therapy Insurance Coverage Act.

Section II. Every private insurance company shall provide all groups whom insurance is issued to for persons in this state of Illinois insurance coverage of physical therapy care.

Section II. For individuals from the ages 13 to 18, insurance providers must cover at least 20% of physical therapy costs.

Section IV. For individuals from the ages 19 to 35, insurance providers must cover at least 25% of physical therapy costs.

Section V. For individuals from the ages 36 to 60, insurance providers must cover at least 30% of physical therapy costs.

Section VI. For individuals from the age 61 and older, insurance providers must cover at least 35% of physical therapy costs.

Section VII. This bill will be enforced by the Illinois Department of Insurance, and those not in compliance within three months of notice must pay a fine of 2.5% of their total revenue. If they remain noncompliant after nine (9) months, the fine will rise to 3.5%.

Section VIII. This bill will require no funding more than what the department is allocated.

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

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Divya Iyer

Senate Sponsor: Sarah Henry

Co-Sponsor: Victoria Wang

Legislative Intent: To require private insurance companies to have a baseline coverage for physical therapy, which increases with age. This will allow for people who do not have reasonable access to physical therapy, due to previously low insurance coverage, to have more financially reasonable access to physical therapy.

Evidence #1: "While individuals may have health insurance, that coverage may not include medically necessary services and/or requires large out-of-pocket payments. Insurance policies with low coverage limits, high deductibles, large copayments or coinsurance requirements leave patients at risk of underinsurance and limited access to care."

Source: https://www.aapmr.org/docs/default-source/protected-advocacy/Position-Statements/acces-to-rehabilitation-for-the-uninsured-and-underinsured-individuals-with-disabilities.pdf?sfvrsn=2
The American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Analysis: According to the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, insurance companies may provide limited coverage for physical therapy costs, resulting in financial barriers to many who are forced to pay large out-of-pocket costs, or even are unable to receive care. Because of limited access, people who are economically disadvantaged are at risk of remaining injured.

Evidence #2: "Co-pays can reach as high as $75 per visit for therapy services. These costs can affect patients' access to services, and without therapy, some patients may not be able to return to work or engage in other activities of daily living."

Source: http://www.ncmedicaljournal.com/content/78/5/312.full
North Carolina Medical Journal

Analysis: The North Carolina Medical Journal reports that copays for physical therapy can reach prices as high as $75 per visit. And considering that many people are in physical therapy multiple times a week for several weeks, that cost can easily build up to hundreds or even thousands of dollars. With an expensive out-of-pocket cost for physical therapy due to low insurance coverage, the financially burdened have incredibly limited access to physical therapy. The overall impact of low access to physical therapy is that citizens are limited in their daily life, which negatively impacts our state, and increased insurance coverage would help citizens become healthier and more productive.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

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Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 4**

Senate Sponsor: Joy Mazur

House Sponsor: Jeffrey Trux

Co-Sponsor: Jack Hubert

Delegation: **Batavia**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 410, section 132, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the opioids crisis.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All public universities, inclusive of community colleges, within the state of Illinois will be provided naloxone, the amount of which will be decided by Office of Alcoholism & Substance Abuse. Medical professionals employed by such an institution will have the power to prescribe and administer doses of naloxone. All public universities will also be required to institute a bi-monthly take-back day, as defined by the federal Drug Disposal Act of 2010, in cooperation with local law enforcement. All public high schools and universities will be required to employ a substance abuse counselor upon the request of a student or parent, or will be required to refer a student to an appropriate substance abuse or addiction counselor, the cost for which will be provided by the high school or public university.

Section II. Within the context of this bill, a public university will be defined as any institution of higher education, including technical or vocational school above the secondary school level, provided that such institution is operated by a State, subdivision of a State, or governmental agency within a State, or operated wholly or predominantly from or through the use of governmental funds or property, or funds or property derived from a governmental source, and a public high school will be defined as an institution free and open to all on equal terms, organized and maintained as one of the institutions of the state, and which includes educating students between the ages of 13 and 18.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Public Health will oversee and enforce the provisions stated within this bill. Institutions found in non-compliance with any aspects of this bill will have state funding removed at a rate of 5% of total funding for each year of non-compliance, and such a penalty will increase by an additional 5% of total funding for each year of non-compliance.

Section IV. The sales tax on non-prescription medication will be the standard 6.25%. The revenue from this increase in tax will be distributed by the Illinois Department of Public Health to public universities and high schools to the discretion of the department.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Batavia

House Sponsor: Jeffrey Trux

Senate Sponsor: Joy Mazur

Legislative Intent: According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, the opioids crisis is "Illinois' Greatest Public Health and Public Safety Crisis," and there were roughly 2,000 opioid overdose related deaths in 2016 alone. This statistic increased by 82% between 2013 and 2016, and so must be slowed in the short term so that more long term solutions may be studied and implemented. This issue is rapidly worsening, and it is necessary to tackle the crisis immediately and throughout the state using the most widespread infrastructure the state has: educational institutions.

Evidence #1: SIU and University of Chicago are already researching the opioids crisis within the state of Illinois, and they have found that "the 16 counties in southern Illinois, known as the Illinois Delta Region, are considered particularly vulnerable. These rural areas are among the state's most economically depressed, with limited health services and drug treatment options." They also found that "'Programs designed for large cities do not necessarily transfer well to rural areas.'"

Source: Southern Illinois University School of Medicine: https://www.siumed.edu/pr/highlights/illinois-medical-universities-study-factors-affecting-rural-opioid-epidemic.html

Analysis: This information demonstrates the necessity for a solution through which action is taken by a widespread force, such as educational institutions, as they are already working to resolve the issue. With that, it is necessary, at the moment, to limit the amount of deaths relating to overdoses as it is a convoluted crisis with causes which are not clear and immediate to fix. To that end, the purpose of this bill is to limit the escalation of this crisis in the short term so that it can be resolved over the long term.

Statistical Evidence #2: "The Illinois Community College System is the third largest in the nation with 48 community colleges and 39 college districts in Illinois."

Source: Illinois Community College Board: https://www.iccb.org/iccb/wp-content/pdfs/IL_Community_Colleges_System_Facts.pdf

Analysis: The Illinois university system is one of the state's greatest infrastructural assets. This statistic, while significant in determining what particular angle a solution to this crisis requires, also disregards the several public universities beyond the Community College System throughout the state. Just as well, state programs implemented in universities will likely be imitated by the many private institutions throughout the state of Illinois.

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Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 4**

Senate Sponsor: Anthony Maltese

House Sponsor: Christian Verthein

Co-Sponsors: Samantha Cashion, Alexandria Ruggiero

Delegation: Oswego

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 120, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to mental health.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Each public high school in the state of Illinois must implement an interactive mental health awareness program modeled on the concepts of team building, anti-bullying, positive relationships and group talk therapy to support the Social and Emotional Learning Standards in Illinois. The Student Services Department is responsible for coordinating and implementing the program that will be staffed by school guidance counselors, social workers and psychologists.

Section II. School districts who fail to implement this program will be placed on a remediation plan until in full compliance.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Education will be responsible for enforcement.

Section IV. Local school districts will be responsible for funding this program.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 17, 2021 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Oswego

House Sponsor: Anthony Maltese

Senate Sponsor: Christian Verthein

Legislative Intent: In creating this bill, many students will gain the opportunity to improve academically and socially, while being given a greater chance to be successful in their futures. Implementing this bill would work to bring awareness to mental health issues students are dealing with in their day-to-day life and provide an environment where students feel comfortable in expressing how they may be feeling. In theory, the program would be teaching students how to be more accepting and less judgmental to their peers; essentially helping to make students more aware and understanding of what others may be going through. This program has the potential to help students who are less likely to get professional help, possibly due to their at home life, or lack of understanding of mental illness.

Evidence #1: "Anxiety disorders affect 25.1% of children between 13 and 18 years old. Research shows that untreated children with anxiety disorders are at higher risk to perform poorly in school, miss out on important social experiences, and engage in substance abuse."

Source: "Facts & Statistics." *Anxiety and Depression Association of America, ADAA*, adaa.org/about-adaa/press-room/facts-statistics..

Analysis: *It is clear that there is a great need for mental health services in our schools.*

Statistical Evidence #2: "Mental health problems are actually very common. In 2014, about: One in 10 young people experienced a period of major depression, and one in 25 Americans lived with a serious mental illness, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression. Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States. It accounts for the loss of more than 41,000 American lives each year, more than double the number of lives lost to homicide."

Source: "Mental Health Myths and Facts." *What Is Mental Health? MentalHealth.gov*, www.mentalhealth.gov/basics/mental-health-myths-facts.

Analysis: *This refutes the fact that mental health problems can be overlooked, which shows how many American teens suffer silently with mental illness.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 5**

Senate Sponsor: Josh Samuel

House Sponsor: Rahul Aggarwal

Co-Sponsors: Pranav Gunniya, Nathan Sheppard

Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 150, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to School safety.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill may be cited as the “School Firearm Safety Provision”

Section II. This bill will implement metal detectors and trained monitors in the major entrances of all Illinois public schools in the effort to ensure a safe learning environment and a smaller risk of firearm-related incidents.

Section III. Metal detectors and their maintenance will be financed through the School Firearm Safety Budget. Funds will be collected with attention to both affordability and machine quality.

Section IV. The first action will be a 5% uptick in the current fee of the application for a concealed carry permit (only residents of Illinois) and a 5% increase in the actual cost of the firearm; this should relate to $37.5 transferred to the School Firearm Safety Budget per firearm and license purchased, on average. These funds shall account for the upfront costs of the metal detectors.

Section V. The second step of financing shall aim to allocate funds for monitoring the detectors. This will call for an increase in school enrollment fees, where all schools will be required to collect $15 more from every student attending the school to transfer to the School Firearm Safety Budget. The budget will then disperse funds based on student body size and average officer wage based on municipality.

Section VI. The third and final step of financial shall aim to allocate funds towards inner city schools and counties with a non-sufficient number of officers in order to ensure that all schools within the state of Illinois recieve metal detectors. This money shall come from unclaimed/unspent appropriations, money that usually goes away after every financial year.

Section VII. The total expected revenue of the sources of income for this bill is $36,586,462.50. The estimated income from students is projected to be $31.1 million dollars, and the expected revenue from gun owners is $5.5 million. There is an expected from $3.4 million dollars coming from budgetary appropriations for safety coming from the state government.

Section VIII. Penalties incurred from not paying the extra $15 student enrollment fee shall result in the student not being able to enroll within the school. However, should a student apply for financial aid, then a possible work-around with the school will be arranged. Approximately 105, 764 students can be spared from the $15 student safety enrollment fee.

Section IX. The number of metal detectors shall be based on standards and the size of the student body. Every high school must be protected by at least 2 metal detectors and the school must add 1 more for every 750 students after the first 1000.

Section X. The Illinois branch of the ATF shall enforce this increase of safety within schools. Local police forces will train and oversee the officers that will be working in these schools, but these officers will be paid by the school.

Section XI. This bill's action plan encourages schools to open their doors 5 minutes earlier to allocate proper time for metal detector screening. Furthermore, these metal detectors will be open at all times. Foreign visitors, such as parents and guardians, will also be asked to pass through the metal detector.

Section XII. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

House Sponsor: Rahul Aggarwal

Senate Sponsor: Josh Samuel

Legislative Intent: Improve the safety of the public high school system by inserting metal detectors to improve safety.

Evidence #1: “From 2015-2016 ,there were approximately 2000 students that had a weapon, and from 2016-2017 about a 100 more students had weapons”

Source: Ron Paul Institute (2018)

www.ronpaulinstitute.org

Analysis: Approximately half of those weapons were confiscated with the help of metal detectors including firearms, stun guns and knives. This has helped keep some schools safe in the U.S. and made the lives of students easier because violent delinquents will think twice before ever bringing a gun to school again. Metal detector discourage bad behavior because it makes the owner of the gunman nervous since it could detect most of his/her possessions.

Evidence #2: “These “wands” will give added protection by effectively searching through book-bags to verify for any threats”

Source: Chicago Tribune (2018)

www.ChicagoTribune.com

Analysis: Because of the psychological perception that these metal detectors have, there is an increased chance of keeping the children inside schools safe. Because of the increased security system within the school, shooters are less likely to attempt to take over a school by force. This will also solve the potential problem of having kids with surgery or metal parts within their body not have to go through the process of waiting to go last in line at a security checkpoint. This will also allow for parties of one or two people to be patted down easily and quickly compared to going through the metal detectors.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:** **Blue 5**

Senate Sponsor: Anna Sandri

House Sponsor: Lindzie Nork

Delegation: **Batavia High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 122, Section 3, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Mental Health and Illness.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This law will require schools that receive state funding to provide students with specific information regarding mental health. During general health class, teachers must present specific topics regarding mental health disorders and illness. These topics would include: the definition of mental health, the different types of mental health disorders and illnesses, what factors contribute to a person's mental health, warning signs of an illness, the risks of not treating a mental health disorder, how you can help others coping with a mental illness, and possible treatments. These topics must correlate with the information provided by the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI). The school must also provide information about outside resources for students. This can include, but not limited to school counselors, school nurses, local therapists or psychiatrists, and the National Suicide Prevention Hotline.

Section II. Noncompliance will result in a decrease in financial aid from the state. Any school that is currently receiving state aid will experience a 10% decrease in funding due to noncompliance.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Education will be responsible for enforcing this law. They will do so by providing a survey based on required mental health topics for students who have completed their general health education class. If 65% of students pass the survey, the school will not receive a decrease in funding.

Section IV. Illinois State Board of Education would be responsible for this law.

Section V. This Law shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Batavia High School

House Sponsor: Lindzie Nork

Senate Sponsor: Anna Sandri

Legislative Intent: Under this bill, schools will be required to include specific mental health disorder issues as a part of their general health curriculum. In addition the school must provide school and outside resources for students. The resources can include but not limited to school counselors, school groups, local therapist and psychiatrist, and the National Suicide Hotline.

Evidence #1: According to MentalHealth.gov, One in five American adults experienced a mental health issue

Source: MentalHeatlh.gov
https://www.mentalhealth.gov/basics/mental-health-myths-facts

Analysis: One in five American adults suffer from a mental health issue. The number is alarming because it shows how many people suffer from mental health issues. Implementing mental health education in schools will help lead to a more open conversation about mental health, and breaking the stigma about mental illness.

Statistical Evidence #2: According to National Alliance on Mental Illness, mood disorders; including major depression, dysthymic disorder, and bipolar disorder, are the third most common cause of hospitalization in the U.S for both youth and adults aged 18-44 year old.

Source: National Alliance on Mental Illness
https://www.nami.org/Learn-More/Mental-Health-By-the-Numbers

Analysis: This statistic is alarming because it proves that mental illness needs to be taken seriously. Mental health disorders and illnesses are dangerous and can be deadly if people do not get help. If an open discussion about mental health is instilled in school, then people would be more likely to get help or help others before it gets to be a dangerous.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 5**

Senate Sponsor: Sarah Levanti

House Sponsor: Austin Stevens

Co-Sponsors: Gavyn Woolard

Delegation: **West Frankfort – Frankfort Community HighSchool**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 215, section 190, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the capping of damages awarded in a malpractice lawsuit

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. There will be a cap of $500,000 in punitive damages per person with all medical bills being covered. This will be the same for all medical malpractice cases.

Section II. If the chosen jury does not follow the $500,000 cap, and if the judge allows the amount to be awarded, then said judge will be removed from office for at least one year.

Section III. This bill will be enforced by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Section IV. This bill requires no funding.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Frankfort Community High School

House Sponsor: Austin Stevens

Senate Sponsor: Sarah Levanti

Legislative Intent: Our bill will put a $500,000 cap on how much the jury of a medical malpractice lawsuit can award per person. This will benefit the doctors in Illinois because it should cause the insurance companies to lower their insurance rates. This will benefit the people of Illinois because it will bring doctors into the state rather than driving them away with the high insurance costs.

Evidence #1: There are many states that have medical malpractice caps which include California, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, and Texas. The medical malpractice cap that we are following is North Carolina's. Their medical malpractice rules state, "Starting in 2011, there is a $500,000 cap on medical malpractice cases. The cap includes suits against hospitals or nursing homes for vicarious liability. An exception applies if the injury to the plaintiff was extremely high and the defendant's conduct was extremely poor. For example, a defendant who causes death or permanent disfigurement through intentional action or gross negligence will not trigger the damage cap."

Source: Legal Match. *State Limits on Medical Malpractice Awards.* https:/ /www.legalmatch.com/law-library/article/state-limits-on-medical-malpractice-awards.html

Analysis: The North Carolina law has the exact same cap that we are trying to enact. We will also get rid of the cap if there is extremely gross negligence. Many of the other states on that list have also enacted the same limit as the bill.

Evidence #2: There are five states that currently have the same cap that is wanted for this bill. These states include Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and North Carolina.

Source: Miller and Zais, LLC. *Malpractice Damage Caps in All 50 States.* https://www.millerandzois.com/malpractice-damage-caps.htm l

Analysis: If other states have this cap than it makes sense to use the same cap. The cap is used successfully in all these states so it makes sense to use it. Other states have different caps but this is the most widely used.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 5**

Senate Sponsor: Zoey Dickenson

House Sponsor: Abigail Cousins

Co-Sponsors: Emma Benoit, Alex Benoit

Delegation: **Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 105, Section 21B-20, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to substitute teacher requirements.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The current substitute requirements shall be adjusted so that in addition to currently allowed prospective substitutes, any students enrolled in an educator preparation program at a regionally accredited institution of higher education may apply for a substitute teaching license if the student has earned at least 90 credit hours.

Section II. Schools currently follow equal opportunity laws, leaving it up to the pre-existing penalties of the law to insure they follow these new regulations.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Education will be responsible for including the new students enrolled in educator preparation programs in the list of active substitute teachers. It will also continue to be responsible for performing background checks on any prospective substitute.

Section IV. No funding is needed for the amendment of this bill. Licensure and registration fees to become a substitute teacher in the state of Illinois will remain the same, costing each individual $177.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School

House Sponsor: Abigail Cousins

Senate Sponsor: Zoey Dickenson

Legislative Intent: There is an ongoing substitute shortage in the Illinois school system. Currently, prospective substitutes must have, at minimum, a bachelor's degree in order to receive a substitute teaching certificate. This bill will give students enrolled in a teacher preparation course at an accredited university the opportunity to substitute, as long as they have ninety credit hours.

Evidence #1: An expectation of student teachers is to, "Continue development of your professional interview portfolio, relying on mentor teacher and university supervisor for advice and assistance."

Source: University of Akron- https://www.uakron.edu/education/current-students/student-teaching/teaching/expectations.dot

Analysis: It is expected that those applying for teaching positions have experience teaching even before they've had their first real job. Applicants begin their acquisition of experience hours by student teaching. The experience they gain subbing will further prepare them for their careers, as well as add to their very important resumes.

Statistical Evidence #2: "Schools across Illinois see roughly 16,500 teacher absences each week, and are unable to hire enough substitutes to cover more than 3,000, or about 18 percent of those absences, according to a recent survey of nearly 400 districts by the Illinois Association of Regional Superintendents of Schools."

Source: The Chicago Tribune- https://www.chicagotribune.com/suburbs/lake-zurich/news/ct-ahp-arlington-sub-shortage-tl-0831-20170825-story.html

Analysis: Because of the immense substitute teacher shortage in Illinois, many school districts struggle to provide adequate supervision in classrooms. Allowing students enrolled in educator preparation programs the opportunity to work as substitute teachers will lessen this strain on many districts. Because the students who register as substitute teachers will be motivated by their guaranteed experience and pay, the substitute teacher shortage should greatly decrease.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 6**

Senate Sponsor: Alexis Burnette

House Sponsor: Jay Bushnell

Co-Sponsors: Joseph Pilny

Delegation: Andrew

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105 Section 110, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to School safety under mental health.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Act shall make mandatory that all schools in the State of Illinois have incorporated armored doors within their building(s); separating the different segments of the school to prevent continuous passage of an intruder. Only trained authorized school personnel and public safety personnel shall have immediate accessibility to the operation of closing the doors in the case of any active shooter circumstance, burglary, or other invasive maneuvers against the school building.

Section II. Failure to successfully complete installation of fully operational armored doors on a school campus by July 1, 2024 shall immediately decertify a school in the State of Illinois and therefore lose their certification with the Illinois State Board of Education and its affiliate organizations IESA and IHSA.

Section III. Jurisdiction for enforcement shall fall under the Illinois State Board of Education in association with the Illinois State Fire Marshal and Illinois Attorney General.

Section IV. For implementation, optional as needed funding for this Act shall come from small interest loans from the State of Illinois toward schools with a 1% interest rate over 5 years. Schools on the Illinois State Board of Education Financial Watch List, shall be given 10 years to pay off the loan. Interest revenue shall pay for installation certifications.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Andrew

House Sponsor: Jay Bushnell

Senate Sponsor: Alexis Burnette

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to place armored enforced doors to separate different segments of a school, ensuring the safety of all students and staff in the situation of an active shooter circumstance.

Evidence #1: Shootings are among the most deadly types of emergencies a school may face, and one recent study even found that school shootings are increasing on college campuses. The aforementioned 2015 report counted just 31 homicides of students aged 5-18 that occurred at school or while traveling to or from school between July of 2012 and June of 2013. That puts the likelihood a student will be killed at school at less than one in a million!

Source: Campussaftey.com https://www.campussafetymagazine.com/safety/u-s-school-shooting-statistics-us/

Analysis: This states that school shootings are one of the deadliest types of emergencies that a school may encounter. This being said, these doors are placed to block any access to any other segment of a school. With that, one can only exit the doors and cannot put more people in danger by entering another hallway and or another segment of a school.

Statistical Evidence #2: Almost 240 shootings took place at U.S. schools during the 2015-16 year, according to figures published in April by the Department of Education. Think about that number: 240. That's tens of thousands of American children exposed to mortal danger.

Source: The Washington Post https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/post-partisan/wp/2018/08/30/a-statistical-misfire-on-school-shootings/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.459e653da032

Analysis: The amount of school shootings occurring continue to climb. This means that there is an inherent risk that students will be in danger for part of their school career. The use of these doors will help block out the rest of the school from the danger of an active shooter in another hallway or on another floor in the school. These doors will help isolate the danger from the safe and unharmed students and help intelligence have more room to corner the shooter and ensure everyone is brought to safety.

Statistical Evidence #3: We're 21 weeks into 2018, and there have already been 23 schools shootings where someone was hurt or killed. That averages out to more than 1 shooting a week.

Source: CNN: https://www.cnn.com/2018/03/02/us/school-shootings-2018-list-trnd/index.html

Analysis: With the aid of our bill, schools will be more likely to have a more secure zone to be in charge of in these cases of emergency. These circumstances are among some of the toughest situations any school will need face, but the more precautions that are set in place, the more people that will come to a realization that they cannot get away with a school shooting.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 6**

Senate Sponsor: Anthony Slade

House Sponsor: Dylan Hunn

Co-Sponsors: Nicholas Paterala, Michael Paterala

Delegation: **Lake Park**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 703, Article 14, Section 3.4, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to recidivism.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will decrease recidivism rates among prisoners incarcerated for non-violent drug related crimes in the state of Illinois by instituting a 10% decrease in sentences for possession of Schedule I-V Drugs, followed by a mandatory rehabilitation/probationary period. This period will vary based on the jurisdiction of the rehabilitation officer. After the determined monitoring period (a probationary period with random drug tests by an appointed probation officer), if no drug use is recorded, the crime will be wiped from their criminal record.

Section II. If the offender tests positive for drugs at any time during the probationary period, the offender's participation in the program will be terminated and he/she will be taken into legal action, with possibility of a fine.

Section III. This bill will be funded by The Illinois Department of Corrections under current funding and a projected influx through the fines of the perpetrators.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on July 31, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park High School

House Sponsor: Dylan Hunn

Senate Sponsor: Anthony Slade

Legislative Intent: The purpose of our bill is to lower the prison population by offering programs to help reform drug offenders and reduce recidivism rates. They will be placed under a probationary period with drug testing and they will get one chance to become clean. This benefits the people of Illinois because it helps make prisons less populated which can help people in prison and it helps make Illinois safer.

Evidence #1:
Within five years of release, about three-quarters (76.6 percent) of released prisoners were rearrested.

Source:
National Institute of Justice https://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/recidivism/Pages/welcome.aspx 2014

Analysis:
This statistic supports our bill because it shows that most people released from prison end up back in prison within 5 years. This means that something need to be done to prevent this. Introducing our rehabilitation program should lessen this amount so when people are released, they do not return to prison.

Statistical Evidence #2:
Rehabilitation programs in Kansas caused the number of ex offenders to drop by 16% between 2007 and 2009.

Source: National Institute of Justice
https://www.nij.gov/journals/268/pages/prison-bubble.aspx 2011

Analysis: This statistic supports our bill by showing that rehabilitation can work in prison populations. The main problem we are trying to solve is to lower the amount of people returning to prison. This statistic shows that this is possible and is successful.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 6**

Senate Sponsor: Tyler Jackson

House Sponsor: Mason Brauer

Co-Sponsors: Ryan Zamora

Delegation: Oswego

A BIL

For an Act amending Article IV, Section 2 of the Illinois State Constitution, relating to Legislative Terms.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. State senators shall have a maximum of 3 terms for 4 years in office.

Section II. State representatives shall have a maximum of 5 terms or 2 years in office.

Section III. Once a state senator or state representative reaches their term limits he shall not hold any other elected office in the state legislature thereafter.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2022 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Oswego High School

House Sponsor: Mason Brauer

Senate Sponsor: Tyler Jackson

Legislative Intent: The founding fathers envisioned citizen politicians, not career politicians. To avert the government of Illinois from failing to grasp this belief, term limits must be set on both, Illinois State Senators and the Illinois State Legislators starting in the year 2020. By placing Legislators and Senators under these mandatory term restrictions, the people of Illinois can have the possibility of envisioning a change in their government, and their leaders.

Evidence #1: "A government by Representatives, elected by the people at short periods was our object, and our maxim at that day was 'where annual election ends, tyranny begins." ~ Thomas Jefferson

Source: National Archives https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-31-02-0338

Analysis: Founding Father Thomas Jefferson claims that the people who govern their people must be elected in short terms. If the people are elected for long terms, tyranny begins to take shape. Here in Illinois, we do have some legislators who have been serving for quite some time, and must be refreshed to allow new people into office, and new changes to Illinois and its citizens.

Statistical Evidence #2: Simon Poll was taken in the year in the autumn of 2016, one of the questions asked on the poll was, "A proposal to limit state legislators to a total of eight years of service, whether in the House of Representatives, the State Senate, or a combination of the two. Would you favor or oppose this proposal?"

Source: Simon Poll 2016 https://paulsimoninstitute.siu.edu/_common/documents/opinion-polling/simon-institute-poll/2016/oct-4-gas-tax-crosstabs.pdf

Analysis: This poll contained many different questions being answered there are at least 1,000 registered voters. The voters asked came from a variety of backgrounds and party affiliations. The conclusion from the data based on the survey is that most participants favor having Legislations be restricted by term limits for a total of 8 years in service for both Senators and Representatives When taking into the account that the survey has a five percent error, the error percentage is still not enough to change the fact that most indeed favor of having term limits. While our group proposes different term limits than the survey, most can agree that those surveyed want term limits in some sort of way.

Evidence #3: "Whenever any form of government becomes destructive…it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government…it is their right, it is their duty."

Source: Thomas Jefferson Declaration of Independence 1776

Analysis: Whenever the people feel the government is not serving for its own people, the people have the right to change their government. It's the right of fellow citizens of the United States that were gifted to us by our creators. In Illinois, if the people are not happy with their government, they should have the right to be able to influence or change their government. This is our inspiration for bringing this bill forth because it's time for Illinois to change in the direction that the people decide, not the career politicians decide. The voices of Illinois citizens matters, and we the people of Illinois want a change in our government our leaders, and for our sacred representation.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 6**

Senate Sponsor: Sophie McComb

House Sponsor: Emma Kiercher

Co-Sponsors: Grant Goral

Delegation: Kishwaukee YMCA

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 38, Section 15, of (20 ILCS 2630) of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to familial DNA identification.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will establish guidelines for law enforcement agencies in Illinois when the use of familial DNA identification is necessary.

Section II. Law enforcement agencies within the State of Illinois must adhere to these parameters when using familial DNA identification.

Before any familial DNA identification tests can take place, law enforcement must receive a warrant from a judge based on probably cause.

The use of familial DNA identification should only be used for felonies. This decision as to whether the use of familial DNA is necessary is subject to the presiding judge's discretion.

Before approaching a judge for a warrant, law enforcement agencies must consult with an established administrator within that agency. The administrator(s) will be determined by those agencies themselves.

Law enforcement may employ the use of both governmental DNA databases as well as those which have made genetic information available to the public.

Genetic information available to the public shall be defined as information published by choice as well as those collected by DNA testing companies such as Ancestry.com, 23andMe.com and Veritas Genetics.

Any non-compliance can be reported to the Attorney General's office for investigation and penalty they feel appropriate.

Section III. This law will be enforced by the judicial branch of the Illinois State Government.

Section IV. This bill will not require funding since the use of familial DNA testing already exists in Illinois law enforcement agencies.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Kishwaukee YMCA

House Sponsor: Emma Keicher

Senate Sponsor: Sophie McComb

Legislative Intent: The main purpose of this bill is to establish distinct guidelines for law enforcement to legally and ethically utilize the abilities to test familial DNA in hopes of bettering investigations of both active and inactive cases. There is currently no legal code on this matter. Our intent is to clear often blurred lines of acceptability of this subject and to ease the process of using already public data in an effort to lower serious crime rates in Illinois, and to allow for police personnel (through a warrant) to utilize outside DNA sources in the search for an answer. The parameters have been established in the assurance that civil liberties will not be diminished in the investigation of these crimes. When the official request for DNA will be made through these companies, a notification is sent to the DNA providers subject to company policy.

Evidence #1: There are currently 8,974 unsolved homicides in Illinois alone reported within the last 20 years.

Source: Project Cold Case (2017) www.projectcoldcase.org

Analysis: The model for this bill would be based upon the California compiled statutes and will be similarly used in bringing justice to the 8,974 families by possibly providing new evidence to reignite cases gone cold and reignite the hopes of thousands of loved ones.

Statistical Evidence #2: In Chicago alone, in the past decade, 5,534 homicides have been reported--only 26% of these cases have ever come to a conviction.

Source: The Washington Post (2018) www.washingtonpost.com

Analysis: Not only will this bill diminish unsolved homicide, but all violent crimes and felonies. With more concrete evidence available with the use of familial DNA connection, the process of landing a conviction for violent felons will become much easier. By utilizing publicly shared DNA knowledge, the possibility of a match is increased drastically, helping to diminish not only violent crime but crime as a whole in Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: Sidhanth Asur

House Sponsor: Rahul Nair

Co-Sponsors: Joshua Kim

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 625, section 5, Article 1A of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Digital Driver's License.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Section I. This bill will establish the ability to possess a digital driver's license that can be used as a legal and acceptable method of identification.

Section II. Driver's licenses can be added to a mobile device through a state created and maintained application. This digital driver's license (DDL) will be supplemental, but not a permanent replacement for the physical card. It will operate in a similar manner to mobile credit/debit cards; the license will possess the exact same information found on the physical license—Name, Picture, License Number, Date of Birth, Address, License Barcode, etc—which can only be accessed with a fingerprint, passcode, or password.

Section III. The creation of this application will be funded by reallocating $27,000 from Ride Illinois' grant of $23.6 million. The continued usage of the app and database will be funded by a $6 registration fee, which can be applied for upon renewal or first time application. These licenses will have an authenticity period equal to that of a physical driver's license, which is four (4) years. These digital licenses will be created, maintained, and regulated by the Department of Motorized Vehicles.

Section IV. In the event of fraudulent practice, the Department of Motorized Vehicles will implement fines, punishments, and penalties in adherence to their pre-existing fines and penalties. However, using the DDL to prove identity does not in any manner allow authorities to search the mobile device. Warrants must still be issued to search the mobile device, and on reasonable grounds. Failure to comply will result in a punishment decided by the court ranging from firing from organization to jail.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on September 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Rahul Nair

Senate Sponsor: Sidhanth Asur

Legislative Intent:

The purpose of this bill is to implement an electronic driver's license. This bill will allow the people of Illinois to carry a digital form of identification without having to carry a wallet.

Evidence #1:

Prior programs intended for the same purpose cost anywhere between $20,000 to $27,000 on average. Some states that have already shown participation are Iowa, Colorado, Louisiana, Idaho, Maryland and Washington, D.C., and their costs for creating this application was in the same range. As such, this app will cost $25,000 dollars

Source: Government Technology

http://www.govtech.com/transportation/Iowa-Five-Other-States-Will-Try-Digital-Drivers-License-Projects-in-2018.html

Analysis: The demand for such an application has existed for numerous years but has been hindered on account of cost and protecting personal information. However, as demonstrated in other states, there are means of maintaining a safe online presence with all of the benefits associated with the idea of a digital driver's license. Additionally, the cost to develop the application in Iowa has been proven to be $20,000, a price that is not impossible to generate. It was deduced that the cost to develop this application in Illinois would be slightly greater due to the larger number of profiles on the Department of Motorized Vehicles.

Statistical Evidence #2: 75% of people would never leave their house without their phones. That same demographic would rather lose their wallet than lose their phone.

Source: Reuters

https://www.reuters.com/article/us-cellphones-survey-idUSTRE58323K20090904

Analysis:

The people of Illinois, and for the most part the country, have clearly expressed their connection and reliance on mobile devices, and the lack thereof for traditional means. As such, it is imperative that technology advances to meet the needs of the many; one of those needs being the necessity for a digital driver's license. In fact, at a school level itself, many high schools have started to integrate applications for student's ID, one of them being the Hero Student application. Students no longer need their physical student ID card, they can do the same tasks using the mobile application. This just goes to show how widely the dependency on phones are recognized and even high school are making adjustments to address it.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 7**

Senate Sponsor: Avni Patel

House Sponsor: Jackie Kawczynski

Co-Sponsors: Paulina Czupryna

Delegation: **Lake Park**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 415, Section 87, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Pollution of air due to low fuel efficiency in cars.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will fine users of cars using less than 12 miles per gallon in an effort to reduce the amount of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere.

Section II. By implementing the state fine to car users with a low fuel efficiency, the effects of air pollution can be reduced. Less gas will be used, using less oil, producing less pollution and cutting global warming emissions.

Section III. At the Secretary of State's office, fuel efficiency will be recorded during the process of registering a vehicle. An owner with a car that is 12 miles per gallon or less will be issued a yearly environmental fee of $150 funded by the Secretary of State. Failure to pay the environmental fee will lead to additional fines, and continuous failure will lead to increasing of fines and possible 1suspension of license.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park

House Sponsor: Avni Patel

Senate Sponsor: Jackie Kawczynski

Legislative Intent: Reducing the impact fossil fuels have on air pollution by imposing a fine on owners of not fuel efficient cars.

Evidence #1: "Carbon dioxide (CO2) from burning gasoline and diesel contributes to global climate change."

Source: "Why Is Fuel Economy Important?" (2018) https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/why.shtml

Analysis: By controlling the amount of fuel that cars will use, there will be a decrease in the amount of carbon dioxide emissions released in the air. Attempting to increase fuel efficiency among cars will decrease climate change. By implementing a fine, while also trying to raise awareness of the effects of climate change, people may be prompted to decrease their carbon footprint. This will further help the environment and many citizens.

Statistical Evidence #2: "In fact, doubling the fuel efficiency of new cars, trucks, and commercial vehicles would, by 2035, save over 5 million barrels of oil *per day*."

Source: "Why Fuel Efficiency?" (2018) https://www.ucsusa.org/clean-vehicles/fuel-efficiency#.W8jiyGjYodU

Analysis: The amount of oil consumption in the U.S. largely contributes to pollution. By attempting to motivate a decrease in a direct cause of oil consumption there will be a step towards ending climate change and a better environment. Not only will this help the environment, but it will also save citizens thousands of dollars each day.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 7**

Senate Sponsor: Tom Schramer

House Sponsor: Aidan Bengford

Co-Sponsors: _____

Delegation: **Kishwaukee Family YMCA**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 38, Section 33G-9, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to cashless bail for defendants charged for the same misdemeanor crime they have been previously convicted of.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill amends the current law for cashless bail in Illinois by revoking the right to a cashless bail for individuals charged of a misdemeanor crime for which they have previously been convicted. If the person has been previously convicted of a misdemeanor crime that they are again being charged with, they will no longer be able to qualify for cashless bail.

Section II. This bill prohibits a defendant who is charged with an offense for the same violation of a law for which he has a previous conviction from obtaining cashless bail.

Section III. This bill will be enforced by the District Courts of the Judiciary of Illinois.

Section IV. The Judiciary of Illinois will not require any additional funding to enforce this bill.

Section V. This bill becomes effective on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Kishwaukee Family YMCA

House Sponsor: Aidan Bengford

Senate Sponsor: Thomas Schramer

Legislative Intent: This bill was created to make sure the people that are convicted of a crime aren't allowed to get cashless bail for that exact same crime. For example, a person charged with public indecency would normally qualify for cashless bail, but if they were convicted of public indecency before, they would not qualify for cashless bail.

Evidence #1: "After decades of prison population growth and a nearly 50 percent recidivism rate...As of June 2016, the Illinois Department of Corrections held 44,701 inmates (which, statistically, 22351 inmates are likely to be repeat offenders)."

Source: Illinois Policy Institute (2016)

https://www.illinoispolicy.org/reports/majority-of-illinoisans-support-criminal-justice-reform/#part2

Analysis: Statistically, 50% of convicts are likely to be a repeat offender, and with Illinois's new cashless bail system being put in place, some of these people can legally get cashless bail while they are a repeat offender. This is unjust, as giving repeat offenders cashless bail is giving them free rein to go out and recidivate (commit a crime after one has been convicted of a similar or identical crime). If this bill is passed, it will bar repeat offenders from receiving cashless bail, while allowing people who are not repeat offenders to have the opportunity to receive cashless bail, allowing them to continue to live their lives.

Statistical Evidence #2: "In late May, police arrested a man in a fatal shooting and said he had bypassed a court-ordered monitoring device that had been attached to his prosthetic leg — which the suspect left at home. The tracker was in place for a previous gun arrest, police said in court files. Instead of cutting off or removing the bracelet, however, which would have alerted authorities, police said the suspect found a new way to dupe the tracker: he took off his leg."

Source: Washington Post (6/21/16)

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/public-safety/suspect-in-may-killing-duped-gps-system-wrongly-put-on-his-prosthetic-leg/2016/06/20/60821a9e-370e-11e6-8f7c-d4c723a2becb_story.html?utm_term=.6d5df7015eaf

Analysis: This is an example where tragedy struck because a repeat offender was given cashless bail. The suspect, who had been charged for previous misdemeanor gun crimes and still somehow was put on cashless bail, simply took his prosthetic leg off, put a spare on, and killed someone. Our bill would have prevented this entirely, as there would have been no chance of him ever receiving cashless bail. Keeping this person behind bars could have saved the victim's life, and given someone who wasn't a repeat offender a chance to live their life while awaiting trial.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 7**

Senate Sponsor: Maleah Broy

House Sponsor: Max Pernitsky

Co-Sponsors: Braxton Rose

Delegation: West Frankfort

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 410, section 39 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to public health: baby changing stations. BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill would require that all new construction, any renovation of any public restroom or any pre existing public restroom have a baby changing station in a women's restroom, a men's restroom or one family restroom.

Section II. This act would not apply to any business that is smaller than 500 square feet.

Section III. All fast food, convenient stores, or gas stations in the state of Illinois that have more than 500 hundred square feet of property must provide a sanitary and safe baby changing station for both genders in their proximity or one family restroom.

Section IV. Failure to comply with this statute will result in a $500 monthly fine. The Health Inspector would be in charge of inspecting the bathroom or your County inspector for food and health.

Section V. This bill shall go into effect June 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Illinois Youth Governor of the state of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: West Frankfort

House Sponsor: Max Pernitsky

Senate Sponsor: Maleah Broy

Legislative intent:

Our bill is creating an act mandating that all businesses in the state of Illinois that are larger than 500 square feet must have a diaper changing station in both "men's and **women's" restrooms**

Evidence #1:

Right now the state does not regulate diaper changing station in neither men or women restrooms. It's practically common sense that every public restroom needs one in both facilities.

Source:

https://www.foxrothschild.com/publications/new-york-state-mandates-diaper-changing-stations-in-both-mens-and-womens-public-restrooms/

Analysis:

If the state of Illinois was to adopt this law it would create more equality in the state of Illinois between the sex's.

BLUE HOUSE
RECORD OF ACTION ON LEGISLATIVE BILLS

BILL NUMBER	COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE ACTION	SENATE ACTION	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	COMMENTS
H-B-01					
H-B-02					
H-B-03					
H-B-04					
H-B-05					
H-B-06					
H-B-07					
H-B-08					
H-B-09					
H-B-10					
H-B-11					
H-B-12					
H-B-13					
H-B-14					
H-B-15					
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H-B-17					
H-B-18					
H-B-19					
H-B-20					
H-B-21					
H-B-22					
H-B-23					
H-B-24					
H-B-25					
H-B-26					
H-B-27					
H-B-28					

PRAYER FOR THE BLUE SENATE

Dear Heavenly Father,

Today, we gather for the sake of justice and legislating a better future. But mankind knows not how to create truly just laws. Nor does mankind always see the truth that leads to justice. But with your guidance, I can see a future for us, a future that is cultivated by the minds of our youth.

Please shine your light on us and guide us towards seeing truth in the face of deception. Please pave a road for us, so we can follow a path that leads to the creation of perfection. Allocated from the thoughts of youth are what bear the fruits of truth. Because of you, we can fight through. With your help, we can leave behind a legacy that closes the gaps of disparity.

We thank you for this opportunity to debate for the sake of progression and the privilege to debate for the sake of justice in session.

Because it is with you, God, that our ideas shine bright. It is with you, God, that we are able to manifest justice. And it is with you, that today -- we drop knowledge.

Amen.

Kevin Cong
Chaplain

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 1**

Senate Sponsor: Colleen Bassett

House Sponsor: Megan Schroeder

Co-Sponsors: Alyssa Stoll, Abby Mordecai

Delegation: **Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 225, Section 35.5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to lead in drinking water prevention.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill amends the requirement of Illinois state public school water source testing. Illinois public schools that were made before 1987 will be required to test water sourcing every year. Illinois public schools that were made after 1987 and before 2000 will be required to test water sources every 2 years. Any Illinois public school institution made after the year 2000 will be required to test water sourcing every 5 years. The oldest dated water source within the building will determine the requirement for water testing. Every documentation of water testing will be required by January 1 of the given time frame.

Section II. If any Illinois public school institution fails to comply with this act and does not provide water testing documentation by January 1st of the two year mark, the ISBE will instruct the IHSA to revoke the IHSA eligibility, effective immediately, of that school district until documentation is provided.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) will be responsible for the enforcement of consequences in failure to comply with the act.

Section IV. In order to fund the testing of water sources every two years, a fee will be added to the water bill of Illinois residents in order to create a fund for the water testing. The fee will be determined by the median income of the residents of the school district. When the fees are collected from the water bills, a collective fund will be made for the school district, and the money will be equally dispersed to the schools in the district. A bidding system will then be implemented for water testing companies in the district, and the company with the lowest offered price for testing will be given the right to test school water sources in the district.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

House Sponsor: Megan Schroeder

Senate Sponsor: Colleen Bassett

Legislative Intent: This bill intends to prevent the contamination of Illinois Public Schools water sources. In an effort to prevent contamination, this bill is requiring that Illinois Public Schools test water sources every two years by January 1st.

Evidence #1: "Signs and symptoms of lead poisoning in children include: Developmental delay, learning difficulties, hearing loss, seizures" (Mayo Clinic).

Source: Mayo Clinic https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/lead-poisoning/symptoms-causes/syc-20354717

Analysis: The given side effects including development delays and learning difficulties are dangerous to children because in the early stages of development, lead poisoning could stunt their growth. Other side effects of lead poisoning including hearing loss and seizures are also extremely harmful to the safety and development of children which further emphasizes the importance of clean water sources. The proven side effects and symptoms of lead poisoning in adolescents provides enough evidence to show that it should be a top priority in public schools to ensure that water sources are clean.

Statistical Evidence #2: "Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder" (EPA).

Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water

Analysis: The EPA explains that lead can contaminate water when entering the source from corroded pipes. It is also shown that houses and facilities made before 1986 have a higher likelihood of lead pipes which creates the chance for lead contamination. Many schools in the state of Illinois were made before the year 1986, which puts those systems at higher risk for lead contamination. With more frequent water source testing, the contamination of lead can be prevented and stopped much sooner.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 1**

Senate Sponsor: Liz Segura

House Sponsor: Lisa Beltran

Co-Sponsors:

Delegation: Leyden

A BILL

For an Act , of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to .

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The LVA ACT makes it possible for teenagers of the ages of 16 to 17 to vote. Teens who take interest in politics and wish to exercise their constitutional right early are to take a civics/college level government class and must pass an exam to vote early.

Section II. In order for teens to gain the right to vote at an earlier age, they are to at least score an 85% on the exam. This ensures that they have an understanding of how government works and how their voices have an effect. If students fail to pass the exam on the first try, they will be given two more attempts. If said person fails 3 times, they will have to wait 5 months before having another chance to pass.

Section III. Because civics is already a required course in IL, no funding is required. The chance to take the exam is solely optional and can be taken during the school year along with a final for the class or during summer. The test will be standardized and created by the IL dept. of Education. It will be taken on the school premises. Those who are homeschooled will have the right to take the test at the school within their district.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on March 23rd, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Leyden

House Sponsor: Lisa Beltran

Senate Sponsor: Elizabeth Segura

Legislative Intent: Involving more people from this generation into politics at an early age creates a habit to be politically involved/at the very least, informed in policy. It ensures that we decide what changes will affect us rather than having past generations decide.

Evidence #1: Political interest in people under the age of 18 is by no means lower, it is the second highest average of the 4 age groups until 30. Political knowledge however, does tend to be lower.

Source: *Voting at 16: Turnout and the quality of vote choice*

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4020373/#bib32

Analysis: People tend to be most interested in politics in their early years, however the amount of knowledge retained tends to hold them back. If teenagers are given a significant reason to study, and are motivated by possibly being able to vote earlier, that statistic can easily change and help create a trend/habit to participate in politics more often.

Statistical Evidence #2: The change has worked in practice in places such as Argentina, Austria, and Brazil. Teens ages 16 and up were also able vote in national, local, and regional elections in the United Kingdom without conflict.

Source: *https://www.fairvote.org/lower_the_voting_age*

Analysis: Many regions have already put this concept into practice and have found no conflict. If teenagers were to be given the same privilege in Illinois, with the condition that they are informed in government, it shouldn't be any less successful/conflicts shouldn't arise.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 1**

Senate Sponsor: Dylan Banach

House Sponsor: Jacob Frick

Co-Sponsors: Zane Hardesty

Delegation: **Waltonville**

A BILL

For an Act creating/amending/deleting chapter 705, section 22 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Jury Commission

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will punish jurors from who fall asleep during trial. This will ensure that the defendant gets a fair trial and prevent tax dollars from being wasted on a retrial.

Section II. The punishment is that the juror shall pay a minimum of $250 and a maximum of $10000 based of the severity of the case, and number of offenses. Set in bracket due to number of offenses. 1st offense $250 to $1000 2nd offense $1000 to $5000 3rd offense $5000 to $10000 and shall not permitted to be on jury duty in a future case.

Section III. The Judge will determine the appropriate fine, and to what extent the juror will be punished. The Judge is the sole representative of what sleep is defined as in the courtroom.

Section IV. No funding is necessary for this bill. The money generated from the fines will pay towards the Illinois Sheriff Association scholarship program.

Section V. Any Mental or physical conditions which would cause a juror pain or extreme discomfort; prevent a juror from being able to pay attention. Stay awake, or focus his or her thoughts on the matters at hand. Are Exempted from jury duty prior to the hearing.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on January, 1st 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

Bill Brief

Delegation: Waltonville

House Sponsor: Jacob Frick

Senate Sponsor: Dillon Banach

Legislative Intent: This bill will punish jurors who fall asleep during trial. This will ensure that the defendant gets a fair trial and reduce tax dollars from being spent on retrials.

Evidence #1: Wall Street Journal put out an article explaining cases of jurors falling asleep during important trials one trial included a juror falling asleep during a U.S. federal court case of a Turkish banker guilty of helping Iran avoid U.S sanctions.

Source: Wall Street Journal article on jurors falling asleep during federal cases.

https:/ /www.wsj.com/articles/ladies-and-gentlemen-of-the-jury-please-wake-up-1512750669

Analysis: This proves that jurors will fall asleep during an important trial. Including two federal court cases. One including a Turkish banker during important evidence against the defendant. Including Emails, Spreadsheets, and wiretapped calls. Also including a juror in a court cases against three former South American soccer officials accused of corruption.

Statistical Evidence #2: The Telegraph put out an article explaining how the Arkansas Supreme Court overturned the death sentence for Erickson Dimas-Martinez, 26, and ordered that he be tried again. "Because we conclude that the one juror sleeping and a second juror tweeting constituted juror misconduct, we reverse and remand for a new trial," the court said in its ruling.

Source: The Telegraph article on Arkansas murder case being repealed due to juror falling asleep.

https://www.telegraph .co.uk/news/worldnews/northamerica/8945008/Death-row-inmate-granted-retrial-after-juror-falls-asleep.html

Analysis: It shows how the defendants have to receive a retrial. Even was on death row before the court out threw the case due to a sleeping juror and a juror commiting court misconduct with tweets. Due to this the taxpayers of Arkansas are going to have to pay for . another trial for the defendant and other costs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 1**

Senate Sponsor: Danielle Herring

House Sponsor: MichaelAngelo Chazaro

Co-Sponsors: Taylor Iskalis and Aditi Patel

Delegation: **Carmel Catholic High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 105, sections 21-28, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to education.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. In order to obtain an Illinois State Educator Licensure through the Illinois Board of Education, teachers must complete a minimum requirement of nine (9) credit hours pertaining to training in special education.

Section II. Courses required in the following areas: (1) Introduction to Psychology, (2) Behavior Management in Special Education, and (3) Literacy Instruction for Students with Mild Impairments.

Section III. This bill will be enforced by the Illinois Department of Education.

Section IV. If failure to reach the required classes, the student-teacher will not obtain their Illinois State Educator Licensure.

Section VI. This bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carmel Catholic High School

House Sponsor: MichaelAngelo Chazaro

Senate Sponsor: Danielle Herring

Legislative Intent: This bill requires all teachers to have training in special education. The bill benefits the people of Illinois by ensuring that students with mild cases of academic incapabilities, such as dyslexia or autism, are being placed in classrooms where teachers are trained to aid students' specific needs.

Evidence #1: According to research based on student enrollment in the public school systems of the state of Illinois, a total of 256,013 out of 1,867,169 students, between the ages of 6 and 21, were children with special needs.

Source: *https://www2.ed.gov/fund/data/report/idea/partbspap/2013/il-acc-stateprofile-11-12.pdf*

Analysis: In other words, 9.1% of students in Illinois have been professionally diagnosed with a mental disability. This statistical database implies that teachers currently have students who are academically challenged in their classroom environment. By having teachers trained further in-depth pertaining to special education, they will now be able to assist students who have disabilities, while also having them placed in a normal classroom environment with students who don't have special needs. This statistic also gives evidence that there are more children who have special needs than there are actually known and go undiagnosed.

Evidence #2: Currently, in the state of Illinois, there has also been a shortage of teachers. a survey by the Illinois Association of Regional Superintendents of School around 16% of schools have canceled programs or classes because of the lack of not having enough teachers.

Source: http://www.sj-r.com/news/20171112/teacher-shortage-hitting-illinois-school-districts-hard

Analysis: And one of the top programs getting canceled has been special needs programs. By raising the required credit hours for teachers it can help them during times like this with teacher shortages. A bill like this will allow teachers to have the necessary training to handle cases of special needs children in their classroom. It will allow the teacher to feel more comfortable with these children and will also give the teacher new opportunities to work with students like them and improve their own teaching skills.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 2**

Senate Sponsor: Josh Granger

House Sponsor: Logan Harrington

Co-Sponsors: Abby Altenberger

Delegation: **Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 150, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to education.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This law will mandate that all full time public school teachers kindergarten through twelfth (12) grade be certified in using an Epinephrine Injection (EpiPen), and that two EpiPens be kept in their classrooms. It is the school's responsibility to enact this law, before the start of the new school year, biennially, as required by the American Red Cross standards. However, if a new school teacher is hired on the off year of certification, it is still required by the school to enact the certification process

Section II. It is the school's responsibility to ensure that all personnel are certified before the start of every school year, biennially, and new EpiPens are placed in classrooms annually. If they fail to do so, the funding given by the state to said school will be cut by one percent (1%).

Section III. This new law will be enforced by the Illinois School Board, as well as the Regional Offices of Education.

Section IV. This bill does not need funding, as the American Red Cross does not charge for instructors to go to locations to teach the course. Local police and fire stations may also be utilized to find persons to teach the course, depending on locations of the schools. The American Red Cross will also provide two (2) EpiPens to each teacher upon completion of the training, and for each year in between the certification years.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

House Sponsor: Logan Harrington

Senate Sponsor: Josh Granger

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to aid in the protection of students who attend public schools in the state of Illinois and have allergies severe enough to require the use of an Epinephrine Injection (EpiPen) if they begin to go into anaphylactic shock. Requiring all teachers to be trained on how to use these life saving devices and mandating schools to keep two in each classroom, will ensure that the youth of Illinois are kept safe.

Evidence #1: "Food allergies are a growing food safety and public health concern that affect an estimated 4%–6% of children in the United States. There is no cure for food allergies and reactions can be life threatening."

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/foodallergies/index.htm

Analysis: This evidence from the CDC relates to this bill by way of providing statistical evidence about how many children in the United States are affected by life threatening allergies. This statistical evidence supports the bill by explaining why stocks of EpiPens must be incorporated into all schools and classrooms. The addition of evidence about life threatening allergies explains why the bill mandates teachers to be trained in the use of the EpiPen in order to save lives.

Evidence #2: "In most people, epinephrine is effective after one injection. However, symptoms may recur and further injections may be needed. Epinephrine can be re-injected every 5 to 15 minutes until the severe allergic reaction stops completely."

Source: EpiPen
https://www.epipen.ca/en/about-epipen/when-to-use

Analysis: This statement from the EpiPen website relates to our bill by giving reason as to why two EpiPens are necessary in each classroom. By showing that symptoms of an allergic reaction can surface after one injection, it is a wise decision for schools to possess two EpiPens so that in the case of a recurrence, the second can be used to save the life of the student after the injection of the first EpiPen.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 2**

Senate Sponsor: Anshul Goswami

House Sponsor: Sonja Shirkevich

Co-Sponsors: Rahul Koul

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 131, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to School Safety.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I: This bill requires School Resource Officers to undergo youth specific training relating to understanding adolescent development, adolescent mental health disorders and treatment, crisis intervention, family experience, and connecting to resources.

Section II: Officers must complete the certified training program for school resource officers before or within 90 days of a law enforcement officer's first day of service in a school. Failure to comply with the training will result in officers being unable to serve in schools.

Section III: Certified training program for school resource officers shall be successfully Resource Officer Course is a forty-hour block of instruction over five (5) days designed for law enforcement officers and school safety professionals working in an educational environment and with school administrators. The cost is $495 per resource officer.

Section IV: This bill will hire the NASRO (National Association of School Resource Officers) to provide training to these school resource officers. NASRO will provide their certified training program curriculum for school resource officers which shall consist of at least 40 hours of training.

Section V: The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice will provide funding for the training. Approximately 2.5 million dollars were raised recently through fiscal grants by the department relating, but not specific to police officer training.

Section VI: This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor Sonja Shirkevich

Senate Sponsor: Anshul Goswami

Legislative Intent: Requiring School Resource Officers to undergo youth specific training.

Evidence #1:

"The percentage of public school teachers reporting that they had been physically attacked by a student from their school in 2015–16 (6 percent) was higher than in all previous survey years (around 4 percent in each survey year)"

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=49t.

Analysis: Domestic violence in school is a huge threat to safety for all students. Not taking action will only encourage people to make the threat worse. Although people argue that hiring SROs is a waste of money, results from National Center of Education Statistics show that "The percentage of public school teachers reporting that they had been physically attacked by a student from their school in 2015–16 (6 percent) was higher than in all previous survey years (around 4 percent in each survey year)". The statistic demonstrates how current plans are not efficient enough to truly combat the notion of violence in schools. School resource officers are more effective. Not only will they allow the school to intervene in fights that could potentially include weaponry, but to also promote general school safety in middle schools. In order to emphasize this roll, mandatory training is a necessity so that the resource officers will be able to handle the situation effectively.

Statistical Evidence #2: "6.0% reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey."

Source: CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) (2016) https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/schoolviolence/data_stats.html

Analysis: The dangers of an unsafe public school environment is conceivable within Illinois. Their presence in a school will help buttress school safety as a whole and have the possibility to combat the statistic from the CDC, stating, "6.0% reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey." The statistic exemplifies a huge problem in school safety. Even schools with a strong police force are still in risk since police cannot always respond in time to a crisis fast. SROs will be allow personnel to respond to crime situations in a timely and effective manner. Mandatory training will allow the SROs to increase their effective manner.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 2**

Senate Sponsor: Leslie Garcia

House Sponsor: Ximena Alfaro

Co-Sponsors: Emily Aguilar

Delegation: Leyden

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 105, section 130, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to safe sex practices.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Section I. All Illinois public schools are required to provide condoms to any student who request them. They will be provided only by the schools registered nurse.

Section II. A condom shall be defined as a device intended to be used by a male prior to a sexual activity for the prevention of the transfer of sperm cells or sexually transmitted diseases and or infections through any number of bodily fluids. Both latex-containing and latex-free condoms shall be provided by schools.

Section III. Condoms shall be dispensed by the school nurse. Condoms shall be dispensed confidentially, with records only to be kept by the school nurse. The school nurse shall have the right to use his/her own discretion in determining if an individual student should be prohibited from acquiring condoms based on illegitimate or wasteful use.

Section IV. To remove the financial burden from school funding, condoms shall be provided free by Project SAFE (Sexual Awareness For Everyone), on the condition that schools allow Project SAFE to make one presentation on sexual safety to students during their state-mandated Health Education course. Schools may have the option of determining whether or not this presentation qualifies as the sexual safety discussion requisite for this course.

Section V. To enable economic fairness and ensure quality, condom brand to be used for the next school year will be selected during the summer prior to the school year by Project SAFE who will invite brands to submit products for testing to supplier and latex-containing condom supplier and latex-free condom supplier do not necessarily have to be the same brand.

Section VI. Any Illinois public schools that does not supply condoms by the 2019-2020 school year will be fined a monthly penalty of $500.

Section VII. This bill will go into effect starting the 2019-2020 school year.

Section VIII. All laws and acts in conflict with the bill are hereby repealed.

Bill Brief

Delegation: Leyden
House Sponsor: Ximena Alfaro
Senate Sponsor: Leslie Garcia

This bill requires that all Illinois public high schools provide condoms to students who to practice safe sex. Currently in the US 209,809 babies have been born from adolescent females from the ages 15-19. This bill requires that every public school offer and provide condoms to students. Public schools will be fined a monthly $500 if they do not condone to provide condoms for their students. All funds from this bill come from project SAFE whose goal is to make sure young people are making informed and responsible decisions about their reproductive and sexual health. Project SAFE will be allowed to present one presentation about sexual safety in students state mandated Health Education course. This bill is needed to make sure adolescents have opportunities to make a better future for themselves.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 2**

Senate Sponsor: Samara Smith

House Sponsor: Michael Walker

Co-Sponsors: Aniyah Fisher

Delegation: **Kenwood Academy**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 105, Section 302, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Education.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The bill will require that all public high school students are mandated to take a mental health course as part of their health requirements. This curriculum will be fulfilled as a separate class.

Section II. The Illinois State Board of Education will provide schools with a list of topics that must be covered within the course to ensure that appropriate and relevant information is being presented. All students, starting with the freshman of the year 2021, will have this requirement.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Education will oversee that all schools effectively implement these courses.

Section IV. This bill will require a set amount allocated to each district already provided by the state government. Districts will have the responsibility to accommodate this cost into their budget.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

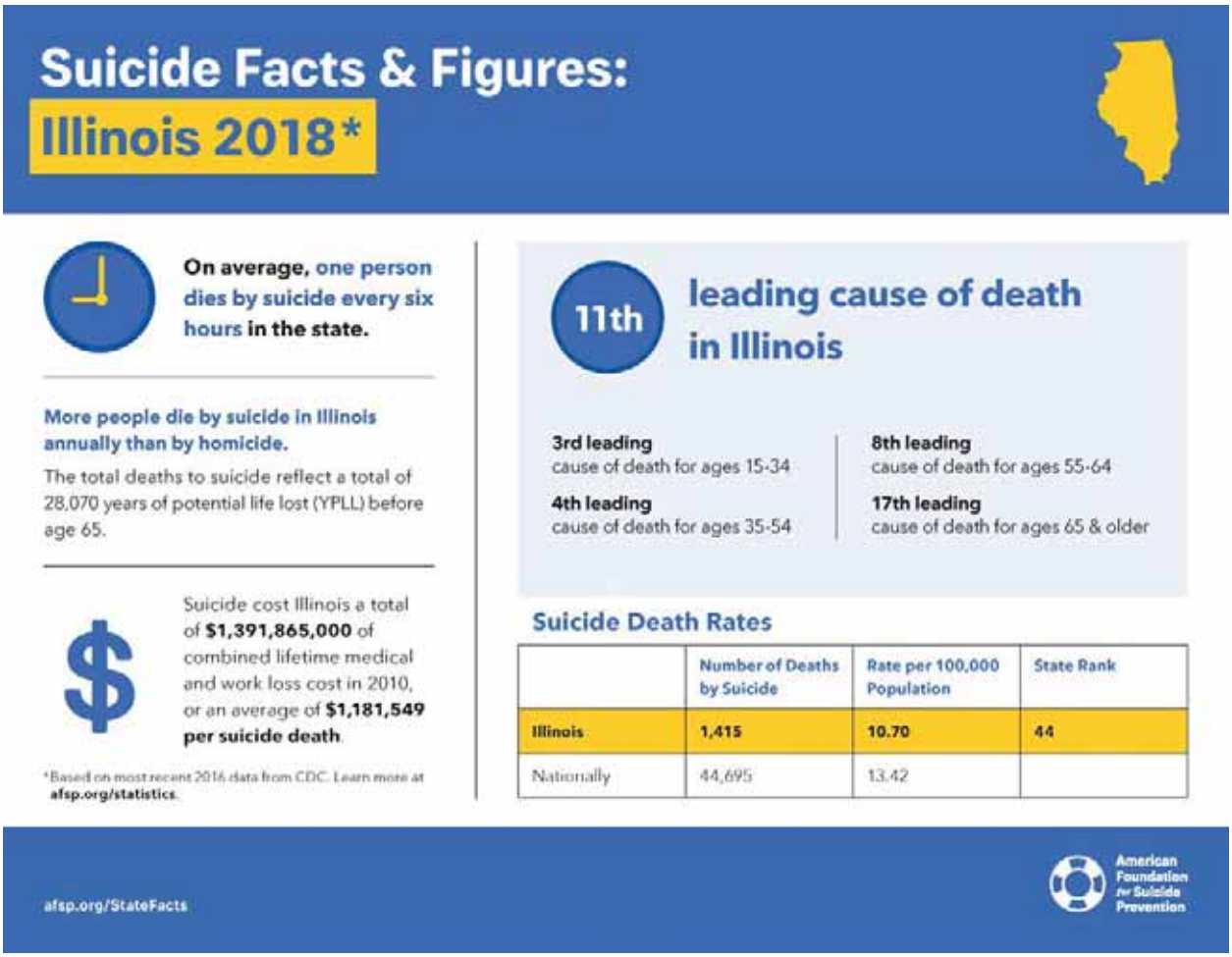
Delegation: Kenwood Academy

House Sponsor: Aniyah Fisher

Senate Sponsor: Samara Smith

Legislative Intent: Our purpose is to include mental health courses into required curriculum so that students will become more familiar with mental health which would reduce suicide rates within high schools and increase mental awareness. Efforts to increase mental illness would ultimately remove the stigma associated with mental illness which would encourage more people to seek help.

Evidence #1:



Source: *https://afsp.org/about-suicide/state-fact-sheets/#Illinois*

Analysis: Conclusively, since suicide in the age range from 15-34 is the 3rd leading cause of death, providing mental health classes in high school will combat the issue of suicide head on. In Illinois, 1 suicide costs the state about 1.2 million dollars and so by decreasing the suicide rate, we would be saving the state millions of

dollars which could be reallocated into the school system. **ADD HOW SUICIDE IS A RESULT OF UNRECOGNIZED MENTAL ISSUES.**

Statistical Evidence #2:

- **Combined 2010 to 2012 NSDUH data indicate that 1 in 10 older adolescents aged 16 to 17 had a major depressive episode (MDE) in the past year. One in five young adults aged 18 to 25 (18.7 percent) had any mental illness (AMI) in the past year and 3.9 percent had a serious mental illness (SMI).**
- **In the past year, 3.1 percent of older adolescents had co-occurring MDE and substance use disorder (SUD); 6.4 percent of young adults had co-occurring AMI and SUD, and 1.6 percent of young adults had co-occurring SMI and SUD.**
- **Among older adolescents with MDE, 60.1 percent did not receive treatment for depression in the past year. Among young adults with AMI, 66.6 percent did not receive mental health services in the past year. Among young adults with SMI, 47.0 percent did not receive treatment.**
- **Older adolescents with MDE and young adults with mental illness generally had poorer quality of life than those without mental illness.**

Source: *Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality*

https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/sr173-mh-challenges-young-adults-2014/sr173-mh-challenges-young-adults-2014/sr173-mh-challenges-young-adults-2014.htm

Analysis: A high percentage of students. The source suggests that more than half of the participants in the study with a mental illness had not received treatment for such mental illnesses. Our classes will help drastically reduce the amount of untreated illnesses across the nation. The class' core material will touch on mental illnesses that are prevalent amongst adolescents such as depression, anxiety, etc.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 3**

Senate Sponsor: Creed McCord

House Sponsor: Kaden Young

Co-Sponsors: Ryan Eberhardt, Nathan Hart

Delegation: Oswego

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 105, section 435 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Vocational Education.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All high schools in the state of Illinois must provide a comprehensive secondary vocational education advisory program. Each school must submit a detailed written plan of action to the Illinois State Board of Education for approval. The plan must include options available to students in their post-secondary education, a description of a variety of trade occupations, contacts for local unions, resources for union test preparation, and access to printed information. This can be done through individual or large group education. It is suggested, but not required, that this take place through a student services/guidance counselor department.

Section II. Schools that do not implement this program will be placed on a remediation plan until the school can demonstrate that it is in full compliance.

Section III. The Illinois State Board Of Education will oversee and enforce the program in cooperation with the local school board.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Oswego

House Sponsor: Kaden Young

Senate Sponsor: Creed McCord

Legislative Intent: It is important for students to be aware of the benefits of trade schools. These benefits include learning high demand jobs that are not going to be easily replaced by robotics. This bill, if it becomes law, will require public high schools to provide post-secondary education guidance on trade schools. This would provide more opportunity for stable futures to the students who decided to attend the trade schools.

Evidence #1:
"The types of career choices that vocational schools offer are usually centered around the demands of the economy. Vocational schools are able to tailor their programs to match what employers are looking for, and are flexible in ways that traditional colleges aren't."

Source: American Institute of Medical Sciences and Education
https://www.aimseducation.edu/blog/benefits-vocational-school-2-year-programs/

Analysis: These stats reflect the true benefits of vocational schools in contrast to a traditional college. The benefits are putting the students into high demand fields. These types of jobs are also flexible and not easily replaced. Another benefit is the local and regional benefit to the economy.

Statistical Evidence #2:

Source: Average salaries of trade jobs
https://www.indeed.com/cmp/Skilled-Trades/salaries

Analysis:
This source shows the average salaries of trade school jobs. These salaries are often times higher than other jobs, and they benefit the worker more. Trade schools are also cheaper to attend than a traditional college, so they get paid more for going into less debt.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 3**

Senate Sponsor: Willie Davis

House Sponsor: Carrigan Carrell

Co-Sponsors: Delaney Quick, Kevon Holbrook

Delegation: **Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 30, section 6A-1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to funding for Illinois public universities.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill seeks to amend current funding for public universities in order to provide free tuition for Illinois residents. A tuition waiver will cover up to four (4) years of attending a public Illinois university, resulting in a bachelor's degree. If a bachelor's degree is not completed in that allotted time, the individual will cover any remaining tuition costs.

Section II. Persons who qualify for tuition waivers from the state of Illinois must have proof of Illinois residency for at least one (1) year, must be at least eighteen (18) years old and no older than forty (40) years old, and be accepted to a public Illinois University, beginning August 1, 2021.

Section III. All funding for the tuition waivers will be apportioned from an excise tax of three percent (3%) placed on nicotine.

Section IV. The Illinois Department of Treasury will enforce and apportion funds to public Illinois universities.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

House Sponsor: C arrigan Carrell

Senate Sponsor: Willie Davis

Legislative Intent: This bill will amend current funding for public universities in order to provide free tuition for Illinois residents. A tuition waiver will cover up to four years of attending a public Illinois university, for qualifying residents ages 18-40. To fund this bill an excise tax of three percent will be placed on nicotine. This bill will not only encourage more Illinois residents to attend college but also bring new residents to Illinois so they are able to utilize this offer. Bringing more residents to the state of Illinois for the tuition waiver will also benefit our state by bringing more revenue in.

Evidence #1: According to the Illinois Policy "Twelve percent of state revenues come from taxes on cigarettes, liquor and insurance sold in Illinois, totaling $3.8 billion in 2017."

Source: *Tax Day 2017 https://www.illinoispolicy.org/tax-day-2017-where-does-illinois-38-1-billion-in-tax-revenue-come-from/*

Analysis: This statistic supports our bill because it shows that in the last year off cigarette, liquor, and insurance sold in Illinois alone the tax revenue was $3.8 billion. This is without a 3% increase on the tax and with the increased use of nicotine this will bring in money that will go to the funding of this bill.

Statistical Evidence #2: According to the CDC on youth and tobacco use "Current use of electronic cigarettes increased among middle and high school students from 2011 to 2017."

Source: *Youth and Tobacco Use*
https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm

Analysis: This statistics show that not only is the revenue going to increase because of the three percent tax increase on nicotine but also nicotine use among teens has increased which will also bring in more revenue for our bill. Many teens own Juuls which is a type of e-cigarette, the increased use of Juuls will bring more revenue in for our bill.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 3**

Senate Sponsor: Imani Joseph

House Sponsor: Donovan Simon

Co-Sponsors: Samuel Reynolds, Nathaniel Gomes

Delegation: **Kenwood Academy**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 430, section 66, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Firearm Concealed Carry and Firearm Licenses.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will prohibit the selling of guns and ammunition to civilians under 26 years old. This bill would not apply to police officers and those in military; however, they would be required to turn in their firearms when off duty to a supervisor or police station.

Section II. Possession of a firearm by citizens under 26 years of age will result in a Class 4 felony, punishable by one to three years imprisonment, a fine of up to $25,000, or both. Additionally, the firearm would be confiscated and turned in to the nearest police station in that jurisdiction.

Section III. The Illinois State Police Department will enforce this bill.

Section IV. Civilians under the age of 26 that already possess guns will be allowed to continue to own their firearms, but new weapons cannot be sold to these civilians.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Kenwood Academy

House Sponsor: Donovan Simon

Senate Sponsor: Imani Joseph

Legislative Intent:

This bill aims to decrease gun deaths, particularly among young people, in Illinois. This would be accomplished by preventing younger, more irresponsible citizens from having access to this weaponry. Because young people lack the decision-making skills and life experience that come with age, the should not be able to possess guns until later.

Evidence #1: " Evidence suggests that, in the prefrontal cortex, this does not occur until the early 20s or later [15,16].

The prefrontal cortex coordinates higher-order cognitive processes and executive functioning. Executive functions are a set of supervisory cognitive skills needed for goal-directed behavior, including planning, response inhibition, working memory, and attention [19]. These skills allow an individual to pause long enough to take stock of a situation, assess his or her options, plan a course of action, and execute it. Poor executive functioning leads to difficulty with planning, attention, using feedback, and mental inflexibility [19], all of which could undermine judgment and decision making."

Source: *National Center for Biotechnological Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine*

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2892678/

Analysis:

This quotation demonstrates how important the age increase is with correlation to decision-making skills. A gun is a weapon; its sole purpose is to hurt, whether it is justifiable or not. When a society determines who should have access to guns, the decision should be made with consideration of the mental capacity required to wield such a dangerous object. The difference between a criminal and a law-abiding citizen with a weapon is the ability to make decisions. It would only be logical for people over the age of 25 to have guns because they have fully developed brains, and are more informed when making impactful decisions.

Statistical Evidence #2: "A slight majority — 59 percent — of annual child gun deaths are homicides. But every year, 8,102 children take their own lives with guns, 1,899 kids die in accidental shootings, and 450 are killed by guns in ambiguous or undetermined situations."

Source: Bustle: https://www.bustle.com/p/9-youth-gun-violence-statistics-that-will-make-your-jaw-drop-8594741

Analysis:

This statistic relates to the bill as it elucidates one of the key issues of the availability of gun ownership at such a young age; gun owners in their youth are not developed enough to make wise decisions, especially relating to guns. They are likely to make poor and rash decisions, which leads to many avoidable deaths. By raising the age at which one can purchase a firearm, the loss of young lives due to the lack of mature gun owners will be drastically decreased.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 3**

Senate Sponsor: America Banuelos

House Sponsor: Lesly Salguero

Co-Sponsors:

Delegation: Leyden

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 410, section 210, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Abortion in Minors and Parental consent.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will eliminate parental notification for minors, require a mental health screening 48 hours prior to an abortion, both chemical and surgical, and create a state fund for abortions due to rape and/or incest.

Section II. If entity providing the abortion notifies the parent of a minor without said minors approval of notification they must be fined $1,600.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Public Health agency will be in charge of enforcement of the bill.

Section IV. The state fund for abortions due to rape and/or incest will be funded by fines collected from provision in section II.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Leyden

House Sponsor: Lesly Salguero

Senate Sponsor: America Banuelos

Legislative Intent: This bill will eliminate parental notification, as the law stands in the state of illinois any minor under 17 must notify a parent or guardian if they are seeking an abortion. Eliminating parental notification will benefit any minor that is seeking a safe abortion without having to notify their parent or guardian. This will assure that they will remain in a safe home environment and preserve their mental and emotional health. In order to further protect the mental and emotional health of any person seeking an abortion there will be a mandatory mental health screening 48 hours prior to an abortion, both chemical and surgical. This will assure that women are certain of having an abortion before actually doing so. Additionally, this bill will instate a fund that allows for women who have been victims of rape and/or incest and are pregnant as a result of are able to have an abortion without enduring financial struggles. Furthermore, elimination of parental notification will protect victims of sexual abuse at home or from family members. This bill will assure that if and when a teen or any women in the state of illinois seeks an abortion they will be able to do so on their own terms with the proper state of mind.

Evidence #1: "The American Medical Association opposes mandatory parental consent laws, and the American Academy of Pediatrics opposes parental involvement laws. In their meditoocal, professional experience, the need for privacy and confidentiality of a teen's pregnancy often leads young women to run away from home, obtain a back-alley abortion, resort to self-induced abortion or to suicide."

Source: "Parental Consent for Abortions." *Point Counter Point*, National Public Radio, 18 May 2005, www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4656504. Accessed 15 Feb. 2019.

Analysis:
Professionals are even saying that parental notification leads young women to making risky life decisions. Rather than helping teens the law as it stand has led to an increase in "back-alley" abortions or even worse ending their own life all do to fear of a parent or guardian finding out. Getting rid of parental notification as our bill does would lead to a decrease in teen suicide for girls and hopefully ensure that those seeking an abortion can remain in a safe environment despite receiving the procedure.

Evidence #2: "Women who had undergone an abortion experienced an 81% increased risk of mental health problems, and nearly 10% of the incidence of mental health problems was shown to be attributable to abortion. The strongest subgroup estimates of increased risk occurred when abortion was compared with term pregnancy and when the outcomes pertained to substance use and suicidal behaviour."

Source: Coleman, P. (2011). Abortion and mental health: Quantitative synthesis and analysis of research published 1995–2009. *British Journal of Psychiatry, 199*(3), 180-186. doi:10.1192/bjp.bp.110.077230

Analysis: Although there has been no clear indication or evidence that having an abortion can lead to long term mental health impact, some women have claimed to feel suicidal, depressed or, anxious after the procedure. By instituting a mandatory mental health screening, hopefully, there will be less women who have mental and emotional side effects.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 4**

Senate Sponsor: Kevin Cong
House Sponsor: Samyak Mishra
Co-Sponsors: Matthew Li, Joshua Tabb
Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 5, section 110-14, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Gun Purchase Requirements.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill would amend the current policy requirements for the purchase of a gun, adding the requirement of Gun Owners' Insurance, which protects the rights of owners and victims of accidental gun violence. This bill would also provide protection of a gun's condition following an accident or with regular use.

Section II. Gun owners who do not purchase gun insurance will only be penalized if an accident occurs, facing a fine of $1,000 if found with ownership of a gun without Gun Owners' Insurance.

Section III. This bill will be enforced by the state police of Illinois, as well as by all those who sell guns in the state of Illinois, as they will be required to verify that all people who are buying a gun have a verifiable form of this Gun Owners' Insurance.

Section IV. Costs of gun insurance and the current sales tax of guns will be used to fund this bill. Fines from violence resulting from gun violence and fines on gun owners without insurance will also be used to fund this bill.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

House Sponsor: Samyak Mishra

Senate Sponsor: Kevin Cong

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to help protect those who live near gun owners in Illinois, as well as gun owners themselves, by providing a form of insurance to aid those affected by accidental gun violence. This shall provide a form of economic support to these victims, and will deter the purchase of guns in Illinois.

Evidence #1: More than 67,000 people are injured each year in the United States due to gun violence.

Source: US National Library of Medicine, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4700838/

Analysis: Every year, a plethora of people are affected by gun violence related injuries, yet no significant legislation has been made to hold people financially accountable for the injuries that occur. The purpose of driver's insurance is to offer people a sense of safety when using a potentially dangerous vehicle, and the Gun Insurance bill intends to fulfill the same plan. Even though the amount of violence afflicted to victims might not decrease, the installment of gun insurance will allow greater financial support to these victims, rather than leaving them to fend for themselves.

Statistical Evidence #2: *9 school shootings have occured in Illinois schools since 2010*

Source: NPR Illinois http://www.nprillinois.org/post/school-shootings-werent

Analysis: *School shootings are real threats within Illinois and these need to be addressed* with proper legislation dealing with the possibility of violence from gun owners. Gun insurance will protect these victims and as well the owner of the gun because often they are not the ones who are the perpetrator.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 4**

Senate Sponsor: Adrian Hoffer

House Sponsor: Owen Hoffer

Co-Sponsors: Isaiah Jackson, Owen O'Connor

Delegation: **Kenwood Academy**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 310, section 25, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to property rights.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. No residential property owner who leases real estate for the purpose of creating a regular income for themselves, shall be allowed to charge more than the monthly fair market value as determined by an independent appraiser, as specified by the state.

Section II. Upon knowledge of property value discrepancy via the third party appraiser, the owner's property shall be held by the state until the value of said overcharging has been repaid to those from whom is was taken. This will be accompanied by a three strike policy ultimately causing the owners to forfeit their rights to lease out the property.

Section III. This bill would be overseen by the Illinois Bureau of Criminal Investigations as they deal with mainly white-collar crime and could hold the property owners accountable as business owners refusing to comply with law.

Section IV. The State appointed board of property value appraisers shall be subsidized through a 0.5% addition to property tax to all property owners.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on May 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Kenwood Academy High School

House Sponsor: Adrian Hoffer

Senate Sponsor: Owen Hoffer

Legislative Intent: This bill seeks to greatly reduce the power landlords have over their tenants by using a government back third party to appraise property value and provide a fair assessment of the rate the tenant should pay. This is beneficial to Illinois citizens as renters now have a larger protection from predatory rates of landlords, because they now have a third party there to ensure equity in the rates they are charged.

Evidence #1: "And lest we forget, the renting environment in the Chicago metro area has many people doubling up in rental units to cut costs (32.4 percent of adults living together, up from 27.4 percent in 2000).

'If you ask people: Do you agree that there should be a limit on how much rents can change in a given year? In Chicago, 74 percent of respondents agreed with that statement. Not surprising,' said Aaron Terrazas, senior economist with real estate website Zillow, citing data from a September 2017 survey of approximately 500 Chicagoans.

Source: *Chicago Tribune http://www.chicagotribune.com/classified/realestate/ct-re-rent-control-in-illinois-20180125-story.html*

Analysis: Many Chicagoans have been forced to use a roommate, even when this is not what they want, due to their lack of economic stability. This bill would limit the amount that people could be charged, allowing people to live more to their preferred lifestyle. Many people in Chicago have showed their interest in this bill, which means that they would likely be willing to pay the small tax required to make it work.

Statistical Evidence #2: "About 73 percent of renters said they have had to make trade-offs in order to pay for their housing. That compares to 47 percent of homeowners who report trade-offs including building up credit card debt, moving to less safe areas, eliminating their savings for retirement or cutting back on health care."

Source: Chicago Tribune, *Nearly half of Chicago residents can't afford where they live, study says,* 1/30/2018, http://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-macarthur-foundation-housing-crisis-worries-0616-biz-20160615-story.html

Analysis: This statistic makes it clear that renters are very vulnerable to being preyed upon by their landlords as even slight tampering and tax hikes will have a drastic effect on their day to day lives. Comprehensive rent control is necessary due to the inability of lower class Chicagoans to balance their rent debts and daily needs. This forces them into housing that may be less than ideal and in areas that may put them at higher safety risk by putting them in worse neighborhoods.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 4**

Senate Sponsor: Jose C. Solano

House Sponsor: Sarah N. Parmar

Co-Sponsor: Robert L. Patton

Delegation: **Warren Township**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 8, section 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to finance.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill will enact a protective measure, on any funds that are withheld from a consumer due to the irresponsibility and/or fault of any private or public business entity. This measure will ensure that the consumer receives their funds in a reasonable amount of time. To which this bill defines “reasonable amount of time” as the same amount of time business was able to acquire the consumer's funds, must be the same amount of time a business must reimburse the consumer after acknowledging fault on their end. Along with a notice of the issue that the funds needed to be refunded. They do not have to report why the incident occurred.

Section II. A fault will be defined in this act as:

1. Not refunding the purchase the day of receiving the funds.
2. Not giving the appropriate refunded amount back to the consumer.
3. Not giving proper notice to the consumer the day of refund.

Section III. If failure to uphold such policy, any private or public entity will be required to pay the amount the customer is receiving initially plus an additional $10.00 for failure to uphold the policy. If unable to follow precedent, a penalty tax of 15% will be issued every two consecutive weeks until the amount owed is paid back in full.

Section IV. All reported businesses will be monitored and enforced to follow all regulations as stated, by the Illinois Attorney General Office. To ensure all money is returned respectively and in an orderly fashion, the Illinois Attorney General will overlook all reported incidents of failure to follow bill regulations.

Section V. (50%) of penalty tax gathered from the failure to uphold the bill regulations, will be used to subsidize the proposed bill. (50%) of the remaining penalty tax funds will be used to help allocate all necessary resources to help cases of consumers who submit a complaint.

Section VI. This bill shall apply to those under the Economic Opportunity Act established in 1964 and the Americans with Disabilities Act established in 1990. This is applied to those who are protected under these acts to ensure their financial stability, in such a timely matter when they need their finances for a necessary item they can not purchase or when that item is of faulty nature.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on May 19th, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Warren Township

Senate Sponsor: Jose Solano

House Sponsor: Sarah Parmar

Legislative Intent: This bill will mandate that any business being both public or private, must respect the consumers right for fair speedy reimbursement. This will allow the consumer to receive his/her refunded amount along with proper notice of the time that the issue occurs. Receiving the proper refund amount of the day of the problem occurs is an important issue because of the possibility of the consumer not having the proper item needed to do a certain legal task.

Evidence #1: "There are no hard-and-fast rules when it comes to credit card refunds. That's because refunds are often processed at the mercy of the merchant. Many will issue refunds immediately, ensuring that the credit shows up in the customer's account a few days later. However, other merchants take their time, electing to process refunds several weeks later."

Source: Freeman, Mary Jane. "Why Do Credit Cards Take So Long to Refund?" Pocket Sense, Leaf Group Ltd., 25 Oct. 2018, pocketsense.com/credit-cards-long-refund-7183.html.

Analysis: The information gathered from the first article, provides unquestionable reasoning as to why, such a bill is being proposed. 8 out of 10 Americans, about 79% of the population, shop online. Online shopping is more uncertain and complex. Which is why there seems to be a trend in companies using this to their advantage when their product is unlike the advertised model or found to be damaged. This bill would protect everyone who shops online from unfair merchants refusing to refund total product value in a reasonable amount of time.

Evidence #2: "The Consumer Act Rights 2015 does cover any digital content you purchase, for example, music downloads. If an item you purchased online turns out to be faulty you are protected by the same rights that apply to purchases made in person. However, the retailer is also responsible for covering the cost of returns."

Source: Hannah. "Your Refund Rights Explained." Money.co.uk, Financial Conduct www.money.co.uk/guides/your-refund-rights-explained.htm.

Analysis: Although the United States leads to commerce globally, it lacks any provisions to protect consumers from unreasonable refunds. Unlike the states, the United Kingdom has the Consumer Act Right Ensuring the business relationship between the merchant and the consumer is done in a fair and conscious manner.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 4**

Senate Sponsor: Olivia Leger

House Sponsor: Claudia Mead

Co-Sponsors: Amari Frazier, Kyia Dickerson

Delegation: **Chicago Academy for the Arts**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 144, article 2, section 111, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Medical School Curriculum Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. It will be mandatory that by a set date of September 29th each individual public school must have contacted and scheduled for a doctor from their designated hospital to visit the school and introduce a program that will allow girls a greater exposure to the medical field. No student is obligated to join but there must be at least 4 students interested for the actual program to go into effect. At least 75% of the participants must be female. This process will encourage teen girls to pursue careers as doctors and eventually close the gender gap in Illinois' medical field.

Section II. If the school should fail to have contacted their designated hospital by the 29th of September the school will be fined $400 by the Illinois State Board of Education. The hospital will not be punished in this case. If no students choose to participate there will be no consequences and the program will be suspended for that school until the next year.

Section III. In order to teach young girls about women in medicine both Illinois Student Association Commision (ISAC), an organization that helps students with their college journey as well as Feinberg School of Medicine, Stritch School of Medicine, University of Illinois at Chicago, University of Illinois College of Medicine at Peoria, Southern Illinois University, Rush Medical School, Carle Illinois College of Medicine, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, and Midwestern University Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine to supply doctors and med students to talk about the experience. Mainly the Illinois State Board of Education in order to control which students attend the hospitals will be in control of the educational program.

Section IV. The bill will be primarily executed with volunteers. The program will incorporate women medical students of higher education who will be granted credits. The program will be funded by the Illinois State Board of Education.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Chicago Academy of the Arts

House Sponsor: Claudia Mead

Senate Sponsor: Olivia Leger

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is decrease bias of men in medical fields and to expose more women to doctor profession. The overall goal is to close the gender gap of higher jobs in Illinois

Evidence #1: Out of the approximate 43,000 doctors in Illinois, 27,000 are men and 16,000 are women.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/physicians-by-gender/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D

Analysis: The gender gap is almost 9,000 more male physicians in Illinois which supports that not enough women are being exposed to the resources to become doctors. There are less opportunities for women to pursue higher ranking positions in the field.

Statistical Evidence #2: When YMCA Youth and Government started in 1936, it partook in one state and there were no girls involved in the program. There were 8 women in the House of Representatives this year. Today, with numerous programs encouraging teen girls to consider politics, the number of women in the House of Reps has grown to 104.

Source: Rutgers Eagleton Institute of Politics

http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/women-us-house-representatives-2018

Analysis: As more women have been exposed to government positions through programs such as Youth and Government there has been an obvious increase of women taking career paths related to politics. The best way to close the gender gap in medical professions is to inform young girls that they can be doctors and give them the resources to pursue these careers.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 5**

Senate Sponsor: Steven Dai

House Sponsor: Megan Wu

Co-Sponsors: Thomas Hung

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 315, section 40, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to urban development within food deserts.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill creates state funded and owned fresh produce trucks to sell high-quality, affordable food, including fruits and vegetables, to people living in food deserts areas where at least 33% of the population lives more than one (1) mile away from a large grocery store or supermarket. This will greatly increase access to affordable healthy food.

Section II. Five fresh produce trucks will be made available on weekdays and Saturdays on a weekly basis. Trucks will begin operation at 10:00 am until 4:00 pm. Individual trucks will be stationed in the parking lot of local high schools, apartment complexes (where written permission is granted), public health facilities for three hours, after which it will be moved to station in a different lot for the remainder of its daily service. Trucks will be scheduled to return to the lot of each designated parking lot twice per week. The produce truck schedule will be made publicly available online and through public signage in designated lots.

Section III. Produce sold in the food trucks will be bought from rural farms or local urban sources or purchased directly from the imported shipments of fruit and vegetables that grocery stores receive to ensure variety in produce. All trucks will be stocked with at least five different types of fruits and vegetables based on seasonal availability. Prices for individual produce items will be equivalent to that of the fair market price. Imported produce must go through quality control checks based on the UNECE quality procedures. All produce must also meet the standards of the FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, while following their safety regulations. Sources for produce should follow the Food Safety Modernization Act in order to prevent foodborne illness.

Section IV. Produce that was sold may not be returned or exchanged. Acceptable forms of payment include cash, debit or credit cards, and government issued food stamps.

Section IV. The drivers for the food trucks will be hired through standard applications similar to hiring vendors. These workers will simply be in maintaining the truck and selling the produce, but costs will be covered by government funding. A building will be built with equal accessibility to each of the selling locations for food storage. Organization and trucks can be directed and restocked by volunteers or workers.

Section V. Food trucks will be permitted to sell produce in the designated state-owned parking lots or locations that have given permission. Public signage will be required to be displayed at all times in these areas. Failure to abide will result in a fine of $600. This rule will apply to schools and public health facilities. Food trucks will be equipped with video monitoring. Stealing, tampering, and any other abuse of produce trucks will result in a fine that compensates for the damages or lost property along with going through the other standard legal processes for theft or vandalism.

Section VI. Trucks will be owned, operated, and maintained by the Illinois Department of Human Services. This department will also monitor and reallocate revenue from the sale of this produce to fund later stocks of fresh produce. All produce truck employees will be given a salary and all fines and complaints will be reported and handled through this agency.

Section VII. A tax increase of 0.25% will be applied and added to the preexisting tax of cigarettes which should generate a projected 4.66 million in revenue to create, sustain, and expand the program. All revenue will go towards funding the food trucks.

Section VIII. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Megan Wu

Senate Sponsor: Steven Dai

Legislative Intent: The objective of this bill is to distribute and employ state-owned and funded food trucks to food deserts and places of poverty within urban areas. This will help provide fresh, high-quality produce, such as vegetables and fruit, to areas that need it at a reasonable and accessible price. The food trucks will make weekly stops in order to promote healthier, more nutritious eating habits, providing a convenient substitute to grocery stores that may not be within reasonable distance as well as equalizing communities.

Evidence #1: "In one Chicago zip code, which has been labeled a food desert, between 45 and 55 percent of the residents suffer from stage 2 chronic kidney disease."

Source: https://www.usccr.gov/pubs/docs/IL-FoodDeserts-2011.pdf

The Illinois Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Analysis: This lack of healthy food has its evident effects on certain urban areas, impacting not only health issues of the population and poverty, but paving way for other issues such as unaffordable health bills/ insurance which could be avoided from the source. In this particular case, kidney disease is caused by poor eating habits, such as consuming high-sodium or processed foods, in which food deserts only encourage through their limited selection of cheap, accessible, and poor quality food. However, by giving the opportunity for people in urban areas to be able to purchase quality, nutritious food by selling it in food trucks, many health issues in a population can be solved

Evidence #2: It lists that in 2011, more than 600,000 people living in Chicago were living in a food desert, lacking access to quality food and produce, consisting 22% of the population, compared to the 2.2% of all U.S. households living in food deserts.

Source: Chicago Tribune

http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/politics/ct-rahm-emanuel-food-deserts-met-0928-20160927-story.html

Analysis: This source provides a particular anecdote and more specific statistics. This strikes the issue of food deserts as a large one, demonstrating that although Illinois is not lacking in agriculture, it is lacking heavily in even distribution of fresh food to all areas, particularly low-income urban areas. Creating and distributing food trucks would allow an opportunity for these areas to access and purchase better quality food that otherwise would be inaccessible.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 5**

Senate Sponsor: Olivia Bigler

House Sponsor: Giuseppe Scalera

Co-Sponsors: Faith Lange, Owen McAuliffe

Delegation: **Lake Park**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 128, Section 912, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to armed security in early childhood education.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All early education institutions must have an armed security guard patrolling the building at all hours of the school day.

Section II. Any facility who violates this Act shall be fined $1000 a month until they hire an armed security guard. After 3 months if they still haven't hired someone then the fine gets raised to $5000 a month. After 6 months without an armed guard hired the facility will be shut down. This will be enforced by the local police department.

Section III. The armed security guard must go through a mental and physical health test to ensure that they are mentally stable and reliable for this job. The test conducted will be the Mental Status Exam, a comprehensive exam to test candidates on their mental stability. The Mental Status Exam (MSE) is the psychological equivalent of a physical exam that describes the mental state and behaviors of the person being tested. It includes both objective observations of the clinician and subjective descriptions given by the patient. All candidates must undergo this test in order to qualify for consideration.

Section IV. This bill will be subsidized by the parents of the children who attend elementary school. With this bill enacted the average price of elementary school will at most be increased by 84.11$. Those who cannot afford to complete this payment will get assisted by the PTO of said school. If the PTO cannot assist, the family can apply for a grant.

Section V. This bill will go into effect on July 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth and Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park

House Sponsor: Giuseppe Scalera

Senate Sponsor: Olivia Bigler

Legislative Intent: This bill will provide safety to young children in early education institutions. Many high schools already have armed security in the buildings, and we feel the same level of protection should be mandatory to ensure the children at these facilities are also safe. The bill will require all early education institutions to have an armed security guard (preferably a veteran) in the building to protect the children in case of an emergency. This will provide the needed security to the schools and give the 51,000 unemployed veterans in Illinois an opportunity to apply for a job they have extensive training for. Any hires must pass a mandatory health exam to determine their mental stability for the position.

Evidence #1:Over 797,500 children are reported missing in a one-year period, 203,900 were abducted by family members and 58,200 were seized by non-relatives. Of this 7% are taken from daycares. Over 4,000 kids are abducted from a daycare every year.

Source: West bend culture of safety (2018)
https://cultureofsafety.thesilverlining.com/childcare/building-security-options-for-childcare-centers

Analysis: With this Bill, parents would not have to worry about the safety of their child while in school. With an armed guard on the premises, there is a statistically significant decrease in dangerous occurrences. Currently, security is not as strong in elementary schools. Often there can be hazards in the building such as broken hinges on doors, child proof locks that are broken, and in some cases possible fire hazards. These facilities are equipped with cameras but they are not always on and so an armed guard would ensure the safety of our children in Illinois.

Evidence #2: Statistics from 2005 show that officers had overseen 2,606 criminal incidents, handled 52 bomb threats and confiscated 91 weapons, including 11 firearms.

Source: Armed School Guards Answer to Preventing Gun Violence-SchoolStories.org (2013)

http://school-stories.org/2013/03/armed-school-guards-answer-to-preventing-gun-violence/

Analysis: This statistic alone shows how a single group of officers in 2005 were able to prevent the loss of many lives before harm could be done. If that amount of sorrow could be prevented a decade ago, can you imagine the impact of more experienced and well-trained guards in our modern setting would undoubtedly have had on preventing any incidents? Along with the many advanced safety features that schools have implemented since 2005, guards in schools would have an even easier time preventing threats before they manifested into dangerous situations. With such an influx of violence sweeping the nation within educational institutions, it would be dangerous to consider not having armed guards present.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 5**

Senate Sponsor: Isabelle Crownhart

House Sponsor: Halle Martin

Co-Sponsors: Nina Mitchell, Maggie Schwartz

Delegation: **Kishwaukee Family YMCA**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 48, Section 4, of (820 ILCS 105) of Minimum Wage Law of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the allowance of waivers permitting a subminimum wage to be paid to peoples with disabilities.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill will make it legally obsolete to attain the FLSA license that allows employers to establish a subminimum wage for employees with disabilities by enacting an amendment to Chapter 48, Section 4, of (820 ILCS 105) Minimum Wage Law of the Illinois Compiled Statutes. This Bill will nullify employers' previous ability to utilize the Section 14c Form to establish a subminimum wage for employees with mental and physical disabilities. Employers will, therefore, be required to pay all employees, regardless of disability status, the Illinois minimum wage.

Section II. The penalties for violation of this bill include the requirement of an employer to pay damages equal to two percent of the underpayment per month for each month during which the wages remain unpaid as is the standard required of the Illinois Department of Labor. If the IDL is forced to order an employer to pay under or unpaid wages they will be incurred a $250 non-waivable administrative fee. If the fee owed from the employer exceeds $3,000, a $500 fee is automatically incurred. If the fee owed from the employer exceeds $10,000 then a $1000 fee is automatically incurred. If an employer fails to comply within 60 days, then a penalty of 20% of the underpayment will be ordered. The employer will be penalized a fee equal to 1% per day of the employee's underpayment for each day that their payment is delayed.

Section III. The bill will be enforced through the Employment and Economic Opportunity for Persons with Disabilities Task Force Act. The act regulates Disabled Workers Labor Standards and as a fair wage for disabled workers would be established through the signing of this legislation, it would naturally fall under the jurisdiction of this taskforce. After the usage of the FLSA Form FLS-MWO02 is nullified, it would become illegal under the standard Minimum Wage Laws. The task force would work in junction with the Illinois Department of Labor to begin enforcement of this Bill will begin 60 days after the signing of this Bill.

Section IV. This bill requires no funding from the state government because the institutions that enable the bill to take effect are pre-existing and are already currently funded appropriately.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect 60 days after May 20th, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Kishwaukee YMCA

House Sponsor: Halle Martin

Senate Sponsor: Isabelle Crownhart

Legislative Intent: This bill will make legally obsolete the FLSA license that allows employers to pay a subminimum wage to employees with a mental or physical disability. This Bill removes employers' ability to utilize this license and thereby requires all employers to pay employees with a disability the Illinois minimum wage of $8.25. By enacting this Bill, a fair opportunity is given to disabled citizens by creating an equitable salary and removing employers potential ability to capitalize on mental or physical disadvantages.

Evidence #1: In Janesville Wisconsin, 33 year old Chris Wilson works for the packaging company Kandu Industries. Chris has Down Syndrome and works full days 3 days a week. Chris's father states that Chris has been paid as low as 2 to 3 dollars a day for doing the work of other employees who earn the minimum wage of $7.25.

Source: MotherJones (2017)

https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2017/08/many-people-with-disabilities-are-being-paid-way-below-the-minimum-wage-and-its-perfectly-legal

Analysis: Wilson's story is a real life example where an employee with a disability was paid less than minimum wage for doing the same work as non-disabled employees. The low payment takes away Wilson's ability to provide for his own autonomy and secure the liberties of financial independence. This demonstrates the unfair, and unequal power that employers have over their employees with disabilities through the use of this waiver.

Statistical Evidence #2: The Ken Capone Equal Employment Act (EEA) will eliminate the ability to acquire the form that allows subminimum wages to be paid to people with disabilities in Maryland by 2020. This was enacted due to the rampant practice of paying disabled workers pennies per hour for doing the same work as those employees who were not impacted by disabilities.

Source: Disability Rights Maryland (DRM) (2016)

https://disabilityrightsmd.org/maryland-to-phase-out-14c-subminimum-wage/

Analysis: Maryland took notice of this unjust system and is taking action. The state was inspired by workers who were being paid pennies per day, effectively denying them from earning enough to make a living. This is an example of a successful case in which the subminimum wage is being abolished for disabled workers, which is what this bill is based on.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 6**

Senate Sponsor: Caden Talbot

House Sponsor: Dillon Deneau

Co-Sponsors: Jack Jasmin, Bryson George

Delegation: **Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 775, Section 11 , of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to individual heath rights.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will mandate that any health professional licensed to perform a vasectomy in the state of Illinois may not require approval from a married man's spouse to execute the procedure.

Section II. When a physician has been accused of such misconduct, an investigation will be administered. If the doctor is found guilty, their medical license shall be revoked.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation will enforce this bill.

Section IV. There is no funding required for this bill.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School

House Sponsor: Dillon Deneau

Senate Sponsor: Caden Talbot

Legislative Intent: The purpose of our bill is to help men carry out a human right. If a man wants to get a vasectomy he should have the right to without his wife's permission while some doctors require it.

Evidence #1: I am the wife of _____. I understand that my husband has asked the physician to perform a bilateral vasectomy procedure on him. I have read the consent which my husband has signed and realize the procedure will not take effect for some time after it is performed, but thereafter it will be very unlikely that my husband will be able to cause me to become pregnant. I have no objection to this procedure and agree that I will not assert any claim against the physician on the basis of the procedure performed and that I release him from any and all liability arising out of or relating to the procedure.

Source: Medical Justice. https://medicaljustice.com/spousal-consent-for-vasectomy/.

Analysis: This is an example of what a doctor might give to the wife to get her consent. The paragraph represents what shouldn't be necessary. If the wife doesn't sign this the vasectomy wouldn't happen therefore taking away a right of the man.

Statistical Evidence #2: Rights (such as freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture, and execution) regarded as belonging fundamentally to all persons.

Source: Merriam-Webster https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/human%20rights.

Analysis: The evidence above is the definition of a human right. A vasectomy is a freedom that every man should have the choice to get. This is why a wife's permission should be unnecessary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 6**

Senate Sponsor: Mika Dutta
House Sponsor: Lana Alshahrour
Co-Sponsors: Nisha Vodrahalli, Shrina Shah
Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 720, Section 5/14-3, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the use of recordings in court.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill may be cited as the “Use of Recordings in Court”

Section II. Current Illinois statute uses a two party consent system that is characterized by both parties giving permission to record an in person conversation or telephone call. This can be presented in the court of law as admissible evidence.

Section III. This bill will permit recording in-person conversations and telephone calls with the consent of only one of the parties. Recordings can be used as evidence in court for cases regarding blackmail and violence.

Section IV. If you are not a party to the conversation, a "one-party consent" law will be enforced, allowing you to record a conversation or phone call so long as one of the participants in the conversation has consented.

Section V. A conversation can only be recorded if the recording is likely to involve or convey threats of extortion, blackmail, bodily harm, injury, abuse, whether physical, psychological, or otherwise, other unlawful requests or demands, or evidence of a crime. Section VI. If individuals record conversations that are false, they will face consequences with their state government. In order to prevent such instances, there will be a rigorous investigation or rules to comply by.

Section VII. The Illinois Bureau of Criminal Investigations will enact the appropriate penalties through the local court of law. If an individual wrongfully tries to use the recording to frame the accused person, penalties will have to follow. First time violators of this law will be fined $20,000. Every time after this, the violator will be fined $50,000. Offenses can be used in the court of law against the violator.

Section VIII. 36 states have already enacted this law including New York, Texas, and the District of Columbia.

Section IX. This bill will be supported by the State of Illinois as it concerns the state consent law procedures. The law will be changed from a two-party system to a single-party system, thus allowing one of two individuals to record evidence in protection of themself.

Section X. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

House Sponsor: Lana Alshahrour

Senate Sponsor: Mika Dutta

Legislative Intent: Previously laws only allowed a conversation to be a "two-party consent system" which can be characterized by both parties giving permission to record an in-person conversation or telephone call. This bill will permit recording in-person conversations and telephone calls with the consent of only one of the parties. Recordings can be used as evidence in court for cases regarding blackmail and violence.

Evidence #1: "Federal drug agents spent months watching a tiny California jewelry store sandwiched between an auto parts shop and an apartment house with bars on its windows. They secretly recorded its owner's phone calls and intercepted couriers carrying away boxes full of cash, sometimes stuffed with $100,000 or more. For more than a year, they gathered evidence that the store was laundering millions of dollars for drug traffickers... Prosecutors determined that wiretaps the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration used as the core of its investigation were illegal and couldn't be used in court. Four suspects went free, and they want the government to give back nearly $800,000 drug agents seized... In Oregon, federal prosecutors used a similar wiretap to bring charges in 2012 against three men the DEA said were tied to the Sinaloa drug cartel. One was overheard on a wiretap discussing cocaine shipments with his boss, according to court records. All three pleaded guilty and were sentenced to prison."

Source: USA Today (2015)

https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/12/09/illegal-dea-wiretap-riverside-money-launderin g/77050442/

Analysis: Amending the two-party consent system, and implementing a one-party consent system instead will allow more cases to be rightfully tried. With the two-party consent system, it allows criminals to roam free, even when they are clearly in the wrong. For instance, the prosecutors in the San Bernardino case, mentioned above, had solid evidence of the illegal phenomenon they were in trial for. However, the criminals were released without penalty, and were in fact reimbursed of the money they had illegally acquired, because the parties involved were not notified of the wiretapping that had occured. In Oregon, a state enforcing the one-party consent system, a case similar to this, was tried and, with the use of the evidence derived from wiretapping, the culprits were imprisoned. Therefore, the one-party consent system must be enforced in Illinois to allow for a more just, safe environment free of perpetrators.

Evidence #2: "The statute had repeatedly and controversially been used to arrest people who have video-taped police. In *People v. Clark*, 6 N.E.3d 154 (Ill. 2014) and *People v. Melongo*, 6 N.E.3d 120 (Ill. 2014), the Supreme Court held that 5/14-2 made it a crime to knowingly and intentionally use eavesdropping devices to hear or record all or any part of any conversation, unless done with consent of all parties to conversation or authorized by court order, was unconstitutionally overbroad on its face, declaring it unconstitutional."

Source: Work Product of Matthiesen, Wickert & Lehrer, S.C. (2018)

https://www.mwl-law.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/LAWS-ON-RECORDING-CONVERS ATIONS-CHART.pdf

Analysis: This evidence indicates that individuals using any recording to protect themselves have been recorded to be arrested due to not having the consent of the opposite party. The source points out that the police was using the two-party consent law to their own advantage. If the one-party system were to be established, these individuals would be able to secure their rights and present evidence against harmful threats - from both civilians and authority.

S-B-23 Bill from Aspira Business and Finance was not available at time of printing.

S-B-23 Brief from Aspira Business and Finance was not available at time of printing.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 6**

Senate Sponsor: Andrew Kent

House Sponsor: Emma Davis

Co-Sponsors: Dottie Flener

Delegation: **West Frankfort**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 56, section 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Legalization of Marijuana.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. . The state of Illinois find and declare that the use of marijuana be legal for persons twenty-one years of age and taxed in a manner similar to alcohol at a rate of %15 per transaction of product.

Section II. Individuals must show valid ID and a medical marijuana license if under twenty one before purchasing or consuming. The process of selling, distributing, or transferring marijuana to minors and other individuals under the age of twenty-one shall remain illegal unaccredited consumers and shall undergo current legal prosecutions.

Section III. Marijuana purchasing licenses will be distributed by the Department of Revenue after 30 days upon request of an accredited doctor, and be renewed each year with evidence of an physical examination, and a $30 processing fee.

Section IV. This bill requires no funding, and will create a substantial tax revenue, that will be used at for statewide needs.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2023 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: West Frankfort

House Sponsor: Emma Davis

Senate Sponsor: Andrew Kent

Legislative Intent: In the best interest in the people of Illinois, the efficient use of law enforcement resources, enhancing revenue for public purposes, and individual freedom, the people of the state of Illinois will legally be able to possess and use recreational marijuana. It shall be legal for persons twenty-one years of age or older, and taxed in a manner similar to alcohol.

Evidence #1: Right now the state of Illinois with a population of 12.9 million generates 91 million dollars per year on medical marijuana alone. The state of Colorado has less than half of the population Illinois yet it bring in 1.56 billion dollars a year because of it legislation.

Source:

https;//www.forbes.com/sites/andrewdepietro/2018/05/04/how-much-money-states-make- cannabis-sales/ # 7e7c8e1cf181

Analysis: If the state of Illinois was to adopt this law it would create a massive revenue boost that would benefit the state in many ways.

Statistical Evidence #2: Many cities in the state of Illinois ave struggling economies and the passing of our bill would support the State in many ways. It's would create millions of dollars that would help clean up the state.

Source:

https://www.forbes.com/sites/mikeadams/2018/03/13/cannabis-industry-is-saving-cities-with-struggling-economies/#4ccf9bf521d2.

Analysis: This site alone prove the major positives this bill would bring and gives great insight as to how it will help our struggling economy within the state.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 7**

Senate Sponsor: Ashwin Parthiban

House Sponsor: Shivam Dongre

Co-Sponsors: Kaushik Karthikeyan, Aditya Vijendran

Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 625, section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Vehicles.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill may be cited as the "Drivers Education Act".

`Section II. This bill will allow teens to take a Drivers Education course and obtain a permit as early as the age of fourteen.

Section III. Teens must complete the Drivers Education Course, through school or privately, before receiving a permit and must have a permit for fifteen months before being eligible for a license. A student may only drive if they have a permit and are accompanied by one twenty one years or older.

Section IV. Teens are required to complete a fifty-hour log that must be shown to the Department of Motor Vehicles, with signatures from both the parent and the student, to be eligible for a license.

Section V. People over the age of eighteen will have to take Driver's Education class, but the time required to obtain a permit before a license will be twelve months.

Section VI. If a driver with a permit causes an accident while accompanied by one that is twenty-one years or older, with a license, that is present in the car, the driver's permit will be suspended for six months. It is up to the insurance company to decide how much of accident they want to cover.

Section VII. If a driver with a permit is driving and is not accompanied by someone twenty-one years or older, the driver's permit is revoked for six months, may have to appear in front of a judge, and a fine of $350 will be imposed.

Section IX. If a driver with a permit is given two tickets the driver receives a three-month suspension on his permit, as well as an additional three-month suspension per addition ticket. The Department of Transportation will enforce all penalties associated with this bill.

Section X. The government will go through a rigorous process to approve whether or not an institution is allowed to open up and educate young drivers. Institutions must receive a written document from the state, displaying the are eligible to educate those willing to participate in drivers education.

Section XI. Funding is provided by a drivers education institute. They will decide the pricing for each driver entering their institution.

Section XII. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the youth governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

House Sponsor: Shivam Dongre

Senate Sponsor: Ashwin Parthiban

Legislative Intent: To provide attentive measures for reducing the risk involving younger age drivers. The purpose involves educating younger drivers to be safer and better prepared for driving, in the effect to limit the number of car accidents for teenagers.

Evidence #1: "The newly licensed driver faces less favorable odds than does the more experienced driver, and, as Don Fisher explained, a variety of studies support the conclusion that it is newly licensed drivers' lack of experience that is the most significant problem, even considering that the youngest drivers fare the worst. For example, one analysis of police reports of almost 2,000 crashes in which newly licensed drivers were involved pointed to inexperience as the major contributor (McKnight and McKnight, 2003). "

Source: NCBI

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK9672/

Analysis: It is evident the lack of experiences leads to a greater number of car accidents. By lowering the age one can get a permit, to 14, allows a greater amount of time for students to obtain experience on the road with an adult. Being accompanied by an adult allows students to be mentored by one who has the experience great enough to be on the road; therefore, they can follow in the right footsteps. Time is a key factor for adults wanting to properly educate their children on how to drive; by lowering the permit age to 14, the Drivers Preparation Act allows one to obtain two years of driving experience compared to one year that is normally seen, before obtaining a license.

Statistical Evidence #2: "In 2016, 2,433 teens in the United States ages 16–19 were killed and 292,742 were treated in emergency departments for injuries suffered in motor vehicle crashes.1 That means that six teens ages 16–19 died every day due to motor vehicle crashes and hundreds more were injured."

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention
https://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/teen_drivers/teendrivers_factsheet.html

Analysis:

With the addition of the Drivers Preparation Act, teen drivers will be more prepared to take on the road by themselves, considering the fact that right now, teen drivers are nearly 3 times more likely than anyone else to be in a fatal crash. In 2016, 2,433 teens in the United States ages 16–19 were killed and 292,742 were treated in emergency departments for injuries suffered in motor vehicle crashes; by simply lowering the permit age to 14, we would be giving the teens much more experience to deal with problems on the road. In addition, teens are more likely than older drivers to speed and allow shorter headways, with more hours on the road, we believe that teens will realize the severity of fatal crashes and will limit putting other drivers at risk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee Blue 7**

Senate Sponsor: Cassie Stupay

House Sponsor: Claire Scheulin

Co-Sponsors: Erin Tinerella & Patrick Flores

Delegation: **Andrew**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 720, section 5/11-1.20, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Criminal Sexual Assault.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This amended law shall provide teens the right to have consensual intercourse with a person within a three year age difference. This Act requires that both individuals be a minimum of fourteen years old and a maximum not to exceed nineteen years old. The amended law those who want to have intercourse within these limitations to do so without the risk of being registered as a sex offender.

Section II. The amended law shall be enforced by all existing State of Illinois law enforcement authorities under current enforcement provisions of Illinois Criminal Sexual Assault and Sex Offender laws.

Section III. Enacting this Bill will not require additional funding for implementation and enforcing.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Andrew

House Sponsor: Claire Scheulin

Senate Sponsor: Cassie Stupay

Legislative Intent: The law will provide teens the right to have consensual intercourse with a person within a three year age difference of them. To specify a fifteen year old can have intercourse with a eighteen year old and a sixteen year old can have intercouse with a nineteen year old. This bill puts a range of the age teenages can have intercourse under this bill as a minimum of fourteen and a maximum of nineteen. This allows those who want to have intercourse with someone to do so without having the risk of being registered as a sex offender.

Evidence #1: A close in age exemption allows teens ages 13-18 to consent to partners less than 4 years older. Punishments differ depending on the ages of victim and offender in the state of Tennessee.

Source: The source is Age of Consent website under Tennessee's laws.
https://www.ageofconsent.net/states/tennessee

Analysis: Tennessee has similar laws regarding teenage consensual intercourse the age difference is four years and age range is thirteen to eighteen. This bill alters the age difference to three years and the age range to fifteen to nineteen. However, the law in Tennessee and this bill are similar enough that it shows that this is a logical bill to have as a law.

Statistical Evidence #2: Four in ten teenagers having underage sex

Source: The source is an article by Richard Staines on underage sex

Nursingtimes.net

Analysis: This statistic explains to us how many people have sex underage. 40% of teens have underage sex and could be tried for rape. The 40% of teens who have underage sex are at risk of being registered as a sex offender.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Blue 7**

Senate Sponsor: Jesse Quiroz

House Sponsor: Lucas Wadley

Co-Sponsors: Thomas Robinson, Brody Milling

Delegation: **Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 625, Section 11-69, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to punishment of drunk driving.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will mandate the obtaining of a neon orange license plate as punishment for committing the crime of driving under the influence of alcohol. The amount of time this license plate will be displayed is designated by the court, with a minimum of three (3) years. Repeat offenders will receive a lifelong neon orange plate.

Section II. This bill will not alter other consequences currently in effect of driving under the influence of alcohol.

Section III. If the driver was renting a car, the license plate will be mandated on a different vehicle registered by the offender; if offender is a minor that does not own a vehicle, and the vehicle used in the offense was registered to a parent or guardian, that vehicle must have the neon orange license plate.

Section IV. If not followed within 6 months, a $120 fine will be issued per month.

Section IV. Illinois State and local police will enforce this law.

Section V. The funding required will come from a 1% tax on exotic weaponry purchases as well as the funds accrued from fines caused by an inability to comply with the aforementioned license plate.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School

House Sponsor: Lucas Wadley

Senate Sponsor: Jesse Quiroz

Legislative Intent:
Our bill's purpose is to help deter drunk driving even more than it is now in the state of Illinois. To do so, convicted drunk drivers will be ordered, by law, a neon yellow license plate for a designated amount of time decided by the court. This license plate will be able to be taken off after a court rules it so after the allotted amount of time if the offender's attempt at repealing the plate is passed in court.

Evidence #1: Almost 33% of convicted drunk drivers are repeat offenders.

Source: BrandonGaille.com shows the statistics of how many people are repeat offenders of drunk drivers.

Analysis: With our bill, the percent of repeat offenders will decline because of a more prominent and long lasting punishment than the current law against repeat offenders. This will overall deter the spread of first time offenders and especially repeat offenders with a more

Statistical Evidence #2: Around 7% of drivers that get into crashes are under the influence of THC instead of alcohol.

Source: MADD (Statistics)

Analysis: Around 7% of drivers that get into crashes are under the influence of THC instead of alcohol. This Bill will further deter the use of recreational drugs while driving with the deterrent being probation and a bright yellow license plate. Making offenders realize both are equally as dangerous.

S-B-28 Bill from Aspira Business and Finance was not available at time of printing.

S-B-28 Brief from Aspira Business and Finance was not available at time of printing.

BLUE SENATE

RECORD OF ACTION ON LEGISLATIVE BILLS

BILL NUMBER	COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE ACTION	SENATE ACTION	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	COMMENTS
S-B-01					
S-B-02					
S-B-03					
S-B-04					
S-B-05					
S-B-06					
S-B-07					
S-B-08					
S-B-09					
S-B-10					
S-B-11					
S-B-12					
S-B-13					
S-B-14					
S-B-15					
S-B-16					
S-B-17					
S-B-18					
S-B-20					
S-B-21					
S-B-22					
S-B-23					
S-B-24					
S-B-25					
S-B-26					
S-B-27					
S-B-28					

LOBBYISTS
LEGISLATIVE AGENDAS

BLUE CHAMBERS

ROSTER FOR BLUE LOBBYISTS

	Nametag	Last	Delegation	Agenda Organization
1	D'Angelo	Alvarado	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	IL Church Action on Alcohol and Addiction
2	Olivia	Blanchette	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Illinois School Nutrition Association
3	Brooke	Bonta	Lake Park High School	Illinois State Rifle Association
4	Peyton	Boyer	Lake Park High School	IL Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics
5	Quinlan	Carrell	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Illinois Education Association
6	Brendan	Dalcanton	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence
7	Ethan	Dandurand	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Sierra Club
8	Sai	Dasari	Neuqua Valley High School	Golden Apple Foundation For Excellence
9	Avery	Davies	Lake Park High School	Planned Parenthood of Illinois
10	Julia	Drake	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Illinois State Board of Education
11	Kaylee	Earnheart	West Frankfort	Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
12	Lilyanne	Eastham	Waltonville High School	Illinois Education Association
13	Chloe	Handy	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Association of Community Mental Health Authorities of Illinois
14	Gus	Herzberg	Neuqua Valley High School	Illinois Farm Bureau
15	Henry	Hong	Waubonsie Valley High School	American Civil Liberties Union
16	Grant	Kelly	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	American Civil Liberties Union - Illinois
17	Arnav	Khanna	Waubonsie Valley High School	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU
18	Giorgia	Kolokythas	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Illinois State Bar Association
19	Nicole	Kozuch	Carmel Catholic High School	Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence
20	Alexis	Mendenall	West Frankfort	Planned Parenthood
21	Mark	Menezes	Neuqua Valley High School	Illinois Education Association
22	Aaryan	Menon	Waubonsie Valley High School	American Civil Liberties Union
23	Christine	Mepham	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	IL Association of Multilingual Multicultural Education
24	Zoie	Milton	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Illinois Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance
25	Robert	O'Brien	Carmel Catholic High School	
26	Danny	Pietranek	Carmel Catholic High School	
27	Antoinette	Raggs	Kenwood Academy	American Civil Liberties Union
28	Ethan	Ryan	Andrew High School	Ford Motor Co.
29	Thomas	Sztuba	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Illinois State Rifle Association
30	Radha	Thakrar	Neuqua Valley High School	Minorities in Government
31	Jack	Thorne	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	Planned Parenthood
32	John	Tobin	Carmel Catholic High School	Illinois State Rifle Association
33	Riley	Webb	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	YMCA of the USA - Illinois Alliance
34	Alex	Welch	Kenwood Academy	Illinois Association of Cosmetology Schools
35	Benjamin	Welch	Kenwood Academy	Illinois State Rifle Association
36	Sarah	Wu	Neuqua Valley High School	Illinois State Medical Society
37	Ella	Zahm	Waltonville High School	Illinois Education Association

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: D'Angelo Alvarado

Delegation: BBCHS

Organization Name: Illinois Church Action on alcohol and Addiction

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Dedicated to preventing problems caused by alcohol, other drugs, and gambling.

Established in 1898

ILCAAAP is a voice for churches at the State Capitol. ILCAAAP lobbies the Illinois Legislature to oppose the expansion of gambling, the legalization of drugs and supports the strict regulation and enforcement of alcohol laws.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

I agree we should stop addictions such as opioid and drinking problems such as underage drinking and drunk driving.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. *Opioid Addiction Crisis*
2. Drunk Drivers
3. Safe haven law for underage drinking
4. Don't have to ask your wife permission for a vasectomy

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Olivia Blanchette

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

Organization Name: Illinois School Nutrition Association

Organization Background: The Illinois School Nutrition Association has and continues to advocate for the availability of nutritionally adequate meals for every school child. In the past, they have passed multiple legislations, including Hunger Free Students Bill of Rights Act (SB2428.) In this act, it emphasizes reimbursable meal or snack options and anti- stigmatization practices. This act ensures that schools can not deny a lunch or snack to any single student who can not afford to pay for a lunch or snack, nor can they publicly identify or stigmatize students who can not pay for a lunch or snack by requiring them to wear wristbands, giving them hand stamps, requiring them to sit in a separate location, publicly releasing the name of student, e.t.c. Their Breakfast After the Bell Program ensures that per PA 99-0850, starting SY2017-18, every public school in which 70% of students are eligible for free or reduced price lunches must operate a program in which breakfast is provided after the bell signaling the start of the school day.

http://www.ilsna.net/pdfs/Breakfast%20After%20the%20Bell%20Program.pdf

http://www.ilsna.net/default.asp

http://www.ilsna.net/pdfs/2018-Position-Paper.pdf

Position:

The mission of the Illinois School Nutrition Association is to mentor its members in the advancement of good nutrition for all children. They work towards their core values of ensuring quality meal services in Illinois schools, creating learning labs that promote healthy eating and nutrition education, and distributing proposed legislation. The Illinois School Nutrition Association wants to make a nutritious lunch and breakfast an availability to all students in the state regardless if they can afford it or not.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. *The SNA is working towards urging Congress and the Administration to bolster historically underfunded school meal programs that are struggling to manage increased food and operating costs.*
2. *Urging Congress to support H. R. 3738, the Healthy Breakfasts Help Kids Learn Act, to provide 6 cents in USDA foods for every school breakfast served.*
3. *Urging Congress to continue to monitor and support USDA's work to simplify overly burdensome child nutrition mandates to improve efficiencies and reduce costs.*
4. *Within the proposition of number 3, maintain the target 1 sodium levels and eliminate future targets.*
5. *Within the proposition of number three, restore the initial requirement that that at least half of grains offered with school meals be whole grains.*

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Brooke Bonta

Delegation: Lake Park High School

Organization Name: Special Olympics IL

Organization Background:

Special Olympics IL offers year-round training and competition in 17 sports for more than 23,000 athletes with intellectual disabilities and nearly 20,000 Young Athletes ages 2-7 with and without intellectual disabilities. It is a financially stable organization backed by 65% donors and other revenue streams that has existed in IL since 1968. It is currently serving about 10% of those eligible and hopes to increase this percentage. There are 295 competitions held throughout the state, 45,000 volunteers, and 3,669 participants were given health screenings through Healthy Athletes (2015), and 125 IL schools adopted project UNIFY (2015).

Position:

This organization focuses on gaining rights and accomodations for people with disabilities, especially for children. It also works to unify students with and without disabilities in order to facilitate new relationships and social skills. It provides an opportunity for people with disabilities to play a sport and experience teamwork/leadership within their communities. It does not support bills that discriminate against people with disabilities or those that limit inclusion.

Legislative Priorities

1. Inclusive Health
2. Unified Schools/Social Inclusion
3. Unified Leadership/Athletes with Leadership Roles
4. Improve areas for people with disabilities
5. Educating people about disabilities

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Peyton Boyer

Delegation: Lake Park High School

Organization Name: Illinois Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics

Organization Background:

The work of ICAAP focuses on issues pertaining to the health and well-being of children, such as access to medical care, Medicaid improvements for physicians and children, school health, injury prevention, and environmental health. They started Senate resolution 224 for an education campaign on wearing a helmet when riding a bicycle. They help to support many education, research, outreach, and advocacy projects, which function to equip Illinois pediatric health care providers with best-practice tools that ensure high-level health care for Illinois children. They also created and supported many initiatives for prevention and awareness.

Position:

Currently, ICAAP continues to work extensively to protect Medicaid and access to healthcare for Illinois children and families. They also focus on overall health for kids. They are against anything that takes away rights from kids/families or is in opposition towards kids' health.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Ensure access to quality medical homes for all children

2. Reducing obesity rates in Illinois

3. Protect and improve public insurance programs + support the Affordable Care Act

4. Improve care for young children with developmental delays and disabilities

5. Promote access to immunizations for all children

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Quinlan Carrell

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais

Organization Name: Illinois Education Association

Organization Background:

Illinois Education Association has successfully been able to higher the minimum wage for teachers as well as repealing the 3% salary cap in public schools in Illinois. This association is funded by tax deductibles along with any charitable donations.

Position:

Illinois Education Association pushes for fair pay of all teachers in Illinois and overall equity in Illinois public schools.

Legislative Priorities

1. Local control of charter schools
2. Higher education issues
3. Homeless students
4. Minimum salary for teachers
5. Substitute teacher shortage

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Brendan DalCanton

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School

Organization Name: ACLU

Organization Background:

The ACLU of Illinois has been the principal protector of constitutional rights in the state since its founding in 1929. The ACLU of Illinois (ACLU), and its affiliated Roger Baldwin Foundation (RBF), are non-partisan, non-profit organizations dedicated to protecting the liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, the state Constitution, and state/federal human rights laws. The ACLU accomplishes its goals through litigating, lobbying and educating the public on a broad array of civil liberties issues.

Position:

Our advocacy is legendary in the areas of racial justice, religious liberty, freedom of expression, the rights of children and people with disabilities, criminal justice reform, fairness for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender individuals, and reproductive justice.

Legislative Priorities

1. HB 4819: Keep the Internet Open in Illinois
2. HB 3142: Ban the Box on College Applications
3. Vital Records Modernization Act
4. HB 40: Access to Abortion in Illinois
5. HB 4469: Expand Voting in Jails

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Ethan Dandurand
Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School
Organization Name Sierra Club

Organization Background:
(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Future Energy Jobs Act June 2017

-Energy Efficiency; Requires Commonwealth Edison and Ameren Illinois, the state's two biggest electric utilities, to dramatically expand their energy efficiency programs or reduce electricity waste, lowering Illinois power bills by billions of dollars through 2030. Also expands the definition of "low income" beyond people who qualify for state assistance, and it directs the utilities to engage with economically disadvantaged communities in designing and delivering new programs for customers most challenged to pay bills.

-Renewable Energy; Fixes Illinois' renewable energy laws, which will spark millions of dollars in new investment to develop wind and solar power in Illinois. Also created a community solar program that will allow entire neighborhoods to enjoy the benefits of solar energy, whether they can install solar panels on their rooftop or not.

-Job Training and Payment Help; Devotes $750 million to programs that provide training for new energy jobs and help consumers cut their utility bills. Also improves the state's on-bill financing program, which helps people pay for efficiency upgrades through their utility bills.

Illinois Energy Bill (SB 2814) December 2016

-Updated Illinois' RPS to support RECs. This supports the growth of green energy by granting more revenue for Wind and Solar farms.

-Requires Nuclear Power plants to decrease demand by nearly 20% by 2025, as well as require them to go more green. However, the bill also allows the power plants to stay open until at least 2028 as it bailed them out of bankruptcy. This will provide cheap energy while supporting the transition to greener energy.

Illinois Baseline Protection Act (SB 2213) May 2018

-Maintains existing environmental and worker protections in Illinois no matter what (if federal law is passed that lowers minimum standards, Illinois will not follow suit). Includes the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Federal Labor Standards Act.

Position: I support all bills listed above
(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

Legislative Priorities
(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. *Support measures that address clean air and water, clean energy, and natural resource issues.*
2. Oppose efforts to roll back environmental protection laws already in place.
3. Make sure the effects of transportation, construction, or anything else does not needlessly damage the environment.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Sai Dasari

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Golden Apple Foundation For Excellence

Organization Background:

The Golden Apple Foundation For Excellence advocates for increased benefits for teachers as well as recognizing exemplary educators through monetary awards. The organization seeks additional funding to encourage more young people to pursue a career in teaching.

Position:

This organization seeks to bring more attention to the issues facing educators, such as a lack of career advancement opportunities, lackluster retirement benefits, and unfair pay. Teachers, unlike most professions, cannot get promoted easily, are not given many benefits, and do not have lucrative retirement options. Along with this, they are constantly faced with funding cuts that harm their already modest pay and ultimately the education of future generations. With proper funding, most of these problems can be fixed in the state of Illinois.

Legislative Priorities

1. Provide more benefits to retired teachers
2. Increase funding for the Illinois Department of Education
3. Provide more funding to increase educator career opportunities
4. Protect teachers healthcare benefits and oppose cuts in benefits
5. Oppose cutting teacher pay

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Avery Davies

Delegation: Lake Park High School

Organization Name: Planned Parenthood of Illinois

Organization Background:

Planned Parenthood advocates for sexual and reproductive health issues. Currently they are fighting for the Senate Bill 2866, which requiring the Illinois Department of Public Health and local schools provide information to students entering sixth grade and their parents about the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) cancer prevention vaccine. Planned Parenthood offers various tests at their clinics, including STD testing and Well-Women visits, and vaccines against HIV and HPV. Planned Parenthood is very active in communities. They have brought light to many issues, such as the lack of education for various sexual health concerns and lack of accessible healthcare in Illinois and America.

Position:

Planned Parenthood fights for better sex education, reproductive rights, and civil justice.

Legislative Priorities

1. Promote human rights by supporting bills that do the same.
2. Lobby against bills that deny people basic rights or limit reproductive and sex education.
3. Support bills that promote healthy and kind lifestyles and that align with Planned Parenthood's values.
4. Support people that take reproductive education and civil justice issues seriously.
5. Fight for bills with common sense in regards to women's health issues.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Julia Drake

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

Organization Name: Illinois State Board of Education

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) administers public education in the state of Illinois. The State Board consists of nine members who are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The board sets and makes educational policies and guidelines for public and private schools, preschool up to grade 12. They watch over Illinois schools to make sure policies are being followed and have the teachers and supplies needed to regulate classrooms.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

Because of the immense substitute teacher shortage in Illinois, many classes struggle to provide adequate supervision in classrooms. Allowing students enrolled in educator preparation programs, the opportunity to work as substitute teachers will lesson this strain in many districts. Because the students who register as substitute teachers will be motivated by their guaranteed experience and pay, the substitute teacher shortage should then, greatly decrease. Because of this, I believe in the requirements for substitute teachers to be adjusted.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. *The current substitute requirements be adjusted*
2. The Illinois State Board of Education responsible for including new students enrolled in educator preparation programs in the list of active substitutes
3. No funding is needed, but will cost each individual registering as a substitute $177

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Kaylee Earnheart

Delegation: West Frankfort

Organization Name: Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Organization Background:

ICASA rape crisis centers are located across the state and provide services to approximately 98% of the state's population. Each center operates a 24-hour-hotline that provides services every day of the year.

Position:

ICASA provide counseling, education and advocacy for victims and their families regardless of age, race or income. The rape crisis centers conduct training and prevention programs for local schools, law enforcement, hospitals and civic groups.

Legislative Priorities

1. Educating young people about consent
2. Training medical professionals on how to handle sexual assault
3. Providing counseling for victims
4. Creating safe environments for victims
   End oppression, change cultural norms, and promote equality

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Lilyanne Eastham

Delegation: Waltonville High School

Organization Name: Illinois Education Association

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)
Is to effect excellence and equity in public education and to be the advocacy organization for all public education employees. About 29,500 education support professional members of the Illinois Education Association take care of our children everyday and make sure they have the tools they need to succeed in our schools and classrooms.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)
To make schools more secure. To get students looking ahead to their future. Making sure every kid has the right necessities in the classroom.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Having safety in public schools
2. Making sure every kid has the right necessities to learn
3. Looking ahead for the future of students

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Chloe Handy

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

Organization Name: Association of Community Mental Health Authorities of Illinois (ACMHAI)

Organization Background: Committed to community behavioral health. They focus on caring for citizens of their communities struggling with mental health related issues. They invest the community money on mental health care that will benefit the whole.

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Position: To support laws that support the funding and aid for those with mental disabilities and care plans for those with mental disabilities.

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. 553" and "337" boards' authority focuses on public health legislation and some specific to developmental disabilities only.
2. Volunteering, funding, and planning the delivery of behavioral health services in correlation to the Illinois community mental health act.
3. 553" board- manages mental health care (public health department)
4. 337" board- board for the care and treatment of persons with developmental disabilities provides services for the mentally disabled and their families.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Gus Herzberg

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: I Ilinois Farm Bureau

Organization Background:

Illinois Farm Bureau is a non-profit organization that has provided education and information to farmers for over 100 years and consists of 400,000 members. Farmers haven't received enough governmental support and want to regain influence in Springfield and Washington to address agricultural issues.

Position:

The organization's mission is to enhance the economic well-being of agriculture and protect the quality of farm family life. Protecting farmers, providing education to farmers, and providing support for agricultural issues is all part of their goal. The Illinois Farm Bureau is opposed to rapid industrialization and pollution in rural areas.

Legislative Priorities

1. *Oppose rapid industrialization in rural areas*
2. *Increase funding towards education in rural areas*
3. *Protects the economic well-being of agriculture*
4. *Support efforts of agricultural issues Ex: harsh chemicals, pollution, etc.*
5. *Strengthen and Protect the quality of farm family life*

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Henry Hong
Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School
Organization Name: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

Organization Background:
The ACLU was founded 1920. Their goal was to preserve the constitutional rights of every person in the USA. They have also support bills that protect women's right to abortion by supporting HB 40 in Illinois which will protect women's access to abortions in 2017. Currently, the ACLU has 1.5 million members with 300 staff attorneys and thousands of volunteer attorneys.

Position:
The ACLU wants to protect the rights of all citizens civil liberties. It is important that all the people in the United States rights are protected. This means the ACLU will support bills that protect rights and vehemently defy legislation that attempts to strip away civil liberties.

Legislative Priorities

1. Uphold the rights of immigrants in the United States America
2. Protecting women's safety and rights
3. Reform the criminal justice system on drug charges
4. Protecting LGBT marriage rights
5. Oppose infringement on voting rights of felons

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Grant Kelly

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais

Organization Name: American Civil Liberties Union - Illinois

Organization Background:

Nationally, the ACLU as a whole is part of more Supreme Court cases than any other private organization. It has had a hand in some of the biggest landmark cases in our history, such as when they chose Thurgood Marshall for the Brown v. Board case or its participation in Roe v. Wade that is actively fought for to this day. The affiliates in each of the 50 states help to spread their resources to cases on the state and federal levels as well. Specifically, the Illinois affiliate has most notably defended the free speech rights of Neo Nazis to much criticism to demonstrate its unconditional commitment to its principles, published the first report in the nation on unlawful police detention in 1959, and the right to counsel in Escobedo v. Illinois. Legislatively, they focus on bills which strengthen Constitutional rights and lobby against those that threaten them.

Position:

In addition to the support it provides in state cases, the Illinois branch of the ACLU lobbies in our state for bills which are designed to strengthen our Constitutional Rights and against those which threaten them. Currently, the affiliate is in support of SB2369 about police practice and racial justice, HB4819 about Net Neutrality, HB4469 (vetoed) about Voting Rights and Criminal Justice Reform. It has been successful in its support of other bills in the past year, such as the Vital Records Modernization Act which concerns LGBTQ rights, HB 40 which concerns providing abortion coverage regardless of insurer. The ACLU of Illinois, like the other state affiliates and nationally, will consistently support the bills which fit their most pressing legislative priorities (below).

Legislative Priorities

1. LGBTQ and HIV Advocacy
2. Voting Rights
3. Police Practice and Racial Justice
4. Women's and Reproductive Rights
5. Criminal Justice Reform

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Arnav Khanna

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

Organization Name: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

Organization Background:

The American Civil Liberties Union was founded in 1920. It is present all over the United States, and is fighting for individual and civil rights of the people. The ACLU consists of 1.5 million members, not to mention 300 staff attorneys and about 1000 volunteer attorneys. They have fought in cases such as Nielsen v. Preap, Timbs v. Indiana, and Gamble v. United States.

Position:

The American Civil Liberties Union's mission statement states they wish to preserve and defend individual rights and liberties guaranteed by the constitution. They advocate on their website and they work in communities, courts, and legislatures. Today, they defend individual freedoms such as speech and religion and fight government abuse.

Legislative Priorities

1. Support for Women's rights
2. Support LGBT Rights and Free expression
3. Support Criminal Law Reform
4. Advocate against infringement of rights
5. Against Racial Bias and Underrepresentation

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Giorgia Kolokythas

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

Organization Name: Illinois State Bar Association

Organization Background:

In the past year, the Illinois State Bar Association (ISBA) has sent multiple measures to the governor of Illinois. Some of the bills that had gotten approved were:

Senate Bill 2498 - IMDMA Technical Correction

House Bill 4572 - Human Rights Act (Vetoed by governor)

House Bill 4469 - Defendants in custody and voting (Governor Amendatory Veto)

House Bill 4951 - Security Deposit Return Act

These bills have been beneficial to not only the state of Illinois but to their legislative priorities. The ISBA has handled bills that directly impact the Law programs in Illinois and are still trying to pass more bills into action. Another bill the ISBA strongly opposed was the bill for 50/50 parental visitation rights. The ISBA felt as if it was dangerous and unlawful to grant 50/50 guardianship to a parent that wasn't fit for a child. Therefore, the ISBA has lobbied for bills that would benefit the majority and minority of society

Position:

The legislative position of the Illinois State Bar Association (ISBA) is to further the development in the administration of justice in all aspects of law.

Legislative Priorities

1. Promote the advancement of government through furthering the idea of lawyers and others to have a more potent activism in governmental affairs.
2. Encourage citizens to recognize the trends and operation of politics and their government. Also to notice their "likes and dislikes" of their previously appointed office holders.
3. Assist and support citizens in their movement to be politically active and follow through with the ISBA policies.
4. Provide financial support for individuals who campaign for legislature in the state of Illinois.

Achieve the priorities above, only if it benefits the ideology of the ISBA.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Nicole Kozuch

Delegation: Carmel Catholic High School

Organization Name: Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence

Organization Background:

The Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence minimalizes the distribution of firearms and reduces the number of casualties. From 1993 to 2001, an annual average of 737,360 violent crimes were committed by using a handgun, making the handgun seven more times likely to be used in a violent crime other firearms. Although handguns made up 34% of firearms, approximately 80% of firearm crimes are committed by a handgun.

Position:

Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence focuses on the reduction of deaths and injuries caused by the usage of firearms by educating the public about firearm violence and misuse, and advocating for legislative agendas focused on reducing easy access for guns.

Legislative Priorities

1. Prohibiting individuals of carrying concealed handguns in places of worship or serving alcohol
2. Allowing others to remove a person's access to guns of imposing a potential threat to themselves or to those around them
3. Invoking universal backgrounds checks on all sales of guns and ammunition
4. Having gun dealers obtain a state license
5. Lowering the easy access of firearms

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Alexis Mendenall

Delegation: West Frankfort

Organization Name: Planned Parenthood of Illinois

Organization Background:

Planned Parenthood began in the 1900's. In the early 1900's Planned Parenthood began building health centers and creating programs for women. Later in the 1900's Planned Parenthood introduced birth control services. In addition, the FDA approved distribution of the contraceptive pill in 1960. Planned Parenthood added services such as HIV testing and counseling. In the 2000's Planned Parenthood added facilities in Chicago and Evanston, Illinois. They started offering hepatitis A and B vaccines and participated in GYT (Get Yourself Tested). They also started offering partner therapy for those with chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Position:

The position of Planned Parenthood of Illinois is to provide care for women who are in need. They help fight for the rights women should have already had in place. Providing women with proper medical care without judgement of age or situation is their goal. There were 52,000,000 people who visited planned parenthood facilities in 2018 as well as 515,000 abortions performed.

Legislative Priorities:

1. Confidentiality for their patients
2. Access to certain services girls/women may need without the cost Access to safe and legal abortion if needed
3. Education on women's rights and the care they can receive
4. High quality testing and products such as birth control that work for each type of woman

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Mark Menezes

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Illinois Education Association (IEA)

Organization Background:

The Illinois Education Association was organized by superintendents, principals, teachers and other friends of education in 1853. In the more than 150 years that they've been in operation, the IEA has achieved innumerable wins like funding for extracurricular activities for both public education and students. Also, members of strong unions can help with education for children and high school students because they have a strong audience viewing what they are saying.

Position:

The IEA is doing a lot for the youth education as they have many experienced people as their staff. One example is Kathi Griffin, the president of IEA. She works tirelessly as she has first-hand experience in teaching, and government experience.

Legislative Priorities

1. Promotes funding for afterschool programs
2. Promotes funding for AIM HIGH scholarship program
3. Promotes Project Ceasefire, Bullying Prevention Program and community-based violence prevention
4. Discourages low wages for teachers
5. Discourages teachers without a proper teaching degree

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Aaryan Menon

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

Organization Name: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

Organization Background:

In November 1919 and January 1920, in what notoriously became known as the "Palmer Raids," Attorney General Mitchell Palmer began rounding up and deporting so-called radicals. In the face of these egregious civil liberties abuses, a small group of people decided to take a stand, and thus was born the American Civil Liberties Union. With more than 1.5 million members, nearly 300 staff attorneys, thousands of volunteer attorneys, and offices in the nation, the ACLU of today continues to fight government abuse and to vigorously defend individual freedoms including speech and religion, a woman's right to choose, the right to due process, citizens' rights to privacy and much more. It has been of the most vocal organizations on President Trump, submitting more than 55 lawsuits against in his first year of office. They took on hard cases which afflicted the rights of the United States citizens, and did their max effort to help these citizens to win their rights.

Position:

The mission for the last 100 years for the ACLU has been to protect the rights for everyone in the United States. It works in many areas, to help the individual rights, and it continues to take the biggest cases and work on them to help the individuals in our country. With the mission statement being, "to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties guaranteed to every person in this country by the Constitution and laws of the United States." The ACLU makes sure that it lives up to their statement and every year takes more than 85 cases, protecting the Constitutional rights of the citizens of United States.

Legislative Priorities

1. Capital Punishment
2. LGBT rights
3. Immigrants rights
4. Opposes illegal government tracking
5. Opposes Discrimination against people with Disabilities

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Christine Mepham

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School

Organization Name: Illinois Association of Multilingual Multicultural Education (IAMME)

Organization Background:

Originally, the Illinois Association for Bilingual Education (IABE) was a pioneer affiliate of NABE. It was founded in the early 70's in response to the need for promoting educational services for potentially English proficient (PEP) students in the State of Illinois. In 1988, in an effort to include all educators involved with linguistically and culturally diverse students, the name was changed to the Illinois Association for Multilingual Multicultural Education (IAMME). IAMME develops professional competence and standards in the educational services for linguistically and culturally diverse students in cooperation with teacher training institutions, national, state, and local educational agencies, and professional as well as community organizations.

Position:

I am for this bill, RII-23, Foreign language and early childhood education, because I feel we should all have the opportunity as a young child to learn another language so children feel more diverse and have better career opportunities.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. This bill will enable kids to better develop communication skills.
2. This bill will also open future career opportunities.
3. This bill will keep the education system more culturally diverse.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist Zoie Milton

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais High School

Organization Name: Ilinois Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

The Illinois Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, was founded in 1931 by a group of professionals dedicated to improving the effectiveness of health, physical education, recreation, dance and the promotion of human welfare. One of their purposes is to represent the interests of school children, their parents and their teachers regarding legislation which affects the quality of students' physical health and well-being.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The Illinois Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance works to facilitate cooperation, promote human welfare and improve the effectiveness of health, physical education, recreation and dance programs.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Promoting overall health and wellbeing
2. to facilitate and encourage programs in public information and marketing
3. to provide representation and services to district and national associations
4. to facilitate and encourage programs in public information and marketing

Lobbyist Agenda from Robert O' Brien was not available at time of printing.

Lobbyist Agenda from Danny Pietranck was not available at time of printing

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Antoinette Raggs

Delegation: Kenwood Academy

Organization Name: American Civil Liberties Union

Organization Background:

In the wake of the Palmer Raids so called-radicals were arrested without warrant and deported, American Civil Liberties Union was founded by a small group of people on the basis of providing human rights when a person's civil liberties has been egregiously violated. The ACLU fights against government abuse and individual freedoms such as free speech and freedom of religion even when the cause is unpopular. The organization has joined forces with the NAACP to fight for education for people of color; abortion rights for women; privacy rights for same-sex couples when they wanted to be intimate and much more. They are the defenders of marginalized groups who have been discriminated and disenfranchised. This organization has been integral to American society and there work towards fighting for freedom will not end.

Position:

The American Civil Liberties Union focuses on a multitude of issues such as reproductive freedom, voting rights, women's rights, and education equity.

Legislative Priorities:

1. Any bills that involve implementing educational practices and progress towards education equity.
2. Any bills that focus on police interactions with civilians. Any bills that reform police practices or protocols. Any bills regarding prison and crime reform.
3. Any bills that focus on providing women with more employment, reproductive, and civil rights. Any bills related to sexual assault or harassment.
4. Any bills concerning voting rights.

Any bills relating to privacy of civilians regarding health and domestic life. Any bills focusing on the advancement of LGBTQ rights.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Ethan Ryan

Delegation: Andrew

Organization Name: Ford Motor Co.

Organization Background:

Ford's vision is to work as one team as a global enterprise for automotive leadership. The Mission is to perform at the highest potential for customers, employees, dealers, investors, suppliers, and community satisfaction.

Position:

The Ford Motor Company wants to improve safety by building safe vehicles with additional driver assist technologies, and encouraging safer behavior behind the wheel through training and education programs. CO_2 emission can be reduced by pushing for smarter vehicle choices, smarter fuel choices, and smarter travel choices. We can achieve sustainable materials by using more plant based, renewable, and recyclable resources.

Legislative Priorities

1. Using sustainable materials that leave a smaller environmental footprint and produce less waste

2. Promote bills reducing CO_2 emission from all automobile products in a cost-effective way

3. For bills improving vehicle safety to help meet and exceed state laws and regulations without placing financial burden on the customer

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Thomas Sztuba

Delegation: BBCHS

Organization Name: Illinois State Rifle Association

Organization Background:

In the past the ISRA has supported bills such as HB2354, which prevents the purchase of firearms to anyone with suicidal tendencies, and gotten them passed. They work alongside their endorsed legislators to help reduce gun deaths and preserve the Second Amendment.

Position:

The ISRA was founded on the principle of preserving the Second Amendment and has worked to do that for the past 115 years. They have opposed most infringements on the Second Amendment. The ISRA also supports most reductions of regulations of the Second Amendment, such as HB720; a bill that supports the reduction of the legal age to own a FOID card.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Support FOID Card Minimum Age Requirement reduction
2. Support Minimum Age Requirement for Concealed Carry from 21 to 18
3. Oppose Storage of Assault Weapons in State Firing Range
4. Support Universal Background Checks for Purchasing Firearms.
5. Oppose 3D Printed Gun Ban

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Radha Thakrar

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Minorities in Government

Organization Background:

Although nonwhites make up 19% of Congress as of 2017, these people make up 38% of the American population. While diversity in the government has greatly increased in the past few years, it is still lagging behind the diversity of our country as a whole. More and more racial minorities such as Hispanics and Asians have been given positions in the government, but there is still an overwhelming number of Caucasians in these positions. In fact, as of 2017, 79% of all Democratic elected officials were white and only 3% of Republican candidates were men of color.

Position:

It is vital to bring more diversity into government positions to reflect the diversity of the American population. Currently, whites are dominating government positions, and many American citizens are not even aware of this issue. There must be more government positions for African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans.

Legislative Priorities

1. Bring more attention to this issue of the lack of minorities in the government to the people of the government.
2. Inform American citizens, who are the voters of some important government positions, of the issue of minorities in government.
3. Oppose bills that claim affirmative action is discriminatory.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Jack Thorne

Delegation: Bradley Bourbonnais Community High School

Organization Name: Planned Parenthood

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Planned Parenthood, is a nonprofit organization that provides reproductive health care in the United States and globally.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

To support laws that support and sustain social programs revolving around Planned Parenthood to secure reproductive rights for women and medical help for those in need.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Protect Planned Parenthood from being dissolved.
2. Provide legal abortions to those who request it.
3. Remove luxury tax on women's hygiene products.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: John Tobin

Delegation: Carmel Catholic High School

Organization Name: Illinois State Rifle Association

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

When the 1903 National Guard Act was passed, the National Guard For The Promotion of Rifle Practice was formed and the ISRA along with it to train civilians in marksmanship. Later on and up to this day they fight to keep 2nd Amendment rights for the people of Illinois.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

To defend gun rights and the rights of gun owners, hunters, etc. Also to keep the public educated and aware of gun safety.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Protect the 2nd Amendment.
2. Protect hunters.
3. Keep the public educated on marksmanship and gun safety

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Riley Webb

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School

Organization Name: YMCA of the USA - Illinois Alliance

Organization Background:

The YMCA of the USA - Illinois Alliance works to connect, support and foster state-wide initiatives, manage public policy efforts and ensure communication to advance their mission. Through social responsibility efforts, the YMCA has worked to improve communities across Illinois. They advocate for youth development which includes improving child care, increasing funding for critical services for youth, and supporting policies to address the quality of education and violence prevention. They also advocate for healthy living that improves the communities' well being, and social responsibility which includes giving back and supporting other members of the community. Through the YMCA of the USA - Illinois Alliance, there are 114 YMCA locations working in 120 communities that engage more than 548,000 members in the state.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

I support bills that focus on improving the lifestyles of families and communities in order to insure that all Illinoisans are in safe environments and healthy situations. The state has not focused enough on health and development issues and how it affects children and society, so bills that address safety, development, access, and opportunities for children are my top priority.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Change policy and expand funding that promote community violence prevention and safe environments for children and youth
2. Encourage programs that expand healthy living and address the well-being of individuals and communities
3. Improve state policies and funding to address children hunger during out of school time
4. Expand legislation that encourages volunteerism and civic engagement
5. Increase access to water safety instruction to provide the life skill of swimming

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Alex Welch

Delegation: Kenwood Academy

Organization Name: Illinois Association of Cosmetology Schools

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

The organization has had a great impact on the cosmetology school business and all of the teachers and students that were in those school. According to the IACS, "IACS has effectively promoted numerous pieces of legislation benefiting its member schools and students and resisted legislation harmful to the operation of its member schools, the students they enroll and the public who seek their professional services."

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The Illinois Association of Cosmetology Schools (IACS) provides a voice for the cosmetology school industry. The IACS supports state laws that help or benefit people working or studying in the field of cosmetology and prevents laws that harm them. The IACS also assists some cosmetology schools educate the students better.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Protect the labor rights of the cosmetology teachers while keeping cosmetology schools cost effective and efficient.
2. Make sure that no laws that would harm cosmetology schools or the teachers and students are passed into law.
3. Ensure that there is no decrease in the amount of time it takes for a person to become a licensed cosmetologist.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Benjamin Welch
Delegation: Kenwood Academy
Organization Name: Illinois State Rifle Association

Organization Background:
The Illinois State Rifle Association (ISRA) is a gun rights organization that seeks to support the rights of gun owners and educate people about firearms and gun ownership. They seek to loosen restrictions on gun ownership in accordance with the second amendment of the United States Constitution. Founded in 1903 to protect the right of the citizens to keep and bear arms, their mission has remained consistent for over 100 years. Illinois has some of the strongest gun laws in the country, and the ISRA seeks to change that through lobbying and education.

Position:
The Illinois State Rifle Association fights for the rights of Illinoisians to possess and use a firearm for defense and recreational purposes. They oppose any and all legislation that restricts second amendment rights, especially focusing on laws restricting concealed carrying. In addition to supporting concealed carry rights, they also support the rights of hunters to hunt with firearms. They believe all adult Illinoisians should be able to purchase and possess a firearm and oppose restrictions on that right, old and new. They support the agenda of the Nation Rifle Association in Illinois to make sure gun owners get represented in the Illinois government.

Legislative Priorities

1. Support the rights of all Illinoisians to purchase and possess firearms without unnecessary restrictions.
2. Protect the rights of hunters to hunt
3. Support loosening restrictions on concealed carrying
4. Support the agenda of the National Rifle Association in Illinois

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Sarah Wu

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Illinois State Medical Society

Organization Background:

It is every doctor's professional responsibility to have integrity in the practice of medicine. Twelve physicians in June of 1840 were concerned with negative ethical, scientific, legislative and economic problems with physicians, leading to the foundation of the Illinois State Medical Society (ISMS). Since this encounter, ISMS membership has represented the many of Illinois physicians from the state, from all specialties and practice types.

Position:

This organization opposes unethical medical practices. Doctors can abuse their positions of power in hospitals by engaging in illegal prescription of opioids and fraudulent diagnosis. Illinois Medical Society's goal is to prevent these practices from happening to brand new doctors.

Legislative Priorities

1. Incentivize companies to lower the costs of pharmaceuticals to a reasonable amount
2. Working to make sure patients are aware of the cost of treatment before the patient receives it.
3. Mandate an improved rapid response rate in cases of medical emergencies
4. Increase punishments for illegal purchases and sales of prescribed medication
5. Increase penalties for people who attempt to bribe their way up organ donation lists

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Ella Zahm

Delegation: Waltonville High School

Organization Name: Illinois Education Association

Organization Background:

IL Education Association wants to provide equity and excellence in the public education. To have the advocacy organization for all public education employees. Today the IEA has more than 135,000 members supporting the innovations that will help them improve the ability to educate children.

Position:

IL Education Association works to provide better education environment for student and teachers.

Legislative Priorities

1. Proper education for every student
2. Safety in Public schools
3. Expand requirement to improve the quality of education for IL students
4. Modify GPA for advance courses

LOBBYISTS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE BILLS

BLUE CHAMBERS

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session Illinois
Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: _____

House Sponsor: _____ Special Committee

At the Request of: Sai Dasari

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

A BILL

For the elimination of the chapter 605, section 10 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to tollways and toll fees.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Highway tolls and their stations shall be removed from all roadways in the state of Illinois.

Section II. Highway toll stations will be defined as any service beside a road that collects fees for the use of public roadways. The toll is the fee paid for the usage of the road.

Section III. The funding for the infrastructure and staffing will be removed as of the date the bill will go into effect. All buildings that collected public roadway fees will be removed. The process will be funded by 1 million dollars out of the road and repair budget. This will be compensated by increasing taxes on gasoline by $0.10 per gallon.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2021 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

Section V. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: Ellen Sweeney

House Sponsor: Special Committee

At the Request of: Aaryan Menon,Karthik Srinivasan, Arnav Khanna

Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 415, Section 1 , of the Illinois Compiled Statutes , relating to Biodegradables Utensils in School Cafeterias

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All plates, knives, forks, spoons, straws, and/or plastic utensils of any kind used in school cafeterias are to be replaced by biodegradable utensils.

Section II. As used in this act, "biodegradable" means capable of disintegrating, by naturally occurring biological or physical processes in the environment within a period of 3 years after disposal, into fragments that are small relative to the original size, or into particles of a molecular weight that is low when compared to the molecular weight of the original material. If a utensil does not satisfy this definition, then it shall not qualify as a biodegradable utensil, hence not meeting the terms of this bill.

Section III. All used biodegradable utensils, along with food waste, shall be put into compost bins rather than trash bins. Compost trucks will subsequently bring this compost to a composting facility, where it will be dealt with according to the specification of the city.

Section IV. This bill shall go in effect on January 1, 2020, with the signature of the Youth and Governor of the State of Illinois

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session Illinois
Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:**

Senate Sponsor:

House Sponsor: Special Committee

At the Request of: Radha Thakrar

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 90, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to the high school education system.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. High schools will not start before 8:00 am to allow students to receive sufficient sleep and increase focus levels.

Section II. Stricter penalties will be enacted on schools that skip Physical Education, which is a required class by law. Almost 40% of schools do not incorporate Physical Education 5 days a week.

Section III. The Illinois Board of Education will give mandatory statewide tests several times a year and take the average of these scores to find a more accurate representation of a student's intelligence; the format of these tests will be similar to the current tests. The stress and emphasis related to standardized testing will decrease as students will have multiple chances to showcase their skills.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANTS
STATE ISSUES FORUM

BLUE FORUM

ROSTER FOR BLUE FORUM

	Nametag	Last	Delegation	Forum Topic	LA Group
1	Shreya	Anand	Waubonsie Valley High School	14	B
2	Samantha	Baca	Aspira Business and Finance		B
3	Emma	Baynes	Carmel Catholic High School	8	B
4	Ross	Bodine	Williamsville High School	3	A
5	Dhivya	Chari	Waubonsie Valley High School	1	B
6	Isabel	Chen	Waubonsie Valley High School	10	A
7	George	Couvall	Carmel Catholic High School	4	B
8	Treya	Fassett	Waltonville High School	7	A
9	Brantly	Fred	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School		A
10	Jenna	Gilbert	Waltonville High School	1	B
11	Tey	Greenenwald	Carmel Catholic High School	15	A
12	Audrey	Gulley	Sesser-Valier High School	5	A
13	Andrew	Jasmin	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	4	B
14	Sydney	Johnson	Warren Township	13	A
15	Mack	Jones	Waltonville High School	15	A
16	Kenzie	Kirk	Gateway Region YMCA	5	A
17	Jacey	Kujawa	Waltonville High School	3	B
18	Sidney	Kujawa	Waltonville High School	14	A
19	Nicholas	Lincoln	Carterville High School	5	B
20	Andrew	Mann	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	11	A
21	Michael	Moriarty	Carmel Catholic High School	12	A
22	Heath	Neibch	West Frankfort	3	B
23	Asa	Newell	Waltonville High School	9	B
24	Madison	Penrod	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	13	B
25	Dante	Redmond	Andrew High School	10	A
26	Maggie	Reed	Gateway Region YMCA	15	B
27	Marcos	Rodriguez	Wheaton North	6	A
28	Jack	Schuerenberg	Waubonsie Valley High School	8	B
29	Taylor	Siemer	Carterville High School	5	B
30	Anthony	Velez	Shepard High School	6	B
31	Grace	Walen	West Frankfort	15	B
32	Ashley	Woolard	Carterville High School	15	A

Proposal Author: Shreya Anand

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley

Proposal Topic: Under average schools

Position Statement: All around the state there are schools that do very well, and other schools that don't do so well. In order to help the schools that aren't doing too well, we should make sure the student understand the material.

Proposal:

The government should help provide books and textbooks so that the school can spend their expenses on other academic problems.

1. This can be funded through the richer communities taxes. They can raise taxes buy $0.50 in certain items such as cigarettes. As well as to help raise money conduct fundraiser to help gain more money to help these schools.
2. Have fewer people per classroom so that the teacher have more time to work with individual students. As well as having more conversations with parents and student especially the students who struggle.
3. Designated days when teachers from a very good school come over and talk to the teachers about becoming a better teacher for the children.
4. Have teachers in all subjects available to help students better understand all the concepts taught.
5. Have teachers that teach in unique ways by having access to the newest technology and having seminars to educate teachers regarding newer teaching styles to keep the students focused.

Expected Results:

If all these are applied to the new school the student would have a much better understanding. Many student in the lower ranked school also choose not to show up and by making the class more interesting and providing more information this will better the students. Resulting in them understand all the information taught in class.

LA Proposal from Samantha Baca not available at time of printing.

Proposal Author: Emma Baynes

Delegation: Carmel Catholic High School

Proposal Topic: IL Link Cards are poor solutions to poverty in Illinois

Position Statement: Currently, the poverty rate in Illinois is about 12.4%, this means that 12.4% of Illinois citizens are making less money than deemed necessary by the federal government to have a basic standard of living. Link Cards are helping to reduce this percentage, but are they really doing enough, only giving families the bare necessities to live?

Proposal:

1. The IL Link Card is a card issued to anyone who is approved to receive cash assistance or SNAP (food stamps) benefits. This entitles a family of four with an income below the poverty line of $24,755 to receive the bare minimum to live. The government should help these people with more than just food. They should be given a better opportunity to look for a job to make a better life for their family.

2. With more guidance and preparation, they would have a better chance at finding a job. This assistance could include clothing and college costs. It could also include classes of how to dress, how to get the best out of an interview, etc.

3. It costs about $3,400 to attend a two year Illinois community college. This is a great opportunity for people in poverty to get a better education to find a better job and rise out of poverty. However many people have families and don't have time to go to college. Because of this community colleges could offer a class "with kids" or a place to put their children while in class in order to encourage the poor to take the classes. These daycare fees could be included into the college costs to make it more convenient for people to have their children taken care of while learning important life skills.

4. This problem should be advertised more. The more the government advertises about poverty, the more money and donations from viewers they would receive. This money can be used to support the poor and get them on their feet. There could also be more charities run by volunteers in order to raise more profit to help the people in poverty

Expected Results:

The expected results would be the poverty rate to go down exponentially. Because the government is giving these families an extra hand, they will be able to find a good job and give themselves and their families a chance at having a better life.

Proposal Author: Ross Bodine

Delegation: Williamsville High School

Proposal Topic: Problems facing the agricultural economy in Illinois

Position Statement: To inform people on the problems facing the agricultural economy of the state and ways to fix them. Illinois has seen a decrease in the number of farms between 2007 and 2012. Relaxing unnecessary regulations can fix this problem.

Proposal:

1. Public Law 114-214, a law concerning GMO labeling, needs to be repealed. As of July 29, 2016 any product made with or containing genetically modified organisms has to be labeled either in print or in a scannable QR code on the package. This costs the manufacturer of these products on average, 1.76% more money for packaging. In turn that means that the farmers don't get a good price for their grain or other products and this could cost the consumer more than $32 a year.

2. We need to educate the Consumer on the effects of GMOs. The FDA, the American Medical Association, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics have all confirmed bioengineered food (GMOs) to be safe. There have also been multiple studies that have show that GMOs are safe and do not cause harm.

3. GMOs can be an essential tool for fighting vitamin deficiencies. Golden rice, a biologically engineered form of rice has been engineered with more vitamin A to fight the vitamin A deficiency outbreak in southeast Asia and Africa. In 2012 the WHO reported that 250 million children had a vitamin A deficiency. A deficiency of vitamin A could cause those children to go blind but with the Golden rice they can cure their deficiencies.

4. We need to relax regulations on GMOs because they help with Environmental sustainability. With GMOs farmers can use less pesticides, herbicides, etc. This in turn helps the environment and you from possible carcinogens.

Expected Results:

Fewer people would think negatively of GMOs, more food would be produced, food prices would go down, fewer people would go hungry, and farmers will use fewer substances that could hurt the environment. There could also be an increase in the number of farmers in the state.

Proposal Author: Dhivya Chari

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Replacing Standardized Tests

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois that standardized tests are not the best method to use for measuring academic success. Standardized tests can limit students who prefer to display their academic success through creativity. Schools in Illinois should use alternatives to standardized tests that are capable of using several methods to measure academic success.

Proposal:

1. The test scores of students should not be used to evaluate teachers. Standardized tests limit the opportunities that teachers have to improve the education of their students. Without standardized tests, teachers in Illinois will have more freedom to improve the academic performance of students.

2. By eliminating standardized testing, Illinois will be able to save billions of dollars. Currently, states are spending $1.7 billion on standardized testing. Without standardized testing, Illinois would be able to use this money to improve schools.

3. School in Illinois should measure academic success by using performance-based testing. Schools that have used performance-based testing as a replacement for standardized testing have shown higher graduation rates and improved college retention rates.

Expected Results:

By eliminating the usage of standardized testing, Illinois will be able to see improvements in the performance of students. The state will be able to save more money that can be used to improve the quality of education at Illinois schools that are struggling financially. Without standardized testing, students will have more opportunities to attain academic success.

Proposal Author: Isabel Chen

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley

Proposal Topic: What punishment should be imposed for those convicted of hate crimes?

Position Statement: To give alternatives to the current punishments imposed on those convicted of hate crimes. Hate crimes are acts of aggression toward the victim's race, religion, gender, disability, sexual orientation, and so on, therefore incarceration of a convict who has specific malicious intent for a certain group of people is not effective. Instead, what should be used is restorative justice.

Proposal:

1. There is too much animosity between the convict and the victim. Through mediation and conferencing, the victims will indirectly communicate with their own offenders through letters, videos, etc. Both sides will share stories and background information as well as discussing the offense itself and the impact of it. They will start to share empathy and see the other as less malevolent and more humane.

2. The convict often doesn't feel regretful for their actions, and punishment causes even more resentment. After communicating with the victim, the convict will either a write or verbally apologize. The offender accepts responsibility for their actions and harming the victim. They express understanding of the consequences of their crime. It also shows vulnerability as power shifts from the offender to the victim.

3. The convict is very likely to fall back to their original behavior after being released from prison. To prevent this, their behavior will be fixed as their habits and conditions are paid attention to. Changing the offender's environment, helping them learn new behaviors, and rewarding positive change can bring improvement. Drug treatment programs, anger management classes, and educational and job training programs will be provided. Follow-up meetings will be held to monitor the offender's progress.

Expected Results:

Instead of harsh punishment, the convict will be met with a softer consequence in which they will be educated and rehabilitated, establishing more connections with the victim and the community. Not only will the victims be aided, so will the convicts and there will be a drop in hate crime rates. The convicts will have received both consequences for their actions and a change in mindset. They will also be able to effectively re-enter society without lapsing back into criminal behavior.

Proposal Author: Georgie Couvall

Delegation: Carmel Catholic

Proposal Topic: What can be done to reduce the crime rates and violence in our urban areas?

Position Statement: Increased police presence, gang raids, as well as better funding for schools especially in low-income areas.

Proposal: The prominent crime rate in Illinois, especially low-income urban areas, can be fixed with three steps. While this is a very big problem, the state on Illinois can band together to fight for what's right.

1. The first step in correcting the overwhelming crime rates in Chicago, as well as the rest of the state, is to increase police presence. The notion that police presence will increase crime rates is false and counter-intuitive. The addition of police in low income, urban communities will help control the crime, gang wars, as well as drive-by shootings which continue to wreak havoc on kids, especially teens. Many people will argue that gun control is the situation, but that notion is based off no evidence. Illinois has the eighth strictest gun laws in the country, but one of the highest homicide rates in the country as well, topping 660 deaths in 2017.

2. The next step is to continue conducting police raids on gangs throughout the state. For too long gangs have controlled low-income urban communities and have only contributed to the problem. This needs to be stopped, and the most effective way to do that is to conduct police raids. The raid would consist of a team of agents entering a gang base, controlling the area, and making arrests. In 2017, police made over 85,500 arrests and seized over 8,800 guns. This rise in these numbers the better, as less criminals and less weapons means safer neighbordhoods.

3. Finally, the third step is to invest in public schools in low-income areas. The only way to stop the flow of criminals is to give kids a real alternative path. The way to do this is to teach kids good morals, how to make good decisions and that joining a gang is not the right choice. Expanding programs such as CSRP, a federally funded program aimed at boosting pre-schoolers emotional and behavioral health. If expanded to higher grades, kids would feel better about themselves, and feel better about school. In a random study done, kids who underwent CSRP were better focused and more engaged in lessons than students who hadn't taken CSRP. CSRP costs around 2,900 per child, with 325,975 children under the age of 9 in the Chicago-Metro Area. Taking this into account, that means the cost of CSRP until the fourth grade is 945 million dollars. This is a fraction of the 6 billion annually spent on education per year.

Expected Results:

With the addition of increased police presence, police/national guard raids, and investing into low-income community schools, the crime rates throughout urban communities will drop. The increased police presence will slow down the thousands of killings each year. The gang raids will stop the trafficking of illegal goods, and shut down illegal operations, along with sending a message to other gangs that their time is over. And finally, investing in our youth will stop the growth of gangs, and effectively give our children a better, more hope-filled future.

Proposal Author: Treya Fassett

Delegation: Waltonville

Proposal Topic: What, if anything, should the state Illinois of do to address the lack of services available to serve the mental health of its citizens?

Position Statement: To improve the process of screening for mental health in Illinois. The state should screen the mental health of children routinely until adulthood just as is done for vision.

Proposal:

1. In schools, start routinely checking the mental health of kids starting in fifth grade until high school graduation.
2. Every person should be screened for mental illness signs before being able to purchase anything that has alcohol content with five percent or more.

Expected Results:

With routine check ups in school it could possibly decrease the amount of kid and teen suicide. The checks would hopefully catch any signs of mental illness and would help the kid or teen get the help they need. There tends to be a connection with mental illness and having an addiction of some sort. A scanning of people before they buy something that contains alcohol could also catch someone that is suffering from a mental illness and find them the help they need.

Proposal Author: Jennaca Gilbert

Delegation: Waltonville High School

Proposal Topic: What should be done to improve the educational experience of Illinois students?

Position Statement: To help more students that learn differently than others, or students at bigger schools with larger classes, get the help they need.

Proposal:

1. More attention should be paid to students. Classrooms should only have 15-20 students, when talking about smaller schools. Bigger city schools could have an electronic method of teaching to allow a teacher or moderator to assist students virtually, and have more than one for each class, allowing students to get as much individual help as they need.
2. Teachers should be required to have a variety in the work they assign so that students who learn differently are still catered to some of the time. More hands-on activities more often could be beneficial to visual learners, other than just the usual college type lecture.
3. For Primary school students, more one-on-one time and hands on activities should be had with students, because it is their prime-time for basic knowledge development.
4. For Middle and Secondary school students, the workload outside of school should be lightened, and the amount of work in class should be increased. This would make students more willing to do work in class since they have time at home to rest from the school day.

Expected Results:

Students who tend to have lower grades would get more help on things they don't understand, and they would start participating more because they are being taught the information in ways they can comprehend. Middle and Secondary school students would also start participating more because they would have more time after school to recuperate.

Proposal Author: Tey Greenenwald

Delegation: Carmel Catholic

Position Statement Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and / or middle school students?

Position Statement: All subjects are critical to include in the curriculum of student life. Math, Science, Social Studies, literature, and English. These are all very important subjects to know, if you want to be able to get into a good college. If kids don't go to college they won't get good well-paying job to support their families.

Proposal:

1. Math is a critical subject to include in student life. If we didn't have people who know how to do math, we wouldn't have calculations or measurements to even do science. Math is an important subject, you use it a lot in some of the jobs you pick, or even when you go to college you do math according to your manager.
2. Science is a critical subject to include in student life. We need people to come up with new medicines, and to find things that we didn't know existed. If we didn't teach science in schools, then we wouldn't have successful men and women in the world today. Science is a subject that we to be able to live our lives. If we didn't have scientists we would have medicine that helps us stay alive. For example, if we didn't have scientists, we would have a treatment for cancer, or fir any other serious or not that serious illness.
3. Social studies is a critical subject to include in student life. If we didn't learn about the history, we wouldn't really know what's going on in the world today. We wouldn't want our kids to not be educated and not know about our past. Social studies helps us by teaching us what we did wrong and not doing it again.
4. Literature is a critical subject to have in student life. We need to teach literature, or else there wouldn't be any books written ,or poems, or fun short stories to read to our kids. Literature is a big part of growing up. Reading can help your kid improve their vocabulary, by speaking with your children every day, the vocabulary you use is often limited and repetitive. Reading books ensures that your child is exposed to vocabulary on different topics and levels, which means they hear words or phrases which they may not hear often in their day to day lives.
5. English is a critical subject to include in student life. If we didn't include English, we wouldn't have educated people. If we don't speak proper, we don't seem educated, and when we go in for a job interview they don't think people are qualified for the job.

Expected Results: More students would have a better education, and would be expected to do better in their classes. They would know how to do things on their own instead of depending on other people for help. It would help younger kids brains grow and develop faster. It would help older kids get better jobs in the future.

Proposal Author: Audrey Gulley

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Proposal Topic: Should there be term limits for elected officials in Illinois? Which offices, limits, and what are the benefits/detriments of term limits?

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois of the detriments of term limits for local and state elected officials. Although polls indicate that term limits are politically popular, term limits have negative consequences that should be considered. **Proposal:**

1. With term limits, unelected lobbyists and staff become more knowledgeable of the operations of state and local government than do the term-limited elected officials.
2. Policymaking requires time and knowledge. Term limits would not give elected officials time to develop an in-depth understanding of state and local issues.
3. The fundamental principle of our government is that voters get the right to choose their elected officials. Voter choices become restricted when a candidate is not allowed on the ballot because of term limits.
4. Elected officials who are term limited are no longer motivated by the will of the voters. They are free to make decisions without ramifications.

Expected Results:

Despite popularity among voters, term limits should not be imposed on state and local elected officials. Term limits are detrimental to our representative form of government and the public democracy.

Proposal Author: Andrew Jasmin

Delegation: BBCHS

Proposal Topic: What can be done to reduce the crime rates and violence in our urban areas?

Position Statement: Due to the crime rates and violence in our urban areas. We could have more officers on the streets during the day/night.

Proposal:

1. Increase of officers in urban areas with high violence locations.

Expected Results:

Less deaths/shooting, and less gang violence

Proposal Author: Sydney Johnson

Delegation: Warren Township

Proposal Topic: What, if anything, should the State of Illinois do for schools performing below average standards? What about the schools in the bottom 10% of student performance?

Position Statement: 20% of Illinois schools are performing below average, to lower this number, the government should spend more time focusing on students' mental health.

Proposal:

1. The time that students are required to arrive at school by, should be significantly later. Forcing students, whose brains are still maturing, to run on minimal amounts of sleep should not be acceptable. Requiring many students who have before school requirements to be at school by 6:30 A.M. while only going to sleep at 2:30 A.M. because of the homework assigned, frankly is not healthy.

2. Ensuring that every student, disregarding their families' yearly income, has time to eat lunch. With the short lunch periods that several students use to complete homework, there in no time left to eat food that is necessary for the young adults in school. Eating is not taken as seriously as it should be at this age, in order to properly grow and mature our brains, it is required that we have proper nutrition.

3. The amount of homework given to the teenagers attending high school should be monitored better. Students from the age of fourteen to eighteen should not be required to fully and accurately complete up to five hours of homework on a daily basis. This is just not practical with the busy schedules of these students, and the parents of the students. Having to sit at a table and complete five hours of assignments after the already seven hours of sitting in class daily, is not practical while still attempting to be a social student with lots of friends. Teachers need to understand this issue better and allow their students breaks with homework and to overall lessen the amount given.

Expected Results:

With this approach on the schools with lower averages, there will be a much better attitude present with the students. When students have a better attitude on the subject they are completing, the scores and overall performance will be much better. The approaches I chose to mention are fairly simple to change in the school, so the performance of students will be present sooner than if these changes would take long periods of time to complete.

Proposal Author: Mackenzie Jones

Delegation: Waltonville

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/or middle school student?

Position Statement: Tasks such as budgeting, figuring taxes, picking the correct insurance and credit card companies, and even stress management are vital skills that are critical to the success of an adult. However, none of these necessities are taught as a requirement in most schools. Instead, our future generation spends their precious youthful years learning about statistics that are not as commonly needed in their adult lives. I believe we should be filling these young minds with information that they will be able to frequently apply in the real world.

1. Financial Skills class teaches students how to pay taxes, select insurance and credit card companies, and budget their money effectively.
2. Life Skills class teaches students about first aid, negotiating, social media safety, and stress management.
3. Students will only be required to have half a credit for Financial Skills class . However, this class will only be available to Seniors. Students will be required to have one credit of this class Life Skills class. The class will be available to all- level high schoolers.
4. In order to fund these classes, teachers currently working will be asked to volunteer for the position of the teacher. The teachers who are voluntarily leading the class will be given a small pay raise.

Expected Results:

High school, especially senior year, is when students start to become worried about living on their own and needing to be completely independent. I am hoping that by making these classes mandatory, it will increase the knowledge and confidence of our students. They will become more excited about moving forward into the next step of their life, rather than dreading such a huge change.

Proposal Author: Kenzie Kirk

Delegation: Gateway Region YMCA

Proposal Topic: Should there be term limits for elected officials in Illinois? Which offices, limits, and what are the benefits/detriments of term limits?

Position Statement: Members of the Illinois House of Representatives and the Illinois Senate will have no term limits, but with restrictions. The Governor will have set term limits.

Proposal:

1. Senators will serve for 4 years and Representatives with serve for 2 years.
2. Once a Senator or Representative reaches the age of 65, they can no longer run for a Senate or House position.
3. The Governor of Illinois will serve for terms of 4 years.
4. The Governor of Illinois can only run for governor until the age of 65.

Expected Results:

Because of my proposals will mean that the members of the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor will be younger and more knowledgeable about the current issues of Illinois. This would also ensure that the members ages will accurately represent the ages of the citizens of Illinois.

Proposal Author: Jacey Kujawa

Delegation: Waltonville

Proposal Topic: Improving the Agriculture Economy with GMOs

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois that GMOs are improving and helping our agriculture economy. If we improve GMOs, we can protect our agricultural economy and to insure the safety of foods we eat daily.

Proposal:

1. Genetically Modified Organisms, also known as GMOs, can help protect our economy by producing safer foods for consumption. By selecting desired traits that can help in everyday nutrition. With the use of molecular genetics, we are able to produce foods that are rich in nutrients and supplements. In the spring of 2016, *The National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine (NAS)* researched the issue of GMO safety and concluded that GMOs are safe for consumption of human and animals. With a little modification, crops can provide all the amino acids, vitamins, and minerals needed in a healthy diet.
2. When selecting desired traits, scientists can choose traits to help eliminate the use of pesticides. Altering crop genetics can help resist insects and diseases. Over one billion pounds of pesticides are used in the United States each year. Reducing the use of pesticides, can reduce the cost or amount spent.
3. Reducing the amount of pesticides used can help to financially support GMOs. More than 1.8 billion people are engaged in agriculture and use pesticides on their crops. The United States spent approximately fourteen billion dollars on the use of pesticides in 2012. This money used in laboratories to make pesticides can be used in GMO laboratories.

   In an estimated amount, seventy percent of harvested GMO crops are fed to food producing animals, making the world's livestock populations the largest consumers of the current generation of GMO crops. GMOs have never been detected in any milk, meat, or eggs derived from animals fed with GMO feed. For example; field corn that is fed to cattle have desired traits to help get the nutrition that is needed the cattle need to grow. Studies on GMOs have also came to conclusion that the increases and decreases of the honey bee populations are not affected.

Expected Results:

Scientists work to identify genes that have the potential to benefit a plant grown by farmers. Benefiting GMOs can help increase the resistance to harsh environments and lead to an increase in production. The increase in production can help with the needed nutrition in a healthy diet. Increasing production can help to redirect pesticide financials to laboratories to better GMOs. GMOs can help with the increase of livestock production.

Proposal Author: Sidney L. Kujawa

Delegation: Waltonville

Proposal Topic: Illegally owned guns should be found and confiscated.

Position Statement: To achieve the goal of getting illegally owned guns off the street and into custody of law enforcement. Guns acquired illegally are not going to be used for safe recreational purposes, and impose a high level of risk as they are out on the streets and in the hands of someone who most likely has bad intentions.

Proposal:

1. Strict regulations should be put on gun part manufacturers. Buyers must be an authorized dealership with proof such as an insurance bill or bill of some sort.
2. An authorized dealer should have to endure the delay time to get a gun of any kind just like citizens do.
3. Guns should undergo legal inspection supervised by the owner every 2-5 years.
4. The punishment for Straw Purchasing (which includes buying a weapon for someone else and also giving the weapon to a family member/friend) should be stricter, as to frighten people out of it.
5. Thorough background checks have to be carried requiring a ID check, a mental check, showing of proper licensing.

Expected Results:

Knowing the regulations that are already in place in Illinois these new restrictions will help keep illegal guns off the streets by keeping the parts that are needed to make them in authorized dealerships. Gun inspection will be voluntary, if a citizen shows suspicious behavior they can be taken into custody. Straw purchasing or getting a gun from a family member or friend is a major way that criminals acquire guns, raising the punishment will make attempting straw purchasing or gun trafficking more risky.

Proposal Author: Nicholas Lincoln

Delegation: Carterville High School

Proposal Topic: Term Limits

Position Statement: We need to begin to enforce term limits within our federal government.

Proposal:

1.) An age limit should be enacted at 75 years old for government officials serving in positions sighing the House, Senate, and other government positions. If time runs out while the person is still in office then the person may serve out the rest of their term before they must abdicate their seat. This will a1low for younger members of Congress and more to regain control, stopping stagnation from occurring within these places. This would not change the Supreme Court's nomination for life rule.

2.) There should be no serving for longer than 20 years in any seat whether consecutive or nonconsecutive years. You cannot go over 20, but you may finish your tern1 if. Your term happens to go over the 20 year deadline, but after that you must abdicate your seat This will lead to more controlling of stagnation of any one seat, and will also stop the domination of any one seat by any one particular politician.

3.) Leadership positions or presiding officers will have term limits set at 12 years, consecutive or nonconsecutive. This will stop again the domination of any position, and will create a maximum of 32 years serving with 20 in a seat and 12 as a presiding officer. As was said in George Washington's Farewel1 Address, "The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their... government." This means that if people can dominate a position due to a lack of term limits then it is truly an affront to what the original founding father said.

4.) One more step in order to ensure that there is no more corruption within the positions of power in our nation is to increase the punishments for using money and influence to hold a seat that would not otherwise be theirs. Michael Madigan is a strong example of this as Rich Miller, editor of the *Capitol Fax* Illinois political newsletter, once wrote that, "the pile of political corpses outside Madigan's Statehouse door of those who tried to beat him one way or another is a mile high and a mile wide." However, he has still been in power since 1997, a hallmark of what we need to change within our government.

Expected Results:

This all goes to prove one fact, that term limits can and would help our state. As of this moment, our state is stuck in a vicious cycle of repetition and stagnation that has landed it the title of state with worst fiscal condition according George Mason University. Not to guarantee that putting term limits into effect will end this, it will take a lot more than that to handle the 160 billion with ab in debt that we're currently in. However a flow of ideas from new and fresh politicians may just be what we need to revitalize our government, and to finally push Illinois in the right direction.

Proposal Author: Andrew Mann

Delegation: BBCHS

Proposal Topic: What should be done to get Illinois a balanced, working budget that includes a plan to be current on debt repayment and improve the state's credit rating? How do we keep this from happening again?

Position Statement: We have the lowest credit score in the nation and we are $160 billion in debt and we lose about 21 billion per year. The only way to change this is by decreasing spending and bringing more revenue into the state by changing our budget in different ways.

Proposal:

1. The main thing that is causing us debt is the lack of a tax on the retired. Progressive tax on retirement income (If you make from $50-75 thousand, you give one percent, etc.) Starts at $30,000 More will be explained on Saturday.
2. There has been a recent spike of E-cigs and Vapes among adults and even teens. But, the Cigarette Tax only includes tobacco products. Vapes and other things could bring in some good revenue if we taxed it. Also with Governor-elect J.B. Pritzker trying to legalize marijuana, we could use that apart of the tax. Weed is expensive and sales are going to blow up in the first year of legalization.
3. Selling vacant, trashed, or unused land and buildings would also bring in a decent amount of money. The James Thompson Center in Chicago was basically used for Illinois Government Offices. It's become a big liability... Bills are high up in Chicago. I know big corporations would see value and pay good money to have a building in downtown Chicago. Another source of revenue would be selling the worn down prisons and mental hospitals across the state. These state-owned lands are a huge chunk of our budget and our debt because they always are in need repair. Many prisons are vacant and haven't been used in years. Mental hospitals have vacant buildings and a ton of land that could be used a prime real estate for the expansions of some of the bigger towns and cities. In Dwight, the women's prison has been vacant for years and is one of the many prisons that are a tax-burden on the state. When I was a kid, I got scared going by it because it was so creepy. In the example of Dwight, this prison would be great for interstate growth along the exit and help little towns like Dwight grow. All this land is just sitting there, wasting our spending and not benefitting our state at all. In terms of the mental hospitals, we have Shapiro in Kankakee. This hospital is more than 100 years old, and like many other mental hospitals, in need of repair. These hospitals are huge complexes with so much room around them not being used. Also, Shapiro's right by the river and could be used for prime real estate value if sold by the state of Illinois. The hospitals wouldn't close down, they'd just be grown around which leads me to my next part. We spend 1/16th of our budget (1.16 billion) on the EPA lands. The EPA owns a ton of land up in Chicago which has been surrounded by urbanization. These lands are supposed to be "protected" by the EPA but they're not. People go into these places and graffiti, litter, and other unlawful things. This land is not appealing and isn't used as it was meant to so they should sell it too. Room is needed in the suburbs. This space would have the potential for subdivisions, warehouses, strip malls, and etc. Or we could have businesses sponsor parks like State Farm in Bloomington. All of this would lessen our spending and bring back some money to the state.
4. The last change that should be made is to stop Illinois from creating managed lanes on I-55. This project is going to add another lane to I-55 and have the inner lane become a fast-moving toll lane. First of all, this is just crazy. Who would ride on a tolled lane that, since it is only one lane, wouldn't be fast moving. Which is bad thinking on the government. Second of all, adding the lanes would cause more spending on one of our biggest funds, leading to more debt. They are thinking that it would bring in the big bucks but the construction of these lanes would be more than it will take in. We're talking a billion dollar project spanning for 5-6 years. It's just crazy and that maniac politician in Springfield who brought this up is just completely off the goop.

Expected Results: **In my proposal**

Proposal Author: Michael Moriarty

Delegation: Carmel Catholic

Proposal Topic: How can Illinois make it more appealing for tech companies to bring jobs here.

Position Statement:

The Illinois budget crisis has brought legislators to hike taxes in order to pay off the debt. The problem is, people do not want to pay more taxes they could move to a neighboring state and save thousands. If Illinois could lower the tax burden, attract preferable workers, and reduce crime and violence to create a more appealing environment for companies to expand.

If moving the location of their business can allow them to pay less taxes and have a government that allows for more growth then, that would seem like an easy switch. Illinois politicians have made it difficult for small businesses to grow here by imposing taxes on them so they can just barely stay open.

Proposal:

Illinois would need to give companies tax breaks as a start. This past January Illinois corporate tax saw a 45% increase. Our politicians are not looking too far into the future, they just want more money right now and quick. Although we need the money we need to lower the taxes, it will hurt us in the first few years but in time more businesses will come and our current ones will stay. There are certain funding aspects that can not be slashed, such as education and public works. Yet we pour lots of money into pensions of our already top 1%. Now getting companies to stay should be the first priority given it is harder to move out than for someone to start a business with in our state.

Next Illinois needs to keep young people from moving out. Companies are looking for young minds to keep up with trends and technology. Many millennials are moving to smaller towns for more culture and lower rent. the average rent in a place such as Norfolk VA is $500 less that the rent of a 1 bed apartment in Illinois. While millennials are also moving to large cities such as Denver CO where rent is as high as it is here. When Millennials look to move they want to go someplace that is exciting year round and has plenty to do while they are not working. If Illinois could make living more affordable or create more of an incentive to live here companies would follow. While Chicago offers some attractions like its museums and Navy Pier we lack attraction in the winter months.

Lastly Illinois needs to allow for better expansion of companies. When companies are deciding where to locate they determine how difficult it may be to expand when the time presents itself. We would need to accomplish the two goals listed earlier for this to be remotely possible. If Illinois can reduce crime in the outskirts of the city Businesses would consider moving their instead of looking in another direction.

Expected Results:

If Illinois could accomplish all of this we would see much less businesses leaving the state. some time after companies may see us as a reliable state again and decide to move or expand here. This would all create a chain reaction bringing more people back into this state with much potential and help us chip away at the massive bill that we are burdened with. While Amazon may be looking to expand their monopoly the Chicago suburbs would by then show a much more appealing location for the largest company here in the states.

Proposal Author: Heath Neibch

Delegation: West Frankfort

Proposal Topic: Legalization of Recreational Marijuana in Illinois

Position Statement: Illinois would greatly benefit from the legalization of marijuana in many ways, such as the decrease of crime rates, increased state revenue, and the creation of nearly 24,000 jobs.

Proposal:

1. Legalize recreational marijuana in Illinois to create jobs in Illinois, and increase state revenue.

Expected Results:

There will be a decrease in incarcerations for minor drug offenses and Illinois' state revenue could increase by nearly $1 Billion per year. In addition, nearly 24,000 jobs could be created.

Proposal Author: Asa Newell

Delegation: Waltonville

Proposal Topic: What investments should be made in transportation to improve the economy in Illinois

Position Statement: to inform the citizens of Illinois on how the investments made in Illinois infrastructure can help grow the economy of Illinois. The investment don't just cover roads and bridges, but also covers electrical and power systems, communication systems, water systems, interstates, dams, ports, railways, and even the airp01is all across Illinois. With new and better infrastructure Illinois economy would prosper. Think of what we could be able to achieve for our economy with a new and better equipped and efficient infrastructure.

Proposal:

1. To start, this issue should always be the Main Priority of all budget and financial discussions within the Illinois assemblies and committees.
2. I propose a plan to sort the problems across the state and categorize the issues from most needed to least needed to organize and contain the problem adequately and manage funds properly.
3. I also propose that the government of Illinois should adopt more Business friendly policies to bring in the businesses topay tax and pay employee tax to help boost our revenue without a huge tax hike.

Expected Results:

By properly prioritizing the funds used for Illinois infrastructure, and putting into place more business friendly policies Illinois's economy would grow to the point of almost ove1whelming growth. The effects of this growth would be able to bring in the revenue needed to help supply Illinois infrashucture and economy for years to come. The new opportunities brought forth by the growing economy would make us a more efficient state in transportation and in the use of our environment, thus keeping our wheels rolling and our economy moving for future generations to come.

Proposal Author: Madison Penrod

Delegation: BBCHS

Proposal Topic: The current teaching methods in Illinois are not benefiting all the students.

Position Statement: To show the people and parents in Illinois that the methods of teaching in schools are not reaching all students. Some students need to be thought differently than others to understand the topic. Illinois is doing nothing to fix this problem.

Proposal:

1. Teachers need to be taught the three different types of learners; visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. By doing this teachers can better explain and support the students who are struggling with the concept.
2. There needs to be a time in the students day, even once or twice a week, to have student teaching time. This time would consist of students who understand helping those who are not quite there yet. It could be a group of two to three.
3. Provide funding for after school tutors. Specifically for math and reading. This way students can learn information from a different teacher and this will benefit them to hear the information again.
4. Provide funding for schools to implement a computer program. This program should allow kids to practice things at their own level. This will also get kids invested by making learning a game.
5. Require underperforming schools to host a parent education nights in which parents are taught how to work with their children to improve reading and math skills.

Expected Results:

With this implicated and followed in the school systems the children in the bottom 10% of performance will begin to grow in their skills. This way students can have more specialized learning that is down to their level to help them reach a higher height.

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Proposal Author: Dante Redmond

Delegation: Andrew High School

Proposal Topic: Civil Liberties

Position Statement: I believe that the penalty for hate crimes should be the equivalent to someone who commits a similar crime, but not from a cultural perspective. There are multiple legal cases in which people whom simply showcase elements in which resemble hate crimes are falsely convicted, and receive full enhancement. Also, regarding enhancement, crimes that can be meager such as graffiti receive an enhancement that seems inappropriate.

Proposal:

1. Extension in fines should be decreased, especially if the person has no record of previous hate crime accusations or sentences.
2. Extension in jail time should either be kept the same or only slightly decreased due to the statistics of people who have committed hate crimes are shown to be more persistent than people who commit other crimes. With that being said, (evident) brutality and murder should be kept enhanced, while theft, damage to others property, graffiti, and other such non-violent crime should be reduced in enhancement, or terminated as a whole.
3. If the perpetrator has had a past record of at least one or more hate crime accusations/cases, they should be subject to the full enhancement due to the fact that it shows a lack of restraint and dangerous persistence.
4. Accusations of hate crime that maybe suspicious but can't be proven should be absent of enhancement, and should face the charges of that in which his/her crimes deserve.

Expected Results:

The results I expect are simply a reflection of what I believe is justifiable and ideal, which would either be suppressed/lighter sentencing for a hate crime enhancement depending on the crime due to the fact that the crime should be prosecuted rather than the idea or objective or the perpetrator. I believe that the enhancement relative to the crime should be fair, and that the defendant should not be punished with an enhancement if the crime cannot be proven to have been motivated by cultural bias.

Proposal Author: Maggie Reed

Delegation: Gateway Region YMCA

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/or middle school students?

Position Statement: Middle school curriculum should include music and/ or arts classes.

Proposal:

1. Once a week for one class period, all middle school students must attend a visual or performing arts class; this may include band, choir, dance, drawing, painting, ceramics, etc.
2. For the purpose of this proposal, literature will not be considered an art, for English is already a required subject.
3. Funding must be allocated by individual schools; however, if a school does not have the funding to incorporate the weekly arts requirement, they must alter their budget within the next five years.
4. If the arts program is not put into effect within the five-year timeline, the school must apply for a grant that will provide the school with resources it needs for an arts class.

Expected Results:

The expected results are to benefit students in the future by giving them access to the arts, which help maintain the quality of life of older adults and provide stronger neural connections, a sense of success, better information processing, higher IQ's, better SAT scores, better memory, and better motor coordination. The arts also speed the development of speech and reading skills, train children to focus their attention for sustained periods, and help children gain a sense of empathy for others.

Proposal Author: Marcos Rodriguez

Delegation: Wheaton North

Proposal Topic: What should Illinois do to lower energy expenses for government buildings?

Position Statement: In order to lower energy costs in government buildings, a series of smaller changes to lower costs in the long run must be made. Illinois is still very much using dated energy sources, everything from unclean energy to inefficient light bulbs.

Proposal:

1. Light Bulbs, though a seemingly small thing, can be very costly throughout its lifetime. A single CFL or LED light uses 75% less energy than incandescent bulbs and can save $30-$80 dollars throughout the bulb's lifetime. Multiply those savings by the number of bulbs and it adds up. Though they are more expensive initially, they are cheaper in the long run.
2. Automated timers, light sensitive switches, etc. can turn off lights during the day when it's bright outside, avoiding wastage of electricity as well as automatically turning off the bulbs saving energy when nobody is using them.
3. Automation wherever it is possible to automate. While some things cannot be automated, it can make a real difference in overhead costs of running the building. Things like accounting and payroll can be automated, saving time and thus energy.
4. Solar power and other renewable energy are less expensive in the long term than oil and natural gas. As these fuels become increasingly rare, the prices will go up. Renewable energy can be expensive to begin with, but the monetary payback and less regular payment than oil and natural gas mean that it will be cheaper.
5. Buildings should be retested every 3 to 5 years. Doing so, according to a Department of Energy sponsored study would reduce energy usage up to 15%.
6. Invest in better insulation to keep heat in or out. Heat moving in and out of a building heightens energy costs, and considering that weather stripping, caulk, foam, etc. is relatively cheap it is definitely worth the money.

Expected Results:

Initial costs may heighten due to the investment in newer technology in the buildings, but in time the costs will repay themselves with energy savings. This will lead to less money spent and thus more money available in our government. It could aid in paying off Illinois's debt or creating a budget. Overall, the state will save money on energy

Proposal Author: Jack Schuerenberg

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley

Proposal Topic: Improving Access to Food Stamps

Position Statement: People should have the right to have food and water. No matter how much money they have. People need food so it should be easy to purchase food. This will be given only to honest people without a criminal record.

Proposal:

1. The state of Illinois will require all police stations, fire stations, and participating banks to give cards to the Illinois Link card program. The recipient will give his or her social security number and prove that he or she is not in a sustainable position to support themself or their family financially.

2. The card will provide financial assistance to people who are with little or no money to pay for food. The food it provides is generic bottled water, vegetables, and meat.

3. This card will not be free welfare for them that takes from the social security or the person.

4. The food that will be purchased by the card will all be pre-approved. Only the basic necessities will be made available for purchase.

Expected Results:

If this goes as planned people will no longer have to worry about having decide whether to pay for bills and medicine or food. Then the people will no longer have to worry about if they will have food on the table or not.

Proposal Author: Taylor Siemer

Delegation: Carterville

Proposal Topic: Term limits for elected officials would benefit Illinois.

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois that term limits would be an

appropriate solution to corruption in government at the state level. Illinois is being hindered by the same people and ideas being in governmental positions. Term limits would fix this problem and allowing for a changing of ideas with each new election.

Proposal:

1. Set term limits to 5 terms in the Senate and 8 terms in the House. This will allow for 20 years in the Senate and 16 years in the House. This is still a considerable amount of time but shorter than many that are in office right now.
2. Add a constitutional amendment to enforce term limits. Long careers as a politician keep the same old ideas and information on the floor.
3. Implement the term limits for anyone who has been in office for more than 4 terms already.
4. Highly encourage new members of the General Assembly to share their ideas in their committees and on the floor the day they are sworn in. This will allow those from the opposite side of the state to know who they are going to be working with for the next 2 or 4 years. Introducing themselves will allow their ideas to be heard openly and without argument.
5. Change redistricting rules to make all districts competitive and allow for good political discourse. Good, substantial debates can raise awareness for issues. This should reduce the need for term limits as the districts should be a constant battle for ideologies.

Expected Results:

Illinois will no longer be run by the same corrupt individuals who have made a career out of politics. The people of Illinois will have their lives improved greatly by having up and coming concepts brought to debate and made into law. The long serving politicians become out of touch with the true issues of their constituents after many years of running with little to no competition. Term limits will force politicians to implement their ideas for bettering Illinois relatively quickly and efficiently. If they fail to do this, they may lose their competitive district or be forced to not run again. Setting term limits will hinder the careers of lame duck legislators.

Proposal Author: Grace Walen

Delegation: West Frankfort

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/or middle school students?

Position Statement:

To propose that a basic economics class be a required credit for graduation in public high schools in Illinois. A basic understanding of economics is a skill that every person needs to know to succeed in life. Unfortunately, Economics is a subject that many young adults are not aware of.

Proposal:

1. Basic economics is something that is not required by public schools to teach. Instead, parents are expected to teach their children these things. However, many parents do not fulfill their duty. Instead, young adults become independent with no knowledge of how to navigate the adult world.
2. Schools should be required make this a mandatory class that all students are required to take in Junior or Senior year.
3. This class should teach lessons on taxes, opening a bank account, saving up for retirement, and budgeting.

Expected Results:

More students will be equipped with knowledge that will help them become independent from college into adult life. This will cause them to be more successful in life and be more money conscious.

Proposal Author: Ashley Woolard

Delegation: Carterville

Proposal Topic: Foreign Language classes are needed for Elementary school level students

Position Statement: Foreign Language would improve education in Illinois. Learning a second language increases a child's ability to get ahead in school and life.

Proposal:

1. Most foreign language classes are only taught at the high school level, and many colleges require 2-3 years of some type of foreign language.
2. Researchers believe the best time to begin teaching a child a foreign language is 6 to 7, first grade age.
3. According to an article by Teachers.org, people who are bilingual are, "...better at multitasking and attention focusing" (Hall).
4. When it comes to job opportunities bilingual people are paid more on average.
5. An article by Tom Parisi in NIU Newsroom shows, "Spanish is worth an extra $51,000...French...$77,000, and German $128,000" (Parisi).
6. Schools should begin teaching foreign language classes at the kindergarten level.

Expected Results:

Students will have an edge when applying for college or jobs. They will also be more fluent in another language than students learning foreign language in high school.

PRAYER FOR THE GRAY HOUSE

Dear Lord,

We, the students of the Youth and Government program, ask for your grace to be upon us today. We thank you for this opportunity to gather together with the common goal of learning and participating in the legislative process, and we also hope that with your help we will be able to draw many benefits from this weekend. In this world so heavily divided, please help us to develop into people who are willing to bridge the gap. Help us to base our principles off of strong ideals and informed consciences instead of the possibility for recognition and power. Above all, help us to realize that every human being is one of your children and grant us the wisdom as leaders to guide those around us on the correct path according to your will. We ask this in the name of Jesus Christ, your son.

Amen.

William Spaniol
Chaplain

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 1**

Senate Sponsor: Aubree Curtis

House Sponsor: Julia Lankisch

Co-Sponsors: Lauren Coates & Dhrtvan Sherman

Delegation: **Metea Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 5, section 431, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to a restriction of automated partisan phone calls.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill will restrict partisan organizations from utilizing automated or recorded calls to contact any and all phone numbers. All calls must be made by a live person on the line.
Section II. Any violators will be made to pay a $1,000 fine per call made in violation of this condition.
Section III. This restriction will be enforced and fines collected by the Illinois State Board of Elections and the Illinois Attorney General's Office.
Section IV. This bill does not require funding as the guidelines outlined do not necessitate the allocation of additional funds.
Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 30, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Metea Valley High School

House Sponsor: Julia Lankisch

Senate Sponsor: Aubree Curtis

Legislative Intent: This bill would ban automated partisan phone calls in the state of Illinois and charge any violators $1,000 per phone call they make which does not follow this restriction. By eliminating automated partisan calls, we are removing an unnecessary annoyance from our state which most people do not appreciate and would greatly support a law removing. We also hope to bring in revenue which can help to alleviate the state deficit Illinois is currently facing.

Evidence #1: "More than 30.5 billion 'robo calls' were made in 2017. That is approximately 95 calls per person in the United States.

Source: NBC News: https://www.nbcnews.com/business/consumer/it-s-not-just-you-americans-received-30-billion-robocalls-n838406

Analysis: The huge amount of automated phone calls that Americans receive each year is an annoyance as it is another notification with no importance. With this bill, we would create a dent in the number by eliminating calls from partisan organizations. Political organizations also become less of a nuisance as the calls would be made by a live person instead. Now any and all important political information is told by a live person. Information isn't being stopped from reaching constituents, but is restricted to only pertinent points.

Evidence #2: Illinois had the worst deficit of the 43 states which released their statistics at the end of 2017, with 14.6 billion dollars in debt to repay.

Source: Reuters: https://www.reuters.com/article/illinois-budget-deficit/illinois-budget-deficit-soars-to-14-6-bln-in-fy-2017-idUSL1N1R418D

Analysis: The passage of this bill would aid in closing the gap in our budget deficit. Additionally, because this bill requires no manipulation of fiscal policy or a change in taxes, it will be inherently less partisan and easier to pass. Instead of advancing partisan interests or inadvertently putting a financial strain on certain groups, this bill would provide revenue for the state by eliminating a public nuisance.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 1**

Senate Sponsor: Ryker Kiselewski

House Sponsor: Cyler Knight

Co-Sponsors: Lucas Prudent

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

A BILL

For an Act Amending Chapter 43, Aection 6-20,of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Drinking Age.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill will allow people in the armed services to purchase and consume alcohol at the age of 18 with a valid military ID.

Section II. The same penalties for distributing alcohol to minors, public intoxication, and drinking while driving will still be in place.

Section III. If put into effect this will be enforced the same way drinking laws are enforced now.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

House Sponsor: Cyler Knight

Senate Sponsor: Ryker Kiselewski

Legislative Intent: We believe the people in the United States Military at the age of 18 and older should be able to purchase and consume alcohol with proof of a valid military I.D. This is because we believe that if you are of age to fight for this country that you should be allowed to drink without legal consequences. For those who choose to serve this is just one way that we as a people can protect and give back to the men and women who defend our country.This will not change repercussions already in place such as public intoxication, drinking and driving, and supplying minors with alcohol.

Evidence #1: Almost half of active duty service members (47%) reported binge drinking in 2008.

Source: drugabuse.gov

Analysis: The definition of binge drinking is having 4 or 5 drinks in a one hour sitting. We think that if it was legal to drink at the age of 18 it would stop military members from trying to drink large amounts at one time because they can't go out and drink. Since binge drinking is already such a problem we propose this bill in the hopes that it will help members who are underage and binge drinking to instead do so responsibly in an open setting instead of trying to drink as much as possible in private.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 1**

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Brennan

House Sponsor: Leah Kluemke

Co-Sponsors: Zoë Horton and Peyton Ray

Delegation: **Williamsville**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 430, Section 68, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to 3D printed guns.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. In order to prevent shootings from unregistered and untraceable guns, the printing, distribution, and sale of 3D printed guns will be prohibited.

Section II. If a person is caught making 3D printed gun, then they will be fined a minimum of $1,000. If a person is in possession of a 3D printed gun, it will be confiscated, and the person will be fined a minimum of $1,000. For repeat offenders, they will serve a minimum of 2 years in jail.

Section III. The fine will be raised based on the type of material used and the severity of the weapon. Guns produced through 3D printers using steel, silver, and titanium will be fined an additional $500.

Section IV. Penalties will not be enforced for 30 days following the passage of this bill.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Williamsville High School

House Sponsor: Leah Kluemke

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Brennan

Legislative Intent: This bill will ban the production of guns via 3-D printers. These guns are not traceable and do not require any qualifications to print. This will benefit the state of Illinois as it will prevent the unaccountable use of the weapon.

Evidence #1: Over a period of three days this past July, 2,500 downloaded instructions on how to print a 3-D gun. These weapons are even being referred to as "ghost guns" are they cannot be tracked down.

Source: CBS Chicago https://chicago.cbslocal.com/2018/07/31/chicago-3d-printed-guns-concerns/

Analysis: As technology keeps advancing, it is becoming harder and harder for the law to keep up. More and more citizens are getting access to these 3-D printers, and are capable of doing more with them. With more weapons produced and no requirements to produce them, these guns are not trackable.

Statistical Evidence #2: Those who would fail a background check, such as the mentally ill or felons, would have access to 3-D printed guns. Anyone with a laptop and a printer has access to make these firearms that cannot be detected by metal detectors.

Source: Chicago Sun-Times https://chicago.suntimes.com/news/illinois-defense-distributed-3d-printed-guns-donald-trump-moms-demand-action-gun-sense/

Analysis: No matter what a person's background is, they could own a firearm. Whether they are a felon, mentally disabled, or a terrorist they could produce their own weapon. Precautionary measures are no longer useful if metal detectors cannot detect these firearms.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 1**

Senate Sponsor: Nishanth Raj

House Sponsor: Sulayman Pandit

Delegation: **Wheaton Warrenville South**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 605, section 10, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to tolls.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This act may be cited as the Emission Reduction Toll Act.

Section II. Tollway taxes in the state will all be raised by 20%, for the intended purpose of reducing carbon emissions by 1 metric ton per capita.

Section III. Current fines and penalties already in place for non-payment of tolls will not be altered.

Section IV. This increase in tolls will be collected and enforced by the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority and its electronic collection system, also known as I-PASS.

Section V. This Bill requires no reallocation of funds.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on March 21st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

House Sponsor: Sulayman Pandit

Senate Sponsor: Nishanth Raj

Legislative Intent: We intend to raise the toll tax by 20%. We support this because this increase will bring additional revenue to the state of Illinois: a state with many financial problems. In addition to bringing much needed revenue, this will help the environment by disincentivizing driving and pressuring people to carpool or drive less.

Evidence #1: Tolls brought in approximately 1.407 billion dollars in 2017.

Source: Illinois Tollway (I-PASS)
https://www.illinoistollway.com/2017annualreport

Analysis: This fact is significant because it shows how a significant amount of money is collected from Illinois toll booths on a yearly basis. Just 20% of this revenue would amount to more than 281 million dollars. Although it is true that use of tollways would probably fall, the toll increases may help keep revenues steady. The lower rate of usage would also mean less wear on the roads and fewer maintenance costs.

Statistical Evidence #2: Our personal vehicles are a major cause of global warming. Collectively, cars and trucks account for nearly one-fifth of *all* US emissions, emitting around 24 pounds of carbon dioxide and other global-warming gases for every gallon of gas.

Source: Union of Concerned Scientists https://www.ucsusa.org/clean-vehicles/car-emissions-and-global-warming#.W9yt65NKjIU

Analysis: This shows the damage our automobiles do to the environment. This shows why we need to try and start an initiative to decrease the amount of cars being driven. If we can slowly decrease that amount we are not only slowing traffic down but saving the planet and this tollway tax is a step there.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 2**

Senate Sponsor: Kira Nussbaum

House Sponsor: Abril Hunter

Co-Sponsors: William Meanes

Delegation: Gateway Region YMCA

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 38, section 6-2, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to mental insanity pleas regarding mass murders.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I Law The perpetrator of a mass murder, an event in which more than four people die, will not be able to plead insanity in a criminal case.

Section II Exemptions The perpetrator of the mass murder will be allowed to plead insanity only if, prior to committing the crime, they have been diagnosed with a mental disorder. This mental disorder must be the disorder that the accused is pleading caused the commission of the crime.

Section III Regulation The accused must be able, if pleading insanity, to present the diagnosis of a mental disorder by a licensed medical professional, psychiatrist, or psychologist. The psychologist or psychiatrist diagnosis will come from Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM). The victims of the mass murder will be constituted as those who die at the scene or elsewhere as a result of injuries inflicted by the perpetrator of the mass murder. However, their death must occur before the trial.

Section IV Administration The court will decide if the mental disorder in question has caused the commission of the crime. If the courts find that the mental disorder in question caused the commision of the crime, the verdict of guilty, but mentally insane can be used in the case. However, if there is no diagnosis presented for the defense, the guilty, but mentally insane verdict is no longer an option in the case. If the insanity plea has been removed from the case, and, by the time of deliberation, the court finds substantial evidence, that did not result from a diagnosis, that the perpetrator was not temporarily mentally insane, but showed signs of insanity prior to the commision of the crime or throughout the entirety of their life, the court can decide, in a majority vote, if they would like to reinstate the mental insanity plea.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on October 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Gateway Region YMCA

House Sponsor: Abril Hunter

Senate Sponsor: Kira Nussbaum

Legislative Intent: *The legislative intent of this bill is to remove the mentally insanity plea for* individuals who commit mass murders, an event in which four or more people die, if there is no diagnosis of a mental illness by a licensed medical professional, psychiatrist, or psychologist prior to the incident.

Evidence #1: The insanity defense is rarely raised and even more rarely successful. It is used in only about 1% of cases in the U.S., and is successful less than 25% of the time. However in mass murders, when the suspect survives, the insanity plea is used over 20% of the time. This is a 200% increase in the use of the insanity plea, when mass murders occur.

Source: The Denver Post https://www.denverpost.com/2013/06/06/james-holmes-insanity-plea-faces-historically-long-odds/

Analysis: The insanity plea is used a disproportionate amount of times in mass murder cases, than in other cases. However, the success rate is still the same, with less than 1% of mass murders actually being charged guilty, but mentally insane. Therefore, it can be seen from this statistic that the mental insanity plea is used unnecessarily in many cases

Statistical Evidence #2: Over 78% of mass murders have no diagnosable mental illness. Furthermore, only 50% of mass murders are alive following their attack. Also, most mass murders go through a highly rational and logical thinking process prior to the commision of the mass murder.

Source: The New York Times
https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/08/health/mass-murderers-mental-illness.html

Analysis: This statistic shows that the number of mass murders with diagnosable mental illness in extremely low in comparison to those without a diagnosable mental illness. Also, this statistic shows that most of those who commit mass murders undergo a logical thinking process, which would remove them from the qualification of mental insanity for the insanity plea.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 2**

Senate Sponsor: Ariel Kim

House Sponsor: Neel Pai

Co-Sponsors: Mansi Gupta

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 820, Section 15, Article 191, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to medical leave of employees.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Illinois will make it mandatory for employers with a company of more than fifteen employees to provide paid medical leave up to fifty days for employees diagnosed with cancer who require treatment exceeding ten days. This will only apply to employees that have been working as full-time employees for at least three months.

Section II. Employers avoiding or declining to pay employees will be prosecuted in the court of law and required to pay their employees for the money embezzled. Offenders will be fined $100 for each day the employee has not been paid in addition to the income the employee should have received. Until the fine has been collected by the Illinois Department of Labor and the money embezzled has been paid, business licenses of the employers will be revoked.

Section III. This law will be enforced by the Illinois Department of Labor (IDOL). This department protects the rights of Illinois workers through enforcement of state labor laws and compliance with all other labor standards. There will be an annual surprise inspection from the IDOL to ensure that employers are paying the employees to which this bill applies.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Neel Pai

Senate Sponsor: Ariel Kim

Legislative Intent: This bill will make it mandatory for employers to provide paid-medical leave up to fifty days for employees diagnosed with cancer requiring treatment of at least ten days.

Evidence #1: According to the American Cancer Society, medical expenses for cancer may include (but is not limited to): "provider visits, lab tests (blood tests, urine tests, and more, which are usually billed separately, clinic visits for treatments, procedures (for diagnosis or treatment, which can include room charges, equipment, different doctors, and more), imaging tests (like x-rays, CT scans, and MRIs, which may mean separate bills for radiologist fees, equipment, and any medicines used for the test), radiation treatments (implants, external radiation, or both), drug costs (inpatient, outpatient, prescription, non-prescription, and procedure-related), hospital stays (which can include many types of costs such as drugs, tests, and procedures as well as nursing care, doctor visits, and consults with specialists), surgery (surgeon, anesthesiologist, pathologist, operating room fees, equipment, medicines, and more), home care (can include equipment, drugs, visits from specially trained nurses, and more)"

Source: American Cancer Society

Analysis: Severe cancer requiring treatment taking more than ten days of work often calls for excessive treatment outlined in the list above. Even though insurance may cover some of these costs, patients ultimately suffer as they lose income for several weeks while having to cover out-of-pocket costs and deductibles. Most patients have families that must be supported, and weeks of no income would be detrimental to the well-being of the family, especially if the family is low-income. Such high costs could prevent people from seeking treatment when they need it in order to get better.

Statistical Evidence #1: "Among those who report being blindsided by the costs of their therapies, the median monthly out-of-pocket expenditure is $703."

Source: Arlene Weintraub, Forbes

Analysis: It can take months for cancerous cells to be completely eradicated, and $703 out-of-pocket expenditure can add up quickly. Although patients may be able to return to work after weeks, cancer treatment continues for an extended period of time with doctor visits and drug costs. These costs can be considerably difficult to cover, especially if a patient loses 50 days of income while receiving surgery/radiation and recovering.

Evidence #2: "And because of my treatment, I couldn't work full time." Medical costs may have been covered, but she still had to pay the rent, the electric bill, her car expenses — racking up bills easily in the five figures."

Source: AARP, formerly known as American Association of Retired Persons

Analysis: This is a quote from VJ Sleight, a two-time breast cancer survivor. Despite being mindful of her spending, Sleight was deep in debt both times. She ended up having to sell most of her furniture, move into a studio apartment, receive a monthly mercy stipend from her parents, and max out almost eight credit cards. Sleight resorted to borrowing money from several people, sending $5 or $10 a month because that was all she could afford. Even though her treatment went on for around nine months, it took her seven years to pay it off. The stress that one endures during a financial crisis is most certainly harmful to one's health, especially a cancer patient. When diagnosed with cancer, the patient's number one concern should be getting better-- not wondering whether or not he or she will be able to put food on the table or pay bills.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 2**

Senate Sponsor: Claire Fleming

House Sponsor: Isabelle Staron

Co-Sponsor: Katy Madiol

Delegation: **Wheaton North High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 70, section 2.05, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to sexual assault survivors.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. In order to be employed as a nurse in Illinois, registered nurses must be certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners through the International Association of Forensic Nurses. Nurses must complete training courses approved by the International Association of Forensic Nurses in order to be eligible to take the certification exam. The International Association of Forensic Nurses also offers their own online course, but this specific course is not required. Approved training varies in cost. Options range from $600 total to $1,100 total for both training courses combined. There are training options both online and in-person. This is entirely up to the nurse, and the International Association of Forensic Nurses has no preference of where nurses train, so long as they do so prior to the exam. The examination is offered twice a year. The certification expires after three years, and nurses must renew their training to continue being certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Registered nurses must be certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners for Adults and Pediatrics.

Section II. Employed nurses must be certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners for both Adults and Pediatrics. Because the certification process may be lengthy, there is a grace period of five years from when someone becomes a registered nurses. If nurses are already registered nurses before January 1st, 2021 they have a grace period of five years to get the certification starting the date this bill goes into effect. If a registered nurse moves to the State of Illinois to work as a nurse, and does not already have both certifications, the five year grace period applies as well.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Public Health will ensure that nurses are certified.

Section IV. Nurses must pay for their own training, as well as training renewal fees. The approved training options vary in cost, so it would be a huge undertaking for the State of Illinois to pay for every nurse's training, renewal, and potential additional, extra fees the certification may include.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2021 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton North High School

House Sponsor: Isabelle Staron

Senate Sponsor: Claire Fleming

Legislative Intent: Our bill will make sure that enough registered nurses are trained in handling sexual assault and administering rape kits. Nurses are official Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) after they've completed a course either online or in-person. A prerequisite for all SANE courses is that one must be a registered nurse before taking the courses. There are different options, but our bill requires the courses to approved by the International Association of Forensic Nurses. The list of approved courses is online at https://www.forensicnurses.org/page/ApprovedSANECourse. Nurses must complete both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric/Adolescent courses. The International Association of Forensic Nurses offers their own courses online as well. The adult and adolescent training course costs $500. The child and adolescent training costs $600. Nurses may take other courses, and they can cost less. The International Association of Forensic Nurses offers these two in-depth courses online. Our bill requests nurses to be trained in both courses.

Evidence #1: "There are more than 196,000 registered nurses in Illinois. Only 32 nurses in the state are certified by the International Association of Forensic Nurses to work with adult sexual assault patients. Twelve of these sexual assault nurse examiners, known as SANE or forensic nurses, are certified to treat children." -Article 1

Source: Chicago Tribune

Article 1 http://www.chicagotribune.com/lifestyles/ct-hlth-rape-kits-sane-nurse-training-0326-story.html

Analysis: This clearly demonstrates the dire need for trained nurses to be trained in sexual assault awareness and administering rape kits. Sexual assault is a prevalent topic in today's news, and the fact that so few nurses are certified is astounding. Ensuring that nurses are trained will help women like the one in the first article be more at ease with the process of evidence being collected after a sexual assault.

Statistical Evidence #2: 1 out of every 6 American women has been the victim of an attempted or completed rape in her lifetime. Every 98 seconds an American is sexually assaulted. Every 8 minutes of that victim is a child.

Source: RAINN- Rape Abuse and Incest National Network

https://rainn.org/statistics/scope-problem

Analysis: These quick statistics show how large the problem of sexual assault is. While our bill aims to promote a culture of treating and helping survivors specifically in Illinois, these national statistics show how widespread this problem is

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: Referred to Committee: Gray 2

Senate Sponsor: Ahmed Burki

House Sponsor: Aayush Patel

Co-Sponsors Alex Huang, Kevin Antony

Delegation: **Lake Park**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 205, Section 42.5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to subsidizing organic farming.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Section I. The government must subsidize commercial farmers in Illinois in regards to organic produce.

Section II. Any farmer that misuses the funds meant for organic farming will have their business license suspended and met with an investigation of their farming practice (to be done by the Illinois Department of Agriculture). Fines up to $50,000 may also result in a malpractice case.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Agriculture already receives funds from the US Department of Agriculture and sometimes, when they have extra funds are allocated, give the additional funds to commercial organic farmers. A certain percentage of the federal funds will be allocated to subsidizing organic farming. The total amount will be determined by a mutual agreement between the farmers involved and government officials.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park High School

House Sponsor: Aayush Patel

Senate Sponsor: Ahmed Burki

Legislative Intent: Our bill aims to provide subsidies to organic farmers in order to production of naturally grown produce. This will provide for more affordable access to healthy organic foods. Everyone should have the opportunity to choose non-GMOs if desired and not be restricted by income.

Evidence #1: Chemical fertilizers can have negative effects on groundwater and the air including contamination, disease, and cancer.

Source: Sustainable Baby Steps -http://www.sustainablebabysteps.com/effects-of-chemical-fertilizers.html 2017

Analysis: Farmers that want to reduce their potential imprint on both the environment and others should not be limited by cost. Since the industry is currently very limited in terms of size, one solution to expanding organic farming is to temporarily subsidize (until market expansion) the farmers. This would also have positive implications for the consumers, allowing them to choose organic products over GMO products without having to pay a higher amount.

Evidence #2: Organic farming refrains from using synthetic products including various herbicides and pesticides utilized by commercial farms.

Source: Conserve Energy Future - https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/organic-farming-benefits.php 2017

Analysis: Synthetic products used by farmers have had many detrimental effects on the environment. These impacts include degradation of soil and water, pollution due to runoff, and even has had a toll on domestic animals. Subsidizing organic farms will ultimately benefit the environment in the long-run.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 3**

Senate Sponsor: Addy Snow

House Sponsor: Abbie Ward

Co-Sponsors: Montana Packer, Karlea Harris

Delegation: **Sesser-Valier High School**

A BILL

For an Act Creating Chapter 105, Section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to mandatory weighted classes in Illinois Public Schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Every public high school in Illinois must weight their student's Grade Point Average.

Section II. Each Advanced Placement, Dual Credit, Honors, and any other college preparatory class shall add weight to every student's GPA. Advanced classes shall be worth more than basic required courses. Therefore, every public school GPA will be on a 5.0 scale.

Section III. Failure to comply with this law will result in a yearly $1,000 fee until the school complies.

Section IV. The Illinois State Board of Education will enforce this bill and keep the collected fees.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1st, 2020, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Sesser-Valier High School

House Sponsor: Abbie Ward

Senate Sponsor: Addy Snow

Legislative Intent: This bill will require that all Illinois high schools must weight their students Grade Point Average. The majority of schools have weighted GPAs but some do not. This bill would provide an equal opportunity for all students that are challenging themselves to have a more impressive GPA to show colleges.

Evidence #1: In theory, Marybeth Sacramone, coordinator of guidance at Wayland High School, in Massachusetts said, the weighted GPA could reduce stress by ensuring students who are taking the most rigorous of courses that their work will be recognized.

Source: Inside Higher ED
https://www.insidehighered.com/admissions/article/2017/12/04/competitive-high-school-asks-are-weighted-gpas-doing-any-good

Analysis: This evidence proves that weighted GPAs can reduce stress for a student in advanced classes and that their work will be recognized by the administrators and colleges.
Students will be more likely to take advanced classes if they know that their work will be recognized in their GPA. If we have more students taking advanced classes, then they will be more prepared for college and their future.

Statistical Evidence #2: It is estimated that approximately 45 percent of the 3,400 public and private universities in the U.S. will take the reported GPA without recalculating.

Source: Strategies 4 Admission http://strategies4admission.com/2017/01/11/weighted-or-non-weighted-gpa-which-is-better-for-college-admission/

Analysis: This evidence proves that about half of the colleges do not calculate how many honors and AP classes you have taken, they just simply take the GPA your school provides them with. It would be much more beneficial to the student to have a GPA on a 5.0 range than a 4.0. With this bill, more colleges will be able to distinguish the difference between students who are challenging themselves and those who are not.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 3**

Senate Sponsor: Eva Bein

House Sponsor: Abby Tavolino

Co-Sponsor: Julia Suacillo, Max Savitt

Delegation: **Wheaton Warrenville South High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 35, section 525, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Excise Taxes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The bill will mandate that upon each use of a plastic bag by a consumer there will be a $0.07 tax by the Illinois government.

Section II. The EPA will carry out yearly inspections to be sure that the taxes are carried out correctly. If an investigation takes place and it is found that a store is not actively adding the tax to the bill when a plastic bag is being used, there will be a fine of $15,000 that the store needs to pay. That money will go directly to the EPA for sustainability research and environmental protection for their failure to partake in this mandatory tax.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Revenue will enforce this bill by mandating all outlets that use plastic bags to enforce this tax. In order to keep this bill in check, the EPA will send a yearly inspector to act as a regular shopper and evaluate if the tax is being added to the bill.

Section IV. 33.1% of the EPA's budget goes towards Environmental Programs and Management. This area of the budget is where the initial funding will come from. Once the tax is implemented, the rest of the funding will come from the people who use plastic bags over their own reusable ones.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on April 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

House Sponsor: Abby Tavolino

Senate Sponsor: Eva Bein

Legislative Intent:

Plastic is a deadly material that does not decompose in the environment, which means almost every piece of plastic ever created still exists today. Plastic bags, specifically, are a single use form of plastic that proves to be very wasteful. Plastic bags fill our landfills, use precious resources like fossil fuel to create, destroy coral reefs, one of the most important ecosystems in the oceans, kill marine life at a rapid pace, and leach toxins into our seafood. With plastic intake on the rise and our environmental health plummeting, a plastic bag tax is a strong first step to reducing plastic waste and creating a healthier future for not only illinois, but the rest of the world. The tax that already takes place in the Chicago area will be effective in all of Illinois.

Evidence #1:

Since plastic does not simply go away by decomposing, there are generally three fates that plastic ends up in. The first is incineration, yet due to the noxious fumes and public health risks it creates, only twelve percent is destroyed in this manner. The next is recycling, yet because of the complicated and expensive process it takes for recycling plants to truly repurpose all recyclables, only nine percent of plastic is recycled. These statistics mean that seventy-nine percent of plastic left over is just sitting in the environment.

Source:

Dengler, Roni. "Humans Have Made 8.3 Billion Tons of Plastic. Where Does It All Go?" *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 19 July 2017,

www.pbs.org/newshour/science/humans-made-8-3-billion-tons-plastic-go.

Liberatore, Andrea G. "Why Plastic Recycling Isn't the Answer." *Our Seas Our Future Charitable Trust*, Our Seas Our Future Charitable Trust, 13 Dec. 2016, osof.org/why-plastic-recycling-isnt-the-answer/

Analysis:

With all three fates of plastic causing harm in one form or another, the only true way to end the plastic problem is to eliminate the production completely. A plastic bag tax is a realistic and doable first step in the goal of eliminating it completely. While plastic bag bans may be a faster way to accomplish a plastic free society, the tax can integrate a more mindful mentality to citizens and help garner an awareness of the detrimental effects of plastic without causing too much change in a person's day to day life.

Statistical Evidence #2: The average family produces 60 plastic bags with only four shopping trips, while a single reusable bag usually lasts 3-4 years.The Clean Air Council states that recycling one ton of bags takes $4000, while collecting and disposing of bags in the streets takes $3.6 million a year ("Plastic Bag Clean up Costs").

Source: "Plastic Bag Consumption Facts." *ConservingNow*, 27 July 2016, conservingnow.com/plastic-bag-consumption-facts/.

Analysis:

In the economic world, the "money side" of America would benefit too. Jobs dedicated to helping support the plastic bag tax will be created, as well as ones to design and make reusable bags, and still others to work in the environmental programs that would be created out of the tax. Money would also be saved since less bags would need to be bought if they lasted longer. While some may argue that reusable bags are more expensive to produce, the sheer number of plastic bags compared to reusable is much higher. IN addition, reusable bags pay themselves back with the number of uses you can get out of them. Disposing of plastic bags and trying to carry out the recycling process is not cheap, since way more plastic bags are created per year than reusable bags, as plastic bags are usually used only once because of how unreliable they are. By enacting a plastic bag tax, the use of plastic its production would plummet; and in turn, so would our country's spending on plastic. With a tax created to give back to the store, government, and environmental programs, money will be given back to communities and spent on other pressing issues.

State of Illinois

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 3**

Senate Sponsor: Varun Sarathy

House Sponsor: Nikhil Basu

Co-Sponsors: Amogh Balineni, Joaquin Lopez Isabello

Delegation: **Metea Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending 765 ILCS 5/5, of the Illinois State Compiled Statutes, relating to the actions of landlords.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The state of Illinois shall institute a commission board in each county, comprised of officials in each county's housing authority, which residents may apply to for 3 relief from special cases of landlord mistreatment in written leases only.

Section II. The actions which constitute landlord mistreatment include, but are not limited to:

Rent increases of more than 15% over a period of 6 months;

Denial, or denial of repair, of services such as water, heat, electricity, gas, and/or sewage.

Failure to resolve any malfunctions with kitchen appliances, including any issues which result in an inability to use appliances

Section III. Each County Commission may add additional ramifications to the violator at its discretion

Section IV. Each County District Attorney shall have the jurisdiction to prosecute landlords whom the County Commission Board finds to have committed landlord mistreatment

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 30th, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois

BILL BRIEF

Delegation : Metea Valley High School

House Sponsor: Nikhil Basu

Senate Sponsor: Varun Sarathy

Legislative Intent:

Landlord harassment of tenants is a set of practices by which a landlord compels a tenant to leave their apartment, most often conducted in order to sell the apartment for a higher price. It is often committed because a neighborhood is in the process of gentrifying. Gentrification, which is a process that makes a neighborhood more desirable and thus more expensive, often prices poor people out of their homes who can not compete with rising prices. Gentrification is visible in various stages in Chicago neighborhoods such as Wicker Park, Pilsen, and Logan Square, as well as other communities throughout the state. Since landlords know they can rent out their property for higher prices, they often use vicious methods to convince poor tenants to leave. Common practices include cutting off hot water without advance notice, not repairing malfunctioning appliances, and letting the building fall into disrepair. This bill aims to stamp out these practices and give tenants a path to justice against abusive landlords. Gentrification and landlord harassment hurt the poorest and most vulnerable residents, and cruel landlord practices must be prevented. Many counties in Connecticut have a Fair Rent Commission, which has helped that state prevent landlord harassment and provide tenants with a voice against abusive landlords.

For tenants worrying about the landowners mistreating them, they should not worry as much as four certain laws protect them from the landlords if any mistreatment would take place. First there is The Right to a Habitable Home, which means that whatever the tenants are renting they must not have any unsafe conditions such as holes on the floor and/or walls, bad wiring, or lack of running water. Another important law that a tenant should keep in mind is the Anti-Discrimination Law, which means that the landowners may not discriminate against; race, gender, familial status, religion, ethnicity, national origin, or disability when regarding who they will rent it to. The next law is about Security Deposits especifically limits and deadlines. This law requires tenants to pay upfront for a security deposit, so that the landowner may be able to to pay for any unexpected problems such as; repairs, cleaning, or unpaid rent, and the money must be returned to the tenant after the lease term ends minus all the expenses/problems that occured. The last law is Tenant's Right to Privacy, which means that as long as the tenant is renting it the landowner has no right to barge in and violate the tenants privacy. The landowners may not enter unless the tenant lets them or in case of an emergency (such as a fire to check if anyone is still inside).

Evidence #1:

Source: http://www.glastha.org/resources/tr_rent_increases.pdf

Analysis: Tenants have the right to sue landlords for unfair rent increases, but the validity of these claims is entirely dependent on the judge's beliefs. There is no legal standard for what constitutes a fair or unfair rent increase. Written leases provide tenants with more protections, such as obligatory notices before rent increases. Oral leases do not provide tenants with legal protections, and many tenants are not aware of their rights before entering a rent agreement. There are many legl loopholes regarding landlord practices.

Statistical Evidence #2:

Source: https://www.thebalancesmb.com/is-your-landlord-guilty-of-harassment-4125876

Analysis: There are a lot of reasons why a landowner might mistreat a tenant, but the top three reasons are; to get the tenant to move out, do not agree with a certain class, and/or tenant complains. Any actions taken to follow up with these intents or beliefs are all illegal. When the landowner wants the tenants to move out it is probably because they are paying far below the current market rent. This provokes the landowner to want tenants who are paying the current market rate, as the landowner is still paying for the current rates for electricity, heat, taxes, and monthly mortgage. A landowner might also not like tenants of a certain race, nationality, gender, or just because they have kids. Lastly, a tenant might mistreat a tenant if they are constantly calling the landowner with a new complaint.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: Referred to Committee: Gray 4

Senate Sponsor: David Ilea

House Sponsor: Hunter Mccrea

Co-Sponsors: John Deimling

Delegation: Lake Park

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 710, Section 2, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to financial loans.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will make it easier for the State of Illinois to provide loans to Cooperative ventures. The cause for this section of the bill is because of the many difficulties a new venture would experience in its attempt to receive said loan.

Section II. This bill will also make it simpler for the state to expropriate failing ventures. In this way, the capital invested in said bill would be available to the state to reinvest as it sees fit.

Section III. This section regards the repayment of state loans. The repayment of these loans will be at a slight interest rate(To be determined through debate, currently at 2%), providing the state with substantial revenue, for either reinvesting said collected capital or shifting the funds to various other projects, such as infrastructure, etc.

Section IV. This section regards funding for this bill. The funding will primarily come from taxation and re-acquisitioning of loaned capital. In the event that a debtor cannot repay a loan, they will have all loaned physical capital re-acquisitioned and the debtor will file for bankruptcy.

Section V. Any business in Illinois that wishes to move out of the state, or cease operation of its facilities in any other way. Will be required to put allow its workers to vote on whether they would be willing to buy the facility and continue business as an independent cooperative.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park

House Sponsor: Hunter McCrea

Senate Sponsor: David Ilea

Legislative Intent: This bill will provide the people of Illinois with more ownership over their living conditions, workplaces and any other venture. This bill will serve to better institute Democratic values in the State of Illinois.

Evidence #1: *https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/CIR45_7.pdf*

https://agfax.com/2018/08/24/cooperative-extension-challenges-funding-and-remaining-relevant/

Direct Investment of equity is usually obtained through purchase of common or preferred stock. Common stock is an important source of initial member investment and normally carries voting rights. This creates a fundamentally more democratic, and therefore more American system of business.

Source: the usda. https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/CIR45_7.pdf

https://agfax.com/2018/08/24/cooperative-extension-challenges-funding-and-remaining-relevant/

Analysis: It deals with alternative methods of funding cooperatives. More specifically by having cooperative members collectively finance the cooperative business, with the state providing said members with necessary capital.This has to do with alternative funding for cooperative business, specifically with to whom state loans will allocated. We are specifically interested in providing capital to individual members of the cooperative to invest in the cooperative(especially physical, ie tools) than directly to the cooperatives.

Statistical Evidence #2: https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/1995/01/1995_bpeamicro_craig.pdf

This study found that cooperatives tend to be better at dealing with adverse situations, primarily due to the workers' investment in the success of the business. This correlates with the fact that the study also found that co-ops tend to have the smallest input-output elasticities in their production function and also the smallest output-price responses in their supply function. Another major benefit is the relatively sustained output found in cooperatives. When faced with adversity, the co-ops adjust pay and avoid changes in their labor inputs and output; by contrast, when confronted with drops in output price, conventional firms adjust employment and work hours (and consequently output), and wages do not change.

Source: Stanford

Analysis: It provides solid statistics and data on the productivity of cooperatives when compared to traditionally structured corporations. The reason that this is relevant is because it justifies why we need to encourage more cooperatively structured corporations and businesses. This will help stimulate the illinoian economy as these businesses will be able to produce more value and add to the total amount of capital.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 4**

Senate Sponsor: Gabe White

House Sponsor: Carson Latta

Co-Sponsors: Logan Kirk, Matthew Thery

Delegation: **Sesser-Valier High School**

A BILL

For an Act Amending Chapter 720, Section 24, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to minimum age to purchase and carry handguns in Illinois.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill shall lower the age of buying and carrying a handgun from 21 to 18.

Section II. All current penalties for illegal concealed carries and purchases will stay in place.

Section III. Law enforcement shall continue to enforce this legislation and any owner of a firearm would still require a FOID card and a concealed carry license.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on March 31, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Sesser-Valier High School

House Sponsor: Carson Latta

Senate Sponsor: Gabe White

Legislative Intent: This bill shall lower the minimum age of purchasing and carrying a handgun from 21 to 18. Handguns are mostly used as concealed carry or personal protection at home. When someone turns 18 they are legally an adult and should have the right to purchase a handgun as they have the right to purchase a rifle or shotgun at the age of 18 in Illinois.

Evidence #1: When a person turns 18, they can enlist in the military without a parents consent. In the military, they are expected to handle firearms proficiently and effectively. If they are legally allowed to serve in the military they should also be able to legally purchase handguns.

Source: TheBalanceCareers.com https://www.thebalancecareers.com/us-military-enlistment-standards-3354001

Analysis: When someone is a legal adult they are allowed to serve in the military. This relates to our bill because in the military you are expected to handle a firearm. If you can be expected to handle a firearm and serve in the military at the age of 18, why should you not be able to buy and carry a handgun as a civilian to protect yourself?

Statistical Evidence #2: The legal minimum age to purchase long guns (shotguns and rifles) is 18. If a person at the age of 18 can purchase a long gun then one should be able to purchase a handgun.

Source: Pew Pew Tactical Law Article https://www.pewpewtactical.com/gun-laws-state/illinois-gun-laws/

Analysis: The laws regarding the purchase handguns are more strict than the laws regarding the purchase of long guns. It should be equal so when someone turns 18 that one could purchase either a handgun or a long gun as they are a legal adult.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 4**

Senate Sponsor: Anvi Divekar

House Sponsor: Anirudh Sivarajan

Co-Sponsors: Nisha Suresh

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 10, Section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to providing an opportunity for citizens to vote on weekends.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will administer weekend voting for State and local elections on the first weekend of November in addition to the election held on the first Tuesday of November. Voting on the weekend will be open beginning on Saturday at 9:00 a.m. and ending on Sunday at 6:00 p.m. The implementation of this bill will help increase voter turnout by making voting more accessible to those who are not able to vote on the first Tuesday of November.

Section II. Voting polls will be accessible at county buildings, local libraries, and local malls. If the polling places do not enact the following legislature of weekend voting, a deduction of 20% of their fundings will be supervised. This bill will be enforced by the Illinois State Board of Elections. Section III. A current city or county official of the State of Illinois will conduct mandatory voting booth checks. These officials are certified professionals who know the rule of law. These random checks will not be announced beforehand to ensure the integrity of voting booths in country buildings, libraries, and malls within the state.

Section IV. In order to fund the voting equipment, materials, transportation, and further extraneous costs, there will be a 10% sin tax on beer which will generate approximately 47 million dollars, raising the current tax from $.24/gallon to $.25/gallon.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Anirudh Sivarajan

Senate Sponsor: Anvi Divekar

Legislative Intent: Enforcing Illinois elections to be held on the weekend on the first week of November will help increase voter turnout. This option will help give busy people an opportunity to give their say in Illinois politics.

Statistical Evidence #1: "Elections are held on a work day, when time often equals money

-- especially if you get paid by the hour...Being 'too busy 'working long shifts on election day were the reasons why 28% of people making less than $20,000 did not vote..."

Source: CNN Business (2015)

https://money.cnn.com/2015/08/05/news/economy/poor-people-voting-rights/index.html

Analysis: In order for our democracy to function as it should, Illinois must do everything possible to encourage voting for citizens of any working class; when only half or a third of eligible voters are participating, the purpose of a democracy fades. If only upper middle and high class people are voting, all of the conflicts of Illinois will not be considered, as the lower class citizens don't have an opportunity to choose candidates that will address their issues. Opening voting on both the first Tuesday and the first weekend of November will allow lower income citizens who are eligible for voting to help choose candidates that will help the overall circumstances of Illinois.

Statistical Evidence #2: "14% of non voters cited "too busy or conflicting schedule" as the third main reason why registered votes did not vote in 2016 elections."

Source: Pew Research Center (2017)

http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/06/01/dislike-of-candidates-or-campaign-issue s-was-most-common-reason-for-not-voting-in-2016/

Analysis: Holding voting on the first Tuesday of November was designed to make it easier for farmers back then to vote. However, this method is very outdated, as Tuesday voting has no such societal benefit today, as most Americans work or take care of their families during the weekday, making it difficult to visit polling places on a Tuesday. Americans should not have to choose between their responsibilities and participation in the democratic process, and as a result, holding polling open on the weekend and on Tuesday will increase accessibility, engagement, and turnout that will ultimately benefit the Illinois democracy.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 5**

Senate Sponsor: Ellen Sweeney

House Sponsor: Adil Khadri

Co-Sponsors: Shiven Gupta, Alya Gupta

Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 725, section 190, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to identity protection of child victims of sex offenses.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. As used in this act, “child” and “minor” mean any person under 18 years of age. “sexual offenses” and “sex crimes” include all crimes involving coerced sexual conduct with sexual motives . “Violent crimes” include felonies such as battery, assault or domestic battery, and aggravated assault or aggravated battery. misdemeanors such as robbery, armed robbery, home invasion, and arson. Such alleged crimes are considered violent crimes even if no one was injured in the offense. This Bill will broaden the parameters of a current law. Currently, child victims of sex crimes have identity protection under the law. The identity protection will be expanded to include minor victims of all violent crimes.

Section II. The court will determine if identity protection is in the best interest of the victim and may prohibit any agency from disclosing the identity of the child. If any source discloses identifying information of the child, they will be duly reprimanded by the court.

Section III. Identity protection will be enforced by the court of law in which the case is being tried.

Section IV. This bill will not require funding. Ancillary fees will be handled by the case’s respective court as all other cases are.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

House Sponsor: Adil Khadri

Senate Sponsor: Ellen Sweeney

Legislative Intent: This bill will expand the current identity protection of child victims of sex crimes to child victims of all violent crimes. In protecting minor victims of violent crimes, the state will prevent future harassment of victims and their families.

Evidence #1: "The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process."

Source: National Crime Victim Law Institute (2018) https://law.lclark.edu/live/files/4944-illinois

Analysis: This right established by the State of Illinois ensures that victims must be treated with fairness and their privacy must be respected. In order to act upon this guarantee, we need to protect the privacy of minors, who cannot protect or defend themselves against the public. Protecting the identity of child victims of all violent crimes is a necessity to ensure the safety, respect, and justice for child victims.

Evidence #2: "Because violent crimes are committed against real people, judges consider these types of cases to be very serious. If someone was hurt, judges take those even more seriously."

Source: The Macneil Firm Attorneys at Law (2015) https://www.macneilfirm.com/criminal-defense/how-is-a-violent-crime-defined-in-illinois
/

Analysis: It is absolutely imperative for the criminal justice system to take much precaution in dealing with violent crimes as its victims face extensive psychological effects, especially if victims are children. Among these essential precautions is the identity protection of child victims of all violent crimes. In order to prevent the publicization of their suffering from their abuse, child victims' privacy must be respected regardless of the type of violent abuse the child endured.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 5**

Senate Sponsor: Dhruv Menon

House Sponsor: Rohan Bajaj

Co-Sponsors: Jason Gasser, Michael Huang

Delegation: **Metea Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 525, section ILCS 32, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the clean up, enforcement, and preservation of bodies of water in Illinois.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill, named Illinois Bodies of Water Clean Up Act, will include the cleaning up of bodies of waters in the state as a requirement in community service in order to propagate a speedily clean up bodies of waters by doing the following:

Introduce a new volunteering platform paid for by sponsors of various companies that practice eco-friendly methods.

A. Through the new volunteering platform, volunteers, especially encouraging high school students, will be cleaning up Lake Michigan through education, physical labor, and representation.

B. Volunteers will be educated on how the lake is polluted through litterers, company malpractice, and invasive species. General methods will be taught along with relevant history of each issue.

C. Various specialists will train volunteers to clean up the lake and when an individual becomes skilled enough, a higher more responsible position will be assigned to the individual. The ability to lead and conduct methods of clean ups will be their opportunity and responsibility.

D. This clean up initiative will not be limited to volunteers. It may include prisoners and homeless who need a responsibility.

Section II. For those who needed to do volunteer work, if community service is not followed, felons will be resentenced. In addition, they will continue probation. For if individuals or entities further commit pollution or damaging of bodies of waters, then the individual shall be detained and the entity dissolved.

Section III. Local legal systems will enforce community service, and will maintain that felons are completing their requirements. The police will oversee the operations in case of injuries and sponsors will provide their own items. People related to the clean up workers, such as parents or friends, are welcomed to participate in activities that do not require special training.

Section IV. Sponsors will pay and can range from companies to organizations such as nonprofit and political parties. To ensure integrity, the committee managing the funds will have gone through extensive background checks and routine check ups. Trusted equippers will be used and the public can donate to this organization. All funds will be made public.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 30, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Metea Valley High School

House Sponsor: Rohan Bajaj

Senate Sponsor: Dhruv Menon

Legislative Intent:

This bill requires that Lake Michigan clean up is mandatory for community service for convicted felons. Lake Michigan suffers from half of the plastic that is dumped in the great lakes. This is a serious problem that we must take steps toward fixing.

Evidence #1:

According to the Times, half of the plastic that is dumped into the great lakes goes into Lake Michigan. This is approximately 7.5 million pounds of plastic going directly into our water source.

Source: *the Times*

Analysis: Due to the alarmingly increasing amount of plastic that is in our main water supply, it is imperative that we take action towards saving our water. With this bill we are able to form a task force in order to start taking action. In addition, this will allow felons on probation to practice quality service for a cause that we can all believe in.

Statistical Evidence #2:

About 30,000 people leave Illinois prisons every year, and nearly half of them return within three years, costing taxpayers an average of $40,000 each time they go back behind bars

Source: *Chicago Tribune*

Analysis: There is an extreme amount of felons in the chicagoland area that are incarcerated continuously. In addition, the taxpayer has to pay large sums of money in order to control this. Rather than this, to facilitate the taxpayer and the environment, it will be beneficial to assign water clean up to these felons in addition to their incarceration.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 5**

Senate Sponsor: Casslyn Pedigo

House Sponsor: Savannah Staples

Co-Sponsors: Maddie Kate Hollis, Brianna Dorris

Delegation: **Sesser-Valier**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 105, Section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to homeschooling children

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All parents that wish to homeschool their child or children must obtain a high school diploma, teaching certificate, or homeschool through a correspondence program. The equivalent to a high school diploma, such as a GED, will also be accepted. The correspondence program through which the child is schooled must be accredited by the Illinois Department of Education. Parents homeschooling through a religious exemption are exempt from this requirement.

Section II. If one or more of the requirements listed above is not met, the student will be required to attend public school until so. The child will need to be enrolled in the designated school in the district they reside in. No fee will be charged unto the parents if one or more requirement is not met.

Section III. The regional superintendent of the student's county is responsible for making sure that the parent providing homeschooling meets at least one of these requirements.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on May 12, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

House Sponsor: Savannah Staples

Senate Sponsor: Casslyn Pedigo

Legislative Intent: All parents that wish to homeschool their child or children must obtain a high school diploma, teaching certificate, or homeschool through a correspondence program. The equivalent to a high school diploma, such as a GED, will also be accepted. This will insure that children in Illinois will be properly educated while being homeschooled.

Evidence #1: Homeschool parents may teach students of any grade level and cannot be expected to be capable of teaching at a grade level above that which they themselves have completed. Completing a secondary education also ensures that the parents values education in their own lives.

Source: Coalition for Responsible Home Education
https://www.responsiblehomeschooling.org/policy-issues/current-policy/parent-qualifications/

Analysis: Parents who are not educated properly are most likely not well equipped to teach their own kids, especially higher courses in high school. If parents are not educated themselves and are trying to give their children an education, they should consider sending them to public school. Teachers hired at public schools have attended four or more years of postsecondary education and are trained in their field.

Statistical Evidence #2: Eleven states—Georgia, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia—require parents to have some form of educational qualification in order to homeschool.

Source: Coalition for Responsible Home Education

https://www.responsiblehomeschooling.org/policy-issues/current-policy/parent-qualifications/

Analysis: These states have created this law already. It has made a good impact on homeschooled children. They are fully learning what they need to in order to be ready for life after high school.

Evidence #3: The Department of Child & Family Services has no authority to investigate truancy or educational neglect. The authority to investigate homeschools that do not meet the state's requirements falls to the elected regional superintendents of education. In the absence of assessment mechanisms, investigation only takes place in response to a complaint.

Source: Coalition for Responsible Home Education

https://www.responsiblehomeschooling.org/policy-issues/state-by-state/illinois/

Analysis: Illinois has no requirements for homeschooling children. If kids are not being properly educated by their parents they will not be investigated. The only time someone can get involved is when a complaint is made. This is not a lawful rule. A child could be sitting at home, not learning, and no one would ever know.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 5**

Senate Sponsor: Anjali Patel

House Sponsor: Simran Bhagat

Co-Sponsors:

Delegation: **Lake Park**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Article 14C, Section 14C-14, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the reduction of dual language programs in public schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Every public school district is required to offer a dual language program in Spanish from the kindergarten level onward.

Section II. Funding from the Illinois State Board of Education will remain the same, however school districts will look to hire teachers fluent and certified in Spanish, along with English, to implement the program.

Section III. Any school district that does not have this program implemented after one year of this bill's passage will be subject to up to a 1% reduction in state funding by the Illinois State Board of Education for one month and for every subsequent month that the program is not implemented, they will lose up to an additional 1%.

Section IV For school districts lacking adequate resources to implement this program, they will have the opportunity to file for a petition to either extend time for this program's implementation and with serious consideration, they may file for a petition to be exempt from having to implement this program.

Section V. This Bill will be funded by the Illinois State Board of Education. For each additional language besides Spanish offered in the program, the school can apply for additional funding through grants from the Illinois State Board of Education.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on January, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park

House Sponsor: Simran Bhagat

Senate Sponsor: Anjali Patel

Legislative Intent: This bill will make it mandatory for all Illinois public elementary schools to offer a dual language program in Spanish starting in kindergarten so that the upcoming generations of Americans are bilingual. Since it is easier for children to grasp concepts at younger ages, students can be taught Spanish in kindergarten to become advanced in the language. Learning another language can improve literacy rates; also, the current process of globalization essentially requires being bilingual and so many other countries have populations that speak several languages, while many Americans only know one.

Evidence #1: The projected Hispanic population of the United States in 2060. According to this projection, the Hispanic population will constitute 28.6 percent of the nation's population by that date.

Source: https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2014/demo/popproj/2014-summary-tables.html 2014

Analysis: According to the United States Census Bureau, in 2016 there were 40 million US residents that spoke Spanish at home. This was 13.3% of the total 2016 US population. Spanish is the second most spoken language in the United States next to English and the population of spanish speakers is rising. To integrate our society and improve the environment for the next generation of Americans, it is imperative that is bilingual to be able to expand communication between English speakers and non-English speakers.

Statistical Evidence #2: Being bilingual has many cognitive benefits associated with it.

Source: http://dana.org/Cerebrum/2012/The Cognitive Benefits of Being Bilingual/ 2012

Analysis: When a person hears a word, he or she doesn't hear the entire word all at once: the sounds arrive in sequential order. Long before the word is finished, the brain's language system begins to guess what that word might be by activating lots of words that match the signal. For example, If you hear "can," you will likely activate words like "candy" and "candle" as well, at least during the earlier stages of word recognition. For bilingual people, this activation is not limited to a single language; auditory input activates corresponding words regardless of the language to which they belong. These studies also discussed a better attention span and inhibition in bilingual people, and that they can comprehend material much better than a person who only speaks English.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 6**

Senate Sponsor: Margaret Allen

House Sponsor: Jared Heggeland

Co-Sponsors: Sasha Danielson and Quinn Schwager

Delegation: **Wheaton North High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 56 section 550, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Cannabis Control Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. To legalize recreational marijuana for citizens ages 21 and up. The purpose of this bill is to allow citizens to buy and use recreational marijuana products. We will accomplish this by allowing Retail Cannabis Cultivation Facilities to establish residences within Illinois and sell the product to consumers within the state.

Section II. If an individual is 21 years or older, this act will grant them the right to possess and consume marijuana in Illinois. The limit an individual is allowed to carry on their person, or transport in any non-commercial vehicle, is one (1) ounce. A government-issued identification, proving you are 21 years or older, is required to be on person using or purchasing marijuana. A valid drivers license or passport is sufficient, but these items must be present at the time of inquiry. Note that fines will be significantly increased if an individual fails to present an ID while using, regardless of their current age. DUI offenses will follow the current guidelines listed in Chapter 95 ½ of the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

Section III. The current police force and traffic force will enforce the punishments written under this bill. As stated above, they will abide by all current regulations concerning general drug abuse and driving under the influence, as found in Chapter 95 ½ of the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

Section IV. Retail marijuana cultivation facility license rules are as follows: in order to take up residence within Illinois, a potential cultivation facility must pass site inspections every six months and follow FDA cannabis regulations to ensure their product is safe for citizens to consume and properly cultivated. Such regulations include the intolerance of a cannabis product to be mixed with any other substance to benefit the personal gain of the facility. Prior to opening, the facility must display all licensing consistent with that of Illinois Alcohol Production licensing found in Chapter 43 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

Section V. An excise tax shall be levied and collected on the sample of all unprocessed retail marijuana by the retail marijuana cultivation facility. The tax will be at 6.25%, which is consistent with the current sales tax of alcohol in Illinois. The excise tax must be calculated based on the average market price of said unprocessed retail marijuana. The excise tax profits will be used to help fund the state jail system.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton North High School

Senate Sponsor: Margaret Allen

House Sponsor: Jared Heggeland

Legislative Intent: It is proposed that recreational marijuana is legalized throughout the state of Illinois for possession and consumption. The possession of marijuana would be limited to one (1) ounce. Persons must be 21 years of age and have a valid ID to purchase marijuana. Marijuana would only be sold from approved cultivation facilities, and these facilities would have to gain licensing from the state of Illinois and abide by the current guidelines in order to gain residence and authenticity. There would be a 6.25% excise tax on the sale of marijuana. The profits of this excise tax would go towards the funding of the state jail system. If any law is violated, the current police and traffic force maintain the full right to enforce punishments relating to general drug abuse and driving under the influence. By legalizing marijuana, the state of Illinois would be able to stop marijuana-related injustice from occurring within the legal system, correct the misclassification of marijuana, and assist in the funding of the state jail system.

Evidence #1: The legalization of marijuana has been a controversial issue across the United States since the 1970s when it was first made illegal and scheduled as a class one drug, which depicts it as a drug with no accepted medical use and a high likelihood of addiction. According to the Washington Post, marijuana's level of possible addiction is not comparable to that of other schedule one drugs, such as heroin. Marijuana is not nearly as addictive as the drugs it is classified with. In fact, according to Harvard Medical School, marijuana has the capabilities to relieve pain, such as arthritis, insomnia, anxiety, and epilepsy.

Source: The Washington Post (https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/10/09/no-marijuana-is-not-actually-as-addictive-as-heroin/?utm_term=.4d8d59222b84), Harvard Medical School (https://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/medical-marijuana-2018011513085)

Analysis: Marijuana is depicted to be within the classification of drugs like heroin, LSD, and ecstasy. However, medical uses for marijuana have been discovered since this time, as well as research regarding its comparison to the drugs previously mentioned. Marijuana has been deemed as a drug that not only serves legitimate medical purposes, but also one that does not compare in the dangerous levels of addiction and damage that other schedule one drugs possess.

Evidence #2: According to the New York Times, jail sentences for minor marijuana possession have become brutally extreme, costing many years of their lives and separating families for nonviolent crimes. Even the lucky ones who do not end up in jail face a lifetime of lost job opportunities due to their record of marijuana charges, crippling their hopes for a better future. In addition, billions of dollars are spent nationwide enforcing aggressive yet ultimately pointless laws regarding marijuana.

Source: The New York Times (https://www.nytimes.com/2014/07/29/opinion/high-time-the-injustice-of-marijuana-arrests.html)

Analysis: These strict laws had led to distrust in the justice system for those who could not afford to fight against such exaggerated sentences, unjust suffering, and the overcrowding of jails. By legalizing marijuana, the state of Illinois would be able to combat this cruel punishment for minor, nonviolent crimes, improve the condition of the jail system, and restore faith in justice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 6**

Senate Sponsor: Hunter Book

House Sponsor: Madisyn Sloman

Co-Sponsors: Evan Fortner and Heather Prior

Delegation: **Williamsville**

A BILL

For an Act Amending Chapter 720, Section 675/1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to possession of products containing nicotine.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. No person under 21 years of age shall buy or possess any product containing nicotine.

Section II. Violators will be fined $200 for the first offense. Subsequent offenses will result in a $400 fine and possible community service, and enrollment in a Nicotine Addiction program. If someone is guilty of selling nicotine products to a minor, they will be fined a flat fine of $500. Repeat offenders of selling to a minor will result in a $1,000 fine, or up to a 30-day jail sentence.

Section III. Municipal, county, and state police will enforce this law. If nicotine products are confiscated at school, a school administrator will report the offense to the local police department.

Section IV. Any costs associated with enforcement will be paid for through municipal, county, or state police departments.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois. If an underage person already possesses nicotine products, there will be a 14 day grace period to dispose of these items.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Williamsville High School

House Sponsor: Madisyn Sloman

Senate Sponsor: Hunter Book

Legislative Intent: The number of minors using nicotine products and becoming highly addicted to this drug keeps rising. By raising the age to buy or possess nicotine products from 18 to 21, it would be harder for minors to obtain this highly addictive drug. That would prevent a number of nicotine addictions in high school and middle school.

Statistical Evidence #1: In Illinois, 13.2% of high school students use e-cigarettes.
Source: Campaign for tabacco-free kids https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/illinois

Analysis: There are 2,028,162 kids in high school living in Illinois. Out of this amount of people, 267,717 use e-cigarettes and have a nicotine addiction. Many of these teens are unaware of the future risks and think that these products are safe.

Statistical Evidence #2: In Illinois, there are 230,000 minors alive that will prematurely die from nicotine addiction and smoking.

Source: Campaign for tobacco-free kids
https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/illinois

Analysis: Many older adults who grew up smoking and could have started at the age of 10, are diagnosed with COPD or other lung related issues in the future. Though we now know the effects of regular nicotine products, we do not know how much damage the chemicals and e-cigarettes will cause. Considering that nicotine users are inhaling toxic chemicals into their bodies, researchers have predicted the premature death of these users.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 6**

Senate Sponsor: Annika Barron

House Sponsor: Samantha Morrow

Co-Sponsors: Emma Nigrelli

Delegation: **Wheaton Warrenville South High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 410, Section 35, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to public health.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will require every restroom facility in all public establishments to have a diaper changing table. In addition, the changing table must be in safe, weight-bearing, working condition, with less than 75 CFUs (colony-forming units) of bacteria.

Section II. The owner of the establishment in violation will be fined $500 for each restroom lacking the changing table or failing to meet health/safety standards after the first building inspection of each year. If an establishment is found to be in violation of this law, further inspections will be held every 3 months at the establishment's expense until the violation is resolved, with another fine of $500 added each time the bathroom fails inspection.

Section III. County governments are responsible for hiring qualified third-party inspectors for frequent inspections of commercial buildings. Changing tables will be included in the list of requirements public buildings must meet in bathroom inspections.

Section IV. The changing tables will be installed at the expense of the establishment. Additionally, as public building bathroom inspections are already required in Illinois, adding a requirement for inspection of bathroom changing tables will come at little to no cost for the Illinois Government. Money from the fines of buildings in violation and an additional 0.5% sales tax on baby wipes will be used as compensation for the additional demands placed on inspectors.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

House Sponsor: Samantha Morrow

Senate Sponsor: Annika Barron

Legislative Intent: This bill will provide a safe and sanitary space for both mothers and fathers to change the diaper of their baby. This is increasingly necessary as traditional family roles change. This bill serves as an expansion to the recent federal action, the Bathrooms Accessible in Every Situation Act (BABIES), which was created under the Obama administration to mandate a changing table in every bathroom in federally owned buildings.

Evidence #1: A 2014 survey, done by Today found that 54% of dads change diapers today compared to 37% the generation before.

Source: Found in Smithsonian Magazine. https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/obama-just-signed-law-mandating-diaper-changing-tables-mens-restrooms-180960753/

Analysis: The increase in fathers' involvement in diaper changing highlights a shift in traditional family roles. It is no longer just the mother's role to take care of the baby, and as fathers take over some of this responsibility, it is necessary that changing tables are available in both male and female restrooms. Although the number of men's restrooms without changing tables exceeds the number of women's restrooms without changing tables, a bill mandating that a changing table is made available for both genders will prevent parents from needing to go out to the car or use the floor to change their baby's diaper.

Statistical Evidence #2: In April 2018, the state of New York passed a bill of similar intent, which mandates changing tables in restrooms of both genders. The governor of New York cites that the reason this bill needed to be passed was to provide more equality for gay, single, working, and all parents. In addition, the governor of New York asserts that this bill is necessary so that parents no longer have the added stress of needing to find a clean and accessible changing table.

Source: The State of New York governor's webpage. https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-announces-passage-legislation-ensure-equal-access-diaper-changing-stations

Analysis: The passage of a similar law in New York indicates the support and need for a bill making changing tables in restrooms of both gender in every public building. Each family has a different situation and different needs, so a changing table being available in every restroom will allow parents, no matter their needs, to find a safe and clean place to change their baby's diaper. Having changing tables available in restrooms of both genders will further equality by making it easy for a mother or a father to change their baby's diaper, rather than just the mother.

https://www.cnn.com/2018/10/02/health/diaper-change-mens-restrooms-trnd/index.html

https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2017/01/changing-table-history-koala/512306/

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/obama-just-signed-law-mandating-diaper-changing-tables-mens-restrooms-180960753/

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/senator-brad-hoylman-changing-tables_n_7086856

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/senator-brad-hoylman-changing-tables_n_7086856

https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-announces-passage-legislation-ensure-equal-access-diaper-changing-stations

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 7**

Senate Sponsor: Julia Kienzler

House Sponsor: Providence Andrews

Co-Sponsors: Makenzie Reedy and Vali Crites

Delegation: **Williamsville High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 210, Section 165, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to medical billing transparency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The Illinois Health Care Information System will be an online database of healthcare information open to the public.

Section II. All health care providers will be required to input their main service prices into the Illinois Health Care Information System by the date this bill will go into effect. Thereafter, each health care provider must update their prices and fees. “Health care providers” are defined as a doctor of medicine or osteopathy, podiatrist, dentist, chiropractor, clinical psychologist, optometrist, nurse practitioner, nurse-midwife, or a clinical social worker who is authorized to practice by the State of Illinois and performing within the scope of their practice as defined by State law, or a Christian Science practitioner. A “health care provider” is also any provider from whom the University or the employee's group health plan will accept medical certification to substantiate a claim for benefits. Insurance providers will be allowed to input data if they wish.

Section III. The tax on alcoholic beverages will be raised from 6.25% to 6.75% and the revenue from the increase in tax will be used to implement and maintain the database.

Section IV. The Illinois Department of Insurance will be responsible for the creation and implementation of the Illinois Health Care Information System.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Williamsville High School

House Sponsor: Julia Kienzler

Senate Sponsor: Providence Andrews

Legislative Intent: This bill will assist consumers in making healthcare decisions by providing information regarding the price and quality of healthcare within the State of Illinois.

Evidence #1: New Hampshire has implemented a system like this called the Comprehensive Healthcare Information System which has worked well.

Source: *www.nhchis.com*

Analysis: It is viable to get insurance and health care providers to input information into a system that effectively informs the general public of health care prices

Evidence #2: Peter Drier knew he was going to have a large bill after his three hour long neck surgery. He was prepared for the hospital bill, the anesthesiologist bill, and the orthopedist bill, but he was not expecting the $117,000 bill from an "assistant surgeon" he never met.

Source: https://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/21/us/drive-by-doctoring-surprise-medical-bills.html

Analysis: Due to not being briefed of all his possible payments of his surgery, Drier was taken by surprise when he received his bill which was nearly double was he was expecting.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 7**

Senate Sponsor: Trevor Whittington

House Sponsor: Dylan Gossett

Co-Sponsors: Jabe Outland and Braden Gentry

Delegation: Carterville

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 10, section 520, of the Illiinois Compiled Statutes relating to preservation of habitat for endangered species.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will give businesses and farmers an opportunity to gain a tax incentive for turning over unused land to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. If one decides to turn over unused land, they will receive a property tax reduction based on the size of the land given. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will use this land to plant wildflowers and to create habitats for animals such as the monarch butterfly, the greater prairie chicken, and the rusty patched bumble bee. These animals have been decreasing In population, and reaching endangered species level. Not only will this bill have significant environmental benefits, It will affect farmers with an increase in production. Roughly 35% of Illinois' food and plant production rely on pollination from bees. With the rusty patched bumble bee decreasing in population by 87% in the past 20 years, this bill will both help their population and the production of the farmland. The land being turned over will be settled through a contract outlining all decisions. Also, the workload from these actions will open up more jobs in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service, benefitting the state.

Section II. There is no penalization for not turning over unused land. This gives businesses and farmers the opportunity to receive an incentive for choosing to turn over unused land for environmental benefits as well as an increase in production. However, breaking the contract will result in the business/farmer paying the money that they saved on the property taxes.

Section III. The Illinois section of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will oversee and carry out these tasks.

Section IV. This bill will not require any funding from taxpayers or the government. While the corporations and farmers will receive a tax break for the land given, the land will benefit the state with a boost in production. The tax breaks will follow tax guidelines already set in place.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 11th, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carterville

House Sponsor: Dylan Gossett

Senate Sponsor: Trevor Whittington

Legislative Intent: This bill will grant farmers and businesses the opportunity to turn over unused land to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in order to help boost the populations of the Monarch Butterfly, the Greater Prairie Chicken, and the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee which are In the decline. In return for this, the farmer or business will receive a tax exemption for the amount of land given. This will benefit the people of Illinois by saving animals that are approaching or have approached endangered species level. This will also boost production in farms due to an increased population of pollinators as well as open up jobs in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife department.

Evidence #1: According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the rusty patched bumble bee's population in Illinois has declined by 87 percent in the past 20 years, putting it on the Endangered Species List. It is now only prevalent in nine states and one region in Canada.

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/insects/rpbb/index.html

Analysis: The rusty patched bumble bee was prevalent in 28 states, it's population is in the sharp decline and habitat loss is among one of the main causes for it's decrease in population. They are a main pollinator in Illinois. If they decline at this rate, Illinois will be another state in which they don't reside in, significantly decreasing farm's production.

Statistical Evidence #2: According to the Department of Natural Resources, pollinators provide over $10 billion dollars to the United States. 35 percent of Illinois' crops rely on pollinators like the Monarch butterfly and the rusty patched bumble bee.

Source: Illinois Department of Natural Resources
https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/education/Pages/PollinatorMain.aspx

Analysis: These creatures significantly affect Illinois' crop production and need habitats to survive and to flourish. The animals are in constant decline and require this to pollinate wildflowers and farms. Setting these creatures near farms will also save farmers' money by not requiring as much manual pollination.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 7**

Senate Sponsor: Ethan Kopp

House Sponsor: Brad Huber

Co-Sponsors: Patrick Amen & Michael Zessin

Delegation: **Wheaton-Warrenville South High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 38, Section 4, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the minimum age requirement for a Firearm Owners Identification Card.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill alters the minimum age to obtain a Firearm Owners Identification Card without a legal guardian from 21 to 18 years of age.

Section II. Should a person under 18 apply for a Firearm Owners Identification Card, they will be denied. All other penalties will remain as is.

Section III. The Illinois Department of State Police will enforce the bill.

Section IV. There is no additional funding required for this bill.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton-Warrenville South High School

House Sponsor: Brad Huber

Senate Sponsor: Ethan Kopp

Legislative Intent: Be it enacted by the Illinois YMCA Youth and Government legislature this bill would allow an 18 year old to apply for a Firearm Owners Identification Card without parental permission. The intent of this bill is to extend constitutional liberties to citizens of the state who can already be drafted and vote.

Evidence #1: "Virtually all male U.S. citizens, regardless of where they live, and male immigrants, whether documented or undocumented, residing in the United States, who are 18 through 25, are required to register with Selective Service. "

Source: Selective Service System https://www.sss.gov/Registration/Why-Register

Analysis: Each American citizen is required to register with the selective service when they are 18 years of age. This means that an 18 year old can be drafted into the military. Therefore, it is preposterous that an 18 year old is legally obligated to defend the country via the military but cannot defend his own home due to stipulations from a card. If an 18 year old has all of the responsibilities of being a citizen, they must have all of the rights guaranteed.

Evidence #2: "Illinois law, the parental consent option won't let an 18-to-20-year-old possess a gun…if both parents are dead."

Source: The Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2014/08/01/illinois-note-from-your-parents-requirement-for-gun-possession-by-18-to-20-year-olds-upheld-by-district-court/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.11fb7ff9a035

Analysis: Though it might be simple for some of Illinois' residents to receive parental permission, the current legislation revokes that liberty from some of societies' downtrodden. Individuals who are between the ages of 18 to 20, whose parents are deceased, lack the ability to apply for a FOID card. The only option they currently have is to get written consent from the Director of State Police or a court, forcing them to undergo a longer and more difficult process because of something outside of their control.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 7**

Senate Sponsor: Roberto Garcia

House Sponsor: Zach Frye

Co-Sponsors" Quinn Fulmer, Michael Stark

Delegation: **Lake Park**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 61, Section 1.7, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to racoon rehabilitation.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will limit the number of raccoons any one licensed Wildlife Rehabilitation organization can rehabilitate from five (5) raccoons to three (3).

Section II. A Wildlife Rehabilitation Center is defined as a non-for-profit center where injured, orphaned, or sick wild animals are treated and cared for before being released back into the wild.

Section III. In the event that an organization is found to be keeping more than 3 raccoons with intent to rehabilitate and release, the excess raccoons would be relocated to the nearest rehabilitation center that can accept them. This will be enforced by the IDNR.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park High School

House Sponsor: Zach Frye

Senate Sponsor: Roberto Garcia

Legislative Intent: This bill is meant to decrease the amount of damage raccoons cause to both properties and sensitive wildlife. I.E. The Indiana Bat, the Greater Prairie Chicken, five lined skink, great tree frog, and other endangered animals. Racoons are near the top of the food chain, not many other creatures eat them while they continue preying on other, rarer animals.

Evidence #1: To add on to this list of disadvantages, raccoons also take up a lot of resources in rehabilitation centers that they desperately need, such as the fact that one raccoon eats three to five dog bowls of food a day. In areas of overpopulation, many raccoons may abandon their native woodland home to move into attics, porches of houses, and in any other surrounding structures.

Source: Willowbrook Wildlife Center (Primary source) August 27, 2018

Analysis: The extreme consumption of food by raccoons leaves little to other, more rare species of animals. As most of these centers are non-for-profit, there is little to waste when it comes to resources. Raccoons are so numerous that they are invading every space they can get, especially when it comes to a warmer environment like a house or attic. Without some action to slow the growth, these raccoons could cause some serious damage to infrastructure.

Evidence #2: The Raccoon Ringworm virus is something that is negatively affecting the populations of other animals for main reason, the virus doesn't affect the raccoon host.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2003
https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/9/12/03-0039_article

Analysis: This virus is the only virus that affects any other host other than the raccoon. This particular virus causes severe debilitation or even death in cases involving many other mammal species, including humans. In the case of humans, this virus can cause blindness and if left untreated, can cause death.

Statistical Evidence #3: There was a drop by 80% in wood duck nesting successes between 2009 and 2011, which, during the same period, saw a dramatic spike in raccoon population.

Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources: 2017
http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/species-and-habitats/species-guide-index/birds/wood-duck

Analysis: Given the raccoons position, near the top of the food chain, they can cause havoc on the ecosystem if they overpopulate. The raccoons ability to hunt both on the ground and in trees means that very few animals are safe from raccoon predation. There is a predator/prey correlation between not only raccoons and wood ducks, but various other wildlife as well. The predator/prey relationship is severely unbalanced in the raccoons favor.

GRAY HOUSE

RECORD OF ACTION ON LEGISLATIVE BILLS

BILL NUMBER	COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE ACTION	SENATE ACTION	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	COMMENTS
H-G-01					
H-G-02					
H-G-03					
H-G-04					
H-G-05					
H-G-06					
H-G-07					
H-G-08					
H-G-09					
H-G-10					
H-G-11					
H-G-12					
H-G-13					
H-G-14					
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H-G-17					
H-G-18					
H-G-19					
H-G-20					
H-G-21					
H-G-22					
H-G-23					
H-G-24					
H-G-25					
H-G-26					

PRAYER FOR THE GRAY SENATE

Dear God,

I thank you for everyone here and giving us all the opportunity to be here this weekend. I ask that you would keep us safe and help us reach our goals that we have set and prepared for. I pray that you would give us the patience and confidence to stand up for what we all believe in. I ask that you would be with this Senate this weekend and give us the persistence to accomplish anything we set our minds to. Help us become successful and all we can be. Let us experience life as you meant for it to be experienced, and give us the power to forgive others.

Peyton Bates
Chaplain

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 1**

Senate Sponsor: Makenzie Henton

House Sponsor: Charlie Hagan

Co-Sponsors: Chloe Finn, Zachary Roy

Delegation: **Carterville High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 220, Section 85, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the prohibition of fracking in the area of the New Madrid Seismic Zone.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. "Fracking" includes but is not limited to the process of injecting liquid at high pressure into subterranean rocks, boreholes, etc., so as to force open existing fissures and extract oil or gas. The prohibition of this process is within the police the powers for the protection of health, welfare, and natural resources of the great and sovereign State of Illinois.

Section II. The use of the fracking process anywhere in the area containing the New Madrid Seismic Zone relates to any land within two miles of the limits of the New Madrid Seismic Zone. These limits are to be determined by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, measuring both vertically and horizontally.

Section III. If any entity in the State of Illinois has mineral rights or the right to exercise mineral rights within the seismic zone, they shall be prohibited from exercising these rights by use of fracking as determined by the State of Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is authorized promulgate, publish, and enforce any rules related to the execution of this bill.

Section IV. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources can investigate any violations of this statute and is further authorized to prosecute any violations of this act through administrative and judicial means as provided by Illinois law.

Section V. Penalties for violations of this act can be prosecuted as a class one felony and fines assess triple damages. Up to three times the amount of actual damages including clean-up, restoration, and loss of use will be fined towards the guilty party or entity.

Section VI. In case any provision in this act shall be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired and such provision shall be ineffective only to the extent of such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

Section VII. This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carterville

House Sponsor: Charlie Hagan

Senate Sponsor: Makenzie Henton

Legislative Intent: This bill will prohibit the allowance of fracking in the New Madrid Seismic Zone in order for the protection of health, welfare, and natural resources in Illinois. This will benefit the people of Illinois by decreasing the contamination of the groundwater distributed throughout the state, the methane pollution and its impact on the climate. In addition, this will the exposure to toxic chemicals will decrease.

Evidence #1: According to the U.S Energy Information Administration (EIA), the high-pressure fluid produces a fracture network that allows crude oil and natural gas inside dense rocks to flow into a wellbore and be extracted at the surface. The fluid (known as frac fluid) contains between 98 percent and 99.5 percent water and sand; between 0.5 percent and 2 percent of the fluid is composed of chemical additives, which are used to stop the growth of microorganisms, prevent well casing corrosion, increase the rate at which the fluid is injected, and reduce pressure, among other uses.

Source: Fracking in Illinois https:// ballotpedia.org/Fracking_in_Illinois.

Analysis: The statistics stated demonstrate how 2% of the high-pressure fluid is composed of chemical additives, which endangers the health, welfare, and natural resources in Illinois. Chemical additives are harmful to the environment in Illinois, and also endanger people's health significantly. Illinois will be another state in which the allowance of fracking endangers their residents. According to Environment America, toxic substances in fracking chemicals and wastewater have been linked to a variety of negative health effects on humans and fish. Chemical components of fracking fluids, for example, have been linked to cancer, endocrine disruption, and neurological and immune system problems.5 Wastewater brought to the surface by drilling can contain substances such as volatile organic compounds with potential impacts on human health. httos://environmentamerica.org/sites/environment/files/reports/EAFrackingNumberscrnrutf .

Analysis: The health and well being of residents is a priority for Illinois. Due to the chemical additives in the high-pressure fracking fluid found and linked to the wastewater, numerous illnesses and terminal diseases have occured. Eliminating the allowance of fracking is protecting the health, welfare, and natural resources of Illinois.

Statistical Evidence #2: Hydraulic Fracturing or fracking can be related to new seismic activity in seismic zones throughout the continental United States. The Fort Worth Basin seismic zone had been a previously inactive zone. That was until fracking became prevalent in the state of Texas, the previously dead seismic zone became active for the first time in modern during the '70s and increased heavily in the early 2000s. The seismic activity continues on an upward climb in the Fort Worth Basin. The most dangerous aspect of fracking comes from the excess water that is left in the ground by the process.

Alternatives to fracking can come in the forms of waterless fracking, and many renewable resources

Source: Yales research on Texas earthquakes shows the increase of seismic activities overtime and the sharp increase in activity as fracking increases around the Fort Worth Basic seismic zone.

htt ps: // e360.yale. edu/digest/ fracking -linked-to-increase-in-texas-guakes-according-to-new- study The Ecologist delves into alternatives to fracking that range from renewable alternatives to natural gas, as well as methods of fracking that are better for the environment as a whole.

https://theecologist.org/2015/jul/08/safe-low-carbon-inexpensive-renewable-alternatives-fracking

Analysis: Fracking in the State of Illinois is a hazard to the greater good of the people and the environment. Much like how the Fort Worth Basins previously inactive fault zone became highly active due to fracking the New Madrid zone could as well. More environmentally friendly alternatives such as waterless fracking could be temporary replacements that allow companies to stay in Illinois and allow people who work in fracking to keep their jobs.

Fracking and its effects on the environment cannot be allowed to continue, with fracking being a constant source of natural gas the environment only gets worse.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 1**

Senate Sponsor: Gatha Sutaria
House Sponsor: Dan Khomusi
Co-Sponsors: Sameer Jain
Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 775, article 2, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to sexual assault or sexual harassment in the workplace.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Any reported incidents of sexual assault or sexual harassment involving two or more employees in a workplace will be reported to the local police. Any person convicted in a court of law of such a crime will be immediately terminated from their place of employment and will be registered with the sex offender registry.

Section II. If a place of employment fails to report a known incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment, it will incur a fine equal to 1% of the business's net income reported to federal and state tax agencies in the last fiscal year for the first offense, and that percentage will be doubled for each repeat offense. If evidence indicating that a report has not been filed is presented to the pertinent authorities, the Illinois Department of Human Services will be the enforcing agency.

Section III. The local police will be responsible for the investigation relating to the offense reported. Additionally, sexual assault or sexual harassment victims would be provided contact with nonprofit organizations that would offer counseling and conduct seminars where an incident of sexual harassment or sexual assault has occurred. These nonprofits would be able to apply for grants as compensation for their efforts with the survivors.

Section IV. The grant money will be funded through the fines that will be collected due to a failure to report an incident of sexual violence.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on April 30, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Dan Khomusi

Senate Sponsor: Gatha Sutaria

Legislative Intent: The bill will mandate reporting all incidents of sexual assault and sexual harassment to the local police and if found guilty in a court of law. A felony is defined as a crime, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death. The decision of whether an act of sexual assault is a misdemeanor or a serious felony is not something that may be decided by corporations or companies, and indictment must be left to local police. If an employee is found guilty of a felony, the employee will be terminated. This will provide a safer workplace for all employees.

Evidence #1: *Mental trauma can be induced by stressful situations like sexual harassment, with long-term effects such as anxiety, substance abuse, and depression.*

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services Office On Women's Health

https://www.womenshealth.gov/mental-health/abuse-trauma-and-mental-health

Analysis: According to the Department of Health and Human Services, mental trauma is most often triggered by dangerous or stressful events including sexual harassment. This trauma can have lasting and detrimental effects on mental health. These include substance abuse, anxiety, depression, and even suicide, and in the long term, disorders like post-traumatic stress disorder. Sexual harassment, therefore, poses a direct threat to victims and is a social issue that needs to be addressed to ensure public well-being.

Statistical Evidence #2: *75% of women have experienced some form of sexual assault in the workplace.*

Source: Equal Employment Opportunity Coalition
https://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/task_force/harassment/upload/report.pdf

Analysis: According to a comprehensive 2016 study conducted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Coalition, 75% of women have encountered some form of sexual assault, sexual harassment, or some form of unwelcome sexually based behaviors within the workplace. Of these incidents, approximately 30% of individuals talked with a supervisor, manager, or union representative. Many victims of harassment often turn to legal relief or formal action as their least common form of reporting, with about 75% of harassment responses are to avoid the attacker or downplay the gravity of the situation. With the induction of this new law, those assaulted will feel more inclined to report their assaults. This law does not coerce those who are assaulted to report their assault but rather promises results for those who choose to report. With the enforcement of this law, businesses will be forced to report all incidents to local officials, allowing for all victims of sexual harassment, who have chosen to report their incident, to receive the legal relief they deserve

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 1**

Senate Sponsor: Alexander Heinz

House Sponsor: Christian Halstead

Co-Sponsor: Claudia Kasztelan

Delegation: **Wheaton North High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Teen safety.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will make condoms available in all Illinois public schools. Condoms shall be available through the counselor's office as well as a mandatory waiver to receive condoms.

Section II. Students will be required to sign a one time waiver before receiving any condoms, which includes information on abstinence, instructions on how to use the condom and the schools' legal involvement in the case of an accidental pregnancy, waving the schools responsibility in such an occurrence.

Section III. Schools who deny condom availability will have a hearing in front of school board and be fined an amount deemed necessary by board.

Section IV. This bill will be enforced by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Section V. State will apply for federal grants. State will attempt to negotiate with planned parenthood, as has been done in other states.

Section VI. This bill shall take effect January 1st, 2020.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton North High School

House Sponsor: Christian Halstead

Senate Sponsor: Alexander Heinz

Legislative Intent: This bill will provide condoms to high school students in all Illinois public high schools 10-12th grade, as a waiver allowing use for the condoms can be filled out once a health class has been taken. The waiver along with the condoms will be accessible through the school counselor's office. Students will have to sign a waiver which includes the following: the risks of using the condoms, information on abstinence and instruction on how to use the condoms, and the school's legal involvement in case of unexpected pregnancies.

Evidence #1: Condom availability programs are common and have been successful in the past. In 2005, advocates for Youth National School Condom Availability Clearinghouse found 418 public schools in the U.S. that use condom availability programs.

Source: Youth National School Condom Availability Clearinghouse
http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/449-school-condom-availability

Analysis: This program is proven to be effective over and over again. Kids are going to do naughty things regardless and as a society we have to accept that and react. With condom availability we can eliminate teen pregnancy and reduce the risk of STDS. Studies show it does not increase sexual activity but does lower pregnancy risks.

Statistical Evidence #2: Condom Availability Programs(CAPs) enacted in other states have not been shown to cause an increase in sexual activity, but strictly an increase in reported condom use.

Source: NCBI
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5758683/

Analysis: There are no negatives to enacting such a bill as the negatives one would be most inclined to conclude without receiving any additional information besides the contents of this bill have been found, by hard evidence, to be non prevalent in real life application of such a bill. By creating increase in student condom use, the bill assists a significant government objective, ie. preventing spread of STDs and decreasing teen pregnancy rates.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 1**

Senate Sponsor: Jenny Petrova

House Sponsor: Jayna Patel

Co-Sponsors: Alexandra Stonkus, Isabella Vitacco

Delegation: **Lake Park High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to reduction of plastic water bottle usage.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All Illinois public schools will need to have at least one water bottle refilling station. These stations can go over existing water fountains or can stand alone. The stations will be there as a simple, efficient, and safe way to refill water bottles in order to decrease the usage of plastic water bottles. They will provide a filtered water supply free of lead and other contaminants to its students overall contributing positively to their health

Section II. If a school fails to implement one of these water bottle refilling stations, they will be fined $750 per month that school is in session. Each school will have to maintain these stations by making sure that they are clean and usable. If the school already has a functioning water bottle refilling station, they will not need to put in anymore unless desired.

Section III. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency will enforce this bill by going to public school all across the state making sure that they have at least one of these machines and that it is clean, usable, and functioning. They will go around on a bi-yearly basis, once at the beginning of the school year and once at the start of the second semester. Generally, these times will come in the months of August and September for the beginning of the school year and in January for the start of second semester.

Section IV. This bill was created to provide students with cleaner water and decrease the amount of plastic water bottles going in landfills. It will be funded with the money given to the public school by the state.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park

House Sponsor: Jayna Patel

Senate Sponsor: Jenny Petrova

Legislative Intent: By encouraging the use of reusable water bottles, schools can teach students the importance of conserving plastic. This will benefit the people of Illinois by having a generation being aware of the excise plastic waste in the state. It will also motivate future generations to conserve plastic that will therefore create an importance to protect Earth.

Statistical Evidence #1: The water bottle production process utilizes the petroleum product polyethylene terephthalate (PET), this product requires an extremely large amount of fossil fuel to both make and transport.

Source: *GoGreen https://goo.gl/Qj8zEu (November 14, 2017)*

Analysis: PET is not biodegradable but instead photodegradable. This means that they break down into smaller pieces over time, which is normally of hundred of years (200 years - 1000 years). Also, the fossil fuels which add to the creation and transportation of these PETs can make a huge impact on the environment which adds to factor like climate change. Overall, the creation of the plastic in plastic water bottles have a negative impact on the Earth and can be easily fixed with the popular usage of reusable water bottles.

Statistical Evidence #2: There are 1,500 water bottles consumed per second in the U.S.. And it takes 17 million barrels of oil each year to manufacture these bottles.

Source: Huffington Post https://goo.gl/udKUdc (December 6, 2017)

Analysis: Using plastic water bottles uses an unnecessary amount of oil, which will only be harder to keep making due to the scare oil supply. This also introduces an economic problem because it is becoming increasingly more expensive to mine oil. It takes three times the amount of water to manufacture one bottle than it does to fill one. Instead of using this oil to make plastic water bottles, we can keep one million cars fueled for a year which would reduce the amount of oil being used for making plastic bottles; therefore, reusable bottles are the answer.

Statistical Evidence #3: 22 percent of the water tested contained contaminant levels that exceeded the state health limits. Harmful hormone-disrupting phthalates leach into the bottled water we drink after as little as 10 weeks of storage, or much faster once the bottles have been left in the sun.

Source: Huffington Post https://goo.gl/udKUdc (December 6, 2017)

Analysis: Drinking from plastic water bottles is less safe and clean than drinking from a reusable bottle. The harmful plastic in the water bottles can cause cancer and reproductive complications. Refilling a cup of water eight times per day, per year, is the equivalent of paying $1,400 for plastic water bottles a year.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 2**

Senate Sponsor: Maddie Bulla

House Sponsor: Katie Galloway

Co-Sponsors: Gillian Lemons, Carlie Page

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

A BILL

For an Act Amending Chapter 720, Section 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to nicotine purchases in Illinois.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All person(s) under the age of 21 shall not be permitted to purchase nicotine products.

Section II. Anyone under the age of 21 found in possession of nicotine products must pay a two hundred dollar fine.

Section III. Anyone who is 18 years of age prior to the enacting date shall be exempt from this bill.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on April 1st, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

House Sponsor: Katie Galloway

Senate Sponsor: Maddie Bulla

Legislative Intent: Increasing the age in which nicotine product purchase is legal will significantly reduce the likelihood of addiction. Nicotine products are known to impair lung and cognitive development, and this will help reduce the number of those affected.

Evidence #1: More than 95% of addicted smokers start before age 21. Early exposure to nicotine increases the risk of addiction and puts adolescents at a higher risk for depression, anxiety and substance abuse. FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb has called youth use of e-cigarettes an epidemic and indicated that youth e-cigarette use is up 77% from last year.

Source: Tobacco 21
https://tobacco21.org/critical-issues/

Analysis: Nicotine addiction increases the risk of depression, anxiety, and substance abuse; three huge issues that many young people struggle with today. With more than 95% of nicotine addicts starting before the age of 21, raising the legal age to buy nicotine products will help to reduce the likelihood of addiction and teenagers and young adults in Illinois will be further sheltered from smoking-related illnesses as well as issues with lung and cognitive development.

Statistical Evidence #2: Smokers on average lose thirteen to fifteen years of life due to their smoking habits.

Source: Newport Academy https://www.newportacademy.com/resources/substance-abuse/teen-smoking/

Analysis: The more time someone spends smoking, the more time they are taking off of their lifespan. Since raising the purchasing age to 21 will decrease the number of people who will become addicted to smoking, the amount of valuable lifespan lost will be decreased significantly.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 2**

Senate Sponsor: Carissa Plake

House Sponsor: Lauren Bartlett

Co-Sponsors: Trevor Shue, Anna McBride

Delegation: **Williamsville**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 90, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to electives in public schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All public schools shall offer a self-defense elective with a portion of it teaching gun safety. In this class, the first six weeks of the semester will teach gun safety, and the rest of the semester will teach self-defense. This class will be required to be in session for a minimum of two hours every week, to be scheduled by the school.

Section II. For the gun safety portion of this class there will be no real weapons on the school premises. Instead, training guns will be used for the gun safety portion. The gun safety portion of the class will focus on the proper ways to handle and store the gun safely. Along with this, students would also get education on gun control, the history of the Second Amendment, and the debate over guns in America. This shall be presented in a non-partisan manner so that students can draw their own conclusions.

Section III. For the self-defense portion of the class, students will be taught different types of self defense moves and protection. The school gym mats will be used for this. The P.E. teacher will teach this class unless another teacher would prefer to. The instructor would need to take a course to be certified to teach the class if not already capable of doing so.

Section IV. If a school does not offer this elective they will be fined $250. For every semester after that they do not offer the class, they will be fined an additional $250. This money will go back to the Illinois State Board of Education to help regulate the class.

Section V. The Illinois State Board of Education shall enforce this bill.

Section VI. There will be an additional $15 student fee at the beginning of the school year for each student taking this class.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Williamsville High School

House Sponsor: Lauren Bartlett

Senate Sponsor: Carissa Plake

Legislative Intent: This bill mandates all schools offer a gun safety and self-defense elective course. This will help students learn how to defend themselves. It will also help students learn how to safely handle a gun.

Evidence #1: 20% of females experience sexual violence while in college, and 6% of males will experience sexual violence while in college.

Source: Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
https://icasa.org/uploads/documents/Stats-and-Facts/campus-sa-infographic-rsp.pdf

Analysis: Having a self-defense class where students would learn and practice how to defend themselves against people who would be attacking them. It would cut down on rape and sexual assault on college campuses because people would be able to defend themselves in this situation.

Statistical Evidence #2: From 2005 to 2010 3,800 people were killed by accidental gun deaths. Around 1,300 were under 25, and in just 2010 alone 606 people were killed by accidental gun deaths.

Source: Griffords law center https://lawcenter.giffords.org/gun-deaths-and-injuries-statistics/

Analysis: By teaching students how to properly handle guns we will cut down on the accidental gun deaths in Illinois. It will eliminate deaths that are easily preventable if people know how to properly handle guns.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 2**

Senate Sponsor: Connell Hecht

House Sponsor: Theo Banaszewski

Co-Sponsors: Sam Cox, Ellis Laveen

Delegation: **Wheaton Warrenville South High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 305, section 70, article 1 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to intra-state commerce.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill may be cited as the Achilles Act.

Section II. This bill mandates that all loaves of sliced bread that are both produced and sold in the state of Illinois have the “heels”, that is, the first and last slices consisting of only crust, be removed and separated from the rest of the slices. Loaves of sliced bread produced within the state of Illinois but sold in other states will not be affected.

Section III. Grocery stores in the state of Illinois may reserve any edible food that would normally be discarded, excluding dairy products, for donation. They will then to receive a tax deduction for the value of the food. A grocery store is defined as “any retail institution whose primary source of revenue is food, or any retail institution that identifies itself as a marketplace primarily for the purchase of food.”

Section IV. Both the edible heels of bread and the edible food will be donated to local charities. The charities receiving either or both of these items must be officially registered charities in the Internal Revenue Service’s database. The companies offering up these items will be tasked with deciding which charity the goods will be donated to.

Section V. This bill will be enforced by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS). Grocery stores will be required to report the approximate dollar value of their donations to the IDHS and those donations will be state tax deductible only. The IDHS will monitor bread production in the state of Illinois to ensure companies are compliant with the provisions of this bill.

Section VI. Bread manufacturers will be fined $0.34 for every noncompliant loaf. The fines collected will be used to fund the efforts of the IDHS. Any necessary additional funding will come from money already allocated to the IDHS

Section VII. This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

House Sponsor: Theo Banazewski

Senate Sponsor: Connell Hecht

Legislative Intent: This bill will reduce food waste in the state of Illinois and benefit low-income families through the generosity of grocery stores and bread manufacturers. This legislation establishes a program and incentive for the donation of unsellable but edible food to charities who will then distribute that food to those who need it most.

Evidence #1: Grocery stores in the United States throw away 13.3 billion pounds of food each year. The average American eats about 1900 pounds of food per year. The Illinois population is 3.9% of the US population, which means roughly 519 million pounds of food are wasted in Illinois each year. If we could save all of that food, it would feed 273,000 people.

Source: Business Insider https://www.businessinsider.com/why-grocery-stores-throw-out-so-much-food-2014-10

Analysis: Even if we could save just a fraction of that wasted food by passing this bill, it would have in immense effect on the people of Illinois. When we reduce and eliminate waste it makes everyone better off, and by providing such a valuable incentive to grocery stores we can make certain that such waste is minimized. This bill could potentially be more effective than any sort of social welfare program if grocery stores take advantage of the tax breaks and eliminate waste.

Evidence #2: [S]andwiches are thought to account for 50% of overall bread consumption. Average bread purchases are the equivalent of 60.3 loaves per person per year.

Source: Nabim http://www.nabim.org.uk/flour-and-bread-consumption

Analysis: The population of Illinois is 12.8 million so approximately 771.8 million loaves of bread are consumed each year. This means that 1.543 billion heels of bread are wasted in Illinois annually. If we could save just a fraction of these, lower income families could make millions of sandwiches with those slices of bread.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 3**

Senate Sponsor: Emily Huang
House Sponsor: Karthik Pasupula
Co-Sponsors: Kush Prasad, Mansi Taparia
Delegation: Metea Valley High School

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 6, section 68, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to requiring public tax returns from candidates running for public office.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Individuals wishing to run for public office must allow the last five (5) years of their tax returns to become public through the Illinois State Board of Elections. When an individual files their statement of candidacy, they must agree that if they make it on the ballot the last five (5) years of tax returns will become public. This will be another section stated on the statement of candidacy. The Illinois State Board of Elections will contact the Illinois Department of Revenue and obtain the candidate's past five (5) years of tax returns. The Board of Elections will redact any identifying information on the tax return other than the candidate's name. The tax returns will then be posted on the Illinois State Board of Election's website. A new section on the website entitled "Candidate Tax Return" will be created solely to house these tax returns.

Section II. If a prospective candidate refuses to abide by this policy, they will not be listed on the ballot. If an individual initially agrees to this policy when they first file for candidacy, they may back out at any time before they have made it on the ballot, however they will immediately be withdrawn from the election and will not be considered for the position.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Elections will enforce this bill, by ensuring that each prospective candidate formally agrees to this policy on their statement of candidacy. The Illinois State Board of Elections, in collaboration with the Illinois Department of Revenue, will collect official tax returns and publish them on the Illinois State Board of Election's website.

Section IV. This Bill requires limited funding from the Illinois State Board of Elections.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 30, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Metea Valley High School

House Sponsor: Karthik Pasupula

Senate Sponsor: Emily Huang

Legislative Intent: The purpose of our bill is to effectively stop corrupt individuals from gaining a prestigious seat in public office. Both Democrats and Republicans have been found guilty of committing corruption crimes, which shows that corruption is nonpartisan in Illinois. It is important to have a strategy to prevent corrupt people from being elected to public office, and by publicizing tax records, the public has one more tool to fight against corrupt politicians.

Evidence #1: In 2016, only 25% of Illinois population felt confident in the state's government, which was down 3% from 2013. Public corruption convictions in the State of Illinois rose from 19 to 35 in 2015. From 1976 to 2016, a total of 1,706 people were convicted of public corruption in the Federal Judicial District, which includes Chicago and the Northern third of Illinois. Illinois-Northern District leads the United States in Federal Public Corruption Convictions in the past 50 years by district.

Source: *http://dig.abclocal.go.com/wls/documents/051518-Corruption-Illinois.pdf*

University of Illinois at Chicago Department of Political Science. Most recent data figures from Department of Justice

Analysis: The amount of convicted individuals that have served in public office is disconcerting, and it is paramount that this problem gets solved quickly. The recent reforms to stop corruption, which include bills to define the role of the Executive Inspector General, have not done enough and are not effective enough. The public's confidence in the honesty and integrity of Illinois government is decreasing and it can be regained by increasing candidate transparency through the publication of candidates' tax returns.

Evidence #2: Illinois is in poor financial health due to unpaid bills, pension obligations, and budget deficits. Only recently did officials start going through $16.7 billion backlog of unpaid day-to-day bills. Illinois is currently $129 billion short of meeting pension obligations. During the tenure of Governor George Ryan (Republican), Illinois had back-to-back deficits of greater than $1 billion. Also, during the time of Gov. Rod Blagojevich (Democrat), the pension system was deprived of needed cash and the state's budgets was lowered by a $10 billion pension bond sale.

Source: Governing Magazine

http://www.governing.com/topics/politics/gov-illinois-rauner-budget-rating.html

Analysis: Both Republican George Ryan and Democrat Rod Blagojevich robbed Illinois of its financial health. Through the selling of seats, massive bribes, and poor handling of financial crises and state budgets, bipartisan corruption hasset Illinois back by a huge margin. Packages pushed by both governors have increased financial pressures on pension funds and the economy.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 3**

Senate Sponsor: Manyu Mogallapalli

House Sponsor: Michelle Wang

Co-Sponsors: Taylor Kwok

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 85, section 10, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Homeless Family Placement Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This act will increase state funding for homeless shelters and provides additional housing opportunities and extended stay at the shelters.

Section II. Homeless shelters include private or public institutions that provide temporary living accommodations for those that lack a fixed and regular nighttime residence.

Section III. Institutions that fail to utilize funds to improve housing situations, which include but are not limited to: increased spacing, increased availability of assistance workshops, extended stay as seen appropriate, and necessary supplies to provide for basic needs, will receive fines of up to $60,000. If the institution does not pass the next annual health check, which provides the shelters time to readjust and improve their allocation of resources, this fine will be due in the next year. In conjunction with the fines, the shelter will take a hiatus from admittance until the problems are rectified, which will be done with the funding received from penalty, along with also being forced to close their doors in order for the fine money to be used to fix any issues or implement additional programs.

Section IV. The first failure to utilize funds for the benefit of homeless residents will have a $30,000 fine, the second failure will be a $60,000 dollar fine, and the third failure will result in the removal and immediate replacement of the Shelter Director: the replacement for the position will be chosen and deemed fit by the organization.

Section V. Distributions of funding and functions of said establishments will be enforced and overseen by the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless, along with the maintenance of records of homeless shelter quality checks.

Section VI. The funding for homeless shelters will be provided by the Illinois Department of Human Services under the Bureau of Homeless Services and Supportive Housing and will include a $6 million increase in funding for homeless shelters. This $6 million increase shall be generated by increasing the fines of certain legal offenses, including a 250 dollar increase on all DUI fines and a 50 dollar minimum on all misdemeanors reserved specifically for the funding of homeless shelters.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Michelle Wang

Senate Sponsor: Manyu Mogallapalli

Legislative Intent: This bill works to increase funding for homeless shelters in order to provide additional housing opportunities and extended stay as needed. This will improve the living conditions of homeless shelters and provide appropriate aid for those who are unable to access proper shelter.

Evidence #1: In Illinois, there are a total of 10,798 people that are currently homeless. A little over 2,000 of those experiencing homelessness are unsheltered.

Source: This information is from the National Alliance to End Homelessness. https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness-report/illinois/ "Illinois." *National Alliance to End Homelessness*, endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessn ess-report/illinois/.

Analysis: This statistic indicates that about 20% of the homeless population in Illinois currently do not have any means of shelter. This bill will increase funds in order to provide additional availability of housing and larger facilities to accommodate more people. The passage of this bill will decrease the percentage of the homeless population living unsheltered.

Statistical Evidence #2: HUD's 2016 annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress found the number of persons experiencing homelessness in Illinois on a single night in 2016 fell by nearly 20 percent since 2010. Since 2010, HUD estimates Illinois experienced a 33 percent reduction among homeless families, a 16 percent drop in veteran homelessness, and a 56 percent decline in individuals experiencing chronic homelessness. This national estimate is based upon data reported by approximately 3,000 cities and counties across the nation.

Source: This information is from the *Bureau County Republican https://www.bcrnews.com/2016/11/18/homelessness-declines-in-illinois-in-2016/axc2q4l/* "Homelessness Declines in Illinois in 2016." *Bcrnews*, 12 Dec. 2016, www.bcrnews.com/2016/11/18/homelessness-declines-in-illinois-in-2016/axc2q4l/.

Analysis: This statistic indicates that ever since the State of Illinois began to address the homelessness issue in the state by implementing housing programs, homelessness has gone down significantly. Following the major inclusion of programs and initiatives in 2010 up until 2016, (where numbers have plateaued) the number of persons experiencing homelessness reduced because they were able to gain assistance from exposure to these advancements.

This goes to show that funding homeless shelters and programs they provide, is extremely effective because it does make a difference and has made a significant numeral difference until numbers plateaued in 2016 till date due to funding cuts.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 3**

Senate Sponsor: Konrad Powell

House Sponsor: Bill Spaniol

Co-Sponsors: Scott O'Conner, Damon Coady

Delegation: **Williamsville**

A BILL

For an Act Amending Chapter 10, Section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the making of nominations by political party.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Illinois Shall now move its primary electoral process from a partially open primary system to an open primary system.

Section II. An open primary system shall be defined as any system used in any primary election that allows legal registered citizens to vote on a ballot that contains any and all candidates that have filed the necessary and proper documents to be considered a candidate for any Federal, State, or Municipal public office. However, for each public office, registered citizens will only be allowed to vote for one candidate without any party definitions.

Section III. A partially open primary system shall be defined as any primary election that does not require registered voters to declare as members of a political party, but requires those registered voters to select a ballot based upon political affiliation.

Section IV. The Illinois open primary system will remove any wording that indicates the requirement for any citizen to provide a selection of a political party.

Section V. Every registered voter that enters a primary polling place will be provided with one ballot consisting of all candidates for federal, state, and municipal elections.

Section VI. Each voter may vote for one candidate in each race. If more than one candidate is selected in a race then that race will be void on that ballot.

Section VII. Each ballot will contain only the races pertaining to each precinct as previously stated in the election codes. All candidates will be on the primary ballot, regardless of party affiliation. Only the top two vote getters in each race will move on to the general election.

Section VIII. All funding from this bill shall come from the existing budget made available to the state elections board for the production of primary election ballots and the training of primary election officials.

Section IX. This Bill shall be enforced by the State Board of Elections.

Section X. With the passage of this bill the codes of election fraud will not change, and any fines or punishments that accompany those codes shall remain in effect and the same.

Section XI. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Williamsville

House Sponsor: Bill Spaniol

Senate Sponsor: Konrad Powell

Legislative Intent: Illinois would change from a partially open to open primary. The change would not force voters to affiliate with a party and that would broaden the number of votes that are cast.

Evidence #1: Everyone is able to vote in the first round and eliminates "inside baseball" aspects in partisan elections

Source: https://ballotpedia.org/Top-two primary

Analysis: Some potential voters are barred from voting because they do not affiliate with a party. Around a quarter of the population of Florida are not allowed to vote in the primary election due to this reason. This allows the major parties to bully Independents during the primary, which in turn makes their candidates more public and attractive. It is time for our state to stop disenfranchising our non-affiliated voters.

Statistical Evidence #2: A summary of a study from California suggests that hijacking in a primary is not a very likely problem.

Source: https://www.brookings.edu/research/the-2018-primaries-project-exploring-californias-top-two-primary/

Analysis:

This article basically outlines the pros and cons of the California top two primary. It presents evidence from a study outlining the feelings of the people. In California, the voters still haven't adjusted to the system change even though it has been eight years. People still want to vote along their party lines despite their not being defined in the ballot. In their interviews with people, these researchers found that people were not disposed to hijacking other parties. The majority of people stated that they still vote for who they believe in instead of trying to sabotage the other party. The benefit of this study is in the occurrence that people don't want to take advantage of the system.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 3**

Senate Sponsor: Danny Kaminski

House Sponsor: Trent Tiberi

Co-Sponsors: Ryan Maloney

Delegation: **Wheaton North**

A BILL

For an Act creating a chapter to of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Care Toward Veterans.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Section I. This bill would be able to give assistance and support to veterans in need, especially ones that are homeless, disabled or dealing with PTSD or mental disabilities that developed during service. If applicable, Such benefits would include: up to $10,000 off of buying housing or living spaces, resources to counseling to deal with drug addictions and or mental diseases such as PTSD as well as resources to help find job opportunities. Veterans must have residence in Illinois.

Section II. For those who do not follow the protocols or regulations, will not receive the benefit that the bill includes. Any veterans with any prior major criminal charges, such as homicide, will not receive the benefits. If someone who receives the benefits and commits a major crime or violation will then have the benefits immediately revoked. Major crimes would be determined by judge but would not include crimes such as minor theft, parking violations, or any misdemeanors.

Section III. The *Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs* will be responsible for distributing housing money, enforcing bill regulatios as well as paying for the resources described in Section I.

Section IV. This bill would be funded by 1.5% of all money spent on Illinois Lottery tickets as well as unclaimed Jackpot ticket prizes. For example, in 2018 so far $8,150,000 has gone unclaimed. All of this will likely fund for around $42,000,000 based on the amount of money spent on lottery tickets in Illinois in 2017. This money will estimately cover for the 2,500 disabled and homeless veterans in Illinois and would get up to around $20,000 in total resource money per person. This money will be handled by the Department of Human Services who will properly distribute to what was stated in Section I.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton North

House Sponsor: Trent Tiberi

Senate Sponsor: Danny Kaminski

Legislative Intent: The main purpose of this bill is to give benefits and care to Veterans who are unable to afford it for themselves, including housing aid, medical counseling and care as well as resources to find jobs. This would provide care for the disabled, homeless and veterans with mental disabilities in Illinois, expanding on the current amount of resources given to veterans.

Evidence #1: 6.9% of Illinois veterans live in poverty, over 1200 are homeless and 10% are left unemployed.

Source: Housing Assistance Council http://veteransdata.info/states/2170000/ILLINOIS.pdf

Analysis: To say veterans aren't facing hardships would be completely false and while it may not be a majority, there should be no reason that any veteran should be left homeless, without care or unemployed as they have served our country.

Statistical Evidence #2: $5000 given towards housing with no property taxes.

Source: Military.com https://www.military.com/benefits/veteran-state-benefits/illinois-state-veterans-benefits.html

Analysis: While it is a good start, much more can be done to ensure that Veterans who are struggling are taken care of to make unemployment rates and homelessness rates go down.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 4**

Senate Sponsor: Marisol Cabrera

House Sponsor: Carina Collins

Co-Sponsors: Lauren Lintner, Parker Collins

Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 10, section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to voting procedures.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will reform how absentee ballots are casted. Absentee ballots will be due on the same date that early voting ends. Each voter is responsible to send in their ballots early enough to ensure that the votes are received by the early voting deadline.

Section II. Absentee ballots will be counted at the same time as the early votes to ensure that they are counted.

Section III. Any absentee votes that are received after this deadline will not be counted.

Section IV. The County Board of Elections in each county will enforce this deadline. The county clerk's office receives all of the absentee ballots and therefore will know if the ballot was not received before the necessary deadline.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley

House Sponsor: Carina Collins

Senate Sponsor: Marisol Cabrera

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 19 heading)

ARTICLE 19. VOTING BY MAIL

Legislative Intent: As of right now, there is no guarantee that absentee ballots are counted. This bill will ensure that absentee votes are counted and have an impact on the elections within the state.

Evidence #1: In Virginia in 2017, every vote mattered, especially in the 28th district, and the winner was determined by a small margin. The day after the election, the US Post Office delivered 55 absentee ballots to the County election office. The 55 ballots were not counted.

Source: The Christian Science Monitor
https://www.csmonitor.com/USA/Politics/2017/1221/Voting-by-mail-grows-in-popularity-but-is-it-reliable

Analysis: If these votes would have been counted, it could have had a large impact on the outcome of the election. 55 voters in Virginia were not represented which goes against our democracy with the equal representation idea that our government preaches, having the absentee ballots due at the same time as early voting ends

Statistical Evidence #2: In the 9th District of North Carolina congressional candidate Mark Harris was reported to have won the election by a 905 vote lead, however investigations by the North Carolina State Board of Elections and Ethics Enforcement began after “claim of numerous irregularities and concerted fraudulent activities related to absentee by-mail ballots.” There are still 3,405 absentee ballots to be accounted for.

Source: Illinois Policy

https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/north-carolina-investigators-zero-absentee-ballots-unresolved-house-race-n944731

Analysis: There are more than enough unaccounted absentee ballot votes to change the result in this race. If absentee ballots were to have been collected in the same process as mail in voting ballots then there would have been less confusion for people trying to submit these absentee ballots and absentee ballots would have the same protection that the other early voting ballots have. The case in North Carolina proves the urgency needed to solve this absentee ballot problem as it has already affected races.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 4**

Senate Sponsor: Diamond Stiff

House Sponsor: Rafy Aladwan

Co-Sponsors:

Delegation: **Gateway Region YMCA**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 60, section 500, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to Mandatory Community Service to Graduate.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will require all high school students to have 160 hours to graduate. The hours will be attained throughout all four years. If a student moved states in the middle of high school, their hours will be prorated. Meaning the hours drop depending on how late a student joins an Illinois school. The later a student joins the hours drop by 40. Each student will need to check in on an app and add their hours that will be verified by the adult present.

Section II. Examples of community service includes; volunteering at a hospital, volunteering at a soup kitchen, help at a nursing home, tutor, free music lessons, read to kids at a local school or library. Any services like these are

If an individual does not get 160 hours they will not be able to walk at their graduation ceremony. Students that do not complete the 40-160 hours will have to take the summer to complete the rest of their hours.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Education will enforce this bill.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Gateway Region YMCA

House Sponsor: Rafy Aladwan

Senate Sponsor: Diamond Stiff

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to teach students about their civic duty with community service.

Evidence #1: Volunteering allows students to become directly involved in their communities. Some students don't realize how important volunteers are to the country and to many organizations.

Source: Prepscholar: https://blog.prepscholar.com/benefits-of-community-service

Analysis: Teaching students about their civic duty also helps them realize how important they are to their community.

Statistical Evidence #2: As of August 2011, only the state of Maryland and the District of Colombia has adopted community service as a graduation requirement. While this is relatively low, high school districts across 35 states incorporate some level of service learning (whether required community service or granting credit toward graduation) which fares high compared to districts in seven states in 2001

Source: Commons tricoll: https://commons.trincoll.edu/edreform/2012/05/required-community-service-in-high-schools-and-civic-engagement/

Analysis: This statistic shows what states adopted the policy of community service as a graduation requirement. Some states also have policies close to this. Their policy is that their community service hours goes to graduation credits.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 4**

Senate Sponsor: Calla Mahr

House Sponsor: Louis Alexander Margaglione

Co-Sponsors: Claire Mueller & Isabella Tramel

Delegation: **Wheaton North High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 50, section 750, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the Emergency Telephone Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Text-to-9-1-1 services are to be implemented throughout Illinois by updating fourteen (14) Public Safety Answering Points. An updated, centralized Public Safety Answering Point can serve 500,000 people. 6,874,737 Illinoisans lack text-to-911 services. Therefore, fourteen (14) Public Safety Answering Points be updated to function as centralized call centers. After texts are received by the updated Public Safety Answering Point, they will be instantly rerouted to local call centers and responded to by local authorities.

Section II. Counties have no incentive to refuse equipment updates. If a county were to, they must pay a $10,000 fine into the Statewide 9-1-1 Fund meant to further update the call centers of struggling counties.

Section III. This bill is to be enforced by the Office of the Illinois Statewide 9-1-1 Administrator Bureau, a subdivision of the Illinois State Police Department.

Section IV.

It costs $650,000 to update each central Public Safety Answering Point, with a total cost of $9,100,000. Illinois will partner with the state's two (2) major cell phone carriers, Verizon Wireless and AT&T Mobility. In exchange for covering the cost of updating the Public Safety Answering Points, Verizon Wireless and AT&T Mobility will receive a 5% tax break. Coupled with a 9-1-1 federal grant of $2.5 million dollars, the $9,100,000 will be covered. Any excess will be used to further update Illinois Public Safety Answering Points.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton North High School

House Sponsor: Louis Margaglione

Senate Sponsor: Calla Mahr

Legislative Intent: Our bill increases the availability of text-to-911 services in Illinois. If passed, this bill will update the technology present in emergency call centers in order to ensure they have the capability to receive and respond to texts.

Evidence #1: An estimated 240 million calls are made to 9-1-1 in the U.S. each year. In many areas, 80% or more are from wireless devices.

Source: National Emergency Number Association (2017)
https://www.nena.org/page/911Statistics

Analysis: Modern emergency call centers still use technology invented in the 1960's. All other technology has progressed. Our emergency call systems must catch up: most Illinois counties do not offer text-to-911 capabilities. Given the prevalence of wireless devices, the natural next step is to apply this technological growth to Illinoisans' safety.

Evidence #2: 15% (two million people) of Illinois' population has significant hearing issues and 3% (three hundred eighty five thousand people) are fully deaf.

Source: Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission (2018)
https://www2.illinois.gov/idhhc/resources/Pages/HearingLossDemographics.aspx

Analysis: A significant portion of Illinois' population has hearing loss. This renders traditional 911 calls difficult, if not impossible. Text-to-911 is accessible to those with hearing issues. Availability of text-to-911 services significantly increases these people's safety during an emergency.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 4**

Senate Sponsor: Kyle Smart

House Sponsor: Jo Balmuri

Co-Sponsors: Benjamin Gibbas & Noelle Smagala

Delegation: **Metea Valley High School** _____

A BILL

For an Act amending Article XIII, Section V of the Illinois State Constitution, relating to the protection of pension benefits for state employees and retirees.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The money given to the government via pensions is not to be used or spent in statewide affairs, and instead can only be used exclusively in cases of national emergency or invested into industries where said money can be useful or incur interest.

Section II. Failure to properly use pension bound money will result in a temporary relief of service for the offender. If, under investigation, the offender is indicted of improper usage in which over three percent of the money is lost within a two year time period, a case of impeachment or imprisonment is to be charged against the offender.

Section III. Improper usage of pension money includes that of usage dedicated to civil engineering matters such as repairing roads, funding campaigns, other state affairs and non-emergencies.

Section IV. This Bill shall be enforced by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

Section V. This Bill does not require its own funding, but in the case of money loss, pension money dedicated to incurring interest may be liquidated or sold to counteract the deficit.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on June 30, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Metea Valley High School

House Sponsor: Jo Balmuri

Senate Sponsor: Kyle Smart

Legislative Intent: To restrict the spending of pension savings money on state affairs, and instead invest the money into industries where it be beneficial or incur interest.

Evidence #1: The state debt crisis has found us with a concerning future for our retirees. By the end of the 2020 fiscal year, the projection pension debt is nine billion dollars.

Source: The Chicken Little Effect on Illinois Pension Crisis (http://www.rrstar.com/news/20181001/chicken-little-effect-on-illinois-pension-crisis)

Analysis: Without a working system for our pension crisis, the government should enforce some damage control, and keep the pension budget under. To add onto this, our state debt crisis should not be focused on the fine print that comes with each contract, so avoiding them completely will allow for a smoother running experience for the comptroller. With this also comes the right to choose where the employee can pay their money too in exchange for later pensions, instead of being obligated to deal with the legal side of the retirement.

Evidence #2: The pension crisis has already turned people away from getting the legal contracts. By increasing prices right before retirement, it leaves people with equal or less money than what they had before.

Source: No, Illinois Hasn't Solved its Pension Crisis (https://www.forbes.com/sites/ebauer/2018/06/05/no-illinois-hasnt-solved-its-pension-crisis/#7f96c7c56a86)

Analysis: Financially vulnerable people under such circumstances of economy will struggle the most due to the lump sum buyout. Public workers have higher bond rates than those who work in private businesses, so it's harder to repay the needed loans in order to get a retirement. By preventing the spending of money in government which would inherently create less overall taxation, it will be easier to get out the lump sum that is causing so many people to fall behind.

Evidence #3: Due to the amount of money expedited from pension spendings, Illinois' current budget will not have the ability resolve the pension crisis.

Source: Illinois Policy

(https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BhodQEpYj8wiRrbrhkdHSLs0RGoGf69C/view)

(https://www.illinoispolicy.org/budget-gimmicks-explained-why-the-new-illinois-spending-plan-is-not-balanced/)

Analysis: The current spending plan in Illinois requires more than four hundred and forty four million dollars in order to pay off all the pensions within, which with Illinois current savings, can pay off 0.45 percent of all pensions in the state. Comparatively, Illinois has taken funds from the pension bank to fund projects such as reconstructing roads.

Evidence #4: Saving pension money allows for a level playing field for Tier One Buyouts; the government offers voluntary programs that are expected to return said money through an optional decrease in interest in exchange for seventy percent of their pension, known as the COLA buyout.

Source: Illinois Policy

(https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BhodQEpYj8wiRrbrhkdHSLs0RGoGf69C/view)

(https://www.illinoispolicy.org/budget-gimmicks-explained-why-the-new-illinois-spending-plan-is-not-balanced/)

Analysis: With such a risky program in place that does not directly mandate the payment needed to counteract the budget crisis, it leaves the state helpless as to actually getting the money needed to pay off. However, creating forms of saving for pension funds will keep the economy on its feet.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 5**

Senate Sponsor: Madison Ratliff

House Sponsor: Annie Fulgenzi

Co-Sponsors: Hayden Moore

Delegation: **Williamsville**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 430, Section 68, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the storage of assault weapons.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Section I. This bill will require all assault weapons to be stored at a gun range licensed by the State of Illinois.

Section II. The definition of "assault weapon" will be a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds; a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following: a folding or telescoping stock, a grenade launcher or flare launcher, or a flash suppressor;"Magazine" shall mean any ammunition feeding device; "Capacity to accept more than 10 rounds" shall mean capable of accommodating more than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include a feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds.

Section III. Licensed Assault Weapons owners will be permitted to check out their weapon for 7-day periods with a 48-hour waiting period between checkouts. If the assault weapon is needed for longer than the designated 7-day period, the owner must provide a documented reason, such as travel or competitive purposes.

Section IV. One month after this bill has gone into effect, if the individual has not turned in their assault weapon, the individual will be fined $200 the first 2 weeks and then the $200 will be raised 7% per month until the gun is stored in a licensed facility. Failure to follow the guidelines set in Section III will result in a $250 fine. The fine will increase by $50 for every week the weapon is failed to be turned in.

Section V. The Illinois Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives will enforce the storing of assault weapons and the collection of fines.

Section VI. Storage facilities of assault weapons will be paid for by the State of Illinois through money collected by fines and a 1% excise tax on ammunition. Owners of the assault weapon may request to store their weapon in a police station if there is no shooting range within a 50 mile radius.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Williamsville

House Sponsor: Annie Fulgenzi

Senate Sponsor: Madie Ratliff

Legislative Intent: This bill attempts to limit mass shootings by requiring assault weapons to be stored in a licensed gun range thus limiting immediate accessibility to these weapons.

Evidence #1: 99 mass shootings have occurred since 1982, from which approximately 76 semi-automatic handguns, 89 assault weapons, and weapons with high magazine capacity were recovered.

Source: This information came from the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia Research Institute. https://injury.research.chop.edu/violence-prevention-initiative/types-violence-involving-youth/gun-violence/gun-violence-facts-and#.W9eh6G8rLcs

Analysis: This statistic shows that assault weapons have been used in almost all mass shootings in over the last 30 years. This is important in showing that although assault weapons are only used in 2 percent of all gun violence, they are used the most in mass shootings. By making it less convenient for someone to obtain this weapon, we hope to improve the safety of everyone.

Statistical Evidence #2: During the 1994-2004 ban of assault weapons, deaths by assault weapons was down to 89 deaths and there were only 12 incidents of a mass shooting. This is in comparison to the 19 mass shootings and 155 deaths that happened the decade before the ban and the 34 mass shootings and 302 deaths that happened the decade after the ban.

Source: The Washington Post https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2018/02/15/its-time-to-bring-back-the-assault-weapons-ban-gun-violence-experts-say/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.1d98dd3ac679

Analysis: First off, this ban sets up the legal precedent for the banning of assault weapons on a national level. Further it proves that when assault weapons were banned it reduced the amount of deaths by an assault weapon and the amount of times they were used in a mass shooting. Although it did not stop all uses of an assault weapon, it does show that it is a step in the right direction in keeping innocent lives safe.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: Amelia Zaripova

House Sponsor: Dharshini Sriramlatha

Co-Sponsors: Prajit Chatterjee

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 50, section 705, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Police Sensitivity Training.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The Illinois State Police will be required to hold a one-time sensitivity training session for all current Illinois State Police officers (1670 people, as of 2018). The training must address police interactions with people of color, LGBTQ+ organisations, non-English speakers, the deaf, the blind, and those with mental disorders affecting clear communication. After this one time training, districts will be required to integrate the sensitivity training into regular training for all police recruits. This training will be hosted in conjunction with the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union), the Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commision, Bureau of Blind Services, and the Arc.

Section II. If a failure to enforce sensitivity training occurs in any of the Illinois State Police's 22 districts, the state will withhold 25% of the district's regular funding until they comply. If individual personnel fail to comply with training, districts can penalize as they see fit.This bill will be enforced by the Illinois State Police.

Section III. This bill will be funded by increasing the cost of services at the DMV by $1 per service with a pre-existing fee. (Free services will remain free). This will raise an estimated $1,698,000 a year. Any excess funds will be split between funding the DMVs and funding law enforcement operations. It would cost $1,060,000 to implement the first time. For full integration, each of the 22 districts will be provided with $400 per officer, totalling about $670,000 as of current employment numbers.

Section IV. This bill will go into effect on January 1st of 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Dharshini Sriramlatha

Senate Sponsor: Amelia Zaripova

Legislative Intent: Mandating a one time sensitivity training for all members of the Illinois State Police Department to help prevent avoidable deaths in the State. This can benefit the people of Illinois by creating a safer community in which different people can feel widely accepted while also knowing that they are in a place that is well educated on the ways to handle situations with different types of individuals.

Evidence #1: "One in four people killed this year were mentally ill. And police have continued to shoot and kill a disproportionately large number of black males, who account for nearly a quarter of the deaths, yet are only 6 percent of the nation's population."

Source: Washington Post (2017)

https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/number-of-fatal-shootings-by-police-is-nearly-identical-to-last-year/2017/07/01/98726cc6-5b5f-11e7-9fc6-c7ef4bc58d13_story.html?utm_term=.385ade66265d

Analysis: The number of mentally ill people that are involved in the fatal shootings have been increasing, as "one in four people" were mentally ill individuals. These situations are mainly due to the lack of information and recognition the police have received about how to manage these type of high-risk situations. Similarly, the number of fatal shootings that have occured are due to differences in race and ethnicity, as many "large number of black males" account for "nearly a quarter of the deaths". By implementing a mandatory police sensitivity training, the number of these shootings due to mental disorders and race can be significantly reduced, as more of the police department will be more informed about how to handle situations with different people.

Statistical Evidence #2: "The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs of LGBT survivors of violence found that 48 percent of those who'd had contact with police reported they'd experienced some form of misconduct during those interactions including excessive force, unjustified arrest or entrapment".

Source: NPR (2016)

https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2016/08/03/487610257/after-pulse-shooting-lgbt-folks-of-color-worry-about-increased-police-attention

Analysis:

While gun violence is a large problem that our bill is trying to prevent, simple misconduct that many individuals face is similarly a large issue. Many people in the LGBTQ+ community have states that they "experienced some form of misconduct", such as "excessive force, unjustified arrest or entrapment". If police are given more information about how to manage these high-risk situations, the way that they could handle it can allow for a positive effect on both sides of the situation. Our bill is trying to address all people, and by having the one-time sensitivity training, police would be largely informed on these type of situations and the best way to handle them without initiating force. By having a larger understanding, police can not only help these certain individuals feel safe, but the entirety of the population as well.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 5**

Senate Sponsor: Aidan O'Malley

House Sponsor: Amy Arrigo

Co-Sponsor: Henry Sottrel

Delegation: **Wheaton Warrenville South High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 35, Section 181, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Carbon Emissions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. A tax will be imposed on products, such as fuels and aerosols, that emit greenhouse gases, including Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Sulfur Hexafluoride, and Hydrofluorocarbons.

This tax will have a flat rate of $15 per ton of gas emitted, per unit of Global Warming Potential (GWP) of the particular gas as reported by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The tax per ton per GWP will increase at a constant rate of $10 per year. The tax will be collected as a part of the cost of the product when it is purchased by the consumer.

The revenue generated by this tax will be used to fund a tax cut to all Illinois residents. This tax cut will be distributed evenly among all Illinois residents, with dependent children receiving one half payment, up to a maximum of two dependent children per household.

Section II. Noncompliance with this tax will be tax evasion, and prosecuted as such.

Section III. This bill will be enforced by the Illinois Department of Revenue alongside all other Use and Occupation taxes.

Section IV. A marginal portion of the tax will be allocated to the Illinois Department of Revenue for the purpose of enforcing this tax.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

House Sponsor: Amy Arrigo

Senate Sponsor: Aidan O'Malley

Legislative Intent: This bill aims to reduce the quantity of carbon emissions and encourage the growth of and investment in alternative, more environmentally friendly energy sources. This will be accomplished by establishing a flat, gradually increasing tax on carbon emissions, which will fund a tax cut to all Illinois residents to prevent taxpayers from footing the bill. The nature of this tax will encourage Illinois residents to cut down on their own emissions and invest in alternative energy sources.

Evidence #1: The Northern Midwest region, under a carbon dividend system, would experience an increase in GDP of approximately $10,000 by 2020; by 2035, this number will have tripled.

Source: *The Economic, Climate, Fiscal, Power, and Demographic Impact of a National Fee-and-Dividend Carbon Tax*

http://dv7gcmvxe5e8l.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/The-Economic-Climate-Fiscal-Power-and-Demographic-Impact-of-a-National-Fee-and-Dividend-Carbon-Tax-6.9.14.pdf

Analysis: While this study was applied on a much larger scale, the same economic principles can be applied to the state of Illinois. Should this become a law, Illinois would be at the forefront of the shift towards incentivizing renewable energy. It is often assumed that a carbon dividend would burden the taxpayer, but because of the tax cut the dividend itself helps fund, our bill actually encourages the circulation of more money and the stimulation of the state economy at large.

Statistical Evidence #2: "The F&D rebates return nearly $400 billion to households—or almost $300 per month for a family of four, and the carbon tax aids in retirements of coal plants and accelerates investments in wind, solar, and nuclear power."

Source: *The Economic, Climate, Fiscal, Power, and Demographic Impact of a National Fee-and-Dividend Carbon Tax*

http://dv7gcmvxe5e8l.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/The-Economic-Climate-Fiscal-Power-and-Demographic-Impact-of-a-National-Fee-and-Dividend-Carbon-Tax-6.9.14.pdf

Analysis: Once again, the common misconception with carbon dividends is that they will come at the cost of everyday Illinoisans. But as this study is quick to address, what makes our proposal so forward-thinking is that it explicitly gives back to the taxpayer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 6**

Senate Sponsor: Nihar Chintamaneni

House Sponsor: Saffa Rehman

Co-Sponsors: Rohit Panse

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 20, section 627, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to tax incentives for used electric vehicles.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This act may be cited as the Electric Vehicle Act.

Section II. This bill will provide a tax credit of $500-$1,500 per used electric vehicle purchased for use in the United States. The size of the tax credit depends on the size of the vehicle and battery capacity.

Section III. Fraudulent or incorrect registration for the tax credit will result in a fine of the tax credit granted plus $500 on top of that per false vehicle registered.

Section IV. The Illinois Department of Revenue will enforce the bill.

Section V. The Illinois Internal revenue service will issue due tax credits upon the electric vehicle owner's submission of a bill of sale and proof of ownership. The Illinois EPA will set aside a set amount of money each year that will be distributed as tax credits to electric vehicle drivers. The Illinois Department of Revenue will issue a tax on vapes to pay for this bill.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

Bill Brief

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Senate Sponsor: Nihar Chintamaneni

House Sponsor: Saffa Rehman

Legislative Intent:

This bill will help provide an incentive to potential vehicle buyers to choose an electric vehicle. Often times, first time owners of electric vehicles choose to continue purchasing electric vehicles; this bill can reduce the transportation carbon emissions of certain consumers for their life. Ultimately, the bill will help reduce Illinois's carbon emissions for years to come.

Statistical Evidence 1:

"Illinois is ranked number four for most carbon emissions in the United states, with an annual emissions rate of 233 million metric tons."

Source: https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/us-greenhouse-gas-inventory-report-1990-2014

Analysis:

A large fraction of these emissions are the result of transportation; in fact, an average gasoline car emits 6 tons of carbon dioxide per year. It is crucial that Illinois does its part by reducing carbon emissions. Also, states can use Illinois as an example to reduce global warming.

Statistical Evidence 2:

"A electric vehicle has a lot less moving parts than a conventional petrol/diesel car. There is relatively little servicing and no expensive exhaust systems, starter motors, fuel injection systems, radiators and many other parts that aren't needed in an EV."

Source:

https://www.ergon.com.au/network/smarter-energy/electric-vehicles/benefits-of-electric-vehicles

Analysis:

With electric vehicles, drivers will be able to save more money than they would for drivers with gasoline vehicles. They will save more money due to the fact that they are less parts in the electric vehicle. Also, drivers will be able to spend less money on repairs for electric vehicles than gasoline vehicles.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 6**

Senate Sponsor: Benjamin Konvalinka

House Sponsor: Sara Kiel

Co-Sponsors: Roalrose Mercade and Cayleigh Rath

Delegation: Carterville

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 625, section 13C of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to emission checks.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will amend the regulations set for emission checks in Illinois.

Section II. Residents of the following counties will continue to be required to have emission checks on their vehicles: Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, Will, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair. All residents of counties with a population density of at least 100 people per square kilometer will be required to have emission checks. Besides those already listed, this includes: Rock Island, Peoria, Madison Tazewell, McLean, Champaign, Coles, Macon, Sangamon, Williamson.

Section II. One smog check station will be built in each county stated above that does not already have one.

Section III. The list of exempt vehicles will stay the same. Exempt vehicles include: diesel vehicles, vehicles 1975 and older, electric vehicles, motorcycles, antique vehicles,farm and husbandry vehicles, street rods, vehicles for the

purpose of parade and ceremonial on a basis by veterans, civic organizations, or fraternal organizations, amateur or professional sport vehicles, government-owned war vehicles, and vehicles registered in another state compliant with those state's emission laws.

Section IV. If a person or entity does not pass the emission check, they will be suspended from registration for their vehicle, and have to have their vehicle repaired and tested again. Once they pass the test, they will be able to register their vehicle.

Section V. A waiver can be obtained for a vehicle if each of the following is true: the vehicle failed the initial test and all retests, all repairs under any emissions control warranties have been conducted, the vehicle's emission components appear operating, a recognized repair technician has made the repairs, at least $450 in repairs have been spent and the vehicle owner has evidence of repairs.

Section VI. Once a vehicle has passed inspection, the owner will receive an inspection sticker or certificate to display on or carry within the vehicle. If the vehicle owner neglects to do so within 60 days after the inspection, they will be subject to a fine of none less than $150. After more than 60 days, they will be subject to a fine of none less than $300. The money earned from this fine will be deposited into the Vehicle Inspection Fund.

Section VII. The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) will continue to oversee which vehicles require an inspection, how to complete the inspection, and what to do if a vehicle fails inspection.

Section VIII. All purposes stated in this bill will continue to be funded by the IllinoisVehicle Inspection Fund.

Section IX. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carterville

House Sponsor: Sara Kiel

Senate Sponsor: Benamin Konvalinka

Legislative Intent: The current program that is in place for emission checks in Illinois coincides with the federal Clean Air Act. This bill is aiming to improve upon the regulations of emissions produced by vehicles, through the means of more counties with mandatory emission checks. Emission checks will be mandatory in counties with at least 100 people per square kilometer, and will be a necessary step in updating and getting a car registered.

Evidence #1: The California Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2000 to 2016 shows that after the year 2000 the overall greenhouse gas emissions had come down a substantial margin.

Source: California Air Resources Board- https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/2000_2016/ghg_Inventory_trends_00-16.pdf

Analysis: Bill RIII-14 which amends the regulations set for emissions checks in Illinois plans to take a small step towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction that the state of California has had through Assembly Bill 32. As recorded by the California Air Resources Board the AB 32 had helped bring about lower greenhouse gas emissions while the population continued to grow. RIII-14 hopes to also bring about changes in the great state of Illinois through modified emission checks. While Rill-14 will not be changing emission regulation to the extent that the AB 32 has it will be bringing about a necessary change to the state.

Statistical Evidence #2: According to The Union of Concerned Scientists, Illinois is the sixth largest producer of global warming emissions among all the states. Energy use, largely In the form of electricity generation and transportation, accounts for 85 percent of the state's emissions. Recent studies show that poor air quality increases individuals risk for respiratory illnesses Including asthma, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema. As a result of greenhouse gasses trapped,severe effects could occur including extreme heat, prolonged droughts, intense storms, corrosive ocean acidification, and dangerous sea-level rise.

Source: Union of Concerned Scientists: Confronting Climate Change in the Midwest *https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/g/obal_warming/climat e-change-illinois.pdf*

Analysis: In the approval of Bill RIII- 14, Illinois can contribute to lowering the amount of greenhouse gasses by issuing regulated emission checks to each vehicle at the time of their registration/tag expiration. Illinois would be able to reduce the amount of gas emissions produced in the selected counties of Illinois, resulting in the cost of energy lowering after just a few years, cleaner air and water.

Statistical Evidence #3: The U.S. EPA estimates that a well-operated I&M Program can result in

fuel savings of 3% to 5% for vehicles of all model years from 1968-1980, and newer model vehicles could achieve fuel savings of as much as 10% to 20%.

Source: Illinois Vehicle Inspection and Emission Program- https://www.lib.niu.edu/1986/im860819.html

Analysis: Bill RIII-14 would like to step towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions to control the amount of air pollution being made due to smog. The Illinois Vehicle Inspection and Emission Program states that in order to decrease the amount of built-up air pollution being made, lead, carbon monoxide, ozone, oxides of nitrogen, and hydrocarbons will have to be reduced. For reducing five out of the seven popullants, the cost will be cheaper when removing tons of vehicle emissions compared to industrial emissions (which is 2-5 times more expensive). This results into having two-five times better improvements for air quality when it is involved with vehicle emissions.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 6**

Senate Sponsor: Huzefa Tawawalla

House Sponsor: David Chen

Co-Sponsors: Ruchi Gavankar, Mariam Khan

Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 35, section 130, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to taxing of nicotine products.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill may be cited as the "Electronic Cigarette Tax Act"

Section II. This bill will require a $1.00 per milliliter of nicotine tax to be added to the sale of all electronic cigarette liquid

Section III. Electronic cigarette liquid is defined as any liquid used for electronic cigarettes or related paraphernalia that contain propylene glycol, glycerin, nicotine, or flavorings.

Section IV. 40% of collected money will be used for government funding and the remaining 60% will be used to fund the department of public health's tobacco help programs.

Section V. The first offense for any retailer found not enforcing this tax will result in a 3 month time period in which they cannot sell any electronic cigarette fluid.

Section VI. Any continued failures for not enforcing this tax will result in a permanent ban from selling electronic cigarette fluid.

Section VII. This law will be regulated by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

Section IIX. This bill shall go into effect on June 1st, 2020, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the state of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

House Sponsor: David Chen

Senate Sponsor: Huzefa Tawawalla

Legislative Intent: The Electronic Cigarette Tax Act is a bill that is taxing any electronic cigarette liquid that has nicotine substance in it for $1.00 per milliliter of nicotine. The purpose of this bill is to limit the number of kids from getting access to the drug by increasing prices, creating a healthier environment for the youth of Illinois.

Evidence #1: Researchers found that the .66-cent federal cigarette tax rate increase on April 1, 2009 had a substantial and immediate impact on youth smoking. The percentage of students who reported smoking in the past 30 days dropped between 9.7 percent and 13.3 percent immediately following the tax increase.

Source: Ann Boone (2018)

Tobaccofreekids.org

Analysis: In 2009 there was an 66 cent tax increase on cigarettes that led to show when taxes are increased on cigarettes less people tend to buy them, especially the youth. This statistic comes from tobacco cigarettes, so by increasing the tax on electronic cigarette liquids, it can follow the same trend as the tax increase in tobacco cigarettes. The drop in teens buying this product after the tax increase will also stem from young adults not having stable income, forcing them to stop buying the product in general.

Statistical Evidence #2: Survey data results found that 90 percent of smokers who vaped at the beginning of the study were still smoking one year late

Source: Michelle Pugle

https://www.healthline.com/health-news/90-percent-of-smokers-couldnt-quit

Analysis: Some may argue that E-cigarettes can help the many individuals currently smoking tobacco cigarettes to quit smoking, but studies have shown otherwise. A study done in 2017 has demonstrated that people who use E-cigarettes to quit smoking, will eventually go back to their regular habits within just one year. This proves that increasing the tax on E-cigarette liquids will not hurt those trying to use the product to stop smoking, because most people will go back to smoking tobacco, and if they are really trying to quit smoking the increase in tax will not hurt them.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 6**

Senate Sponsor: Joe Harrington

House Sponsor: Brook Swiontek

Co-Sponsors: Declan O'Brien

Delegation: **Lake Park**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Article 1, Section 6, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the reduction of consolidation of public school districts.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill aims to gradually consolidate the amount of public school districts in Illinois down from 1075 to 860 (20% reduction) by 2025.

Section II. Any district found infringing upon the guidelines predetermined by the Illinois Board of Education committee will be subjected to fines with the administration facing potential loss of job(s).

Section III. This bill will be enforced by a new committee generated through the Board of Education. The committee will be selected by the state superintendent and will use the procedure the Board of Education already uses to make consolidation decisions.

Section IV. Additional funding for this bill can come from a portion of the derived funds saved from consolidating administrative districts.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Lake Park

House Sponsor: Brook Wang Swiontek

Senate Sponsor: Joe Harrington

Legislative Intent: The consolidation of school district administrations in an attempt to lower statewide administrative costs.

Evidence #1: "In Illinois, some of the worst performing school districts award the largest salaries – and it hasn't helped student scores. In many cases, administrators making $300,000 or even $400,000 have districts where a majority of their students come from families receiving public aid, living in substitute care, or are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches"

Source: 30,000 Six-Figure Illinois Educators Cost Taxpayers $3.7 Billion Forbes https://www.forbes.com/sites/adamandrzejewski/2018/06/04/the-exclusive-100000-club-meet-30000-members-at-the-illinois-teachers-retirement-system-trs/#72c496976129 (2018)

Analysis: The reasoning that greater spending on administration positively influences academic performance is untrue. By consolidating school districts, and lowering the amount of administrative jobs, and thus administrative costs, would contribute to a restoration in balance of Illinois budget. And because spending does not equal learning, students should not suffer educationally.

Statistical Evidence #2: Illinois has 4,336 operating schools compared to 1,075 operating school districts. Florida has 4,212 operating schools compared to 76 operating school districts.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2013/2013441.pdf (2013)

Analysis: Compared to states with similar amounts of schools, the amount of school districts in action to manage and maintain these schools is much higher in Illinois and much costlier to maintain an honestly ridiculous and unnecessarily high amount of school districts.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 7**

Senate Sponsor: Peyton Bates

House Sponsor: Reid Basso

Co-Sponsors: Tanner Eubanks, Eli Gunter

Delegation: **Sesser-Valier**

A BILL

For an Act Creating Chapter 325, Section 75, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to youth coaches and background checks.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will require a mandatory background check for all coaches of youth sports. This law will be enforced by the commissioner or head of the league.

Section II. The coaches will be responsible for paying the background checks.

Section III. Violation of this law would result in $100 and $250 dollar fines.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on March 26, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Sesser-Valier High School

House Sponsor: Reid Basso

Senate Sponsor: Peyton Bates

Legislative Intent: This bill could keep our youth sports more regulated and keep tragedies from happening. It is a common sense bill that costs the state no money. The IHSA already mandates background checks for their coaches and our even younger youth deserve the same.

Evidence #1: 75% of people believe background checks can help prevent criminal behavior.

Source: engagesports.com

http://engagesports.com/blog/post/1475/background-checks-in-youth-sports-nationwide-survey-results

Analysis: This is a statistic that shows the people would receive this bill as a positive. This extra layer of security would make a parent feel better.

Statistical Evidence #2: Of those respondents, 100% of them believed that coaches should have background checks in youth sports.

Source: engagesports.com

Analysis: This law makes sense and would not hurt anyone. Keeping our youth safe should be a top priority in everyone's lives and this statistic proves that ideology.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 7**

Senate Sponsor: Emma Pastore

House Sponsor: Chloe Marks

Co-Sponsors: Grace Mancuso, Parker Lowe

Delegation: **Wheaton North High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 50, Section 2, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to corporal punishment.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This amendment will seek to define corporal punishment by removing the word "excessive," thus restricting any amount of corporal punishment from being used against a child as long as it is reported by choice and making corporal punishment illegal in any sense.

Section II. If a child is proven to have undergone corporal punishment and chooses to self report the incident, the severity of the abuse will change the resulting punishment of the abuser. Any punishment not considered excessive will result in a fine. Any punishment considered excessive will result in a fine, possible jail time, and possible removal of the child from the home. 25% of all fine money will go towards The Children's Bureau, and the remaining fine money will be directed toward the general fund of the jurisdiction that imposed the punishment.

Section III. Any properly recorded and proven case of corporal punishment will be dealt with through the policing and court systems.

Section IV. This amendment requires no funding, as it only defines corporal punishment as a means to set boundaries on child abuse in Illinois.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Wheaton North High School

House Sponsor: Emma Pastore

Senate Sponsor: Chloe Marks

Legislative Intent: Currently, corporal punishment goes undefined within the Juvenile Court Act and only states that this type of punishment cannot be used in excess. This legalizes child abuse, such as hitting, kicking, spanking, punching, etc., as long as it is not "excessive."

Evidence #1: However, according to the government's Child Welfare Program, any form of child abuse can result in negative effects that continue long after the abuse.

Source: Child Welfare Program; https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/can/impact/

Analysis: Children's brains are malleable and easily adapt to their environment. When physical punishment is introduced, they are more likely to have an overly active amygdala, increasing the feeling of anger and thus physical aggression towards other peers. Physical punishment affects the growth of the brain and can no longer continue in everyday households, as altering a child's mind is just as damaging as the physical punishment itself.

Statistical Evidence #2: Physical punishment is associated with higher levels of aggression against parents, siblings, peers and spouses. Researchers interviewed parents and children age 3 to 7 from more than 100 families and found that children who were physically punished were more likely to resolve their conflicts with peers by hitting.

Source: ScienceDirect, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0145213410001754

Analysis: Physical punishment is directly correlated with a range of mental health problems including depression, anxiety, feelings of hopelessness, and the misuse of drugs and alcohol.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Gray 7**

Senate Sponsor: Aidan Conley

House Sponsor: Claudia Vega

Co-Sponsors: Daniel Dehkordi, Neha Nalubolu

Delegation: **Metea Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 150, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Health and Safety in Schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Illinois public schools will be required to distribute PHQ-9 forms, a 9-question survey that screens for various symptoms of mental illness, to the student body at least once every 60 days in school. If a student receives a total score of 15 or above, school social workers or psychiatrists are required to schedule a one-on-one meeting with the child within the following five days. The school staff must hold information sessions for both parents and students about the dangers and symptoms of mental illness, as well as the benefits of mental health screening. The consent of parents or guardians must be obtained prior to a student's participation in the screening process. School administration should collaborate with local SBHCs if deemed necessary.

Section II. Should the school administration fail to meet the standards listed in this bill, the individual institution can be fined up to $20,000.

Section III. The Department of Public Health will ensure that these requirements are upheld in the affected Illinois schools.

Section IV. A planned screening can be subjective to each school based on their availability of counselors and mental health professionals, all of which will meet districts' legal policies of confidentiality -- this also allows discretion of funding up to the school district, so long as it meets the aforementioned requirements. No funding is *required*.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 30, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Metea Valley High School

House Sponsor: Claudia Vega

Senate Sponsor: Aidan Conley

Legislative Intent: The purpose of the Mental Health Services in Schools Act is to implement a required system of quarterly checkups and mental health screenings in Illinois schools. This act is aimed at lowering rates of mental illness in teenagers and increase overall productivity in the younger population.

Evidence #1: 17.2% of Illinois adolescent had seriously considered committing suicide during the year of 2017. 10% of overall adolescents would ultimately follow through and attempt to do so.

Source: 2017 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Analysis: Illinois has high rates of teenage suicide within its schools, but lacks the proper resources to deal with this issue effectively. Mental illness tends to start early, but many cases unfortunately are left untreated. Poor mental health obviously leads to a correlation in substance abuse, low productivity, and increasing suicide rates.

Statistical Evidence #2: Mental health problems that begin during one's early years have a high chance of increasing in severity upon their transition into adulthood.

Source: Mental Health Screening in Young Children

Analysis: Mental illness is at its most treatable stage when one is still a child, which makes early screening processes all the more important. If left untreated, mental health problems can result in costly procedures that can last for years. Simply put, mental illness does not go away by itself.

GRAY SENATE

RECORD OF ACTION ON LEGISLATIVE BILLS

BILL NUMBER	COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE ACTION	SENATE ACTION	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	COMMENTS
S-G-01					
S-G-02					
S-G-03					
S-G-04					
S-G-05					
S-G-06					
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S-G-25					

LOBBYISTS
LEGISLATIVE AGENDAS

GRAY CHAMBERS

ROSTER FOR GRAY LOBBYISTS

	Nametag	Last	Delegation	Agenda Organization
1	Andrew	Abraham	Wheaton Warrenville South	Equality Illinois
2	Sienna	Alicea	Addison Trail High School	Illinois Environmental Council
3	Avery	Allen	Williamsville High School	Illinois Education Association
4	Lindsey	Allen	Wheaton North	Illinois Association of Medicaid Healthcare Plans
5	Tyler	Beck	Neuqua Valley High School	Mental Health America of Illinois
6	Nick	Brown	Carterville High School	Illinois is Broke
7	Maddie	Burgess	Sesser-Valier High School	Mental Health America of Illinois
8	Ethan	Cooper	Waubonsie Valley High School	Illinois Chamber of Commerce
9	Sahaja	Danthurthy	Metea Valley High School	Better Government Association
10	Nicole	Dudek	Wheaton Warrenville South	Mental Health America of Illinois
11	Graham	Dynis	Carterville High School	National Safety Council
12	Abek	Eettickal	Neuqua Valley High School	Illinois Health and Hospital Association
13	Alicia	Felker	Wheaton North	American Red Cross in Illinois
14	Michael	Foster	Wheaton Warrenville South	Google
15	Aniah	Gray	Hansberry College Preparatory	Feminist For Life of America
16	Ben	Haake	Carterville High School	Illinois Association of School Boards
17	Halle	Hamm	Sesser-Valier High School	Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
18	Namish	Kaistha	Neuqua Valley High School	Chicago Coalition for the Homeless
19	Kayla	Kinkade	Sesser-Valier High School	Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
20	Ashley	Koontz	Williamsville High School	Planned Parenthood
21	Ellie	Mendenhall	Williamsville High School	Illinois Farm Bureau
22	Caitlyn	Miles	Lake Park High School	Illinois Justice Project
23	Lexi	Muoghalu	Neuqua Valley High School	Housing Action Illinois
24	Swathi	Narasimhan	Waubonsie Valley High School	American Red Cross of Illinois
25	Vinay	Pai	Waubonsie Valley High School	National Safety Council (NSC)
26	Milind	Philar	Waubonsie Valley High School	CVS Health
27	Kolton	Powell	Williamsville High School	Planned Parenthood
28	Anusha	Ramzan	Lake Park High School	Illinois Justice Project
29	Nick	Rice	Wheaton Warrenville South	Clean Line Energy
30	Meher	Sethi	Waubonsie Valley High School	Illinois Collaboration on Youth
31	Karthik	Srinivasan	Waubonsie Valley High School	Illinois Collaboration on Youth
32	Tyler	Stritzel	Carterville High School	Illinois Association of School Boards
33	Val	Tomas	Wheaton Warrenville South	Aids Foundation of Chicago
34	James	Valentin	Wheaton Warrenville South	United Way of Metropolitan Chicago
35	Kendahl	Wesley	Hansberry College Preparatory	American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages
36	J.J.	Whiteside	Wheaton Warrenville South	Coca-Cola
37	Landon	Williams	Waubonsie Valley High School	Reform for Illinois
38	Aileen	Yuan	Neuqua Valley High School	Illinois Justice Project (ILJP)

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Andrew Abraham

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South

Organization Name: Equality Illinois

Organization Background:

Equality Illinois seeks to advance the equal treatment and full acceptance of the LGBTQ community. Founded in 1991 as the Illinois Federation for Human Rights, we have since become the largest and most effective organization promoting equality and LGBTQ rights in the state. There are more than 400,000 people who identify as LGBTQ living in Illinois, and Equality Illinois helps them fight the many problems that disproportionately affect them. For example, people identifying as LGBTQ are three times as likely to experience mental health conditions such as depression and anxiety than others. One of our goals is to make sure people are made aware of such things and to recommend courses of action to make sure they get the help and care they deserve.

Position:

Equality Illinois supports candidates and policies that will advance the LGBTQ cause so as to help solve the problems that disproportionately affect those identifying as LGBTQ.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Expand civil rights protections of Illinois Human Rights Act.

2. Equality for people identifying as LGBTQ within the healthcare system.

3. Promote sexual education and safe sex practices in schools.

4. Help people who are part of the LGBTQ community deal with mental health issues.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Sienna Alicea

Delegation: Springfield

Organization Name: Ilinois Environmental Council

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

They have been involved in passing the Illinois Clean Jobs bill and Future Energy Jobs Act (FEJA). They have also reduced dangerous mercury pollution, cleaned up and closed dirty coal plants.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The Illinois Environmental Council works to establish stronger relationships among leaders in communities of color who are committed to environmental management and sustainability while establishing new environmental practices

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Conserving open space
2. reducing nutr*ient pollution by contaminants: pesticides, endocrine disruptors, and coal tar sealants*
3. increase requirements for pesticides
4. provide reduce, reuse, recycle and safe disposal to all state facilities by requiring a minimum of 10% green materials in its purchasing decision

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Avery Allen

Delegation: Williamsville High School

Organization Name: Illinois Education Association

Organization Background:

The IEA was founded in 1853, and became a National Education Association affiliate in 1857. Early on, the IEA created the State Superintendent of Public Instruction position, making Illinois State University (formerly State Normal School), a school for training teachers. Women were given membership and voting rights in 1871 if they paid the annual fee. They then got the school year extended to eight months and kindergartens established. In the mid 1900s, "In 1936 the ISTA changed its name to the current Illinois Education Association. Representatives of the statewide membership continued to meet annually, but a board of directors and permanent staff pursued the Association's goals year-round. During this period a teacher tenure law was secured (1941), and a minimum salary law was enacted (1945)." Now, after over 100 years of fighting for education, the IEA has 135,000 members and a fantastic website which made getting their track record easy.

Position:

"The Illinois Education Association-NEA's mission is to effect excellence and equity in public education and to be THE advocacy organization for all public education employees."

They fight for anything that will improve schools for teachers and students.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. School gun violence prevention
2. Green Schools
3. School budgets
4. School District Consolidation
5. Special Education services

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Lindsey Allen

Delegation: Wheaton North High School

Organization Name: Illinois Association of Medicaid Healthcare Plans

Organization Background:

IAMHP represents numerous healthcare providers, the most prominent of which are Blue Cross Blue Shield and Meridian. It's members are the 12 health providers with plans that coordinate the care of over 60% of the population in Illinois and cover all 3 million Medicaid members. A focus for IAMHP is expanding Care Coordination Organizations, or CCOs across Illinois. The role of CCOs is to enable information exchange between providers and to help patients with special needs get special considerations. In 2017, Illinois paid $6 billion dollars to insurers involved with managed care programs, which resulted in reduced hospital readmission and better patient guidance that helps to ensure safe practices with prescription medications. Recently, IAMHP have focused on helping providers enroll in governmental programs and combating the opioid crisis.

Position:

IAMHP looks to ensure room in the state's budget for better healthcare and managed care programs.

Legislative Priorities

1. Combat the opioid epidemic

2. Connect people to healthcare

3. Ensure access to pediatric care for low-income children

4. Mandate Care Coordination Organizations in Illinois

5. Secure more funding in the Illinois budget for Medicaid

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Tyler Beck

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Mental Health America of Illinois

Organization Background:

Mental Health America of Illinois (MHAI), a leading non-profit, statewide organization, has worked to promote mental health, prevent mental disease and improve the care and treatment of those suffering from mental and emotional disorders. Since 1909, MHAI has been at the forefront of educational and advocacy efforts. They work to improve access to high-quality, affordable treatment for millions afflicted with mental illness, eliminate the stigma that exists around mental disorders. Their three primary goals are to educate, to advocate, and to serve the community. MHAI is a 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization. They are staffed entirely by teams of dedicated volunteers.

Position:

The overall legislative position for this organization is to expand public policy and make mental health programs more numerous so that more people have access to them. This can be done with more funding and more community workshops which will kickstart the conversation and help end stigmas towards psychological disorders.

Legislative Priorities

1. Provides more programs that help people who feel alone in their fight against their mental illness
2. Promotes awareness about mental health and reduce the stigmas surrounding mental health illnesses.
3. Increases the funding for facilities that help individuals with mental disabilities
4. Increase funding for financial aid so that those unable to pay still have access to high-quality care
5. Opposed to any activity that would be overly stressful for children or adults, such as strenuous job or a very stressful course-load. Opposed to anti-union laws because unions ensure the welfare of workers
6. Opposed to decreasing school funding on guidance programs
7. Opposed to decreases in state funded insurance programs

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Nick Brown

Delegation: Carterville High School

Organization Name: Illinois is Broke Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Our concern for this organization is going more into debt in Illinois. It is healthy to have some debt, but as a state we are far beyond a little. Our goal is to pass bills that benefit illinois in making money.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

Get Illinois out of debt and to create a booming economy in Illinois.

Legislative Priorities

1) (Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)
2) Not allowing bllls to pass if they draw money away from Illinois
3) Gaining money through the passage of beneficial bills
4) Paying off our debt
5) Allowing more creation of businesses and roads from the money being produced

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Madeline Burgess

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Organization Name: Mental Health America of Illinois

Organization Background:

Mental Health America of Illinois is a non-profit that since 1909 works to improve access to high-quality, affordable treatment for millions affected by a mental illness, and eliminate the stigma that exists around mental disorders. With the state being $7 billion in debt Illinois cannot afford safe mental health services without a tax increase. This leaves 50% of the 9.9 million people living with a mental illness untreated.

Position:

"Mental Health America is dedicated to promoting mental health, preventing mental and substance use conditions and achieving victory over mental illnesses and addictions through advocacy, education, research and service" (mentalhealthamerica.net). "Mental Health America envisions a just, humane and healthy society in which all people are accorded respect, dignity, and the opportunity to achieve their full potential free from stigma and prejudice" (mentalhealthamerica.net).

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Mandatory training for persons participating in commitment hearings
2. Passing bills that will make it mandatory for insurance companies to cover pre existing mental conditions
3. The first mental health insurance parity law in Illinois
4. Improvements in the standards and procedures for involuntary medication hearings
5. Mandatory data collection for inpatient mental health services
6. They are against bills such as the Mental Health Crisis Act of 2017 and the ADA Education Reform Act of 2017. They also oppose the Affordable Care Act's unconstitutional ruling.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Ethan Cooper

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

Organization Name: Illinois Chamber of Commerce

Organization Background:

On May 27, 1919, 24 buisness leaders met in order to discuss government interference in the economy. These businessmen were rightfully worried about government interference in the economy. One century later, 3.6% unemployment rate in Illinois. This is a very recent decrease from 4.1% back in July 2018. However, there are new fears over tariffs and a potential trade war against China, the worlds 2nd largest economy. Those 24 businessmen prophesize the fault of the government will be the end of the economy. The Illinois Chamber of Commerce understands that the economy is the cornerstone to any state, if the economy perishes, so does the state.

Position:

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce strongly encourages legislation that greases the wheels of buisness and the economy in Illinois. The ICC is ready to defend the economy as defending the economy we are defending the nation. We will fight against legislation that attempts to break small buisness and promote the agendas of those who profit off of the demolition of small buisness and defend the rights of buisness.

Legislative Priorities

1. Progression of buisness
2. Create Jobs
3. Infrastructure
4. Economic Competition
5. Reverse Urban Rot

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Sahaja Danthurthy

Delegation: Metea Valley High School

Organization Name: Better Government Association

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Better Government Association works to enforce and advocate for "transparency, efficiency, and accountability in government". The association exposes corruption through investigations and increases citizen participation in the government. Better Government Association has held 678 investigations, informed 17,030 people through events, and has taken 56 legal actions to ensure fairness in the Illinois government.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

Better Government Association supports actions to keep Illinois government officials accountable and to ensure fair election processes.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Transparency of government
2. Open meetings and records (Illinois Freedom of Information Act)
3. Citizen participation
4. Fair government practices

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Nicole Dudek

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

Organization Name: Mental Health America of Illinois

Organization Background:

From 1909 to the present day, Mental Health of America Illinois has been one of Illinois leading mental and emotional disorder concerned organizations. Completely volunteer-based, this organization is both non-governmental and non-profit, relying completely on donations and fundraisers for their cause. MHAI's main goal has always been to promote awareness for mental health, working towards not only the prevention and cure for patients afflicted, but also working to aid them by improving both care and treatments. In a survey conducted by the group, MHAI found that "1 in 5, or 9 million adults reported having an unmet need" when it came to mental health, which goes to show the need for this organization and their activity in Illinois legislature. Although they have passed and aided with passing many laws in the past years, one instrumental example was passing Public Act 99-0761 in 2016, which now requires private health insurance providers to take clinical issues into consideration before they impose "step-therapy" treatments on policyholders. As a whole, Mental Health America of Illinois has worked tirelessly to provide Illinois with their best possible policy for all things concerning mental and emotional health.

Position:

Mental Health of America Illinois has always been on the front line when it comes to all things concerning mental health. Whether it's increasing awareness, or raising necessary funds for treatments and care for patients, this organization and their volunteers have always been there to help Illinois. As of now, their overall legislative position is to not only to aid all those affected by mental illness in any way they can, but primarily to raise awareness and all means necessary for finding cure and treatment. At the end of the day, their three prioritized areas regarding mental health remain "to educate, to advocate and to inform."

Legislative Priorities

1. To increase overall mental health instruction in K-12 schools, from awareness to general to specific education as students mature.
2. To increase the general public's understanding of mental illness using science-based research in order to create a society with less bias and stigma and instead focus on helping those struggling from a mental illness.
3. For incarcerated citizens who are diagnosed with certain mental disorders, provide them with needed medicine and therapy during their time in prison.
4. Allocate appropriate funds from marijuana legalization to expand aid for mental health and veteran courts.
5. Oppose the decrease of funding set aside for treatment of mental health.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Graham Dynis

Delegation: Carterville

Organization Name: National Safety Council

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

The National Safety Council was formed in 1913 and the council was granted a Congressional Charter in 1953. The purpose of the NSC Is to prevent deaths at work, in homes, in communities, and on the roads. Approximately 20,450 people are members of the National Safety Council.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

NSC wants to eliminate preventable deaths at work, home, and on the road through leadership, research, education, and advocacy. In 2071, 7,147 fatal injuries occurred due to occupational hazards and 37,133 fatalities were recorded on U.S. roads. The NSAC works to prevent these deaths from occurring in the United States.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. I am in favor of legislation preventing deaths a work/road/home
2. I am in favor of legislation increasing active shooter safety and prevention.
3. I am in favor of legislation imporving safety in school systems.
4. I am opposed to legislation neglecting safety at schools, on the roads, etc.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Abel Eettickal

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Illinois Health and Hospital Association

Organization Background:

The Illinois Health and Hospital Association works to develop sound healthcare and make it easier for everyone to access. They have saved one (1) billion dollars from proposed Medicaid cuts prevented; six (6) billion dollars from state general obligation borrowing for healthcare provider backlog; and 1.8 billion dollars from GRF transfer for state group health insurance claims. The IHHA hopes to be the most trusted and influential association in advancing optimal health and healthcare.

Position:

The Illinois Health and Hospital Association is committed to developing sound healthcare public policy solutions that will broaden healthcare access, make healthcare more affordable and improve the quality of care to all people in Illinois.

Legislative Priorities

1. Restrict use of ethylene oxide for sterilization of medical tools
2. Lowering healthcare violence and mistreatment
3. Changing process of HIV testing for the test to have a higher effectiveness
4. Changing the Health Care Right of Conscience Act so patients have more access to information on their issues
5. Improving the AIDS Confidentiality Act to encourage more universal testing

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Alicia Felker

Delegation: Wheaton North

Organization Name: American Red Cross in Illinois

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

The American Red Cross has helped people all across the state for any type of natural disaster that would take place. They help to serve 21 different countries and 9.5 millions people in the Chicago area and Northern Illinois region. They also help to supply regions outside of Illinois that need help nationally, and these are places in America that have gone through extremely bad conditions.

Position: (Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The American Red Cross in Illinois works to help the community through informing government officials and communities of disasters going on, solutions they can use to help these disasters, and ways they can help their own community.

Legislative Priorities: (Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Enforming government officials how to better handle situations on natural disasters.
2. Enhancing support and fundraising opportunities for those helped in the disasters, the supplies used and/or fundraising opportunities for services given by the Armed Forces.
3. Collaborating with government and strategic partners to increase the nation's ability as a whole to respond to natural disasters and those affected by them.
4. Increase engagement in biomedical services (this can be through getting elected officials through their campaigns to raise awareness on the increasing need for blood donations).
5. Engaging non-profit partners and government officials to help out in the efforts of serving a more diverse community (a more minor community).

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT

LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Michael Foster

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

Organization Name: Google

Organization Background:

Google was founded in 1998 as a technology company. Today, they have grown to be much more, while still maintaining humble roots. Not only has this organization created the most popular web browser, it has recently moved into other sectors of technological development, working toward improving life for people through technology. Today, Google is working on making physical electronics such as phones and home assistants as well as a family of free software for students and teachers. One reason for Google's ability to create so many products is their acquiring of numerous companies; the tech giant currently owns over 200 other companies. Some major subsidiaries of Google are Youtube, HTC and Workbench. Google is a powerhouse of a company, while still maintaining their core beliefs.

Position:

Google supports a free and open internet, with their mission being to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful. This goal of utilizing technology in order to make a modern way of accessing information, making it less of a luxury and causing it to be a staple of humanity. The organization is also making leaps and bounds in the form of education, as well as developing a platform for assigning, sharing, and working on school work at no cost to students. In the workplace, Google is supporting new and unique ideas which are designed to provide comfort, happiness, and productivity for workers, ensuring further success of the company. As this company is very invested in bettering the world, not just technology, Google has spent more than any other company on lobbying (18+ million dollars) on the topics of immigration, advertisement, as well as tax reform. With all of the educational, professional, technological, and ethical priorities that Google is working to pioneer, it is easy to see why the company has been quite successful and able to achieve great things since its start two decades ago.

Legislative Priorities

1. Securing and protecting an open internet with the goal of enhancing competition and provoking development as well as innovation.
2. Support and defend tax policies that are in favor of job growth, innovation, and development.
3. Maintain a flexible copyright law, focusing on protecting creators, but also permitting and encouraging people to build off of each other's ideas.
4. Equipping students with resources to get into tech and supporting employees' lives inside and outside of their work career.
5. Modernize the government and their systems in a secure way through IT as well as regulations. Similarly, develop communities and work to give more people access to technology.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Aniah Gray

Delegation: Hansberry College Prep

Organization Name: Feminist For Life of America

Organization Background:

An organization established in 1972 wants to eliminate the choice of abortion for women. They believe that women deserve better than getting the choice of abortions. This organization follows after feminist such as Susan B. Anthony who also opposed the choice of abortions to women.

Position:

I take the position of making abortions illegal because of the belief of the option to take an unborn child's life. Children deserve a chance to live in this world and live their lives. Women shouldn't have the choice of abortion and should be more educated and provided with information and more birth control options. Women should learn more about the consequences of unsafe sex. Also, they could learn about what type of birth control is more effective such as birth control pills, IUD, a birth control shot, and etc. Women should know more about their options than just abortions and how to handle themselves and their child in a more reasonable way.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Adoption Care Services
2. Financial care for children
3. More birth control information/education
4. Parenting programs
5. More daycares/child care at the workplace

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Ben Haake

Delegation: Carterville High School

Organization Name: Illinois Association of School Boards

Organization Background:

The Illinois Association of School Boards is an association dedicated to improving the public school systems throughout the state of Illinois and can be seen as the representative of all the School Boards in the state. The last Veto Session in the General Assembly, the IASB overturned 15 originally vetoed bills that they felt were fit to become laws to improve public schools in Illinois. The bills included subjects such as counselors, free transportation, teacher qualifications, etc.

Position:

The IASB wants excellence in local school board governance supporting quality public education.

Legislative Priorities

1. Improve school safety throughout the state including resource officers in many schools and other safety measures.
2. Argue against firearms in school except for the resource officers.
3.
4. Improve the standards for teachers, making the teacher's qualifications harder to meet.

   Improve Variation of High School Courses through many subjects such as languages, sciences, and the arts.
5. Student benefits.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Halle Hamm

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Organization Name: Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Organization Background: In 1977, women activists from various rape crisis centers in Illinois banded together to create a "mutual support group". They strive to create a safe environment for sexual assault victims in Illinois and take legislative action to prevent more people from becoming victims. According to the Illinois Coalition of Sexual Assault, 50% of women report knowing someone who have quit or been fired from their jobs because of sexual assault. Their goal is to bring this percentage down.

Position: The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) is a unified network of rape crisis centers, envisioning a world in which no one perpetrates sexual violence.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Lowering sexual assault rates in the workplace
2. Giving a legal voice to sexual assault victims
3. Opposing any bill that would take away funding from victim crisis centers.
4. Educating consent in schools to help promote prevention of sexual assault
5. Bringing awareness to the frequency of sexual assault in illinois

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Henry Hong
Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School
Organization Name: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

Organization Background:
The ACLU was founded 1920. Their goal was to preserve the constitutional rights of every person in the USA. They have also support bills that protect women's right to abortion by supporting HB 40 in Illinois which will protect women's access to abortions in 2017. Currently, the ACLU has 1.5 million members with 300 staff attorneys and thousands of volunteer attorneys.

Position:
The ACLU wants to protect the rights of all citizens civil liberties. It is important that all the people in the United States rights are protected. This means the ACLU will support bills that protect rights and vehemently defy legislation that attempts to strip away civil liberties.

Legislative Priorities

1. Uphold the rights of immigrants in the United States America
2. Protecting women's safety and rights
3. Reform the criminal justice system on drug charges
4. Protecting LGBT marriage rights
5. Oppose infringement on voting rights of felons

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Namish Kaistha

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Chicago Coalition for the Homeless

Organization Background:

The Chicago Coalition for the Homeless organizes and advocates to prevent and end homelessness because we believe housing is a human right in a just society. They are the only non-profit in Illinois dedicated to advocating for public policies that curb and can ultimately end homelessness. The organization leads strategic campaigns, community outreach, and public policy initiatives that target the lack of affordable housing in metropolitan Chicago and across Illinois.

Position:

The Chicago Coalition for the Homeless strives to end homelessness in Chicago through the introduction of a variety of innovative programs. In order to preserve its nonpartisan voice, the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless has chosen to not receive any federal money. They have established programs such as FIT, youth futures, and the Law project, which work to provide housing to individuals and educate the youth on how to become advocates in their communities. Furthermore, community organizers and youth attorneys for the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless have helped 5,674 people in 2018.

Legislative Priorities

1. Increase the number of shelters for the homeless youth.
2. Expand support centers throughout Chicago.
3. Increase funds for emergency and transitional housing.
4. Oppose all forms of hostile architecture, where public spaces are constructed or altered to discourage the use of these spaces by the homeless population.
5. Make housing more affordable.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Kayla Kinkade

Delegation: Sesser-Valier High School

Organization Name: Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Organization Background:

Illinois coalition against sexual assault is a crisis center working together to end sexual violence. Each center provides 24-hour crisis intervention services, counseling, and advocacy for victims and their loved ones. There are 29 crisis center and 26 of them are working full time.

Position:

Illinois coalition against sexual assault is working to end sexual violence. They offer great programs for victims and their relatives.

Legislative Priorities

1. One in three women and one and six men will experience sexual violence at some point in their lifetimes, this organization strives to get these numbers down to zero.
2. Open more centers for victims of sexual assault and/or violence to receive confidential help.
3. Encourage more victims to speak out and eventually progress into participating in a counseling program.
4. Bring awareness to the amount of sexual assault and harassment cases, which has reached an all time high.
5. Bring awareness to the amount of males that experience sexual harassment and violence by giving those males who have experienced these actions a safe platform to speak on

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Ashley Koontz

Delegation: Williamsville High School

Organization Name: Planned Parenthood

Organization Background:

Planned Parenthood was founded in October 1916 by Margaret Sanger, Fania Mindell,and Ethel Bryne. They were founded on the foundation of ideas that say women deserve the information and care to live healthy lives. In recent years, Planned Parenthood has fought against laws that would prevent safe abortions for women and they support laws that will improve the reproductive health of women. Last year, House Bill 40 was signed, allowing Illinois state health insurance to cover abortion costs. Planned Parenthood supported this and it has so far had positive of their goal of keeping safe abortion in Illinois. They have over 12 million activists and supporters who fight for these ideas and the right for women to maintain safe abortion,reproductive rights,and sexual education for all.

Position:

The legislative position would be to provide complete, reproductive health services for all individuals and to support laws that will improve sexual,reproductive,and overall health care for everyone. Also, they will support laws that improve sexual and reproductive education.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Defend reproductive rights
2. Access to comprehensive, complete sexual education
3. Maintain access to safe abortion
4. Funding for advances in sexual health care
5. Defend against the repeal of laws that have improved health care access and quality

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Ellie Mendenhall

Delegation: Williamsville High School

Organization Name: Illinois Farm Bureau

Organization Background:

The Illinois Farm Bureau's mission is to improve the economic well-being of agriculture and enrich the quality of farm family life. The Illinois Farm Bureau works regularly with agricultural information experts to assess markets and measure ag economic impact. The Illinois Farm Bureau has recommendations to make farms profitable again. The Illinois farm economy continues a slide that began in 2013. Net farm income is down 50 percent and land remains expensive. Farm input costs are not falling as fast as income.

Position:

Policies must be enacted at the State and Federal level to return the farm economy to profitability. Illinois Farm Bureau calls on members of the Legislature to increase the farm bill budget, work on increased trade opportunities, reduce burdensome regulations, and enact tax reform.

Legislative Priorities

1. A strong trade policy.
2. Regulatory reform.
3. Tax reform.
4. Infrastructure needed to ship goods.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Caitlyn Miles

Delegation: Lake Park High School

Organization Name: Illinois Justice Project

Organization Background:

The Illinois Justice Project (ILJP) advances policies and practices that reduce violence, decrease prison recidivism and make the justice system more equitable. This organization constructed the SAFE Act (Safe and Full Employment Zones) which mobilizes state economic development and social service agencies that will fight crime by strengthening the communities most damaged by the violence. It will help create jobs and bring housing, employment training, childcare, health care and other services to neighborhoods that suffered the highest rates of violence. ILJP helped to develop Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) in 2011 which provided financial incentives for programs that allow nonviolent offenders to provide community based services instead of state prison. Since then, the ARI diverted roughly 3,000 non-violent offenders from prisons, saving the Illinois government nearly $100 million. The per capita cost of adult incarceration in $23,400/yr while the average ARI intervention cost is $4,400.

Position:

ILJP works to helps the historically suffered from under-investment and experienced high levels of crime, incarceration and community violence. The SAFE Act is based on principles outlined in the Building A Safe Illinois report, including and understanding that government should support approaches that treat the root causes of violence and prevent its spread, instead of only reacting to violence after it happens I support this organizations goal to address violence, reduce incarceration and expand economic opportunity throughout the state of Illinois.

Legislative Priorities

1. Access to money should not determine whether or not an accused person is detained in jail or subject to other conditions pending trial.
2. Adoption of a proposed Supreme Court Rule that requires a hearing/finding by judges that an accused person in any criminal case is able to afford the amount of monetary bail levied. This would terminate the current practice of setting bail and amounts higher than the accused can afford.
3. Post release oversight should be designed to help people be successful once they leave the prison, and not to catch them on technical violations. Therefore, parole officers should not be rewarded based on the number of people sent back to prison and instead on the number who successfully re-enter their communities.
4. Weapons that constitute much of the violent activity must be harder to access and better monitored. This includes prohibiting the frequent purchase of multiple guns, enhancing background checks for past crimes and mental illness, and enforcing laws to track lost and stolen guns.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Lexi Muoghalu

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Housing Action Illinois

Organization Background:

Housing Action Illinois works to provide services for lower income families in need of a home through the over 160 organization affiliated with it. With the decrease of units there are only 32 affordable and available units for every 100 ELI renter households in Illinois and 74% of those households are severely cost-burdened where families would spend over half their income on housing.

Position:

To increase and preserve the supply of decent, affordable, accessible housing in Illinois for low-and moderate-income households.Because of this, HAI is against poor housing conditions and strives to ensure all families have a decent place to live.

Legislative Priorities

1. *To introduce programs which counsel families on how to find and own good homes and become self-sufficient.*
2. *To expand access to affordable housing and promote economic development opportunities for low and moderate income residents throughout Illinois.*
3. *To establish a community of experts to advise those in need of assistance.*
4. *Help increase the amount of renter households units available for families to live.*
5. *Implement initiatives which educate families about the necessities needed to own, operate, and keep up with a home.*

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT

LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Swathi Narasimhan

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: American Red Cross of Illinois

Organization Background:

The American Red Cross of Illinois was founded by Clara Barton in 1881. After risking her life to bring essential supplies and support to soldiers in the field during the Civil War, she realized she could help many others in the same manner. From the original 35 volunteers, the Red Cross of Illinois currently holds 2,700 members, serving 9.5 million around the nation. The organization strives to create a welcoming environment for all, and help those in need all over the nation.

Position:

As reflected in the Red Cross mission, the Chicago and northern Illinois. Region seeks to help people prevent, prepare for, and respond to natural and human-caused disasters through the immediate mobilization of people and resources and the provision of community, workplace, and school-based training.

Legislative Priorities

1. Responding to Local Emergencies
2. Providing Services for Military Members
3. Teaching Life Saving Skills
4. Preventing Sickness
5. Preventing Hospital Deprivation

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Vinay Pai

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

Organization Name: National Safety Council (NSC)

Organization Background:

The National Safety Council is an organization that works towards limiting the amount of preventable injuries by informing the public of safety tips and techniques. Their stated mission is to "eliminate preventable death and injury of workers and the general population, by involving the public and raising awareness towards potential dangers". It was founded in Chicago in 1913, and started out as a safety service group that targeted workplace injury. However, now with the recent increase in gun violence and general need for infrastructure reform, they have moved to become an all-encompassing organization designed to tackle the changing safety needs of Illinois. For example, there were 14,803 preventable deaths in 2016 alone, that the NSC was able to intervene. Luckily, more and more people are becoming aware of the importance of members, with a 40% increase in members since 2000.

Position:

With the recent spike in active public shootings, it has become the recent goal of the National Safety Council to take it upon themselves to combat the recent changes in policy that allow such events to occur. It is extremely important to provide reliable information to the public about safety. It is especially important now with the increase of school shootings and such situations that are detrimental to everyone's safety. The best way to inform, is to move forward with technology initiatives in order to spread awareness, which is what the NSC is currently doing. At the same time, they are lobbying for small scale infrastructure reform so that easily preventable deaths and injuries do not occur.

Legislative Priorities

1. Opposes Current Gun Legislation
2. Advocates Infrastructure Reform
3. Advocates Media Outreach
4. Advocates Home Safety Techniques
5. Opposes Current Driving Safety Education

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Milind Philar

Delegation: Waubonsie alley High School

Organization Name: C S Health

Organization Background:

The rganization C S Health was founded in . Back in they only had only lobbyists and a total amount of , spent. In the only issue that they made reports on was Health issues. In , they started arguing in many more issues like taxes, pharmacy, veterans affairs, and copyright, Patent and Trademark. C S Health, in , has a total number of lobbyists and has allocated a total of , , towards lobbying expenditures.

Position:

The improvement of the Affordable Care Act and overall ust making all healthcare accessible to all people. This organization has previously lobbied regarding issues with health savings accounts, the health insurance tax and other taxes included in the Affordable Care Act. The C S Health mission is to improve the lives of those we serve by making innovative and high-quality health and pharmacy services safe, affordable and easy to access.

Legislative Priorities

1. Prescription Drug Abuse
2. Medication Adherence
3. Generic Drug Approvals
4. Biologic Exclusivity Periods
5. Drug Price Transparency

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Kolton Powell

Delegation: Williamsville High School

Organization Name: Planned Parenthood

Organization Background:

"In 1916, Planned Parenthood was founded on the idea that women should have the information and care they need to live strong, healthy lives and fulfill their dreams." Planned Parenthood was devoted to protecting the rights and choices of women.

Parenthood, Planned. "What Is Planned Parenthood's Mission Statement?" *Planned Parenthood*, www.plannedparenthood.org/about-us/who-we-are/mission.

Position:

- Provide comprehensive reproductive and health care while respecting the privacy and rights of patients.
- To advocate public policies that guarantee those rights and access to services.
- To provide educational programs which provide understanding of individual and social implications of human sexuality.
- To promote research and the advancement of technology in reproductive health care.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Abortion Access
2. Access to contraceptives and preventative care.
3. Youth, Minor's Rights, and comprehensive Sexuality Education.
4. HIV Prevention and Care
5. LGBTQ + TGNC Rights and Inclusive Care

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Anusha Ramzan

Delegation: Lake Park High School

Organization Name: Illinois Justice Project

Organization Background:

The Illinois Justice Project (ILJP) advances policies and practices that reduce violence, decrease prison recidivism and make the justice system more equitable. This organization is about more than just changing statistics, it's about changing lives and forever altering the futures of those who live in Illinois. The ILJP works to help the historically suffered from under-investment and experienced high levels of crime, incarceration and community violence. Over the years this organization has helped develop and monitor the start of Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) which helps offenders of nonviolent crimes get the financial aid they need through community based services.This organization also constructed the SAFE act which mobilizes state economic development and social service agencies that will fight crime by strengthening the communities most damaged by the violence, it will help create jobs and bring housing and employment training as well as child care to neighborhoods that suffer from the highest rates of violence. In Illinois alone the average annual number of violent crimes committed is about 60,000. The ILJP not only helps communities devastated by these horrendous crime rates but it also works with the people in those communities to prevent such events.

Position:

I am lobbying for this bill because it will have a direct impact on communities that need it the most. Once designated and with technical assistance from the state, local economic growth councils will create their own plans about how to address violence, reduce incarceration and expand economic opportunity.

Legislative Priorities

1. Using a template to help families engage in their children and their education at juvenile detention centers and prisons.
2. Developing a diversion checklist for local juvenile justice councils to enhance community–based diversion programs in local jurisdictions.
3. Working with criminal justice authorities to help prioritize data and create questions that will drive juvenile justice research.
4. Advising on statewide judicial education on juvenile issues.
5. Supporting juvenile court judges who comply with the 2012 state statute, which mandates for a less restrictive and more understanding procedure to handling juvenile cases.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Nick Rice

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

Organization Name: Clean Line Energy

Organization Background:

Clean line energy has recently gotten a bill passed to allow them to create a 500 mile energy line that goes from Iowa to Illinois, this is the first merchant owned transmission line in Illinois. It will cut energy costs, power 1.4 million homes annually, and will help Illinois meet its 25% renewable energy quota by 2025. Also a new line will be built through Kansas Missouri Illinois and Indiana.

Position:

Clean Line Energy supports legislation that promotes constructing renewable energy sources to make Illinois a more environmentally friendly state.

Legislative Priorities

1. Reducing air pollution caused by corporate-owned factories
2. Integrating electric vehicles to reduce carbon emissions from cars
3. Supporting legislation that promotes the use of recyclable/biodegradable materials
4. Will not support bills that allow for high emissions or waste from vehicles or factories

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Meher Sethi
Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School
Organization Name: Illinois Collaboration on Youth (ICOY)

Organization Background:
Illinois Collaboration on Youth (ICOY), founded in 1979, served as a statewide association and advocacy network focused on youth service issues. In 2012, the Youth Network Council (YNC) and the ICOY merged to become Youth Network Council doing business as ICOY. The 2012 merger positioned ICOY at the crossroads of policy and practice, enabling us to better support and advocate for Illinois youth and families and the community-based providers that serve them. The second transformation is ongoing. On July 1, 2017, ICOY merged with the Child Care Association of Illinois (CCAI) to become a brand new membership association, serving as a leading authority for over 53 years on child welfare issues, working with both the General Assembly and state agencies to assure that children live in stable, permanent families. Recently, ICOY has been actively working to combat the negative consequences of President Trump's zero-tolerance, from which more than 2,000 children forcibly removed from their parents have yet to be reunited. Additionally, in 2018, 48% of 12th graders used alcohol over the year according to the Illinois Youth Survey. ICOY has been fighting this epidemic. Research shows youth are up to 50% less likely to use drugs when parents and adults talk with them about substance use and abuse. ICOY maintains funds for substance abuse prevention programs, saving $18 for every $1 spent on tackling addiction treatment and associated societal costs.

Position:
The Illinois Collaboration on Youth (ICOY) shapes practice and policies and builds the capacity of agencies so that children, youth and families are safe, healthy, and on the path to maximizing their potential. Most recently, ICOY led the Pay Now Illinois Coalition of social services providers who filed suit seeking payment for work completed under hundreds of unpaid state contracts. As a leader in the field, ICOY works proactively to improve outcomes for young people.

Legislative Priorities

1. Supports Juvenile Justice Reform
2. Supports Child Welfare & Healthcare
3. Supports Community Social Services
4. Supports Increasing minimum wage
5. Opposes Aggressive Anti-Immigration Policies

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Karthik Srinivasan

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

Organization Name: Illinois Collaboration on Youth

Organization Background:

The Illinois Collaboration on Youth (ICOY) is the result of 2 major mergers. The first took place in 2012, when the Youth Network Council and Illinois Collaboration on Youth merged. The Illinois Collaboration on Youth was founded in 1979 and served as a statewide association that focused on youth service. This merger positioned the ICOY as a center of policy and practice for youth and family service. The second merger was in 2017. The ICOY merged with the Child Care Association of Illinois to become the largest provider voice for children, youth, and families in Illinois. They reportedly support 1.3 million youth and families annually. In 2014, 48% of 12th graders used alcohol in the past year according to the Illinois Youth Survey. Illegal substance abuse is one of the greatest issues that the ICOY is trying to fight

Position:
Their legislative priority consists of supporting children and families that are at risk and by making sure that a safe environment for children is present by influencing legislative doctrines. They also offer many statements on governmental cases going on throughout the country and try to influence those.

Legislative Priorities

1. Monitoring state and federal policies that affect children and families

2. Influencing developments in child welfare, juvenile justice, and youth services

3. Analyzing legislature and budgeting at the local, state, and federal levels toward youth facilities

4. Opposed to the availability of drugs and other illegal substances for children

5. Opposed to president Trump's zero tolerance policy on processing immigrants coming over the U.S.-Mexico border wall

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Tyler Stritzel

Delegation: Carterville High School

Organization Name: Illinois Association of School Boards

Organization Background: The Illinois Association of School Boards is an organization dedicated to the improvement of the public school system and referred to as "The voice of school boards".

Position: In the past and in present, this organization supports adequate funding for teachers, improvement of education, and school safety. This association has worked with lawmakers to put these ideals into action.

Legislative Priorities

1. School safety measures in all public schools including police/resource officers, metal detectors at points of entry, and door locking/blocking devices.
2. Implementation of more AP and dual-credit classes in high school.
3. Increase in funds for school districts. Priority given to low-income districts and districts in need. Money to be derived from annual budget.
4. Equal academic standards and requirements for all publlc high school students such as a statewide grading scale

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Valleri Tomas

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

Organization Name: Aids Foundation of Chicago

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Aids Foundation of Chicago works to mobilize communities in order to create equality and justice for those vulnerable to or living with HIV or other chronic conditions. In 2013, 1,804 persons were newly diagnosed with HIV in Illinois. Chicago had the highest rate of new HIV disease diagnoses from 2009-2013 with 39.4 persons diagnosed per 100,000 population. The population most largely affected being Non-Hispanic Black people.

AFC focuses on helping all people with HIV/AIDS, but prioritizes the following communities due to being the most impacted by it: Young Black gay and bisexual men, transgender women of color, black women living in high-incidence areas, and Latino gay and bisexual men. AFC also works to address the barriers that help drive the HIV epidemic and health inequalities, such as: Homelessness, sex work, poverty, drug use, unemployment, incarceration, lack of access to healthcare, and immigration status.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

AIDS Foundation of Chicago works to support and mobilize communities and address root problems to create equality and justice for those vulnerable to and living with HIV/AIDS or other chronic illnesses.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Health Care Equity
2. Housing Accessibility
3. Protect and preserve HIV/AIDS prevention, education and treatment services.
4. Protect Medicaid from further budget cuts.
5. Accessibility to HIV/AIDS prevention, education and treatment.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: James Valentin

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

Organization Name: United Way of Metropolitan Chicago

Organization Background:

United Way of Metropolitan Chicago has backed legislation supporting educational reforms in the city of Chicago through the use of financial lobbying, leading to the creation of associations focused on finding solutions to chronic absenteeism, forming educational scholarships, and improving learning conditions both inside and outside of schools, via reforms in teaching requirements and funding for increased maintenance. The UWMC has annually set aside $12,309 to lobby for such priorities and actively works with over fifty different organizations across the city of Chicago in achieving them.

Position:

United Way of Metropolitan Chicago will support any legislation that improves quality of education and safety for students.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Safety on school premises for children- *will not support legislation that renders recreational marijuana or guns more easily accessible to younger adults*
2. Promotion of early-age bilinguality and integration of critical thinking and mental health courses
3. Requirement for educators to have knowledge on special education
4. Larger access to opportunities for students through reformed grading systems and financial policies and programs
5. New and improved policies for student safety within schools- *will not support legislation that cuts federal funds for public school districts*

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Kendahl Wesley

Delegation: Hansberry College Prep

Organization Name: American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

The American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages has major principles that are effective in language learning and provide guidance to educators and learners alike. The National Standards for Foreign Language Learning establishes the academic, business, personal, recreational and practical benefits of studying foreign languages, and the Illinois Learning Standards for Foreign Languages are based on this rationale.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

Toward the bill of early foreign language education, the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages are in favor of the idea to give early age adolescents the advantage to gain knowledge of a foreign language at a young age. According to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages official website it states “The tasks assessed children's understanding of the general correspondence between print and language in which the printed form represents a word and the specific correspondence between a constituent of print and one of language that determines representation in a given writing system.”

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Proper introduction of foreign language in young adolescents
2. Encourage rapid expansion of foreign language education
3. Incorporation of Meaningful Contexts in Language Learning
4. Benefits of Language Literacy
5. Increased performance of second language possession
6. Increased cultural awareness in young adolescents

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: JJ Whiteside
Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

Organization Name: Coca-Cola

Organization Background:

Coca-Cola values a diverse method of producing soda products nationwide. The organization does not abide to any form of discriminatory legislature. As far as public policy, Coca-Cola aims to maintain sustainable growth for their corporation without issues in policy. Decisions are guided based upon congressional caucus and leadership. Each year, the PAC contributes to federal, state, and local candidates for office, including Illinois.

Position:

The goal of Coca-Cola's legislative priorities is to provide for a general population and planet. With legal compliance, the association will support those who aim to support the beverage/soda industry with consistent value.

Legislative Priorities

1. Legal Compliance: Government relations review political actions taken by the PAC
2. Public Agenda Alignment: Political support is granted to candidates of consistent value
3. Political Contribution: Coca-Cola makes yearly contributions in support of candidates for office. Coca-Cola does not make independent expenditures in support of a campaign
4. Trade Association: The company supports organizational trade based on views of politics
5. Board/Management: PIDRC reviews advocacy efforts of coca-cola's PAC and treasury funds

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Landon Williams

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

Organization Name: Reform For Illinois

Organization Background:

This organization which was created in 1997 has been successful in enacting laws such as the 1998 Gift Ban Act, 2003 State Officials Act, and Employee Ethics Act among others in the areas of open records. In 2015, ICPR helped pass SB 248. This bill increases reporting requirements for Independent Expenditures, otherwise known as electioneering activities, over $1,000. In 2009, the election code was changed with the help of Reform For Illinois. This change dramatically helped regulate super PACs. In the 2016 election, at least $328 million in Illinois was raised for General Assembly seats. A recent law was passed on assessing and modernizing election equipment which was passed in 2018.

Position:

Reform of Illinois is a nonpartisan public interest group that researches and advocates for reform in order to provide public participation in government, address the role of money in politics, and encourage integrity, accountability, and transparency in government. They strive to become a leading voice on political reform in Illinois.

Legislative Priorities

1. Support voting rights
2. Support improve disclosure laws
3. Oppose unlimited campaign finance
4. Oppose gerrymandering

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Aileen Yuan

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Illinois Justice Project (ILJP)

Organization Background:

The Illinois Justice Project (ILJP) is a non-profit organization that advances policies and practices that reduce violence, decrease prison recidivism and make the justice system more equitable. ILJP continues to encourage progress on a broad range of issues that will help reach the goal of reducing the prison population by 25% by 2025. Neighborhoods besieged by high rates of violent crime and that are home to large numbers of ex-offenders could get more access to job training, health care, and other social services under a bill winding its way through this organization.

Position:

The ILJP supports a justice system designed to reduce violent crime and address the underlying cause of crime - mental illness, substance abuse, exposure to trauma and inadequate education/employment in many communities. This must be done effectively and equitably. Those operating the system must understand the purpose of the system (crime reduction paired with corrective outcomes for those who commit crimes); have good data to assess whether the system is achieving its intended goals; adjust accordingly, and recognize and address historic systemic racism and individual implicit bias.

Legislative Priorities

1. Opposed to criminal records inhibiting future success and employment.
2. Regulations for determining and treating the cause(s) of the violence.
3. Designing prisons that rehabilitate through education and employment training.
4. Training and providing resources to those working in the justice system.
5. Opposed to keeping people in the prison system, especially young offenders.

LOBBYISTS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE BILLS

GRAY CHAMBERS

SC-G-01

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: Referred to Special Committee

Senate Sponsor: Lauren Lintner

House Sponsor:

At the Request of: Landon Williams, Swathi Narasimhan, Ethan Cooper

Delegation: **Waubonsie Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter , of the Illinois Compiled Statues, relating to the Asian Carp.

BE IT E ACTED BY THE YMCA Y TH LEGISLAT RE F THE STATE F ILLI IS.

Section I. This bill plans to end the ongoing invasive Asian Carp crisis.

Section II. Fishing subsidies shall be raised in order to encourage fishing of the Asian carp. This money would come from a slight increase of taxes,revenue from purchasing fishing licenses, and public backed efforts to save the ecosystems of the Illinois River and Lake Michigan.

Section III. Fishing licenses and stamps shall be cheaper to obtain and their prices shall be decreased. Fishing licenses would also be able to be obtained along with driving licenses with a small fee.

Section I Fisheries shall have exemptions on fish processing taxes based on the amount of Asian Carp gathered. uarterly, all fishery businesses must send a report to the Illinois Department of atural Resources of how much Asian carp (in pounds) were caught since the beginning of the quarter to approximate if a fishery is viable for tax exemptions.

Section . This Bill shall go into effect on June st , upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session Illinois
Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Speicial Committee:**
Senate Sponsor: ____
House Sponsor: ____
At the Request of: Able Eettickal
Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 20, section 1110 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to reduced carbon emissions

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. A 5% tax cut be provided to citizens using fuel-efficient vehicles.

Section II. A 10% tax cut be provided to companies which convert 100% to renewable energy resource by 2025.

Section III. An additional 5% tax be imposed on crude oil consumption.

Section IV. An additional 5% tax be imposed on crude oil consumption.

Section V. A 15% tax be imposed on all fossil fuel companies incrementally over a 5-year period.

Section VI. All government office buildings are required to switch to synthetic fuels by the year 2025.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on May 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

SC-G-03

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Speicial Committee:**
Senate Sponsor:
House Sponsor:
At the Request of: Lindsey Allen
Delegation: Wheaton North High School

A BILL

For an Act Amending Chapter 111, Section 3, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, or the Renal Disease Treatment Act, relating to the standards determined by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Section I. All Renal Disease Treatment Centers, or Dialysis Centers, shall be required to have written affirmation from patients receiving Medicaid that they have been given the previously mandated education that regards kidney treatment, safety practices, and transplant eligibility.

Section II. The Illinois Coordinated Care Organization shall be charged with the oversight of written forms from patients, a logical extensions of their role in ensuring cost-effective practices and enabling information flow between Medicaid providers and clinics.

Section III. Dialysis Centers that fail to meet the mandates of this bill shall be reviewed by the Department of Health and Human Services in conjunction with the Center For Medicare and Medicaid Services. If it is found that the education and safety practices of a Dialysis Center that is treating Medicaid patients, the center will be taken out of the network of clinics eligible for Medicaid patients.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

SC-G-04

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Speicial Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: Shiven Gupta

House Sponsor:

At the Request of: Vinay Pai, Henry Hong, Milind Philar, Meher Sethi

Delegation: Waubonsie Valley High School

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 815 of of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to online age verification.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill aims to create an online form of age verification and identification in order to limit the sale of various contrabands (i.e. tobacco products, vaping devices, etc.) to minors.

Section II. In order to acquire an identification card, persons must provide proof of signature (parents must sign for minors), birth date, SSN, and proof of residency.

Section III. Online identification cards can be obtained at birth with birth certificate. If identification card is not obtained alongside birth certificate, parents will be penalized 100 dollars.

Section IV. Persons desiring residency longer than 6 months must obtain an online identification card within 3 months of permanent residency.

Section V. Online vendors of legal contraband in Illinois must require online identification cards in order to sell contraband to residents of Illinois.

Section VI. Online vendors of legal contraband in Illinois must only sell to consumers with online identification stating their age as at least the legal age to purchase said contraband.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on March 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session Illinois
Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Speicial Committee:**

Senate Sponsor:

House Sponsor:

At the Request of: Namish Kaistha

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 820, Article 92, Section 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statues , relating to providing transitional programs for industrial workers who lose their jobs.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

.Section I. Hereby defines an industrial worker as a person who works in the industrial sector of the economy.

Section II. Creates job training centers for workers who lose their jobs working in the industrial sector, where these workers will be allowed to train for 2 years in a new or similar industry to the one they lost their jobs in.

Section III. Requires every county to construct one center per every 100 industrial workers who have lost their jobs.

Section IV. Provides a 5% tax reduction to companies who accept 5 graduates from this program per 100 employees

Section V. Creates an internship program in partnership with at least 3 surrounding companies that are made available to job training workers upon completing one year of education.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session Illinois
Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Speicial Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: _____

House Sponsor: _____

At the Request of: Aileen Yuan

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 410, section 53, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to Suicide Prevention, Education, and Treatment.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The Suicide Prevention Alliance shall offer mandatory training to counselors and social workers in Illinois Schools to identify and treat the suicide.

Section II. Increased funding for for training guidance counselors and social workers employed in Illinois schools through a two [2] percent tax on the lottery and through additional funding from the non-for profit Dunham Fund Grant.

Section III. Mandatory surveillance of self-harm and suicidal behavior at least four [4] times a month.

Section IV. The program shall provide general information and screening tools such as pamphlets for suicide prevention to Illinois Schools.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 30, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANTS
STATE ISSUES FORUM

GRAY FORUM

ROSTER FOR GRAY FORUM

	Nametag	Last	Delegation	Forum Topic	LA Group
1	Zeennah	Akorede	Carmel Catholic High School	10	B
2	Meg	Beach	Carterville High School	15	B
3	Abigail	Becker	Wheaton North	10	A
4	Moira	Claridge	Wheaton Warrenville South		A
5	Devin	Denoyer	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	15	B
6	Trey	Dillon	Carterville High School	15	A
7	Aidan	Dufty	Wheaton Warrenville South	10	A
8	Matthew	Galloway	Sesser-Valier High School	13	A
9	William	Greene	Wheaton Warrenville South		B
10	Garrett	Gunter	Sesser-Valier High School	1	B
11	Patrick	Herr	Wheaton Warrenville South	15	B
12	Jake	Hixson	Carterville High School	9	A
13	Ian	Hofferkamp	Williamsville High School	12	B
14	Zach	Hogan	Wheaton Warrenville South		A
15	Anna	Kistner	Sesser-Valier High School	3	B
16	Katie	Kuritn	Wheaton Warrenville South		B
17	Evan	LeMaster	Northeast Independent	14	A
18	Nathan	Little	Gateway Region YMCA	10	A
19	Lindsey	Long	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	15	A
20	Chelsea	Madura	Stagg High School	9	B
21	Shaylee	Manker	Sesser-Valier High School	14	A
22	Ben	McGady	Wheaton Warrenville South		B
23	Nathan	Mickey	Carterville High School	3	B
24	Alasha	Morris	Hansberry College Preparatory	5	A
25	Michelle	Nolasco	Carl Sandburg High School	15	A
26	McKay	Orwig	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	7	A
27	Will	Pounder	Williamsville High School	4	A
28	Trinity	Price	Benton High School	7	B
29	Chloe	Ragland	Sesser-Valier High School	15	B
30	Milin	Rajan	Neuqua Valley High School	3	A
31	Gianna	Randazzo	Bradley-Bourbonnais High School	8	B
32	Derek	Sample	Sesser-Valier High School	3	B
33	Yashas	Sardesai	Neuqua Valley High School	5	B
34	Jessi	Senior	Sesser-Valier High School	10	A
35	Jayla	Sotelo	Benton High School	4	A
36	David	Surzykiewicz	Lake Park High School	11	B
37	Ela	Taneja	Neuqua Valley High School	4	A
38	Samantha	Van Horn	Benton High School	15	B
39	Neha	Vellala	Neuqua Valley High School	7	B
40	Josh	Winchell	Wheaton Warrenville South		B

Proposal Author: Zeennah Akorede

Delegation: Carmel Catholic High School

Proposal Topic: People who have committed a hate crime should be punished with community service.

Position Statement: To add additional punishment to people in Illinois who perpetuate hate crimes. Depending on the degree of the crime, different punishments should be distributed to people have committed these crimes. Increasing punishments by adding community service to the punishments no matter the crime.

Proposal:

1. Penalties for people who commit a Class C misdemeanor is the lowest level criminal offense, but once it's on your criminal record it can no longer be expunged. A person charged with this crime must pay a fine of $1,000. They are also required to partake in community service for a minimum of 100 hours when their jail time is completed.
2. A Class B is when someone harrases another person because of their race, religion, sexuality, or interests. It will be punishable by jail time of least 3 days, a fine of $1,200. If the harasser threatens someone jail time increases to 7 months to a year, a fine of $10,000. After serving their time community service of 300 hours will be given to the perpetrator.
3. Damage of one's property because of their traditions or sexuality. The least amount of money that a person can be fined is $15,000, jail time 5 years. Community service hours of 500 hours after their imprisonment.
4. Assault committed against someone due to their background, preferences, or gender will result in 10 years or higher jail time, depending on the charges of assault given. Fined for $25,000 or more. A community service of 800 hours after being jailed.

Expected Results:

Fewer people will be committing hate crimes. By adding even more serious consequences for people who attempt to commit hate crimes or those who do commit hate crimes. For people who do commit hate crimes, these punishments will show them the outcomes of their offenses. People will learn that every crime committed means giving back to their community.

Proposal Author: Megan Beach

Delegation: Carterville

Proposal Topic: Important curriculum in middle schools and high schools

Position Statement: That schools should be supplying the correct curriculum to students in order to prepare them for college of jobs after high school.

Proposal:

1. Math would be the most important to have in the high school curriculum. Math is apparent in almost any real work situations and is necessary to have a understanding of for college and or most jobs. Also, the general course of math that most students will have to take in college.
2. English is also necessary to the high school curriculum. English is used everday and is critical to any job or real world situation. When going to a job people must be able to be professional and use proper English when communicating with others, such as a boss figure. Also, any student planning on attending college will need to know proper English in order to properly complete assignments.
3. Science is also critical to the high school curriculum. Without science students would not have be able to have a basic understanding of life. Science is used in most jobs and is needed to help in the medical field which impacts everyone's lives.
4. History would also be necessary in the curriculum. Without being taught history students would not have an understanding from where they came from and be able to learn from the mistake in the past. History would be necessary for any college level classes and an understanding of history would be important to everyday life.
5. Foreign Language is also important to the curriculum of high school students, as the world around us becomes more diverse students will need to be able to communicate with non-english speakers. many jobs will even pay higher for people who are bilingual, so being able to learn another language so becoming more and more important to students.

Expected Results:

Students would be properly prepared for college or jobs after high school because the correct courses were being taught. The subjects would prepare them for the real world and allow the proper knowledge to move forward in life.

Proposal Author: Abigail Becker

Delegation: Wheaton North

Proposal Topic (10): People who are convicted of hate crimes should take rehabilitation and sensitivity training classes.

Proposal Statement: People who are incarcerated due to committing a crime other than, except those sentenced to death row or life in prison, related to a hate crime should have to do community service. All people convicted of hate crimes will as attend sensitivity training classes and anger management classes.

1. After convicts commit a hate crime, they will most likely have an increased anger towards the group they already discriminate against. Through sensitivity training ["training in a small interacting group that is designed to increase each individual's awareness of his or her own feelings and the feelings of others and to enhance interpersonal relations"(Merriam-Webster)], convicts will learn how their actions affect others, and the effects others have on them. This directly relates to what causes them to act out and commit hate crimes, and will lead to a sense of understanding between the convict and the group that they have discriminated against.
2. Community service will be offered in the form of the inmate clean-up program, to convicts that committed crimes of a lesser caliber such as damaging property. Selfless acts induce a sense of accomplishment and responsibility. It can lessen the trouble of confinement that the jail system can place on a convict.
3. Taking the important steps to prepare a convict for life outside of prison (unless they have committed anything punishable by the death penalty or a life sentence) is necessary to the rehabilitation process. Community service gives the offender's perspective on the "indirect injuries caused by his or her offense" (Justice and Reconciliation).
4. Often times hate crimes take place as a result of one's inability to contain his or her anger. By providing anger management classes and counselling while their in jail it will be possible to reverse the method of harming others as a result of frustration.
5. In prisons anger management provides skills needed to be able to communicate clearly and effectively in the convict's life. Convicts will react positively to this.

Expected results: Convicts will learn from their mistakes through helping others in community service. They will benefit from anger management classes (during their parole) or prison counseling. They will learn how their actions affect others and the significance behind that. They will be proactive, functioning citizens.

Proposal Author: Moira Claridge
Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South
Proposal Topic: Schools need better support for the mental health of their students.
Position Statement: Schools need to be more observant and open to giving students assistance with their mental health. Students need to feel safer about going to their counselors and asking for help. Some students don't feel safe or know how to talk to their counselors about problems they are having.
Proposal:

1. The student would be given a slip of paper with certain questions on it at the beginning of every year in high school. The questions would not be asked; it would be on paper so they can answer the question by circling yes or no. Then the paper would be given to that students counselor and they could reflect on it with the student. If the student is circling yes or no they are less likely to answer dishonestly then if being asked directly by other person. Examples of questions: -Do you ever feel like you don't belong? -Have you ever thought the world might be better without you? -Do you have constant feelings of sadness, emptiness, worthlessness, or hopelessness?
2. Teaching mental health to students should be a required part of the curriculum. Whether it's integrated into another class or its a whole new class of its own, students should be required to learn about mental health. If students understand mental health they can get help or help themselves. If teens are taught techniques on how to how to help or deal with a mental disorder they can decide if they want help or want to help themselves. If they can help themselves then students can work on curing or improving their mental state without having to go to anyone.
3. Teachers need to be better prepared to handle students with mental disorders. Teachers right now are not required to take a mental health course. So when teachers have a student who comes up to them or they suspect a student has a mental disorder they don't know the proper way to handle the situation. A mental health course would inform teachers on the right questions to ask, who to point the child to if they ask for help, and how to help the student themselves. If teachers know how to handle a situation like that students can feel more comfortable about going to their teacher about a problem.
4. Students should be required to see a school counselor or therapist twice a year. Even if a student doesn't have mental problems, it helps when teens talk about worries- even minor ones. It is important for teens to talk about problems, stress, and mental illnesses they might have.
5. All students should be required to take a psychology class. If a student understands the psychology behind emotions and how to distinguish mental illnesses they can figure out whether they are suffering from a mental illness or just going through tough or sad times in their life. Students can also learn how to help fellow students. If students take a psychology class they know how to help themselves and others.

Expected Results:
Schools would have lower suicide rates, and teens from those schools would have a better overall mental health. Schools would be more equipped to deal with mental issues in its students and better at observing behavior in teens. This could lead to better grades, less drug use, and more students going to college. In all, the quality

Proposal Author: Devin Denoyer

Delegation: BBCHS

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/or middle school students?

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois of the subjects deemed essential for the education, success, and future of adolescents. Illinois does not adequately prepare students for graduation to college/adulthood. Without these subjects, they are walking blind into their future.

Proposal:

1. Firstly, a subject critical for the education of adolescents is Language Arts. This is very essential because it includes, rhetoric, poetry, and grammar necessary for writing your resume, essays, job applications, and helps you to speak publicly and argumentatively.
2. Secondly, schools should continue to educate the subject of Mathematics. Mathematics gives students the ability to learn and think logically in any field of education. For the students planning on going to college, they will likely be required to take some classes that "rely on the quantitative reasoning skills you will solidify in your high school classes in math," (Flores). This will produce students that can think creatively and critically no matter their classes.
3. Adulting essentials is the class I recommended to add to our curriculum. I believe this addition is necessary because most students graduate high school with the absence of knowledge of writing bills, applying for a job, balancing money, banking and accounting, and time management skills. This class would allow students to explore life beyond graduation and the life without a guardian.
4. During high school years, Health and Physical Education courses are essential for the growing teen. Health provides students with the knowledge of developing their values, how to deal with temptations provoked by society, and sexual education as well as mental health education. This will help teenagers later on in life as they are making crucial decisions for their future. Physical Education is also very important because it keeps teens moving during their busy lives.
5. Foreign language is a fundamental class for the development of society. "We live in globalized society in which basic multilinguality is a huge asset to you in terms of opening up academic and career opportunities," (Flores). Our world is a melting pot of cultures and it is very important to understand each one. It is not their responsibility to learn our language, but for us to learn their own to welcome transcontinental citizens into the state of Illinois.
6. My sixth and final point is to continue the teaching of Social Studies. Social Studies allows us to understand Government and be a productive citizen. "Studying the forces that have shaped many and continue to shape our world are critical for making sense of various subjects you may study in the future," (Flores). Social studies grants us the ability to understand the mistakes and triumphs in the past and what we can do in the future. Without this subject, future leaders would likely emulate past leaders.

Expected Results:

If these subjects were implemented into schools, students would be more likely to flourish in college and adulthood. This better preparation for college and adulthood could lead to better jobs and an overall brighter future for adolescents. Adulthood would be looked forward to instead of being looked as an intimidating next step. I believe these changes should be done to benefit the future citizens of Illinois.

Proposal Author: Trey Dillon

Delegation: Carterville

Proposal Topic: Subjects critical to curriculum for middle and high schoolers

Position Statement: The four core subjects (English, Math, Science, Social Studies) are good, but Foreign Language classes should become part of the core subject list.

Proposal:

1. Make Foreign Languages a required class for all high schools in Illinois.
2. The requirement would only be two years with additional years available if a student wishes.
3. Most colleges require at least two years of foreign language classes. Making these classes required could possibly increase enrollment at colleges.
4. Foreign language classes are important because not only do they get you into college, but they can teach a student memorization and application skills as well as better verse an average student in foreign cultures.

Expected Results:

The expected results would be much more enrollment in foreign language classes and hopefully more attendees to colleges.

Proposal Author: Aidan Dufty

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South

Proposal Topic: Punishments should be put in place for those convicted of Hate Crimes

Position Statement: To suggests ways to change and to improve about the current sentencing standards as are passed by the General Assembly of the state of Illinois. As acts of hate towards groups of different races, colors, religions. ancestry, origins, etc. become more and more serious, the sentences for those convicted of committing hate crimes need to become more serious as well. Although punishments are put in place as of 2002, these are in need of changing

Proposal:

1. If convicted of a hate crime, The individual or individuals is subject to up to a year of prison at minimum on top of other conviction
2. Punishments for hate crimes relating, assault, battery, aggravated assault, misdemeanor theft, criminal trespassing to residence, misdemeanor criminal damage to property, criminal trespassing to vehicle, criminal trespassing to real action or disorderly conduct should on the first offense treated as a 2nd class felony of up to 7 years in prison, on top of the one additional year in prison due to the commitment of a hate crime, and on the second offense be treated as a 1st class felony of up to 15 years, on top of the one year in prison for committing a hate crime
3. Hate Speech should be considered a hate crime if it includes the threat of an individual's life or wellbeing. If this is the case then this can and will be charged as a misdemeanor and can be charged up to a year in prison.
4. Cops should be trained in how to deal with hate crime and hate speech
5. In relation to Hate crimes, Hate Crimes involving Murder should be treated as a normal murder but with stricter sentencing depending on the severity of the crime

Expected Results:

Hate crime in the state will go down with the added sentences. With a proper way taught to the police on how to handle the situation, and also recognize if the situation were to arise, causing situations to end quicker and possibly safer. Reinforcing the consequences will cause people considering to commit hate crimes to possibly reconsider but also make people feel safer

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Proposal Author: Matthew Galloway

Delegation: Sesser-Valier High School

Proposal Topic: Public Safety

Position Statement: What should be done about illegally owned firearms in Illinois?

Proposal:

1. We can do a thorough background check on everyone who goes to buy a firearm. Anyone who goes into a gun store to purchase a gun or ammunition will have to bring a FOID card or ID.
2. Slow down the gang violence and black market trade. We can do this by using more patrol officers roaming the streets, and more harsh laws on how to receive a gun.
3. Make Applying for a gun less simple. Let's do this by making less fugitives and/or hostile people worthy of receiving a gun. This can be achieved by making monthly or bi monthly checks or people owning firearms, and checking their medical records every 6 months.
4. Keeping the FOID card age to 21. This ensures that underage teenagers don't come in contact with a gun, preventing teen killings, or teen gang violence.

Expected Results:

I expect that these 4 proposals ensure better gun safety, less teen violence/killings, and helps keep guns in the hands of adults who can be trusted. It is pretty easy nowadays to receive or be handed a gun, but if it gets into the wrong hands, something bad can happen. This again is why we should

William Greene's Proposal was not available at time of printing.

Proposal Author: Garrett Gunter

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Proposal Topic: Schools should have a study hall one class period per day.

Position Statement: By having a study hall every day, students would be able to get their studying, homework, projects, etc. done every day.

Proposal:

1. All schools should have a mandatory study hall. It would be very beneficial to everyone, especially a student who is in extra-curriculars. Student-Athletes who come home from games every night would not be able to do their homework at such a late time. Study hall gives them the time to do it.
2. Each school in Illinois could fit this study hall in by replacing an elective or enrichment class.
3. School guidance counselors would be responsible for adding a study hall to every student schedule.

Expected Results:

Students would improve their grades by having more time to study and finish their homework in a study hall. Also, it can relieve stress from students who have a large amount of classwork. Students would also get more sleep from not having to do as much work at home.

Proposal Author: Patrick R. Herr

Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South High School

Proposal Topic: Late start times for Illinois schools

Position Statement: Late start times for schools in Illinois will have purely positive effects on the academic performance, stress levels, mood, overall health of students in Illinois. Late start times are essential to helping solve educational issues in the US and this is the first step towards that goal.

1. Move the start time of all high schools to 9:00 am
2. Move the start time of all middle schools to 8:20 am
3. Increase the start time of all elementary schools to 7:40 am
4. Alter bus routes to the reverse of their current schedules. Elementary first, middle school second, and highschool third in the way of bus pickups and drop offs
5. Move end times to their respective times relative to the start time of each school (ex. WWS starts at 7:20 am and ends at 2:15 pm (7 hours and 5 minutes) meaning the new end time would be 3:05 pm without any alteration to the current schedule)
6. Keep late start days in high schools that already have them with the same schedule usually used just pushed back to a different time relative to the schools usual schedule for late start days.

Expected Results:

The benefits of ample sleep cannot be understated. The expected results, based on a study by NCBI, are an increase in academic performance and stress reduction which will in turn reduce the number of drowsy driving incidents, anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts and suicide attempts involving students. These are symptoms known to be caused by sleep deprivation and stress. Additionally the scheduling rework will allow for buses to be efficiently utilized in towns and cities that use the same pool of buses to supply all schools within that town or school district. Attempts to measure the effects of the rework will be done through surveys to gain an idea of public opinion and analysis of grades on a statewide level, which should experience an increase.

Proposal Author: Jake Hixson

Delegation: Carterville

Proposal Topic: Improve the steel industry within the state.

Position Statement: To bring back the thousands of steel jobs that were lost. This will also boost the economy in the long run. Steel workers will come to live in the state, which will result in a rise of the state population.

Proposal:

1. The productivity of steel would have more of an abundance. The state would be able to manufacture items that include steel.
2. If used right, the state would see a rise in the economy. The companies can increase profits by putting systems that automate productivity.
3. The demand for steel would be high. With the right increased profits, the **state** could see a rise in income.
4. A few years ago, many jobs were lost when the steel industries closed. Bringing the companies back would decline the unemployment rates throughout Illinois.
5. With open jobs to fill, steel workers from other states will move into Illinois. This would be good for the population, income, and work productivity.

Expected Results:

Bringing back the steel industry is a great thing for the state of Illinois. Illinoisans will see the state become a better environment. There will be new opportunities in fundings for everyone in Illinois. The thousands of jobs will also proudly be filled.

Proposal Author: Ian Hofferkamp

Delegation: Williamsville

Proposal Topic: How can we make Illinois more appealing for tech companies?

Position Statement: Improve IT infrastructure and STEM education

Proposal:

1. Encourage STEM (Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) programs in schools because entrepreneurs are more likely to establish business near home. Also companies are more inclined to a place that has a local pool of talent. These entrepreneurs are geared to snatch up employees from local universities. This pool will be strengthened with better STEM because people not only want to start businesses at home but they are also more likely to work at a company in their home state.
2. Improve IT infrastructure. An investment into such things as transportation and the electrical grid is sure to pay itself off by attracting businesses. New Tech companies are eager to place themselves in a modern city with infrastructure geared towards them. To make the transition into a tech giant easiest, Illinois should focus on its major cities such as Chicago. It is easy to see that Chicago is the most culturally intriguing, but it lacks a certain amount of IT appeal and an intriguing talent pool.
3. Create more intrigue in big cities. Chicago is an amazing city for a tech company but this is not a widely known fact. When one thinks of a center for Tech they think of California and Silicon Valley. The property values in California are outrageous and it has become oversaturated with new tech, much like the internet. Chicago is a very cultured and family friendly city, with sprawling suburban lands and a lot of options for corporate property. Managing partner of Los Angeles-based venture capital firm Cross Culture Ventures Marlon Nicholas says that "Any random place with people, who have tremendous ideas to tackle significant problems, and have the resources to help them move forward, will benefit an entrepreneur and the investor." This quote perfectly sums up the attitude that needs to be presented to tech companies.

Expected Results:

New and established Tech companies will move to Illinois because of its appeal in IT infrastructure and beefed up talent pool.

Zach Hogan's Proposal was not available at time of printing.

Proposal Author: Anna Kistner

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Proposal Topic: What can be done to protect and improve our agriculture economy in our state?

Position Statement: To inform the residents of Illinois of the ways that Illinois agricultural economy can be improved and protected. By the continued use of GMOs, pesticides, and programs that protect the farmland and the farmers we have the ability to boost Illinois agricultural economy.

Proposal:

1. To protect the agricultural economy in Illinois, we need to make sure that we continue to let farmers use GMO seed. To protect the use of GMO seed we need to make informational brochures for the consumers because consumers think that all GMOs are bad so they don't purchase them. Another way is to have workshops that show consumers the good things that will come from buying GMOs at the grocery store.
2. The promotion of programs that help the farmers insure their land and crops in case of flooding or drought will help bring awareness as well as action towards the prosperity of our state economy. Promote the programs by sending out flyers in the mail to farmers, have informational meetings that farmers can attend, and have local FFA members get together and come up with a powerpoint to inform the public, then have anybody in the public that wants to attend come out and learn about these programs.
3. Illinois is in the top 5 states that ships out commodities, if other countries decrease commodity purchases from the United States then Illinois will not be able to ship out its commodities resulting in a decrease in the economy.
4. When voting for the Director of Agriculture, more information about the candidate as well as the new technology used for the betterment of the economy needs to be publicized in order for the public to make educated decisions that will help agriculture in Illinois.

Expected Results:

If the above proposals listed are enacted into the state government, Illinois agricultural economy will rise. Keeping the programs that help our farmers then many farmers will not have anything to help them when there is a drought, flooding, or wind damage then farmers will lose money and they will not have enough money to buy more seed for the next year which will decrease the number of yields produced for the people of Illinois. Educating the consumers about GMOs will save them money because they are cheaper than organic products and they are not harmful for you unlike people think they are.

Anna Kuritn's Proposal was not available at time of printing.

Proposal Author: Evan LeMaster

Delegation: ` Northeast Independent

Proposal Topic: What, if anything, should be done about illegally owned firearms in Illinois?

Position Statement: Illinois needs to have stricter penalties and more deterrents for illegally owned firearms.

Proposal:

1. Currently penalties vary widely depending on what crime a person has committed with an illegal firearm. The fine should be $15,000 minimum and 5-10 years in prison for possessing an illegal firearm. The money collected from the fine can go towards gun buyback programs.

2. A straw purchase is when someone buys a firearm for someone else. Some things that can be done to deter straw purchases are making it so that a person gets their FOID card suspended if they are caught participating in a straw purchase. A gun store could lose their Federal Firearm License (FFL) if they knowingly allow a straw purchase to happen. Background checks should be conducted for every firearm transaction whether it's through a private person gets caught selling a firearm illegally it would be the same penalty as possessing an illegal firearm.

3. Police departments have created internet transaction areas for the safety of the individuals participating in online sales of goods. They should also create firearm transaction areas for private gun sellers. As part of the purchase process, the firearm should be subjected to a ballistic test and both parties would have to have a background check. If someone buys a gun outside of the transaction area it would be considered an illegal firearm. This will also act as a deterrent for people who want to purchase a firearm illegally.

Expected Results:

Straw purchases will decrease by implementing these new regulations. Illegal guns will be off the streets from having the penalty as one simple penalty. Gun violence will go down by using all of these laws and regulations.

Proposal Author: Nathan Little

Delegation: Gateway Region YMCA

Proposal Topic: What punishment should be imposed for those convicted of hate crimes?

Position Statement: Those convicted of hate crimes should be added to a publicly available registry of individuals convicted of committing hate crimes, and face additional charges depending on the severity of hate crime(s) committed.

Proposal:

1. Individuals convicted of hate crimes are also to be added to the registry and will legally be required to inform in writing all adult individuals that live in a one mile radius of the offender's place(s) of residence within 30 days.

2. Misdemeanor charges that are identified with hate crime charges will not be placed on the Hate Criminal Registry on the first offense, but any hate crime charges afterwards, regardless of severity, will result in placement on the registry.

3. The Registry will be a publicly available document, available at www.ILhatecrimes.gov/registry. There will be search functionality, allowing individuals to search the registry freely of any names, regions, or other collected data. A user may enter location data, an address, or a ZIP code and receive information on high risk individuals in the area.

Expected Results:

Community awareness of those convicted of a hate crime may result in lowering the rates of successful hate crimes in otherwise vulnerable communities.

The consequences of being added to the registry, such as decreased employability and social exclusion will also decrease the amount of attempted hate crimes for some individuals.

Proposal Author: Lindsey Long
Delegation: BBCHS
Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/ or middle school students?

Position Statement: To inform people on the necessary courses that are critical for high school and/or middle school students. Math, English, history, physical education, and an art or musical courses are the most important subjects for students to take in order to be successful.

Proposal:

1. Math is a crucial subject for high school and middle school students. Math is important to be used by adolescents, so it can prepare them for adulthood. These criteria for adulthood consists of finances, problem-solving, and is used in practically every career. Math makes one apply logic and often times think outside of the box. Everything in the world revolves around numbers on one way or another.
2. English is also a course that is an important part in the curriculum at schools. English is the 3rd most spoken language in the world and the most spoken in the United States. Without knowing proper English, a child will not be able to communicate effectively with this English speaking nation. They would be shut off from education and other people in this country. A person who does not show proper English limits his or her ability to achieve their highest potential. Knowledge of the English language is important to learn to be able to communicate with others, teaching immigrant students, and in finding and maintaining a job. Assuming that students will learn proper communication skills without guidance is a big mistake.
3. History is a subject that is vital for the curriculum in schools. People live in the present. They plan for and worry about the future. History, however, is the study of the past. Given all the demands that press in from living in the present and anticipating what is yet to come. History helps us be able to understand historical people and societies in our past. It gives us morals and not make similar mistakes we've had in our past. History is what has brought what we have today and explains why we live the way we do.
4. Physical education is a class that is crucial for students to have. There are many benefits students receive that contribute to becoming responsible adults who are aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle. High school and middle school students retain a higher level of knowledge related to overall health that help them make educated decisions regarding their own health, safety, and well-being. Physical education provides a regular fitness activity, builds self-confidence in students, develops motor skills, improves health and nutrition, and relieves stress. Physical educations is a class where students and release their energy and take a break from learning.
5. A musical or art course is extremely important for high school and middle school students' success. Art and music creates an outlet for adolescents to express their creativity. They provide mental, emotional, and educational benefits. Music boost young brains because music stimulates the brain associated with academic achievement. According to Americans for the Arts, a student involved in music or art is four times more likely to be recognized for academic achievement, four times more likely to participate in a math or science fair, three times more likely to win an award for school attendance, and three times more likely to be elected to class office. These programs can also improve things like memory, creativity, social skills, language and reading skills, critical thinking, and confidence.

Expected Results:

If schools continue or begin to include math, English, history, physical education, and a musical/ art class, than adolescents could become more successful. These courses would lead to better grades and a more positive educational experience for students in Illinois. Exposing adolescents to a lot of classes can be overwhelming, but with these classes, it will improve the educational experience for Illinois students. These classes should always be a part of schools in Illinois' curriculum.

.Proposal Author: Chelsea Madura

Delegation: Stagg High School

Proposal Topic: Illinois Transportation

Position Statement: We should have a second yellow light before the green light comes on.

Proposal:

. The Illinois Transportation System should change the traffic light timing so there is seconds of the yellow traffic light before the green light

. Some European countries, like Switzerland already have this.

. It provides distracted drivers in front of you extra time to notice that they will have to begin driving again soon, so that they do not waste precious seconds standing still with a green light.

. It also gives drivers a heads-up to shift out of neutral and before the green appears, in order to reduce lengthy traffic delays.

. With the many automatic transmission vehicles, we don t need people to speed extremely fast once a light turns green

Expected Results:

This proposal would makes traffic lighter. It would prevent angry drivers and other accidents. The startup delays and other types of traffic congestion would be minimized extremely. This method works well in several other counties, and it would work great here.

Proposal Author: Shaylee Manker

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Proposal Topic: Providing stricter laws for illegally owned firearms

Position Statement: To inform the residents of Illinois of the changes that should be made to the current laws on illegally owned firearms. Illinois needs to strengthen their current statutes to provide more safety to the state and the people of Illinois.

Proposal:

1. Existing gun laws should be more adequately enforced, especially those pertaining to firearms dealers and purchases. If a dealer is found illegally selling firearms, they should be punished to the fullest extent of the law.
2. Law enforcement should receive better training in how to track illegal sales.
3. Implement "Buy Back" policies in areas known to be frequented by security threat groups.
4. Implementing "Zero Tolerance" policies and extended sentencing for criminals caught with illegal firearms.

Expected Results:

By making advancements to previous laws, Illinois could potentially see crime rates and "gun trafficking" decrease. By giving those who are caught with illegal firearms harsher punishment, it could benefit Illinois.

Proposal Author: Ben McGady
Delegation: Wheaton Warrenville South
Proposal Topic: Schools need better support for the mental health of their students.
Position Statement: Schools need to be more observant and open to giving students assistance with their mental health. Students need to feel safer about going to their counselors and asking for help. Some students don't feel safe or know how to talk to their counselors about problems they are having.
Proposal:

1. The student would be given a slip of paper with certain questions on it at the beginning of every year in high school. The questions would not be asked; it would be on paper so they can answer the question by circling yes or no. Then the paper would be given to that students counselor and they could reflect on it with the student. If the student is circling yes or no they are less likely to answer dishonestly then if being asked directly by other person. Examples of questions: -Do you ever feel like you don't belong? -Have you ever thought the world might be better without you? -Do you have constant feelings of sadness, emptiness, worthlessness, or hopelessness?
2. Teaching mental health to students should be a required part of the curriculum. Whether it's integrated into another class or its a whole new class of its own, students should be required to learn about mental health. If students understand mental health they can get help or help themselves. If teens are taught techniques on how to how to help or deal with a mental disorder they can decide if they want help or want to help themselves. If they can help themselves then students can work on curing or improving their mental state without having to go to anyone.
3. Teachers need to be better prepared to handle students with mental disorders. Teachers right now are not required to take a mental health course. So when teachers have a student who comes up to them or they suspect a student has a mental disorder they don't know the proper way to handle the situation. A mental health course would inform teachers on the right questions to ask, who to point the child to if they ask for help, and how to help the student themselves. If teachers know how to handle a situation like that students can feel more comfortable about going to their teacher about a problem.
4. Students should be required to see a school counselor or therapist twice a year. Even if a student doesn't have mental problems, it helps when teens talk about worries-even minor ones. It is important for teens to talk about problems, stress, and mental illnesses they might have.
5. All students should be required to take a psychology class. If a student understands the psychology behind emotions and how to distinguish mental illnesses they can figure out whether they are suffering from a mental illness or just going through tough or sad times in their life. Students can also learn how to help fellow students. If students take a psychology class they know how to help themselves and others.

Expected Results:
Schools would have lower suicide rates, and teens from those schools would have a better overall mental health. Schools would be more equipped to deal with mental issues in its students and better at observing behavior in teens. This could lead to better grades, less drug use, and more students going to college. In all, the quality
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Proposal Author: Nathan Mickey

Delegation: Carterville

Proposal Topic: Bees can be used to help generate revenue for the state

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois of the importance of bees in agriculture. Many bee colonies are failing due to multiple factors, and If they are better supported, they can help fund the state government.

Proposal:

1. Pesticides are a large threat to bee populations, and if we put a small tax on pesticides for farmers, the state can generate more money for state measures.

2. One such measure is the Illinois Bees and Apiaries Program, which helps register and protect bee colonies.

Expected Results:

With better protection and regulation of bee colonies, bee populations will flourish in Illinois, which will benefit certain agricultural commodities and generate more revenue for the state government.

Proposal Author: Alasha Morris

Delegation: Hansberry College Prep

Proposal Topic: Term Limits on Illinois State Representatives

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois that there should be limited terms for elected official in Illinois. Specifically, the office that should have term limits imposed on them are : Illinois State Representatives.

Proposal:

1. Illinois should allow these terms to be limited because their are 118 representatives elected from individual legislative districts for two year terms with no limits. There should be limits due to the fact that there would never be a change.
2. Illinois Representatives have the power to impeach executive and judicial officials. Madigan is in charge of the Illinois House of Representatives and federal legislative body in the history of the United States, having held the position for 31 years in counting.
3. Madigan has held this position for a long time. His rules are to manipulate and control the legislative process. He uses on a everyday basis to orchestrate the legislative and political outcomes he wants. Those rules allow him to have jurisdiction over lawmakers to vote; and when, if ever, the bills get voted on. Madigan has the sovereignty.
4. Do the citizens of Illinois know that Madigan has the power to substitute committee members at will? He has the control over the committee to vote, and to protect committee members from taking votes that are unpopular in their districts.

Expected Results:

The Results I expected is that Illinois agree with me on why this term should be limited. If this term be limited it will change how the Legislatives are being controlled. Also these Legislatives with have more open minded decisions. Legislatives will be able to give an invoice. These changes will have drastic shift the district. By allowing the district to take new risk.

Proposal Author: Michelle Nolasco

Delegation: Carl Sandburg High School

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/or middle school students?

Position Statement: To encourage that the following curriculums be taught/improved at any high/middle schools for the success of Illinois students.

Proposal:

1. Honor courses should focus on a student's ability to comprehend a topic in an advanced way than the average student. Honors courses should also be advanced high school/middle courses that include a vaster range and depth of subject matter, with an emphasis on higher-level critical thinking skills. Teachers instructing an honor course should evaluate a student more on their comprehension skills and on cooperation in class to assume if the student is paying attention to the subjects in class.
2. School districts should establish professional learning communities, encourage social (media) networking, reexamine staff, and use free digital tools to enhance teaching and learning for teachers.
3. The "social studies" curriculum should incorporate where students go exceeding the textbook to study complex topics based on real-world issues; analyzing information from multiple sources, including the Internet and interviews with experts.
4. Timely and periodic access to data should be provided to district leaders, principals, instructi0nal staff,counselors,

   students, and families so that they can monitor and evaluate student's knowledge and skills, plan for the future, and adapt instructions to meet the necessities of students. However, this data must be maintained and monitored so that no other person sees it.

Expected Results:

More students would have the proper infrastructure to be prepared for college and to be productive members of their community. This can also lead to new and better jobs in the future for Illinois students.

Proposal Author: McKay Orwig

Delegation: BBCHS

Proposal Topic: Necessary companies and associations must update their relationships with mental health families or clients.

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois that we must push for companies/associations to strengthen their bonds with the mental health community. It is critical for Illinois to do so in order to create an adequate environment to attract additional mental health families to the state, and to improve the lives of those presently residing here. Without the strength of this bond, Illinois will cease to attract families, and never improve the system.

Proposal:

1.) We can begin by pushing for insurance companies to support and accept insurance for mental health families. The law will insure the families at a correct price, covering bills. Not insuring these families leads them to find a way to pay the piling bills.

2.) Secondary, schools should be required to provide a mental health program, for those in need of it. For the schools that *do* provide this program, they are forced to accept many students which can become a surplus, and a need for more teachers, more money spent. If all schools had this program, the numbers would be reduced, and each teacher could focus their attention to the need of individual students.

3.) It is difficult for mental health individuals to receive a job and payment. High functioning individuals should be able to receive a small group or 1 on 1 training in order to seek a job. An association must be formed in order to train and assign them to local jobs such as grocery stores, restaurants, movie stores, etc.

4.) Local associations in the area such as police do not know or are unsure on how to deal with a mental health issue during an encounter. The fact that when called to scene, police are unsure of what kind of person they are going to interact with, a struggling mental health citizen, or the common criminal. To fix this problem, it is critical for Illinois to require law enforcement, not just in populated areas, to take and pass a mental health course. That way, the officers will learn the different illnesses they could encounter, signs and symptoms, and how to properly and safely approach the individual.

5.) It has been shown prevalent that many criminals in prison are, indeed, mental health struggling individuals. Instead of being treated and cared for in a mental health hospital, they are thrown into prison. In reaction to this fact, if it is shown that a person with mental illness is in prison for crime, if needed, they should be transported to a mental health hospital.

Expected Results:

More mental health individuals and/or families would have the proper care they need to thrive in Illinois and to have a participating role in society. The once prevalent worry of the piling insurance bills will be reduced, and it would be easier to see their education blossom. Job opportunities will be open, and others will learn to understand how they live and how to properly handle them. Overall, the quality of a mental health individual's life would immensely improve.

Proposal Author: William Pounder

Delegation: Williamsville High School

Proposal Topic: What can be done to reduce crime rates and violence in urban areas? **Position Statement:** There is no doubt than the crime and violence problem is a multiple layered problem that will take more than one reform to completely fix. Let's be honest, there will never be 0 crime or 0 violence, there will always be crime, but that doesn't mean it can't be reduced. To fix crime rates and violence we have to fix multiple things in different areas. Having a two-parent, mother and father, household, or even fixing these urban areas' cultures themselves could help, but fixing the education system should take priority.

Proposal:

1. Fixing the education system could work, because if you get people off the street and into the workforce, that means will have less need of commiting crimes. There have been reforms for the education system. The Bush administration passed the No Child Left Behind Act in 2002, which is a program that basically implemented standardized testing. In 2015 Monty Neil of the anti-standardized testing group argued that it may of helped students, but it was a slower progression of students. The Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 shifted power back to the states. An interview with John King, former Secretary of Education and now sitting President and CEO of nonprofit Education Trust, said we need better funding into these school of children with more minorities. He also states that if we had a better connection between high school and post-secondary schools and if we did more students would have a clearer idea of what they wanted to do. The main post-secondary school are Trade Schools.

Expected Results:

John King really hits it well, if these schools are funded better by the government and especially their communities; they would have more money for better educational programs. If we teach these students how to to blue-collar jobs in high school right out away, they would have money in their pockets and would have no reason for committing crimes. If we introduce Trade Schools students will have a fair chance right out of high school if college isn't an option for them.

Proposal Author: Trinity Price

Delegation: Benton Consolidated High School

Proposal Topic: What, if anything, should Illinois do to address the lack of services available to serve the mental health of its citizens?

Position Statement:

There should be mental health checks that occur every year during general exams to search for mental disorders within a person. Mental disorders are very apparent in today's society so there should be a more convenient way to diagnose mental disorders without singling out a specific individual by telling them them need to go to a therapist. By making mental health checks a part of the regular doctors office routine, it establishes a healthier and safer way to learn about one's mental illness.

Proposal:

1. General practitioners will conduct a mental health exam at any general examination at least once a year. These appointments include, but are not limited to: sports physicals, school physicals, general health checks, OB/GYN visits, etc.
2. If someone is found to have a mental disorder, therapy should be prescribed just as if someone were to be injured. If the client agrees, and if it is necessary, medicine will be prescribed as well.
3. Medical staff that is in charge of these positions should be trained and well equipped to treat these conditions.

Expected Results:

If this were to succeed, I believe that the statistics of citizens who experience mental disorders will go down significantly.

Proposal Author: Chloe Ragland

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/or middle school students?

Position Statement: To help and boost the success of high school and/or middle school students. Schools should institute varieties of life skills classes not limited to but including life skill, financial literacy, and sex ed.

Proposal:

1. Most young adults leave high school unaware of workplace skills, financial literacy, and the ability to self support due to lack of educational resources on the matter.
2. A lot of workplaces run into issues with potential employees not knowing basic workplace practices, respectful manners, simple etiquette that which pushes away some potential customers and ultimately impacts our local economy negatively.
3. Schools should be required to choose a certain number of classes based around life skills and things to help prepare students for life outside of school and teach their students those classes.
4. The event of limited resources in schools should be taken into account and this proposal should not be an unfunded mandate on local school districts. State government should provide resources to assist school districts in implementing this mandate.

Expected Results:

By increasing the life skills classes and making them more important in the state curriculum more students will know skills to help them in everyday life, not just in the classroom. With more improved laws on this matter, more people will treat others with respect and decency, and people will be more likely to know how to react properly in daily life issues and conflicts. This mandate should also help our future society in many beneficial ways.

Proposal Author: Milin Rajan

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: What can be done to improve our agricultural output?

Position Statement: Due to the use of pesticides, the agricultural sector wastes more than 19 billion dollars per year. This proposal will show farmers that reducing waste in agriculture is vital to Illinois's economy. This proposal seeks to provide farmers with an alternative to pesticides.

Proposal:

1. Pesticides such as DDT have harmed the environment as a result, Illinois has passed laws limiting pesticide use, namely the *Illinois Pesticide Act of 1979.* Even though new pesticides are being developed, most farmers prefer to use pesticides they are familiar with. We would prefer the use of alternatives such as crop rotation, trap crops, etc.
2. I would take money away from the general government to get licensed investigators from the Illinois Department of Agriculture to investigate pesticide use on farms.
3. I would also propose land grants for farmers. 10 million dollars will be reallocated to the Department of Agriculture for the use of land grants and paying the inspectors
4. Should a farmer get a land grant, he must rotate his crops, or plant trap crops, etc. and he must also not use pesticides. If he is found using pesticides, his subsidy will be reduced by 3,000 dollars. This amount comes from state subsidies which give farmers 13-15 thousand dollars a year.
5. If a second violation of pesticide use is uncovered, it will result in the loss of the land grant that has been given.

Expected Results:

With the new climate change report put out by the US government, farmers will need the extra land to meet agriculture quotas. There will be a 2.5% increase in crop productivity as farmer's reduce their pesticide use. Overall, sustainability rates for crops will go up in the first year as farmers reduce pesticide use. Illinois will gain in total economic output from farming.

Proposal Author: Gianna Randazzo

Delegation: Bradley-Bourbonnais Community High School

Proposal Topic: What should Illinois do to help those below the poverty line with necessities not covered by the IL Link Card program?

Position Statement: To inform people of the lack of help of those whose needs are not covered by the IL Link Card program.

Proposal:

1. The IL Link Card program should have ways, other than through the internet, to to educate those it applies too.
2. Only those who are eligible for the IL Link Card program should be able to use and apply for one. Often times, citizens take what they do not need and that takes away from those who genuinely do. Before sending cards out through the mail, the IDHS should do background information to be sure that money and supplies will not be given to those who do not need it.

Expected Results:

Those whose needs were not met by the program before will find help and ways to improve their experience.

Proposal Author: Derek Sample

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Proposal Topic: Protecting and improving the agriculture economy in our state

Position Statement: To inform residents of Illinois of possible actions that could be taken to better the agriculture economy of Illinois. Large and small scale agriculturalists of Illinois always need a way to better their economy as well as profits.

Proposal:

1. Better drainage systems should be utilized on farmlands likely to flood. Since flooding creates poor conditions for crops to grow in and makes it harder to get the crop out of the field, it is a serious damper on the economy of agriculture.
2. More GMO's, pesticides, and herbicides should be used with crops. An estimated 25 percent of crops in the United States are lost each year due to insects, weeds, and other factors that kill the crop. Using more of these would allow the crop to stand up to more enemies, and thus, prevent crop loss.
3. More sales outlets (farmers' markets or small shops) should be created for small-scale agriculturalists. This would allow more people who aren't necessarily raising what is thought of as traditional agricultural products, and thus, can't sell them to somewhere such as a grain elevator the chance to sell the product they worked very hard to create.
4. More agricultural education should be incorporated into schools, allowing children to learn more about agriculture and what it is like. This would help spark interest in agriculture for the next generation and help create a wider group of agriculturalists.

Expected Results:

By using these plans, the agriculture economy in Illinois will grow to be very big. There would be much less crop damage and small-scale agriculturalists will have more chances to make money as well. The agriculture economy will only continue to grow with these methods of helping it.

Proposal Author: Yashas Sardesai

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Non-enforcement of Term Limits

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois about the harmful consequences of instituting term limits, which are legal limits on the number of terms or the number of consecutive terms that the holder of an office can serve into statewide offices. If Illinois were to institute term limits, it would severely degrade the legislative and executive processes and have a harmful effect on both elected officials and the general public. Term limits cause legislative apathy and continuing Illinois' tradition of free elections will prevent further apathy.

Proposal:

1. Since the state has not enforced term limits, continuing this tradition will cost no money to the taxpayer, as well as require no time to institute, because of current policy continuation.
2. Instituting term limits takes away one crucial right of voters and the general public: the right to choose one's representatives. By instituting term limits, voters will not be able to exercise that right due to the fact that term limits encroach on an incumbent's right to run for office again.
3. Enforcing term limits causes legislative and executive apathy due to the fact that legislators and the executive, rather than actually working to pass bills, will focus their attention on job prospects after their terms have ended. By not enforcing term limits, legislators' and the executives' attention will be more focused on passing bills and representing their constituents.
4. Enforcing term limits on Illinois will further damage the general welfare, especially in the legislative branch, because term limits will force experienced legislators out of office, which leads to newer members of Illinois' House and Senate assuming command of leadership positions. This results in legislative ineptitude because new leaders are often inexperienced with the proper legislative committee process.

Expected Results:

By continuing to not impose term limits upon various offices throughout Illinois, legislative and executive apathy will be combated, and thus the entire legislative process will occur with greater efficiency. Additionally, the public can continue to retain their constitutional right to elect representatives that represent them.

Proposal Author: Jessica Senior

Delegation: Sesser-Valier

Proposal Topic: What punishment should be imposed for those convicted of hate crimes?

Position Statement: To inform the residents of Illinois of the punishments to be implemented for those convicted of a violent hate crime of any degree. Illinois is not enforcing punishment for those committing acts of terrorism regarding people of color, sexuality, gender, religion, creed, ancestry, orientation, mental or physical disability that is actual or perceived.

Proposal:

1. A violent hate crime is to be defined as any crime committed with the intent to kill, inflict bodily harm or in extreme cases, even death, which is motivated by creed, color of skin, nationality, sexuality, gender, ancestry, etc.
2. Violent Hate crimes should be treated as an aggravated offense, such as that crimes committed with a firearm are treated as an aggravated offense.
3. In cases of violent hate crimes, the convicted individual's sentence should be longer or equal to that of one convicted of terrorism and/or attempted murder.
4. Those who are incarcerated for committing a violent hate crime will lose most rights of citizenship while in prison, which include but are not limited to loss of owning firearms, loss of voting, loss of ability to hold government positions.

Expected Results:

With the sentence of those convicted of committing a violent hate crime increasing, the likelihood of them being a second offender or having "copycats" decreases. By increasing the sentence for those convicted of violent hate crimes, those planning or considering committing a hate crime will see the consequences and reevaluate and reconsider.

Proposal Author: Jayla Sotelo

Delegation: Benton Cons High School

Proposal Topic: What can be done to reduce the crime rates and violence in our urban areas?

Position Statement: 77% of 405,000 prisoners released in 30 states in 2005 were arrested again within five years. Keeping a stable job with a fair salary and benefits has proven to help keep the formerly imprisoned from going back to jail. By offering many ways of help to these prisoners and former prisoners, to obtain well paid jobs, less will be expected to return to jail, therefore decreasing the crime rates in urban areas.

Proposal:

1. Implement a reentry program for prisoners, such as, Safer Foundation Il or ComALERT.
2. Implement state operated prison work release programs in environments of little risk.

a. These should be privately operated work release facilities.

b. They should be properly monitored without hindering their work.

3. Use and expand drug courts more in urban areas.
4. Begin educational and vocational training in prisons.
5. Vocational training should be focused on growing professions that have labor unions.
6. Vocational training should include incarcerated women.

Expected Results:

We can expect an overall reduction of recidivism rates, and higher employment rates throughout the state, however urban areas with mass incarceration and under-employment, will see biggest impact.

There is a 15% reduction in committing new crimes when one is a drug court participant.

An RAND report found that there were 43% lower odds of recidivating in those that participated in correctional education programs.

- The odds of employment after prison release among inmates who participated in correctional education was 13% higher than those who did not.
- Providing correctional education can be cost-effective in regards to reducing recidivism.
- Vocalization training specifically resulted in a 28% higher chance of post-release employment.

Proposal Author: David Surzykiewicz
Delegation: Lake Park High School
Proposal Topic: Solving the Illinois State Budget
Position Statement: To inform the Illinois State Legislature that repeated withdrawals in credit will not adequately nor consistently finance infrastructure, bureaucracy, or public services. Many non-critical investments administered on both statewide and local scales impede the purchasing power and credit rating of Illinois' government. Illinois must secure tightened restrictions on both local and statewide spending, shifting them to more critical requirements, and thus invest saved money into stopping the deficit.

Proposal:

- Quenching the Illinois State budget must begin with effective administration on the local level. The power of mayors must be increased over regional councils to have authority in limiting spending on investments that do not contribute to increasing Illinois' income. Frequently, regional administrations show more concern to present renewal activity rather than long-term satisfaction of Illinois's Budget Deficit. The state's power in regional affairs should be increased exclusively in fiscal respects.
- In addition to treasurers and comptrollers fiscally responsible for local budgets, a dedicated council of advisors elected by the Illinois State Senate should assist a particular region's mayors in financial decisions.This would ensure that the state budget is not compromised by local interests, and Illinois begins a tradition of long-term thinking. These new regional financial councils should periodically meet to evaluate annual contribution by examined regions to State Budget Recovery.
- Pertaining to both local authorities and the Illinois governor: borrowing money should be regarded as the worst possible course of action, and done only when critically necessary to ensure that functions such as infrastructure, public services, and structural government survive until a more viable opportunity presents itself. More restriction is necessary pertaining to the borrowing power of the state. Current borrowing limits are insufficient to prevent destructive borrowing.
- To secure a pattern of growth, Illinois must (at least until the budget is satisfied) relax non-tax restrictions on business to produce more tax revenue to sustain both recurring costs and decrease the deficit. Tax subsidies would only exacerbate the need to borrow money, and Illinois urgently needs a way to at least temporarily increase tax revenue. Non-tax restrictions limit the conduct of a business, such as the markets which it is allowed to appeal to, how it may operate in regards to its land, etc.
- Rather than draining money from more critical social services, the Illinois State Legislature should remove funding from pensions, as they do not place any recipients in an immediately precarious position. High payments necessitated by pensions helped initialize the budget crisis. Instead, bonds should be used to provide more financial security for citizens, as their issuance is more easily controlled by the state than the issuance of pensions. State-funded advertising campaigns based on inexpensive mass media channels, particularly those on social media should convince citizens of the reality that bonds are beneficial both to their well-being as an alternative to pensions and will secure a reliable budget.

Expected Results:
As a result of the aforementioned measures, a foundation for Illinois's economic security would be developed. Previous attempts to borrow money to fund recurring needs will no longer repeat, and prevent adding on to the problem of an inflated deficit. As a result of thorough auditing and trimming unnecessary spending through the use of councils, more money will be available to satisfy the budget and administer all duties expected of the state government. Relaxing non-tax restrictions on business, increasing bonds, and decreasing pensions will procure a reliable income to benefit the budget of Illinois.

Proposal Author: Ela Taneja

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Reducing violence and the crime rate in urban areas

Position Statement: To implement after-school programs and postsecondary opportunities for at-risk youth. Illinois has an increasing crime rate, especially in the big city of Chicago. Violent acts and illegal drug usage have plagued the city; however, if exposure to drugs and gangs are reduced, Chicago will reduce the crime rates.

Proposal:

1. Education: Most high-crime urban areas often have people from low income families. With access to better education, people living in these areas can be steered away from drugs, gangs, and violence. This can be done by bringing more teachers and funding to the schools in those areas. The Illinois State Board of Education spends 6.7 billion dollars on education. 90% of that money is spent on impoverished people That 90% should be redistributed by level of crime rates in said areas. To better the quality of schools in urban area, the state of Illinois should increase the proportion of funding given to schools in high-crime areas.
2. Counselling: Mental health care can reduce violence and drug usage. Counselling will foster a safer and happier environment for everyone, especially for those who are struggling. Hiring more counselors through the Illinois Mental Health Counselors, will increase accessibility and availability to help.
3. Community and extracurricular activities: Having community recreational centers such as a YMCA or sports complexes can decrease crime. If youths spend more time occupied by activities in a safe environment, they are less likely to partake in gang activity. Children will develop interests such as drawing or basketball instead of engaging in criminal activity.
4. Community rehabilitation: Those already convicted of crimes can be rehabilitated so they do not continue on their criminal path. The Illinois Mental Health Counselors will provide the help needed to get ex convicts, wanting to change, get their life on track. This will reduce the recidivism rate.
5. Stricter law enforcement: Security is crucial for an good educational environment. Having a few police officers stationed at schools will prevent gangs, firearms, or drugs getting near the students. With increases in security, more teachers will be willing to teach at the schools located in these areas. The quality of education will increase and more kids will stay in school, leading to a brighter future.
6. The costs that are borne by this program shall be paid for by imposing a .5% tax upon cars, classified as a luxury product, that can be purchased at a commercial price for above 30,000 USD.

Expected Results:

The crime rate and violence in the urban areas of Illinois will decrease by 20%, and children living in these areas will have a brighter future. Not only will the quality of education go up, but the unemployment rate in illinois (4.3%) will go down as well.

Proposal Author: Samantha VanHorn

Delegation: Benton High School

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/or middle school students?

Position Statement: I believe that there should be a mandatory class that should be taken in high school. This class will include how to prepare oneself for college and adult life.

Proposal:

1. This class will include, but is not limited too, personal and monetary management. This class will be mandatory for all high school students and could be a class that adults will pay for, but could take.
2. The personal management would include how to manage your stress, how to fix household repairs,and how to fix car issues. Examples being how to change a tire, jump start a car, unclog a toilet, how to change a light bulb correctly, patching drywall, etc. This class will also include how to use simple power tools.
3. The monetary class would include how to budget your money, how to open savings accounts, how to use credit and how to know if you have good credit, how to have insurance and what it is, how to pay taxes, and lastly how to negotiate with people. This class will teach kids how get good credit, and how to get out of credit dept.

Expected Results: These classes will help kids in the future. They will have a more successful career if they know how to do these simple repairs and know how to manage money.

Learning how to manage your money in the future will help kids with spending and gaining. They will also know how to get insurance and how it works will help them know what it does. They will also know how to manage the amount of money they get and know how to manage their spending.

Learning how to perform household repairs will save money and help out a future family in the long run. These simple tasks will help kids fix something instead of having to pay money to fix it. They will teach kids how to indepently fix their repairs.

Proposal Author: Neha Vellala

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Increasing mental health services in high school.

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois that stress is a very serious issue. The majority of Illinois high schools are challenging and have a harmful effect on the students mental health. Mentorship is not a commonly used tactic, but it helps to alleviate the stressors of high school and provides indirect mental health guidance. The lack of mental health services in schools is a leading cause of mental health issues on students, and implementing more mentorship services of them can help resolve this problem.

Proposal:

1. Many schools rely on guidance counselors to help out with everyday stresses. Schools will be mandated to institute upper class "student advisor" programs for the lower classmen to talk to in order to better relate to what they are going through.
2. Many students attempt to deal with the stress themselves, but it can quickly overwhelm them. Having a mentor to help the students cope with their transition and everyday problems will decrease their stress.
3. Students will meet up every other week. New advisors can enroll in this program with an application and interview with a current senior advisor and counselor. Senior advisors will file reports back to guidance counselors every time they meet up with a student. While providing help to the students, senior advisors will be granted a single social studies credit per semester. Guidance counselors will be required to submit a biannual summary or report of the impacts of this program in the school to the Illinois Board of Education.
4. If Illinois schools choose to ignore this, their funding will be temporarily suspended by $5,000 each quarter until the student advisory program is established. Only schools with 500 students or more will have the suspension on funds. This will be enforced and monitored by the Illinois Board of Education.

Expected Results:

The everyday stresses of students in Illinois will become easier to manage and the students will face less mental health issues. By having a state-mandated mentorship program, students will adjust better to the early stressors of high school. This can improve the health of students in other categories as well because they will be motivated to branch out to other things and have the comfort of confiding in someone who has similar experiences.

Josh Winchell's Proposal was not available at time of printing.

PRAYER FOR THE ORANGE HOUSE

Dear Lord,

I would like to begin by thanking you for bringing us to Springfield safely, and for watching over us as we travelled from all parts of our great state. Thank you for providing us with the opportunity to gather together and share our passions through this awesome organization.

I ask that you would help us prepare our hearts and minds to honor and serve you in our words, thoughts, and actions as we discuss and debate legislation this weekend. I ask that you would work in each of us, so that we would love and respect one another, and provide a helping hand wherever needed.

Thank you for this day, Lord, and please continue to keep us safe and secure in you.

Amen

Isaiah Blades
Chaplain

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 1**

Senate Sponsor: Beth Polk

House Sponsor: Demi Wojdula

Co-Sponsors: Allie Skly, Lexi Udaykee

Delegation: **Amos Alonzo Stagg High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 110, Section 171, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to student mental health.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will incentivize any community college and animal shelter in the state of Illinois to implement a program that allows current students to "rent out" shelter dogs. This is designed to help socialize the dogs before adoption and benefit the mental health of college students. Ultimately, the specifics will be at the discretion of the community college and animal shelter, however, this bill mandates that- should there be a fee for a student to rent out a dog -it does not exceed $10 and does not fluctuate according to size, breed, or age of the animal. It also mandates that the animal must stay on property where dogs are allowed and that the animal will not be allowed in the dorms and/or classrooms as to protect the safety, legitimacy, and health of Service Dogs, Emotional Support Animals, and their handlers staying at college.

Section II. This bill simply seeks to incentivize the institutions that decide to implement the program, and no punishments will be enacted should they decide not to do so.

Section III. When a community college and an animal shelter decide to partner up and to implement this program, they will have to provide a written document proving that the program is in place. This document will have to include, but will not be limited to, at least five student testimonials. It must also be shown that waivers for both the animals and college students have been signed in case of any issue that might occur. These documents will be reviewed and approved for incentive by the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB).

Section IV. The bill will be partially funded by a five dollar ($5) increase in all community college student fees. It will be mandated by the Illinois General Assembly that the Illinois Community College board increases the student fees. The bill will be also funded by a ten dollar ($10) increase on all dog adoption fees, mandated by the Illinois General Assembly in order for an animal shelter to maintain its license from the state of Illinois. With approximately 800,000 community college students being enrolled and over 70,000 dogs adopted in the state of Illinois each year, the funds would average five million dollars ($5,000,000) each year. The money would be allocated to, but would not be limited to, the incentive for the college and funding for promoting the program both on college campuses and on social media.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

House Sponsor: Beth Polk

Senate Sponsor: Demi Wojdula

Legislative Intent: Incentivizing community colleges and animal shelters in the state of Illinois to provide a program to allow college students to "rent out" shelter dogs. This will aide in benefitting the mental health of Illinois college students who are our future, as well as socialize shelter dogs to make them better applicants for adoption.

Evidence #1: "...conclude that animal-assisted interventions have the potential to significantly reduce depressive symptoms and also our present survey of the literature meeting our criteria points in this direction."

Source: Frontiers in Psychology "Psychosocial and Psychophysiological Effects of Human-Animal Interactions"

Analysis: Studies conducted have concluded that animal interactions with college students over time have lessened symptoms of depression. The decreased depression of students has thus improved their ability to better manage their work and tasks. The studies have stated that animal intervention cannot only improve the mental capability of participants, but their physical well being too.

Statistical Evidence #2: "... the animals might not only reduce stress but also alleviate homesickness and perhaps put the students in a better position to make new friends which could, in turn, lead to an overall more enjoyable college experience."

Source: Troy University "The Mental Health Benefits of Having Dogs on College Campuses" (2017) https://scholar.utc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1274&context=mps

Analysis: It may be believed that having an animal as a pet as a distraction, but overall it eliminates the problematic standpoint of not only community college, but college in general. With the stress level to an extent, it is important for a college student to receive the benefit of obtaining a stress reliever from homework or an exam. According to the students from Troy University, "the animals might not only reduce stress, but also alleviate homesickness and perhaps put the students in a better position to make new friends which could in turn lead to an overall more enjoyable college experience." This is in fact likely to be notified and become a key factor to getting through college with little stress in the process. This is why having an animal, like dogs in college is highly recommended for all college students.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 1**

Senate Sponsor: Reece Morgan

House Sponsor: Kaijah Weller

Co-Sponsors: Addi Sargent, Minh Nguyen

Delegation: **Mount Vernon Township High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 59, section 17-1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to sexual assault.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Lives can be ruined by false sexual assault accusations. In 2018, former Ohio State running back Bri'onte Dunn was charged with two accounts of rape, both heinous and cruel crimes. Dunn was kicked off of the football team and his entire future academically and athletically were obliterated. Initially, Dunn faced 33 years in prison, and was then offered a guilty plea to misdemeanor assault in exchange for dropped. charges. He denied this bargain and it paid off, as later the accuser, Dunn's former ex, was proven to have fabricated the claims. The accuser is currently facing no jail time or any kind of legal punishment. This new bill will allow the falsely accused to sue for defamation of character and if proven guilty, the false accused would face the same amount of legal consequence that would have been given to the victim of the fabricated case. After the accused is proven guilty, the defendant will have the opportunity to sue for defamation of character and go through another trial to prove the false accusation.

Section II. There is no punishment for breaking this law as it is impossible to stray from guidelines. This bill is simply an opportunity for the falsely accused to rightfully sue for defamation of character.

Section III. The judicial system will enforce this bill as it is just simply another trial. It will run as all trials do. The judicial system will be responsible for running a fair trial as they always do. The system will take care of the sexual assault cases and the cases that pertain to false accusations and fabricated claims.

Section IV. This bill does not require funding from an outside source to enforce, the trial expenses will be the responsibility of the participating parties and handles as a normal trial is handled.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

Bill Brief

Delegation: Mount Vernon Township High School

House Sponsor: Kaijah Weller

Senate Sponsor: Reece Morgan

Legislative Intent: This bill is to provide justice for victims of false accusations for the irreparable damages to their lives'. This bill will allow proper compensation for the falsely accused, and hopefully prevent false accusations from occurring in the future.

Evidence #1: Thomas Kennedy was accused of rape by his daughter, Cassandra Kennedy, on three occasions. Cassandra gave very detailed descriptions of the crimes and Thomas was sentenced to 15 years in prison in 2002. In 2012, Cassandra confessed to the police that her claims were false and Thomas was then released. Thomas was given over $500,000 dollars for all the years he spent in prison. Thomas' daughter did not receive any criminal punishment.

Source: National Registry of Exonerations - Michigan Law
https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3892

Analysis: Not only can a person's reputation be ruined but many years of a person's life can be wasted in a prison cell. Thomas may or may not have wanted his daughter to receive criminal punishment for her crime, but in any case Thomas may still feel like he still hasn't been recompensed properly. $500,000 does not seem worth almost 10 years in prison for most people and if any other person goes through a similar ordeal they may want the person who wasted their life feel a similar way.

Evidence #2: In May of 2018, police officer Daniel Hubbard made a routine DUI traffic stop on Sherita Dixon-Cole. Sherita later accused officer Hubbard of asking for sexual favors in exchange that he lets her go. The story received national coverage in the media and officer Hubbard was lambasted by the public for something he didn't do. Dashcam and body camera footage later revealed that Officer Hubbard made no such action and did his duty as a law enforcement officer.

Source: CBS Official Story https://dfw.cbslocal.com/2018/05/23/lawyer-apologizes-dash-cam-video-trooper-rape/

Analysis: Even with proving evidence from the start, Officer Hubbard was still plastered all over the news and social media as something he was not. The Officer was simply doing his job but still had to receive a damaged reputation all because of a false accusation. Sherita did not get any part of her life damaged.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 1**

Senate Sponsor: Victoria Zdanewicz

House Sponsor: Julia Canellis

Co-Sponsors: Alexandra Walsh, Janine Aquino

Delegation: Carl Sandburg

A BILL

For an Act to amend Chapter 110 Section 992 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to both taxes on student loans, as well as state funding for public state colleges.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will provide lower interest rates for students who have taken out and are currently paying off student loans. This bill will create a reduced interest rate for those who pay student loans, which applies to graduate students and their guardians, reducing the current rate of 7.6% to 3%.

Section II. Banks who do not decrease their interest rates on students loans accordingly will be subjected to a fine of $50,000 per student.

Section III. The entity that will enforce this bill is ISAC; Illinois Student Assistance Commission. This agency makes college accessible and affordable for Illinois students; it administers scholarships, grants, prepaid tuitions, and student loan repayment/forgiveness.

Section IV Due to the fact that banks are collecting the money from the interest rates on the student loans they give out, they will have to deal with the loss of money that this bill creates. Illinois will not be providing compensation to the banks.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carl Sandburg

House Sponsor: Julia Canellis

Senate Sponsor: Victoria Zdanewicz

Legislative Intent: To provide education for all students, specifically those who are financially limited. A decrease in student loans will help those in debt, due to having to take out student loans. This in turn will increase the amount of students attending college within Illinois. The increase of students receiving a higher level of education will better the communities within Illinois.

Evidence #1: Around 70% of college students graduate with a significant amount of student loans. There are 44 million borrowers who collectively owe 1.5 trillion dollars in student loans in the U.S. Solely in Illinois.

Source: CNBC.com

https:/ /www.enbe.com/2018/02/15 /heres-how-much-the-average-student-loan-borrower-owes-when-they-graduate.html

Analysis: This furthers our argument for the necessity of a reduced interest rate on student loans, because more than ½ of students leave college with a tremendous amount of loans.

This hinders the productivity and success of our future workforce, because instead of focusing on new jobs, the newly graduates will be stressing about paying of their debt from college. Many students have to delay important milestones within their lives due to their debt, as many graduates are moving back in with their families after their education in order to keep afloat.

Evidence #2: To continue the trend, for the second year in a row interest rates on student loans are on the rise- from 4.45% to 5.05%.

Source: The New York Times

https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/18 /your-money/student-loan-rates.html

Analysis: This shows that interest rates grow at a rate of about .6% every year, which might not seem like a lot, but when paying for something expensive as college it is. This makes the burden of having to pay off student loans even greater. This might lead to students having to go to work right away instead of pursuing other opportunities that would benefit them in the future. For example, a student might not go to graduate school because of the fear and stress of taking out more loans. Or students might have to live at home, instead of pursuing a job elsewhere because they don't have any money and the money they do make will have to go to paying off student loans.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 1**

Senate Sponsor: Chase Hollenkamp

House Sponsor: Lance Wenzel

Delegation: **Woodlawn High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 25, section 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to term limits on the presiding officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The Presiding Officer Term Limit Act will set a maximum term limit of 5 re-elections for the Speaker of the House. For the Senate President there will be a maximum of 3 re-elections.

Section II. Enforced by the General Assembly.

Section III. This Bill shall go into effect on November 5, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Woodlawn High School

House Sponsor: Lance Wenzel

Senate Sponsor: Chase Hollenkamp

Legislative Intent: The Presiding Officer Term Limit Act will set a term limit for the presiding officers of the General Assembly. This would benefit the people by introducing new ideas into the General Assembly more open. This would also keep our General Assembly up to date on the beliefs of the people in the state of Illinois.

Evidence #1: Term limits exist in multiple states such as Missouri, Ohio, and Michigan.

Source: National Conference of State Legislature

http://www.ncsl .org/ research/ about-state-legislatures/term-limits-provisions-state-/aw-and- constitutions.aspx

Analysis: This source shows all the states that have limitations of terms. Also, it shows how all the different ways that limitations are put in place. These states have benefited from the decision that was made.

Statistical Evidence #2: Term limits discourage the influence of lobbyists.

Source: The Heritage Foundation

https://www.heritage.org/political-process/report/term-limits-the-only-way-clean-congress

Analysis: This article provides a great understanding as to how lobbyists affect legislatures. This can be reduced by the use of term limits because it reduces the relationships formed between legislators and lobbyists.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 2**

Senate Sponsor: Alexis Martinez

House Sponsor: Nicolas Granados

Co-Sponsors: Nathan Castillo

Delegation: **Dwight D. Eisenhower**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 35, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Excessive Truancy and Parental Involvement.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Parents of students in all grade levels that contribute to the accumulation of 15 or more unexcused absences within 90 school days are considered liable and subject to a fine and possible jail time. Parental contribution to truancy may be defined as any parent who is fully aware of absences, but who is doing nothing to urge or get their student to school. Extended medical absences must be proven to receive excusal.

Section II. If parents are found contributing to their child's unexcused absences then they will have the option of accepting a fine of $1,000 or 5 days jail time for the first offence, a fine of $3,000 or 30 days jail time for the second offence, or a fine of $5,000 or 60 days jail time for all subsequent offences. However, if a student has a Grade Point Average of 3.0 or higher the parent will be offered the reduced penalty of a warning for the first offence, while all subsequent offences will result in a $500 fine with a possible 10 days of jail time after the second offence.

Section III. All schools will be responsible for monitoring the students absences and reporting all excessive truancy to the local police department.

Section IV. The additional monies needed to support the increase in local police support for implementation for the first year of this bill will be raised through the additional 1% taxation of online purchases. All monies collected through fines accumulated from the implementation of the bill will be transferred to cover the costs of local police support after the first year and any additional funds over the cost of police support will be transferred to the school in which the student is currently enrolled.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Dwight D. Eisenhower

House Sponsor: Nicolas Granados

Senate Sponsor: Alexis Martinez

Legislative Intent: The intent of this bill is to minimize the amount of absences students acquire due to parental ineptitude. If successful, this bill should also help to improve student engagement and success.

Evidence #1: "student achievement can suffer even if a student misses just five days of school.3 Students who miss more than 10 days of school are more than 20 percent less likely to graduate from high school than their peers, and those same students have 25 percent lower likelihood of ever enrolling in any type of college.4 Those who do attend college are less likely to be prepared, more likely to enroll in remedial class, and more likely to leave college before earning a degree. As our national leaders continue to set necessarily ambitious educational goals for our children, one thing is clear: We will never reach these goals unless we reduce the number of students who skip school."

Source: *"SKIPPING TO NOWHERE"* https://d11d0oo0yve57z.cloudfront.net/media/W1siZiIsIjIwMTQvMDgvMTgvMmEwaXYxMHp6cl9Ta2IwcGluZ1RvTm93aGVyZV9IYXJ0X1Jlc2VhcmNoX3JlcG9ydF9maW5hbC5wZGYiXV0/SkippingToNowhere_Hart_Research_report_final.pdf.pdf?sha=2f5bf227

Analysis: The article supports the content of our bill by proving that students who miss school are statistically more likely to have a less fortunate academic future. Students from all age groups from all over all suffer the same consequences when it comes to missing school. Throughout the article, it takes the point of views of the students who skip school and continuously debunks and provides great arguments for why skipping school is totally unnecessary and will only lead to failure in the future.

Statistical Evidence #2: "Missing days can sometimes snowball, according to teachers. Coming back gets harder once you've missed a lot of time. But the same can happen with regular attendance. Jen DiFrances said she sometimes sees kids who feel so connected they'll come to school, even when they're not 100 percent."

Source: "*Missing School Drags Down Student Achievement Research Finds*

*"*https://www.opb.org/news/series/classof2025/attendance-achievement-high-risk-students-oregon/

Analysis: This part of the article connects to the content of our bill by showing that even if kids miss a few days of class it can still sometimes lead into a "snowball" effect. This "Snowball" effect causes students to miss more days as they see missing school as the norm. This absences can cause the students to fall behind in class because they are missing hours of class time that many refuse to make up.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 2**

Senate Sponsor: Rizwan Amir

House Sponsor: Kartikeya Dixit

Co-Sponsors: Nicole Ashta

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 415, section 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Plastic Bag Usage and Environmental Safety.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All single-use carryout bags provided by businesses will have a minimum price of $0.25. This charge will be paid by consumers. Single-use carryout bags are defined as plastic bags. Businesses include any institution that uses single-use carryout bags.

Section II. The revenue from each plastic bag will go directly to the Illinois Department of Revenue. The revenue for each bag will be determined by calculating the difference between the $0.25 charge paid by consumers and the company's expenditure per bag.

Section III. All businesses must comply with the minimum price of $0.25 within two months of the passage of this bill.

Section IV. This bill will be enforced by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Enforcement will cover checking the sales of plastic bags vs. the respected inventory after each month.

Section V. This bill shall go into effect on June 30, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Kartikeya Dixit

Senate Sponsor: Rizwan Amir

Legislative Intent: The bill is intended to assist the effort to minimize the carbon emissions and the amount of plastics produced by corporations.

Evidence #1: Illinois plastic bag waste has increased substantially every year. An estimated 19 million tons of plastic bag waste is generated by Illinois each year.
Source: Waste and Recycling in Illinois
https://igpa.uillinois.edu/sites/igpa.uillinois.edu/files/reports/IR10-09_Waste_&_Recycling.pdf

Analysis: The plastic waste generated by Illinois is transferred into fragile ecosystems and environments; consequently, plastic waste poses a threat to not only our environment but our health as well. The Illinois per capita waste generation rate was significantly higher than the national average rate, indicating the increasing problem of Illinois' waste generation in comparison with the nation. As a result, it becomes necessary to address this issue to decrease Illinois' carbon footprint.

Statistical Evidence #2: Chicago's bag tax initiative is unsuccessful in producing enough revenue.

Source: Chicago Tribune
https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-chicago-bag-tax-use-declined-0808-biz-20170807-story.html

Analysis: Currently, Chicago has implemented a citywide initiative to decrease plastic bag waste with a 7-cent fee. According to the *Chicago Tribune,* "The amount the city has collected so far — nearly $3 million as of July 25 — is on pace to come in well below the $9.2 million the tax was expected to generate for city coffers this year." Although plastic bag waste decreased per consumer, the current fee is simply ineffective in supporting the budget deficit in Chicago. Thus, a statewide tax greater than 7 cents is necessary to produce more revenue to assist the budget while still allowing for a reduction in carbon emissions in Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 2**

Senate Sponsor: Kamil Jamrozik

House Sponsor: John Tylka

Co-Sponsors: JoHanna Abraham and Nicole Bremner

Delegation: **Stagg**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 122, section 10-19, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to length of school terms.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will decrease the minimum days of school required. Each school board will require 148 days to insure 139 days of actual pupil attendance.

Section II. If the school calendar does not reach the minimum amount of school days, the Illinois State Board of Education will issue the school's next year calendar.

Section III. The Illinois Board of Education will enforce this bill. Any school that does not reach the minimum amount of school days in their calendar will result in a fine of $250.00 per student enrolled.

Section IV. This Bill will require no funding.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Stagg

House Sponsor: John Tylka

Senate Sponsor: Kamil Jamrozik

Legislative Intent: The bill will allow students to have more time outside of school for extracurricular activities, rest, and spend time with family. Schools will be able to shorten weeks of school or extend breaks with the purpose to benefit students and adults.

Evidence #1: "Some district representatives that have implemented four-day school weeks report that attendance has improved for teachers and students. The Melstone School District in Melstone, Mont., has reported statistics indicating that their attendance improved as much as 20 percent over a two-year period after moving to a four-day school week. Chattooga County School District also reported an improvement in attendance since implementing its four-day school week."

Source: Seattlepi https://education.seattlepi.com/advantages-four-day-school-week-1548.html

Analysis: This statistic shows that with less school days the School District in Melstone has noticed a significantly less amount of students missing school. The students do not need to miss school days to take a break because their breaks have been extended. Other school districts are noticing this similar effect from increased five days a week of school to four.

Statistical Evidence #2: "According to Center for Public Education, in the U.S., most states require their students to spend between 175 and 180 days in school, which can add up to between 900 to 1,000 instructional hours per year. But these extensive hours do not necessarily translate to a higher quality education. Countries such as Korea, Finland and Japan are all considered high-performing countries based on their students' scores on international tests. They require their middle school students to spend between 770-870 hours in school each year, which is a stark contrast to the thousands of hours required in "high performing" U.S schools."

Source: The Churchill Observer http://www.thechurchillobserver.com/opinions/2018/03/07/shorter-school-days-considered-u-s-students/

Analysis: This statistic supports the content of our bill by proving that other countries that rank higher than the U.S. in academics do not go to school nearly as long as U.S. students. It contradicts the thought that most Americans have; the more a student goes to school, the more education and intelligence it will acquire. However, using Korea, Finland, and Japan as examples, this idea is wrong.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 2**

Senate Sponsor: Stephanie Nelson

House Sponsor: Kiara White

Co-Sponsors: Mikayla Adams

Delegation: **Richards High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 410, section 657, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the caloric labeling of menu items.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Retailers (responsible for direct sale to consumers) will be required to provide a specific date on their perishable products that indicates when the product is expired and is no longer safe for human consumption. This date should indicate the last day on which the food is safe for consumption.

Section II. This bill will apply to all food retailers in Illinois with over 100 employees.

Section III. This will be enforced through standard health inspection procedures by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Section IV. Retailers who continually exhibit patterns of non-compliance, including but not limited to entire shipments of goods not labeled, continuous mistakes on packaging, or prevalent mistakes on packaging. The penalties for non-compliance are $500/day penalty for the first 100 days, then $5000/day for every subsequent day out of compliance. These fines will be applied to every retail outlet that distributes goods out of compliance.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2021 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Richards High School

House Sponsor: Kiara White

Senate Sponsor: Stephanie Nelson

Legislative Intent: Currently, Illinois does not have any requirements for labeling of food expiration dates. This legislation would require food production companies to give a specific expiration date that indicates when the product is no longer safe for human consumption.

Evidence #1: "Open dates are calendar dates that are imprinted or stamped on a food label. The date lets consumers know how long a product will remain fresh and safe. All package dates should be used as a guide, except expiration dates. Companies are not required to print dates on food packages. It is strictly a voluntary practice, except for baby foods. By law, all baby food and formula must carry an expiration date. Never use these products after the expiration date.[Typically, companies display] "Pull" date or "sell by" date. This is the last date the company wants the food to be sold. This date allows for more storage and use time at home. Even if the food is sold on the 'sell by' date, it can still be eaten later. Many people unknowingly pour fresh milk down the drain. The date on the label is a 'sell by' date for the grocery store. It is not a 'use by' date for the consumer. Generally milk is safe and wholesome 7 to 10 days after the date on the label."

Source: University of Illinois, https://extension.illinois.edu/thriftyliving/tl-foodfreshness.html

Analysis: Because companies are not required to display expiration dates except on infant formula, many consumers interpret the "sell by" date as the expiration date. If there was clarification of the "sell by" date and expiration date, consumers would use food products appropriately and wasted food would be greatly reduced. Because the federal government does not regulate food expiration labels, it is up to states to create food labeling laws. Groups such as ReFed, which are dedicated to reducing food waste across America, have indicated that the current state-based labeling systems are almost entirely unregulated and very much inconsistent. This law would clarify Illinois's food labeling system, reducing ambiguity about the quality of purchased food.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 3**

Senate Sponsor: Peter Dziaba
House Sponsor: Miriam Silberman
Co-Sponsor: Luke McCue
Delegation: Adlai E. Stevenson High School

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 5, section 5, article 460, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the Illinois state flag.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The state flag of Illinois shall be a white banner with a height to width ratio of seven to twelve, with a blue band vertically covering thirty two-one hundred seventeenths of the flag in the middle. Five white stars shall be centered at the middle of said band with a single star one-seventh the height of the flag, perpendicular to the top edge, in the middle. The remaining four stars shall be arranged in a rectangular pattern around the central star, with a width seven-sixteenths that of the central blue band and a height of two-sevenths the width of the band. Two of these stars shall be below the central star pointing directly to the center and the two other stars shall be above pointing directly away from the center, all four of the smaller stars having heights one-half the height of the larger central star. A vertical red band with widths three-sixteenths that of the central blue band shall be on each side of it, separated by white bands one-half the width of the red bands.

Section II. This Bill shall go into effect immediately upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: **Adlai E. Stevenson High School**

House Sponsor: Miriam Silberman

Senate Sponsor: Peter Dziaba

Legislative Intent: The intention of this bill is to promote civic pride and involvement throughout the state by creating a flag by which the people of Illinois can feel inspired. A great state flag will inspire civic engagement throughout Illinois, a key component for any republic, as Illinois, to work and address issues more democratically.

Evidence #1: The five guidelines of vexillology according to the North American Vexillological Association(NAVA) are as follows (1) Keep it simple, able to be drawn from memory. (2) Use meaningful symbolism (3) Use 2 or 3 basic colors (4) No lettering or seals, and (5) Be distinctive or be related.

Source: North American Vexillological Association, *Good Flag, Bad Flag, http://nava.org/digital-library/design/GFBF_English.pdf*

Analysis: The proposed flag is a simple design of a white banner with a blue band (Forming the letter 'I', as in 'Illinois') containing five stars, surrounded by a red line on each side. The blue represents the Mississippi River bordering Illinois to the West, and Lake Michigan to the North-East, along with the many other bodies of water and waterways that make up the Illinois landscape, such as the Illinois River. The red bands to either side represent both the state motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union", and since the red bands are on both sides of the blue band, the valor of the people of Illinois from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, of all the people of Illinois. The four small stars represent the historical territorial statuses of Illinois, from Native American, to French, to British, to American, and finally as an American state, which is represented by the large central star. The white background the design is lies upon symbolizes the foundation of rule of law and rationality the government of Illinois is built upon.

Statistical Evidence #2: A NAVA report on a 2001 survey of the members of the NAVA and the public in the United States and Canada which asked respondents to score flags on a scale from 1 to 10, found that participants "...scorned the 'seal-on-a-bedsheet' design common to more than half of US state flags, forcefully relegating those flags to the bottom of the heap with scores averaging less than 4."

Source: The Bismarck Tribune, *From First to Worst: Ranking Every US State's Flag, https://bismarcktribune.com/news/national/from-first-to-worst-ranking-every-us-state-s-flag/collection_22547859-0923-5312-ac3a-47c264c10d17.html*

Analysis: The current state flag, the state seal upon a white background with the word "Illinois" beneath, partially or even entirely fails to meet any of NAVA's guidelines. The result of this failure was Illinois being given an abysmally low score along with other state flags with a similarly low quality designs, and since the proposed flag design meets all these guidelines, as mentioned above, to raise perception of our flag, and so our state, to the people of Illinois, and rather than be an object of detestation, be an object of inspiration.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 3**

Senate Sponsor: Dylan Wolf

House Sponsor: Dylan Gutt

Co-Sponsors:

Delegation: **Stagg**

A BILL

For an act amending chapter 55, section 5/5-1009 of the Illinois compiled Statutes relating to taxation.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. A tax at the rate of $0.01 per ounce will be imposed on the retail sale of all sweetened beverages in the State of Illinois. Sweetened beverage is defined as a sweetened beverage shall be defined as “any beverage containing over 40mg of caffeine and/or over 40g of sugar”

Section II. A store that does not impose the tax shall be subject to a fine of $500.00 for. the first offense, and a fine of $1,000.00 for the second and each subsequent offense.

Section III. The Department of Revenue will use money from its budget to enforce the sweetened beverage tax.

Section IV. The Department of Revenue will donate a significant portion of income from the sweetened beverage tax to hospitals, diabetes organizations and obesity treatment programs.

Section V. This tax shall be in effect beginning January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Stagg

House Sponsor: Dylan Gutt

Senate Sponsor: Dylan Wolf

Legislative Intent:
Our bill will be a tax that will be placed on the sale of all soda in the state of Illinois. This bill will generate revenue for many hospitals and programs within the hospitals to allow more people to be treated. This also will have people consider and pursue more healthier beverages that will decrease the risk of diabetes in people and prevent high blood pressure.

Evidence #1:
Scientists proved that drinking soda continuously causes prediabetes which is an increase in the risk of getting diabetes. This comes from The Washington Post In the new study where they state "adults who routinely consumed at least one can of soda or other sugar-sweetened beverages a day were 46 percent more likely to develop elevated blood-sugar levels than people who rarely or never drink cola".

Source 1:
My source is an article written by The Washington Post:

https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/study-ties-sugary-drinks-to-an-increased-risk-of-pre-diabetes/2016/11/18/94e8ddb0-ac1e-11e6-8b45-f8e493f06fcd_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.f9bb6cdb0262

Analysis:
Our bill would basically place a tax on soda that would allow a greater allocation of funds to be funneled towards the health department as well as try to make people look for other healthier drink options that don't have the risk of getting diabetes and being overweight. Since people that drink even as little as one soda a day have a 46% chance of getting prediabetes. Even if they decide to take a small break from sugary beverages for whether it be a week or a month it can significantly decrease the possibility of prediabetes.

Statistical Evidence #2:
A big issue that needs to be addressed and fixed as soon as possible is child obesity. Kids have a big craving for sweets and get tend to get hooked on sugary drinks. However the problem comes that kids are not educated on the negative impacts soda has on their health and don't know the consequences. Soda can cause diabetes and obesity as well as more problems later in life. The Food Revolution Network states "Each additional soda or other sugary drink consumed per day increases the likelihood of a child becoming obese by about 60%. Sugary drinks are connected to other health problems for children as well."

Source 2:
My source is the Food Revolution Network:

https://foodrevolution.org/blog/food-and-health/soda-health-risks/

Analysis:
Children are young and delicate so we do not want to allow them to over indulge in this addictive and unhealthy beverage. This will not stop the complete sale of soda but merely raises the price in order to bring up over healthier drink options for the children to drink without giving them the serious health risks that soda has. Our health is our biggest responsibility and making a way to prevent these life long diseases should be our number one priority.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 3**

Senate Sponsor: Annibelle Harrison

House Sponsor: Alyssa Walker

Co-Sponsors: Olivia Heinzman

Delegation: **Mt. Vernon Township High School**

A BILL

An Act Creating Chapter 35 Section 521 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes in Order to Create Housing Opportunities for Homeless Veterans Through Effective Funding

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Placing an increased tax on alcoholic beverages in order to create funding to provide housing for homeless veterans. This tax would allow the state to gain funding without financially impacting too many lives. Only the increased tax amount would go to the state for building this housing.

Section II. Alcoholic beverages would be taxed in order to gain funding without placing an unnecessary tax. This would be a tax that people have the choice as to whether or not they spend money on it. This tax would be increased by 4%.

Section III. This tax will be enforced everywhere that sells alcohol in the state of Illinois. The Illinois Department of Revenue would be in charge of enforcing this bill.

Section IV. Funding will come from an increased sales tax on all alcoholic beverages.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Mt. Vernon Township High School

House Sponsor: Alyssa Walker

Senate Sponsor: Annibelle Harrison

Legislative Intent: Create Housing Opportunities for Homeless Veterans Through Effective Funding

Evidence #1: Placing an increased tax on alcoholic beverages would allow for a specific amount of money to be used toward that funding. It would be enforced everywhere that sells alcohol in the state of Illinois.

Source: www.usich.gov

https://www.usich.gov/homelessness-statistics/il/

Analysis: Through the placement of this increased tax, sufficient funds will be available to build housing without placing a financial burden on a large amount of people because this would be a tax that no one is forced to pay.

Statistical Evidence #2:

Source: www2.census.gov

https://www2.census.gov/library/visualizations/2015/comm/vets/il-vets.pdf

Analysis: The unemployment rate of veterans in Illinois in 7%. By providing temporary housing, we hope to give them and their family a place to stay while helping them to find employment in order for them to eventually be able to afford their own housing. The department of veterans affairs will determine the qualifications and acceptance rate.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 3**

Senate Sponsor: Maggie Jones

House Sponsor: Jillian Richards

Co-Sponsors: Emily Ras

Delegation: **Carl Sandburg High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending 325 ILCS 25/1chapter 23, section 6551, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to high risk youth career development.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The youth career development program will focus on the education of students who are seeking· help or information regarding a career or finances. The program would provide these students with the means necessary to obtain or keep jobs, along with educating the students about the financial aspect of work and schooling. Furthermore, the program would assist students in managing a job or jobs while still attending and succeeding in school. These resources would benefit the students in the future when choosing a higher education or career path; specifically, the program would inform students about student loans, banking, money management, etc.

Section II. If a school does not incorporate this law they will get 2 warnings before being put on probation and they have to pay a fee of $1,000 If the graduation rate increases or the dropout rates decrease, schools will receive tax-funded grants which will be funded by the school tax fund (property tax) and then from the schools who do not enforce this bill.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Education, who enforces federal education laws, will enforce the act to amend the high risk youth career development. 19

Section IV. This act will be funded by the property taxes that fund public schools. A portion of the funding of public schools will be designated to the programs associated with the act

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 10th 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Sandburg

House Sponsor: Jill Richards

Senate Sponsor: Maggie Jones

Legislative Intent: The purpose of our bill is to inform and aid America's youth in establishing a beneficial foundation to find a career. Resources will be provided to students with specific qualifications to help them to maintain a job and learn new skills By providing aid to students and young people with and/or in search of a job, citizens of Illinois will reap the benefits of having a society with a higher employment rate.

Evidence #1:

North Chicago School District: North Chicago Community High School, 50 percent.

Proviso Township High School District: Proviso East High School, 51 percent. Proviso West High School, 60 percent.

Rockford School District: Auburn High School, 45 percent. Jefferson High School, 53 percent. Rockford East High School, 45 percent.

Rock Island School District: Rock Island High School, 56 percent. Shawnee C U School District: Shawnee High School, 57 percent.

St. Anne Community High School District: St. Anne Community High School, 56 percent.

Thorton Township High School District: Thornridge High School, 36 percent. Thorton Township High School, 36 percent. Thornwood High School, 45 percent.

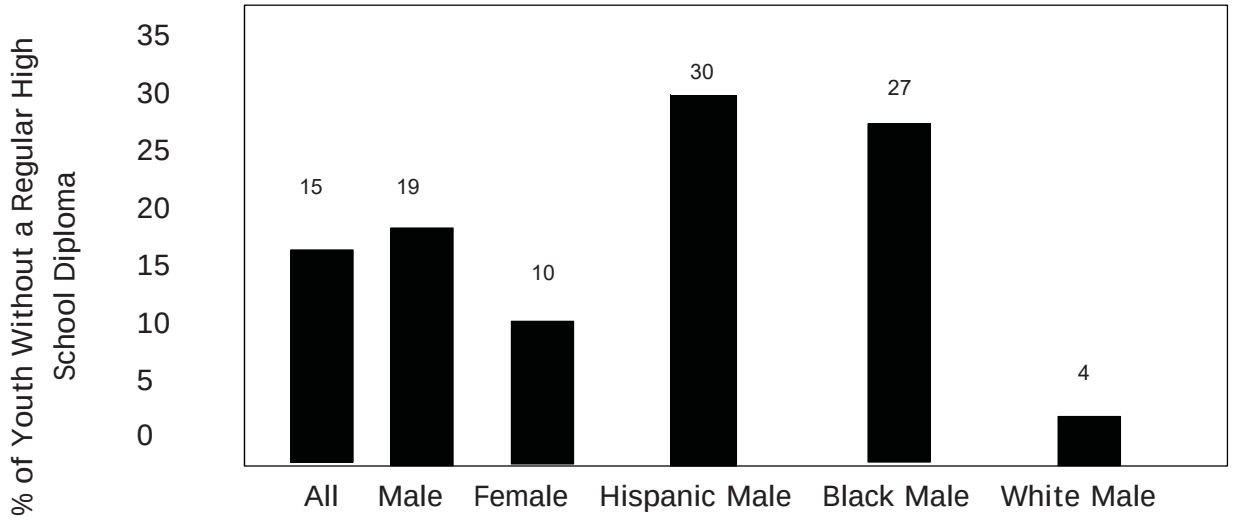
Source: http://orev.dailyherald. com/storyl?id-66970

Analysis: The high dropout rate of CPS school demonstrates that student are not receiving the proper help that they need to have a secure future. Consequently, by providing children with additional resources to help them obtain and keep a job, students will be alleviated of stresses caused by the pressures of having job while going to school simultaneously.

Overtime, this bill will help bring down the unemployment rate and which will overall benefit the economy.

Statistical Evidence #2:

Percent of 19-to-24 Year Old Youth Who Did Not Have a Regular High School Diploma in the City of Chicago, All and by Gender and Selected Race-Ethnic Groups



Percent of 19-to-24 Year Old Youth Who Did Not Have a Regular High School Diploma in the City of Chicago, All and by Gender and Selected Race-Ethnic Groups Share of Native-Born and Foreign Born Youth Lacking a Regular High School Diploma in the City of Chicago, the Chicago Metro Area, Illinois, and the U.S., 2009-2010 A high share of youth (19-24) without a regular high school diploma in the city of Chicago were foreign-born. Of all such youth lacking a high school diploma, 30 percent were foreign-born with above average shares of males and Hispanics being foreign-born. Foreign-born youth were two times as likely to lack a regular high school diploma as their native born peers (24.5% versus 12.6%).

Foreign-born males, especially Hispanics, were the most likely to lack a regular high school diploma. Nearly one half of foreign-born male Hispanics ages 19-24 lacked a regular high school diploma versus only 19% of their native-born peers. In contrast, native-born Black males in the city of Chicago were more likely to lack a regular high school diploma than their foreign-born peers (27% versus 22%). 15 19 10 3

Analysis: The chart emphasizes the importance of having a high school diploma for youth ages 19-24 when searching for employment. If more people have high school the more likely they will get hired and keep a steady job. Thus, causing a decrease in the Illinois unemployment rate, which will create a more educated and employed population.

Evidence #2:

" ...Then in once they get into college, students and their parents are spending huge amounts of money and may be taking on huge student loans. Yet so many kids at college have very little sense of what's valuable in what they are buying. So college can generate huge financial pressure with little payback..."

Source:

https: //www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/resolution-not-conflict/201806/high-school-and-college-student-anxiety-why-the-epidemic

Analysis: The anxiety rates of students is growing at an increasing rate, school finances being one of the significant causes. Many students are uneducated about the financial aspects regarding work and school, so by providing students with information regarding finances, stress caused by school will decrease. Therefore, the program would alleviate financial stress for students, causing the anxiety rates of students to decrease.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 4**

Senate Sponsor: Liyang Chen

House Sponsor: Chris Ahlfield

Delegation: **Murphysboro High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 310, section 120, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to mandatory installation of solar panels on new construction.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All new construction in the State of Illinois must include installation of solar panels, and use the panels as the primary source of energy.

Section II. Buildings that are constructed without solar panels will be fined. This fine will repeat each year that solar panels are not installed and utilized as the primary source of energy. New construction that includes solar panels as the primary source of energy will be rewarded with incentives.

The amount of the fine is dependent on the size of the building, the larger the building, the larger the fine. The basis of the fine is five-thousand dollars ($5000) per 1000 square feet. Incentives are also calculated this way, on a basis of three-thousand dollars ($3000) per 1000 square feet. Incentives will be received per year for the first three years after the building is constructed.

Section III. The Department of Energy will be given the power and the responsibility to enforce the fines, conduct inspections, and provide incentives.

Section IV. The money collected from fines will be used to pay for the incentives.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Murphysboro High School

House Sponsor: Chris Ahlfield

Senate Sponsor: Liyang Chen

Legislative Intent: Solar panels have become more affordable and more accessible in the United States since 2008. Illinois needs to abstain from the use of fossil fuels and power plants for electricity. This bill will make it mandatory for all construction of new buildings to install and utilize solar panels as the primary source of electricity.

Evidence #1: The United States installations range for 1.2 gigawatts to an estimated 30 gigawatts today. This is enough capacity to power 5.7 million homes and businesses.

Source: Solar Energy in the United States (U.S. Department of Energy)
https://www.energy.gov/eere/solarpoweringamerica/solar-energy-united-states

Analysis: The reason why the statistic supports the bill is that it shows how many homes and businesses can be powered by not just fossil fuels. This shows how Illinois can begin to stray from the use of fossil fuels and shortening the use of nonrenewable resources. This bill will also bring solar-related jobs into Illinois, and increase the number of jobs that are available in the state, including solar panel construction, solar panel maintenance, etc....

Evidence #2: Solar power plants do not emit any greenhouse gases or any air pollution. They have a positive indirect impact on the environment. That happens when solar energy reduces or replaces other energy.

Source: Solar Energy and the Environment (U.S. Energy Information Administration)
https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/?page=solar_environment

Analysis: Pollution from coal plants and other plants that produce harmful substances are released into the environment, therefore allowing greenhouse gases to rise and destroy the Earth's atmosphere. The use of solar power will change the environment drastically for the better. Solar panels have no environmentally harmful emissions at all.

Evidence #3: The solar energy that is collected with thermal energy from the sun you can use this heat to provide hot water, space heating, cooling, and pool heating for residential, commercial, and industrial applications.

Source: Solar Heating & Cooling (seia) https://www.seia.org/initiatives/solar-heating-cooling

Analysis : This piece of evidence talks about that don't just have to use solar energy for just electricity. It will cut down on your heat and cooling tremendously.it also that it doesn't just cut down on electricity bill.

Evidence #4 : Solar energy is one of the most cleanest and renewable resources available and the U.S. has some of the richest solar resources in the world. Solar energy can have variant of uses like providing electricity, heating or cooling a house or building.

source : www.seia.org https://www.seia.org/initiatives/about-solar-energy
It also talks about everything that you can use it for.

Evidence #5 the prices in 2018 are at their near lowest historical level across all market segments. An average sized residential system has dropped from more than 40,000 in 2010 to nearly 17,000 today.

Source: solar energy research data(seia) https://www.seia.org/solar-industry-research-data

Analysis: This piece of evidence so that solar panels were very high in price. But the improvements that are being made to them and the more that are being made the price went tremendously down from 40000 dollars to 17000 dollars.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 4**

Senate Sponsor: Lauren Rackauskas

House Sponsor: Rachel Rackauskas

Co-Sponsors: Hailey Palubicki, Fatema Peshawarwala

Delegation: **Naperville Central High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105 Section 5, Article 27-23.6, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to relating to Course Offerings.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill would allow students to learn chess at their schools. The chess program would be implemented into the curriculum by the respective district's school board. With assistance from outside resources, online or otherwise, from the district, the students will be taught how to play chess. Since adding chess into the curriculum is up to the district's school board it will be left to each district to decide in what way they will monitor the implementation of the chess program. It will also be up to the district's school board to decide what disciplinary actions will be taken if schools within the district do not follow the curriculum.

Section II. Elementary students will be able to learn and play chess. Students will have the opportunity to play chess with their peers and practice their critical thinking skills, creativity, and focus. Chess has been scientifically proven to improve verbal skills, memory, social skills, math, reading, and other skills necessary for students learning. Chess will be taught during additional classroom time starting from 2nd grade to 5th grade. At a minimum, chess will be implemented twice per month. These skills will be taught by the teacher if they have a prior understanding of how to play chess, and if not the students will learn through online recourses.

Section III. Adding chess into the curriculum is an additional fee if online resources are not available. This fee will be paid through funding given to teachers for school supplies. In order for teachers to be given the skill set to instruct this in the curriculum, the Regional Office of Education (ROE) will provide the funds for teachers' lessons in chess.

Section IV. The enforcement will be controlled by the Illinois State Board of Education following their established protocol for school districts out of compliance with state school code.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Naperville Central High School

Senate Sponsor: Lauren Rackauskas

House Sponsor: Rachel Rackauskas

Legislative Intent: Students throughout their education develop and learn crucial skills for life. This critical time begins as early as elementary school, and the curriculum used within the school system continuously changes and must continue to change to accommodate new possibilities. The insertion of chess is invaluable to a student's development. The game of chess improves the students' critical thinking, logic, inference, math, and other skills that are major components of their learning through by teaching and allowing them time to play the game.

Evidence #1 A school in Denmark substituted math lessons to math based on chess instructions to see if knowledge from chess can transfer to the domain of mathematics. Saw improvement in math scores from .1 to .18 standard deviations.

Source: Michael Rosholm, Mai Bjørnskov Mikkelsen, Kamilla Gumede (2017)

https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0177257

Analysis: Chess can improve children's math scores.

Evidence #2 A study conducted in Venezuela, results have shown that children who took chess classes for 4 ½ months have increased their IQ points. This conclusion is also backed up by a 2003 study of Murray Thompson, a Ph.D. Education student at the Flinders University in Australia. In his research, participants who played chess also demonstrated improved IQ levels. Thompson ascribes this to the concentration and logical thinking a chess game calls for.

Source: No Author Cited (2018)

https://examinedexistence.com/does-playing-chess-make-you-smarter/

Analysis: Chess improves children's IQ

By adding this bill to the Illinois compiled statutes, it would provide school districts throughout the state with the opportunity to make an indispencable change to their curriculums. With the highly competitive world students are confronted with inside and outside of the school system, this would allow a way for students to advance their strengths early in their academic careers in a cheap and effective way.

Scientists have shown that chess helps keep Alzheimer's disease at bay, which is directly related to the loss of memory. There are many tactics and strategies in chess and a good player should know most of them, but it is not the case of sitting and learning the tactics by heart. Over the course of many games, players develop an almost natural feeling of when to use a certain strategy or tactic, this is where the benefits of improved memory shine, players can quickly remember and use different strategies or tactics. The best part is that this benefit is not only limited to chess, improved memory can be noticed in other areas of life such as academic performance, responsibilities, commitments, and creativity. Chess is a great strategical game that children will be able to learn at an early age, but in the return it will help them in their future with real life skills.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 4**

Senate Sponsor: Darek Slowikowski

House Sponsor: Katheryn Knutson

Co-Sponsors: Dylan Peddemors, Andrew Villalobos

Delegation: **Amos Alonzo Stagg**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 135, section 6, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Business Transactions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Private businesses operating within the state of Illinois are under no obligation to provide their services or products to any individual or party and have thecomplete right and ability to turn away any potential consumers at their own discretion and loss, except for on accounts of racial discrimination.

Section II. Private business brought before Illinois State Judiciary shall receive no penalty when being accused of the denial of service on the grounds of religion or personal preference.

Section III. Implementation and enforcement will be overseen by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Section IV. This provision requires no funding.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on May 31, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Stagg High school

House Sponsor: Katheryn Knutson

Senate Sponsor: Darek Slowikowski

Legislative Intent: Provides private businesses with an unchallengeable right to deny service to any party or individual. By establishing an enumerated right, the free market can be a greater reflection of public values.

Evidence #1: In June of 2018 the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Colorado baker as he was being charged with discrimination after refusing a gay couple who commissioned a wedding cake. However, this case did not address the right of a private business to deny service on religious grounds, but instead declared a previous case that had been ruled in favor of the couple to have been performed and ruled incorrectly.

Source: https://www.cnn.com/2018/06/04/politics/masterpiece-colorado-gay-marriage-cake-supreme-court/index.html

Analysis: This case raised national attention to the topic of business rights, and so it is important to address this situation in the sense that a clear verdict can be made on the subject matter. While in the eyes of some this may be seen as an opportunity to discriminate, this is in fact an opportunity for the people to regulate the success of their local business, thus providing the opportunity to promote the failure of racist of unethical businesses.

Statistical Evidence #2: The constitution provides U.S. citizens the freedom of association, in which they are guaranteed the right to do business with whomever they chose. In addition, the right to freely practice religion and speech are also granted in the first amendment of the constitution. Because the cake in this case required careful craftsmanship and skill, it very-well falls under the description of art, and so it should be considered a form protective speech.

Source: https://www.dailywire.com/news/31422/heres-what-you-need-know-about-masterpiece-ben-shapiro

Analysis: The right of the business owner to refuse service without fear of legal repercussions is prerogative in giving the public the power to regulate business. The people are essentially the best regulators of a free market economy. If discrimination is truly an issue in a specific case study, the citizens should be responsible for reprimanding the company, rather than the Illinois State Government.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 4**

Senate Sponsor: Anna Lamczyk

House Sponsor: Stevie Koontz

Co-Sponsors: Libby Schmidt

Delegation: **Mt. Vernon Township High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 43, section 134i of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to use of Drugs and Alcohol

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Allow for exemption from any drug related charges, not only alcohol. A law enforcement officer may not charge or take a person into custody based solely on the commission of an offense that involves alcohol or drugs when considering the facts or surrounding circumstances that the person the law officer has contact with is requesting help for someone else who is intoxicated with drugs or alcohol and needs emergency medical assistance.

Section II. All drugs will be confiscated at the scene by law enforcement. No person will be charged by this act.

Section III. This bill will be enforced by law enforcement.

Section IV. This bill requires no funding.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Mt. Vernon

House Sponsor: Stevie Koontz

Senate Sponsor: Anna Lamczyk

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to encourage those intoxicated with drugs to call authorities for help when someone intoxicated is in need of emergency medical assistance. This bill will save many lives endangered from the use of drugs

Evidence #1: *More than 72,000 Americans have died from overdoses in 2017. This consists of every drug.*

Source: *Overdose Death Rates. https://www.drugause.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/overdoes-death-rates*

Analysis: This statistic shows the average rate of deaths due to overdoses in drugs. If Illinois approves this law, we can start reducing that number when more people are encouraged to call 911 in times of an overdose emergency. This will protect many individual's lives when they have overdosed on illegal drugs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 5**

Senate Sponsor: Andrew Feil

House Sponsor: Isha Sharma

Co-Sponsors: Rushil Vellala

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 105, Section 40, Article 1c of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to incentivizing school donations of textbooks.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This act may be cited as the Textbook Donation Incentivization Act

Section II. This Bill will provide incentives to schools that donate used textbooks no longer in use. Schools interested in donating their textbooks will upload the title of their textbooks and the amount of that textbook they have on a designated website. Those interested in receiving textbooks can contact other schools through this platform and send their own representatives to pick up the items. Schools in cities with an average income of $25,000 will be eligible to participate in the receiving end of this program.

Section III. Textbooks must have current information if they are textbooks from classes subject to change, such as science or the social sciences. All textbooks must have a publication date of 2000 or later to ensure proper quality. The conditions of the book will be inspected by the Illinois State Board of Education.

Section IV. Schools donating textbooks to the program will receive $10 for books published from 2000-2005, $15 for books published from 2005-2010, and $20 for books published from 2010-2015. Additionally, schools that donate books in relation to STEM subjects (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) would receive an additional $5 for each book.

Section V. Because this Bill is incentive-based, there is no penalty for not participating in the program. Schools that attempt to abuse the program by donating textbooks of subpar quality or participating in the program when they are no eligible will be barred from participating in it.

Section VI. Illinois State Board of Education will enforce this Bill since they oversee most aspects of schooling in Illinois. The Illinois State Board of Education will ensure that all schools receiving the textbooks are eligible for the program and verify that all textbooks being donated are of passable quality.

Section VII. This Bill will be funded by the Illinois Education Association, which exists to fund activities that improve education. This organization will pay for the provided incentives.

Section VIII. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Isha Sharma

Senate Sponsor: Andrew Feil

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to incentivize schools that donate their old textbooks, as they typically throw them away. The people of Illinois will undoubtedly benefit from this bill, as the wealthy and disadvantaged both profit from this tradeoff. Schools that are well off receive an incentive rather throwing out their textbooks while the disadvantaged receives usable textbooks.

Evidence #1: Of all the things in landfills in Illinois, 23% is paper.

Source: Fullerton, Don, and Sarah Miller. "Waste and Recycling in Illinois." www.igpa.uillinois.edu, University of Illinois, 2010, https://igpa.uillinois.edu/sites/igpa.uillinois.edu/files/reports/IR10-09_Waste_&_Recycling.pdf

Analysis: This statistic exemplifies what our bill stands for because that landfill percentage is largely comprised of unused textbooks. Basically, with this program, we would drastically reduce our environmental damage. Moreover, this signifies that clearly people are unnecessarily throwing away books rather than donating it to the disadvantaged.

Statistical Evidence #2: Textbook prices have increased by 812% in the past 30 years.

Source: Kingkade, Tyler. "College Textbook Prices Increasing Faster Than Tuition And Inflation." The Huffington Post, TheHuffingtonPost.com, 6 Dec. 2017, 11:11, www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/04/college-textbook-prices-increase_n_2409153.html.

Analysis: Because textbooks are so expensive, it is difficult for underprivileged schools to purchase them for their students. This compromises their quality of education because they do not have the access to the same information other students do. Our bill will prevent this because underprivileged schools should receive the same textbooks that schools with more money have.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 5**

Senate Sponsor: Daniel Clough

House Sponsor: Henry Evans

Co-Sponsors: Mitchell Johnson

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg

A BILL

For an Act abolishing Chapter 5, Section 119, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the abolishment of the death penalty.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Our bill will reinstate the formerly abolished death penalty in the state of Illinois.

Section II. There will be no penalty if this option is not exercised by a jury: a jury can motion for the use of the death penalty under only unanimous agreement. The agreement must be sanctioned by the sitting judge.

Section III. The United States Department of Justice will see that the implementation of the policy runs smoothly. After implementation, the Illinois Department of Corrections will control all power revolving around the policy, including; funding in collaboration with the Illinois Department of revenue and the criminal investigation and proceedings in collaboration with the Illinois Bureau of Criminal investigations and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Section IV. The money provided for the execution and supplies necessary for the punishment will be provided by the taxpayers of Illinois; however, the money needed is projected to be below what is currently asked of taxpayers.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg

House Sponsor: Henry Evans

Senate Sponsor: Daniel Clough

Legislative Intent: Re-establishing the death penalty will lead to many positives for the citizens of Illinois. The policy will alleviate some of the exorbitant amount taxpayers need to spend for prisoners serving life sentences in prison.

Evidence #1: Out of 40 states surveyed in 2010, every state outspent their corrections budget by an average of 135 million.

Source: *Vera Institute, https://www.vera.org/publications/price-of-prisons-what-incarceration-costs-taxpayers*

Analysis: *135 million is a ridiculous number. Taxpayers should not have to finance this ridiculousness.*

Statistical Evidence #2: 22.5% of convicted serial killers kill again after prison.

Source: Researchgate https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308750475_Released_to_Kill_Again_An_Analysis_of_Paroled_Murderers_Who_Murder_Again_While_on_Parole

Analysis: 22.5% is crazy. This number shows how murderers should never be allowed to leave the walls of prison. The only way to ensure this is by capital punishment.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 5**

Senate Sponsor: Nick Thompson

House Sponsor: Alexa Betjemann

Co-Sponsors: Alex Wagner, Emily Nay

Delegation: **Naperville North High School**

A BILL

For an Act creationg Chapter 105 Section 90 , of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to a mandatory assembly or lesson on and about September 11th in schools. .

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill mandates that on September 11th every all state/public middle, junior high and high schools have a lesson (60 minute minimum) and/or a school wide assembly specifically on the remembrance of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11th 2001 and the impact said attacks had on the United States.

Section II. If September 11th falls on a weekend, this should be done on the closest preceding school day.

Section III. The structure of the school day will be up to the schools, however, all classes are required to meet on this day in addition the lesson and/or assembly.

Section IV. The enforcement will be controlled by the Illinois State Board of Education following their established protocol for school districts out of compliance with state school code.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Naperville North High School

House Sponsor: Alexa Betjemann

Senate Sponsor: Nick Thompson

Legislative Intent: The September 11th Remembrance Day Act, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, calls for a mandatory assembly or lesson on September 11th and about the historical impact the terrorist attacks had on the nation. This will enable Illinois students in middle schools and high schools to remain aware of the significance of September 11th, and how this event changed many aspects of civilian life, from homeland security measures to an ongoing war in the Middle East. Students growing up today have not experienced the direct events of 9/11, however, it is up to the school to educate them so they do not forget the impact September 11th had and continues to have to Americans today.

Evidence #1

"there were roughly 200,000 annual deportations a year between 1999" and "in the first two years of the Obama Administration (2009 - 2010), deportations hit a record high: nearly 400,000 annually"

"Our military involvement in Afghanistan, which continues today, has turned into the longest-running war in U.S. history".

TSA is tasked with instituting new security procedures and managing screenings at every commercial airport checkpoint in the country" and "is authorized to refer to watch lists of individuals who could pose flight safety risks".

Source: https://www.kqed.org/lowdown/14066/13-years-later-four-major-lasting-impacts-of-911

kqued.org

Analysis: Illustrates how deeply 9/11 affected the nation and how the impact still exists today. With a fear of terrorism spreading, America took serious measures to prevent it in the future. America has several policies initiated because 9/11. Without being educated on the reasoning and cause of these programs, tomorrow's society will not know the reasoning for these programs and will not understand the purpose they serve.

Statistical Evidence #2:

2,996 people were killed in 9-11 but most schools do not even mention it.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties_of_the_September_11_attacks

https://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2011/08/31/02sept11_ep.h31.html

Analysis: This shows the magnitude of this event. This was the largest terrorist attack on U.S. grounds in the history or the U.S.. Despite this, most high schools do not talk about it. Leaving students uneducated on an event that took this many lives is tragic.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 5**

Senate Sponsor: Darren Li

House Sponsor: Val Garcia

Co-Sponsors: Claudia Vallejo

Delegation: **Oswego**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to high school courses.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Introduction to American/Ethnic studies course will become a History graduation requirement for public high school students in the state of Illinois. This course will be taken over one semester and will replace the one semester of the gym credit requirement. There will be a blended online class offered for this course after successful implementation of this course into the curriculum. The course curriculum will include units covering the topics of Introduction to Ethnic Studies, (African American, American Indian, Latin American, Asian American History), Migration and Movement, Power and Oppression, and Social Movements and Advocacy.

Section II. A student who does not complete this requirement will not be allowed to graduate. An Illinois public high school who does not offer such a course will not be allowed to certify graduation for any student at that institution.

Section III. This law will be enforced by the Illinois State Board of Education.

Section IV. School districts will take measures to fund this additional course from the existing district budget

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2024 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Oswego High School

House Sponsor: Val Garcia

Senate Sponsor: Eve Cyncar

Legislative Intent: The purpose of the cultural ethnic study is to both supplement the traditional U.S. and Eurocentric education curriculum, and provide a platform for students to understand the values of the diverse society of our country today. This will allow people to grasp a better understanding of institutional oppression and how to prevent discriminatory attitudes toward minorities. It will also promote the ability to work within a diverse group of people and it will increase participation and investment of minority students.

Evidence #1: Under half of the student population in Illinois is white, yet the main focus of required education is still European history, providing little to no understanding of other cultures and ethnicities.

Source:"ILLINOIS." Illinois State Board of Education| Racial/Ethnic Diversity, 2018, www.illinoisreportcard.com/ state.aspx?source=studentcharacteristics&source2 =studentdemographics&Stateid=IL.

Analysis: The pie chart shows the racial makeup of public schools in Illinois. About half of the study body is made up of caucasian students (48%), however the other half is composed of 16.8% African American, 26.2% Hispanic, 5.1% Asian, and some American Indian, Pacific Islander, and mixed races. The diversity shows that already within schools students are side by side with many types of ethnic backgrounds. Being able to understand a culture or perspective, despite having differing beliefs or background, is an essential skill to have within and beyond high school.

Statistical Evidence #2: Stanford conducted a study on a high school ethnic studies course examining the roles of race, nationality and culture on identity. The course was shown to have boosted attendance and academic performance of students that had previously been at risk of dropping out.

Source: Donald, Brooke. "Stanford Study Suggests Academic Benefits to Ethnic Studies Courses." Stanford News, 7 Apr. 2016, news.stanford.edu/2016/01/12/ethnic -studies-benefits-011216/.

Analysis:

By providing a course that is attentive to the ethnicities of many student groups, rather than just one predominant group, displays a public schooling system that cares about all of its students equally. The researchers found that students who enrolled in the class increased in attendance and grades, but they also increased the number of course credits they earned to graduate. The ethnic studies class pushed these students, who were priorly unengaged in school, to become more active in their education because they found the material more relevant to their personal lives and the world around them.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 6**

Senate Sponsor: Neal Patel

House Sponsor: Claire Huang

Co-Sponsor: Victor Lu

Delegation: **Adlai E. Stevenson High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 23, Section 3-1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to asylum and hosting of refugees.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will grant characters identified as refugees by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration branch of the US Department of State asylum consisting of mirrored rights as that of temporary residents within the State of Illinois.

Section II. U.S Citizens having residence in Illinois are invited to house and quarter refugees, and while not withholding any fiscal or financial obligations, may claim any refugee or asylee as a dependant, and mark any financial expenses for refugees as investment write offs for yearly net income if refugees are housed for 1 or more years.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Labor may contract refugees to companies hired by the State for internal improvements such as education or infrastructural matters. Refugees are subject to said contracts unless a violation of their rights is found.

Section IV. Refugees housed in the State of Illinois are to maintain asylum given 2 years of consistent government contracted labor. Such are subject to the same rights, wages, and taxes as other workers in the State. Unless at least 1 adult in the family adheres to this, refugees may be subject to their privileges granted by this bill being rescinded.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on April 1st, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Adlai E. Stevenson High School

House Sponsor: Claire Huang

Senate Sponsor: Neal Patel

Legislative Intent: The recent inaction of our federal administration has made but a dent in the effort to find asylum for the rising number of refugees from the Syrian Civil War. As Illinois' workers and residents are leaving at an all time high, granting asylum and opportunities for refugees to take part in restoring Illinois' infrastructure and other internal improvements can be an opportunity for us to revitalize our states' population while taking lead in a global issue.

Evidence #1: While more European Union nations draw away from granting refugees asylum, those granting them rights to enter their nation's labor forces have returned not only positive review and increased economic productivity, but a record high of persisted interest in working and maintaining residence in the host nation.

Source: *European University Institute, 'From Refugees to Workers': http://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/43504*

Analysis: Illinois' recent developments to mend the damage following 2 years without a budget has been met with a severe drain of our population. While more and more families move to downsize and flee the State, inviting subjects that demonstrate interests in permanent residence or long term commitment may be a good aid for our cause in diversity and engaging the workforce to its pinnacle.

Evidence #2: The Scottish government has subsidized third party non-profits in housing refugees. Formal endorsements have been issues in absence of crime or fiscal/legal issues regarding the residential, voluntary asylum of refugees

Source:

https://www.readersdigest.co.uk/inspire/life/meet-the-families-living-with-refugees; http://www.roomforrefugees.com

Analysis: Refugee and migrant workers, contrary to fears driving European nations away from asylum agreements, have demonstrated trends of cooperation and peaceful residence when granted such alongside citizens of a nation. By inviting refugees asylum within the households of Illinois residents rather than in traditional group housing or government owned properties, the scares and trends demonstrated in the past can be mitigated if not avoided completely.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 6**

Senate Sponsor: Jack Barry

House Sponsor: Bart Nowobilski

Co-Sponsors: Teddy Mamone

Delegation: **Amos Alonzo Stagg**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 90, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to high school start time.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Our bill will require public high schools to start school at 9:30 or later.

Section II. This bill will require schools to move the start times to 9:30 and change their end times as seen fit by the school board.

Section III. If schools do not follow these requirements then they will be fined 500 dollars for each day that doesn't start at the required time.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Education

Section IV. There will be no necessary funds .

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 9, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Stagg High School

House Sponsor: Bart Nowobilski

Senate Sponsor: Jack Barry

Legislative Intent: Our bill will change the starting times for high schools in the state to 9:30 a.m. This will help the state by allowing our youth to get a proper amount of sleep which will enhance the students' performance.

Evidence #1: High school students do not get the proper amount of sleep to perform at their best in school.

Source: CDC (Center for Disease Control) https://www.cdc.gov/features/students-sleep/index.html

Analysis: The CDC has shown has as much as 73 percent of students do not receive enough sleep. The recommended amount of sleep is 8 hours. This shortage can lead to a higher risk of diabetes, obesity, poor mental health and more.

Statistical Evidence #2: According to Belgian scientists, more sleep will raise test scores of students.

Source: Huffington Post, https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/06/22/sleep-hours-exam-performance_n_5516643.html

Analysis: Scientists have linked more sleep to better test scores. This find not only helps students in school, but could help them far after high school. The increased test scores can lead to more test scores, more college scholarships, and less debt for generations to come.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 6**

Senate Sponsor: Mason Hemby

House Sponsor: Gabe Tisdale

Co-Sponsors: Quan Nguyen, Carson Wright

Delegation: Mt. Vernon

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 38, section 24-1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to conceal carrying a gun at school.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will allow teachers with concealed carry licenses to carry on school campuses. This will also save many innocent lives and many students will feel much safer in the classroom knowing that if a shooting would happen they would have a defense. Teachers will have to undergo yearly psychiatric evaluations and have a maintain a concealed carry license for three years, that includes a mandatory background check. The teacher would also have to work at the school for at least five years. This decision is still ultimately up to the school and the individual teachers.

Section II. Teachers who bring a gun onto campus but do not have a concealed carry license or meet all the requirements will be met with the same force and punishment as any other person who brings a weapon on to campus. The weapon will be hidden in a concealed carry holster at all times. The knowledge of which teachers, if any, that have a weapon will only be known by school administrators and the teacher responsible for their individual weapon. It will take seconds for a teacher to draw a weapon, compared to the minutes it takes for police to arrive. This law is optional for schools in order for students to feel protected and allows them to focus more on their academics without the fear of being injured.

Section III. The NRA will fully support this bill. They believe in the right of the 2nd amendment about how everyone should have the right to have a gun in order for their own protection. This is the case with us letting teachers concealed carry a gun. The teachers should have every right to keep a concealed carry firearm on them if they have a licenses in order to protect them and their students if they were ever need to have to use it.

Section IV. Our bill does not need to be funded because the government will not have to pay for the guns for the schools, or the concealed carry license. It is the teacher's decision to have a concealed carry license on them at school. The psych evaluation will be paid by the teacher. The psych evaluation should not cost that much but if they are struggling to pay for them, they are allowed to hold fundraisers and take a portion of the money made by social events. This should be looked at as an option not an obligation. The teacher’s decision to have a conceal carry license is completely their choice.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Mount Vernon

House Sponsor: Gabe Tisdale

Senate Sponsor: Mason Hemby

Legislative Intent: The purpose is to protect the students and teachers of schools in Illinois. It will make schools safer by allowing a trained person with a firearm in the school. This makes schools in Illinois safer.

Evidence #1: During 2007 to 2015 the violent crime rate dropped 18% and murder rate dropped 16% while the rate of concealed carry owners went up by 190%.

Source: This came from the Heritage Foundation,

https://www.heritage.org/crime-and-justice/commentary/here-are-8-stubborn-facts-gun-violence-america

Analysis: This shows that concealed carry owners are not a part of the problem, but in fact part of the solution. Not only are they used to stop crime and for self defense, but as a huge deterrent. If someone was about to commit a crime but before any damage could be done, they were stopped in their tracks when presented with a "good guy with a gun". Using this in schools may not only stop a shooting in progress, but will be a deterrent to stop them before they could even begin.

Statistical Evidence #2: The average school shooting averages to last 12.5 minutes, and the average police response time is 18 minutes. It will take a teacher seconds to remove the gun from its holster.

Source: This came from sheriffs.org, the article named "embracing technology to decrease law enforcement response time"

Analysis: The shooting will most likely be over by the time police arrive at the scene. The teacher can end it seconds after, or even before it has started. Those seconds could mean a child has a second chance at life, with many lives being saved from those moments that are shaved off by having someone there in the beginning. Without having a teacher with a gun nearby, the shooting will most likely last until the shooter has decided to end it themselves.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 6**

Senate Sponsor: Sebastian Bay

House Sponsor: Alan Królikowski

Delegation: **Shepard High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105 ILCS 86/1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the required instatement of music education in grades K - 8.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. All public schools in the state of Illinois will install a music education program, if a music education program hasn't been previously installed at the school.

Section II. Music education classes will be mandatory for all students of public school, kindergarten through 8th grade, in the State of Illinois. Students already enrolled in a music class (band, choir, orchestra) will meet the requirement. The curriculum for the music curriculum will be created by local district curriculum teams, using the Illinois Learning Standards set by the Illinois State Board of Education.

Section III. School districts in need of funding to support a new program or expand their current program shall receive it from the Arts and Foreign Language Grant Program under Chapter 105 ILSC 5/2-3.65, which the Illinois Arts Council Agency and Illinois State Board of Education will provide grants to school districts to support the music program as well as other arts and foreign language programs

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Shepard High School

House Sponsor: Alan Królikowski

Senate Sponsor: Sebastian Bay

Legislative Intent: Music in the education of youth has shown great development for kids that take music classes and this bill will ensure that all public school students can and will take a music class during their time at elementary and middle school years.

Evidence #1: Students who have experience with music performance or education score higher on the SAT. One report indicates 63 points higher on verbal and 44 points higher on math for students in music courses.

Source: National Association for Music Education

Analysis: Music has shown to help in the development of youth. Memorization and disciplinary skills learnt from music can be applied to everyday learning, which in the end helps with standardized testing such as the SAT.

Statistical Evidence #2: Research indicates the brain of a musician, even a young one, works differently than that of a non-musician. There's neuroscience research that children involved in music have larger growth of neural activity than people not in music training.

Source: Dr. Eric Rasmussen, chair of the Early Childhood Music Department at the Peabody Preparatory of The Johns Hopkins University

Analysis: Music broadens the mind of students and teaches them skills of practice, collaboration, repetition, and in general how to connect with humanity, things that cannot simply taught in a classroom environment as well as in the band, choir, or music room.

Through hard work, practice, repetition and passion, students can learn to connect music with other subjects as well as themselves.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 7**

Senate Sponsor: Suzy Kang

House Sponsor: Alice Lopera

Co-Sponsors: Jenny Kang and Stephanie Gaspardo

Delegation:: **Carl Sandburg High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 410, section ·234, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to single-use plastic straws.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill would prohibit food facilities and restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to customers unless the customer specifically requests a straw.

Section II. The first and second violations of using plastic straws without request would result in a notice and will be fined of $25 for each day the full-service restaurant is in violation after the first and second violation, but not to exceed an annual total of $300.

Section III. Illinois Department of Public Health will enforce our bill.

Section V. This Bill shall go into *effect* on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carl Sandburg High School

House Sponsor: Alice Lopera

Senate Sponsor: Suzy Kang

Legislative Intent: The purpose of single use straws is to help reduce the amount of plastic that are disposed randomly and unsafely. This bill will help will also expand public aware of how plastic straws are harmful to the environment and also to straw users.

Evidence #1: More than 79% of all plastic waste ends up sitting in landfills, or ends up floating out to sea or littering the land. Another 12% gets burned up in incinerators, adding to particulate matter to the atmosphere. Only a remaining 9% of the plastic we use is actually recycled, according to a 2017 report published in Science Advances.

Source: California just became the first US state to ban plastic straws in restaurants - unless customers ask

https://www.businessinsider.com/california-straw-ban-restaurants-what-you-need-to-know- 2018-9

Analysis: This source shows how recycling is incapable of helping our environment completely. We should take action by using less plastic instead like straws. This also affects extremely on wildlife on their habitats and plastics can also endanger their life.

Statistical Evidence #2: "A recent report by the World Economic Forum projects that by the year 2050, the plastic in our oceans will outweigh the fish."

"Sipping from a straw introduces air into the digestive tract. This can cause uncomfortable digestive symptoms, such as gas and bloating."

"Drinking sugary or acidic beverages through a straw can increase the likelihood of cavities. Straws send a concentrated stream of liquid toward a small area of the teeth, which can erode enamel and cause tooth decay."

"Most single-use plastic straws are made from polypropylene, a type of plastic commonly made from petroleum. Polypropylene is thought to be food-safe in amounts approved by the Food and Drug Administration. But there is evidence that chemicals from polypropylene can leach into liquids and may release compounds that could affect estrogen levels, especially when exposed to heat, acidic beverages or UV light."

Source: Plastic straws aren't just bad for the environment - they can be bad for your body

https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/wellness/plastic-straws-arent-just-bad-for-the-environment--they-can-be-bad-for-your-body/2018/0 7/02/d682fdfe-7964-11e8-aeee-4d04c8 ac6158_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.a45f8263d0c6

Analysis: Having plastic straws will not only affect the environment but people's health. Straws can make us bloat, have cavities and, most importantly, inject chemicals into our body that are not safe. Think of eliminating straws as a way of benefiting us, also, not only the environment.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 7**

Senate Sponsor: Abby Lee

House Sponsor: Phil Scarim

Co-Sponsors: Donna Mulchrone and Jada Tomes

Delegation: **Stagg High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 410, section 660, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to pharmaceuticals in drinking water.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will require water treatment plants in the state of Illinois to remove harmful chemical compounds derived from pharmaceutical products from drinking water.

Section II. After 24 months of this bill's passage, if water treatment plants refuse to incorporate systems to remove chemical compounds, specifically estrogen, through reverse osmosis will be penalized monthly with a fine of $25,000 dollars. Additionally an optional 2 percent tax on the sale of bottled water will be collected to stabilize revenue supporting the implementation of the reverse osmosis systems. This optional tax can will be implemented through local municipalities. It is imperative that the water treatment plants across the state implement these systems with haste due to the observed risks of long term ingestion of estrogen compounds.

Section III. The Local Government Division of the Comptroller's office will oversee the implementation of reverse osmosis systems in each water treatment plant within the officer's local jurisdiction.

Section IV. The funds raised from the monthly fines collected from treatment plants that refuse to implement reverse osmosis systems will be used to pay for the oversight and equipment required by this bill. It is the responsibility of the local municipality which encompasses the treatment plant to raise the necessary funds to comply with the fines.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Stagg High School

House Sponsor: Phil Scarim

Senate Sponsor: Abby Lee

Legislative Intent: This bill protects every Illinoisan from ingesting unwanted chemicals from their drinking water. Excess consumption of estrogen has proven to cause reproductive and other health issues in humans as well as aquatic specimen. By requiring reverse osmosis to be implemented in Illinois water treatment plants, Illinoisans can be comfortable knowing that their drinking water is truly pure.

Evidence #1: Estrogen and other hormonal compounds can make their way into our drinking water through industrial waste, livestock waste, and unmetabolized medications. Increased ingestion of these hormones has been linked to health problems like cancer, male infertility, birth defect, and obesity.

Source: *via: Environmental Protection Agency (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-12/documents/lenehan-hormones_in_water_using_spe_and_lc-ms.pdf)*

Analysis: Due to the numerous ways increased hormone intake can affect a person's health, this bill is imperative to protect the wellbeing of Illinoisans. By implementing R.O. (reverse osmosis) systems in our water treatment plants, the hormone levels in or water will be nearly eliminated. Considering the amount of sources that these hormones can enter our water from, the best way to ensure clean water is to filter it before distribution.

Statistical Evidence #2: Although measurable concentrations of estrogen and other hormones in surface and groundwater (used for drinking) are low, the presence of this hormone (equivalent to a few ounces in an Olympic swimming pool) induced female egg production in male fish.

Source: *via: National Resources Defense Council (https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/hea_10012001a.pdf)*

Analysis: Even with just traces amounts of estrogen in Illinois drinking water, extreme health risks can be anticipated. This problem can not be ignored any longer. The removal of trace amounts of hormonal compounds is a simple and tangible step towards a more healthy Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 7**

Senate Sponsor: Noah Miller

House Sponsor: Russell Kay

Co-Sponsors: Camden Johnson

Delegation: **Herrin High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 37, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to statewide CPR lessons in schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. To integrate a CPR lesson into the high school health curriculum that would be required to graduate.

Section II. Failure to comply will result in a yearly $100,000 fee until the school district complies.

Section III. This act would be enforced by the Illinois Board of Education.

Section IV. Each high school would be required to pay for the trainer to teach the lesson.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Herrin High School

House Sponsor: Russell Kay

Senate Sponsor: Noah Miller

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to make certain that every young adult is certified in CPR, and has the skills necessary to help and assist should the need ever arise.

Evidence #1: This article reports that students are more likely to encounter a situation to use CPR on another person outside of school. Thus, students, not just teachers, need to be taught CPR in school.

Source: Mayo Clinic

https://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org/article/S0025-6196(15)00305-5/fulltext

Analysis: The article emphasizes the need for students to be trained in CPR so that they will be better suited for life outside of school.

Statistical Evidence #2:
"More than 350,000 cardiac arrests occur outside of the hospital each year. In 2015, any-mention sudden cardiac arrest mortality in the US was 366,807. CPR, especially if administered immediately after cardiac arrest, can double or triple a person's chance of survival. About 90 percent of people who experience an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest die."

Source: *American Heart Association. https://cpr.heart.org/AHAECC/CPRAndECC/AboutCPRECC/CPRFactsAndStats/UCM_475748_CPR-Facts-and-Stats.jsp*

Analysis: This statistic supports this bill in that it emphasizes what someone would be able to accomplish if they have the skills and knowledge about CPR.

Statistical Evidence #3: "Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the United States, and each day, more than 1000 people experience a sudden, out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. Before the adoption of CPR in communities, the survival following out-of-hospital cardiac arrest approximated less than 5%"
Source: Mayo Clinic

https://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org/article/S0025-6196(15)00305-5/fulltext

Analysis: Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest is extremely fatal. The survival rate was extremely low before the increase in knowledge of CPR.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 7**

Senate Sponsor: Jaid Burkett

House Sponsor: Callie Lueking

Co-Sponsors: Faith Mason

Delegation: **Woodlawn High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 430, section 65, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to universal background checks on firearm sales in Illinois.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Act may be cited as the Universal Background Check Act. This bill will require a criminal background check by the Department of State Police on a person-to-person transfer of a firearm.

Section II. A violation of this act is a class A misdemeanor (up to a year's jail time).

Section III. The institution enforcing this bill is the Illinois State Police.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEFF

Delegation: Woodlawn High School

House Sponsor: Callie Lueking

Senate Sponsor: Jaid Burkett

Legislative Intent: This bill is a means to limit fatalities by enforcing a background check that is required with every gun purchase. This bill will preserve the general safety of the people of Illinois.

Evidence #1: States with background checks have 63% fewer mass shootings by individuals who are prohibited from possessing guns and 64% fewer mass shootings involving domestic violence. States with comprehensive background check laws also experience 48% less gun trafficking, 38% fewer deaths of women shot by intimate partners, and 17% fewer firearms involved in aggravated assaults, per capita.

Source: Giffords Law Center,

https://lawcenter.giffords.org/gun-laws/policy-areas/background-checks/univer sal-background-checks

Analysis: These statistics clearly indicated that a universal background check will help ensure the safety of the individuals in the community. Currently, private gun sales in Illinois do not require a background check leaving huge loopholes that could be easily closed. These background checks are inexpensive and have been effective in numerous other states.

These states have heavy rural and urban populations.

Statistical Evidence #2: States with universal background check requirements also have 53% fewer firearm suicides and 31% fewer overall suicides per capita than states without these laws.

Source: Giffords Law Center,

https://lawcenter.giffords.org/gun-laws/policy-areas/background-checks/univer sal-background-checks

Analysis: Our research provides evidence that the statistics regarding firearm suicides are substantially less in the states in which a person-to-person background check is enforced. Requiring this extra measure will save lives and ensure safety. The percentage of suicides at the fault of firearms can be prevented with the addition of the universal background check.

PRAYER FOR THE ORANGE SENATE

Let us pray- "Lord we come today and ask for the strength to preserve and have faith in what we are doing. To lead and to serve our people, we ask for guidance. Let us prosper and always strive for the best in this government, our society, and as a whole. We thank you Lord, Amen"

Madilyn McLain
Chaplain

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 1**

Senate Sponsor: Payton Major

House Sponsor: Janki Patel

Co-Sponsors: Esther Lee

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 10, Section 5, Article II of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Elections.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill would implement the Congressional District Method in Illinois. This electoral system would distribute electoral votes proportionally, rather than by the traditional winner-takes-all system.

Section II. Electoral votes will be awarded to the candidate who wins a plurality of votes in the general election of each of the 18 congressional districts. The remaining two senatorial votes will be rewarded to whichever candidate wins the plurality of votes in the state of Illinois.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Elections will be responsible for the enactment and regulation of this bill.

Section IV. This Bill would require no additional funding, as it only replaces the current form of electoral voting where the winner takes all of the possible votes.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Janki Patel

Senate Sponsor: Payton Major

Legislative Intent: Implementation of the Congressional District Method will allow for a more accurate reflection of votes in the state of Illinois. This change will also help raise voter turnout and combat voter dilution.

Evidence #1: "[the Congressional District Method] would "decentralize" the electoral process and would better protect the rights of those who reside in less populous parts of the country to participate in the presidential election process in a meaningful way."

Source: Marquette University Law School (2010)
https://law.marquette.edu/facultyblog/2010/02/28/a-different-way-to-run-the-electoral-college/

Analysis: Implementing the Congressional District Method in Illinois would award electoral votes to presidential candidates more accurately. According to the faculty at Marquette University Law School, "[the Congressional District Method] would "decentralize" the electoral process and would better protect the rights of those who reside in less populous parts of the country to participate in the presidential election process in a meaningful way." The current winner-takes-all system is highly detrimental to voter turnout because minority groups and other people feel that their votes do not matter. As of right now, this is one of the most common complaints among the electorate (that they feel as though their votes are inconsequential and insignificant due to voter dilution), which is a legitimate concern in the current winner-takes-all plurality system. The district method combats this issue by giving an electoral vote to the winner of each congressional district's popular vote rather than the majority for the whole state, thereby increasing vote weight and eliminating unnecessary vote dilution. This will specifically improve voting rights for minority groups, whose votes are often buried by the majority, wiping out chances to elect their ideal candidate.

Evidence #2: "[Proportional voting systems] give voters of all stripes a real chance of electing someone who represents them. These systems often yield elevated voter turnout between 5 and 7 percentage points compared with jurisdictions using plurality and majority voting."

Source: FairVote (2018)

https://www.fairvote.org/better_voting_systems_boost_turnout

Analysis: Voter turnout is a national problem in the US. Voter turnout is highly essential to holding a fair vote. Although the US is known as one of the oldest modern democracies in the world, voter turnout is significantly lower in the US compared to that of other democracies. Efforts to increase voter turnout and keep the winner-takes-all plurality system yield meager results. According to FairVote, a nonprofit organization dedicated to creating a fair vote through electoral reform, "[Proportional voting systems] give voters of all stripes a real chance of electing someone who represents them. These systems often yield elevated voter turnout between 5 and 7 percentage points compared with jurisdictions using plurality and majority voting." Through the Congressional District Method, each vote is counted within its congressional district, improving vote weight and giving each person a significantly better say in the election. As a result, more people are inclined to vote, increasing turnout by 5-7 percentage points. This boost in voter turnout would put the US one step closer to reaching a truly fair election.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 1**

Senate Sponsor: Govind Prabhakar

House Sponsor: Michael Garcia

Co-Sponsors: Rahul Ramkumar and Maya Korol

Delegation: **Adlai E. Stevenson High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 210, section 165 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the creation of mandated rest breaks for medical professionals during shifts.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Hospitals and clinics must provide all employed medical professionals with rest breaks of no less than twenty consecutive minutes every six hours. An exception is made for medical professionals engaged in emergency surgery or other similarly critical procedures. Furthermore, medical professionals shall work no more than 12 hours in any given 24-hour period.

Section II. Easily accessible rest areas with beds must be provided for medical professionals within clinic or hospital grounds.

Section III. Hospitals and clinics that are understaffed as defined in Section IV are exempt from this legislation.

Section IV. Medical professionals shall be defined as individuals with any post-secondary degree in a field of medicine or medical administration. “Critical procedures” shall be defined as medical procedures, such as surgery, wherein the patient’s life could be at risk. “Understaffed” shall be defined as having an insufficient number of medical professionals on duty such that enforcing mandated breaks would significantly harm patients’ ability to receive proper medical care. Understaffed status shall be determined by the Illinois Department of Labor.

Section V. Any violation of this legislation by a hospital or clinic shall be punishable by a fine of no more than $15,000 upon first violation, $50,000 upon second violation, and $75,000 upon third violation. Any further violations shall be punishable by a fine of no more than $150,000.

Section VI. The Illinois Department of Labor shall be responsible for the enforcement of this legislation.

Section VII. This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Adlai E. Stevenson High School

House Sponsor: Michael Garcia

Senate Sponsor: Govind Prabhakar

Legislative Intent: The intention of the Bill is to reduce over-exhaustion of medical professionals working in hospital or emergency contexts. By mandating periods of rests for medical professionals throughout their work shifts and limiting shift length, the state reduces cases of accidents and malpractice resulting from sleep exhaustion.

Evidence #1: Scientific evidence has shown that fatigue affects performance. Brief moments of sleep may intrude into wakefulness, so that the physician actually sleeps during patient care. In addition, fatigue may cause physicians to injure themselves—either at the hospital or on the drive home— and may expose the hospital or educational entity to litigation.

Source: Sleep deprivation and physician performance: why should I care?

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1200708/

Analysis: This shows the hazardous effects that lack of sleep has on medical professionals. A lapse in wakefulness while dealing with a patient is extremely dangerous and exponentially increases the chances of a life threatening accident happening. Driving is by the most

dangerous thing people do on a routine basis, with traffic fatalities are nearing an all time high with the proliferation of texting and driving and all agencies should do anything and everything to help keep motorists safe. Finally, for any medical institution liability insurance is one of the largest costs and having to pay out a settlement for litigation is a sure-fire way to increase insurance costs and possibly cause closures of doctors offices and hospitals which would disproportionately affect primarily already underserved rural areas.

Statistical Evidence #2: On this more challenging test sleep debt of 3 h or greater the previous night made the doctors reliably more variable in their rate of work. However, a reliable deterioration in efficiency occurred only with the largest cumulative sleep debt of 8 hours.

Source: The Performance of Junior Hospital Doctors Following Reduced Sleep and Long Hours of Work

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00140137808931725

Analysis: This study quantitatively demonstrates how increased sleep deprivation among doctors leads to lapses in performance. As “sleep debt” accumulates, doctors become exhausted, leaving them more prone to errors and as a result renders them unable to attend to patients to the fullest possible extent. This is especially alarming when it is taken into account that doctors often interact with those who have already compromised immune systems which would be unable to fight off unfamiliar bacteria introduced to them through sleep induced negligence. This issue is especially common among medical residents.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 1**

Senate Sponsor: Ethan Memming

House Sponsor: Evan Marquardt

Co-Sponsors: Shashank Begur, Jake Randolph

Delegation: Oswego

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 230, Section 25, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to Gambling.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The $200 annual licensing fee, for any bona fide religious, charitable, labor, fraternal, youth-athletic, senior citizen, educational or veterans' organization to host bingo events shall be eliminated.

Section II. The Illinois Department of Revenue shall discontinue the issuing of annual bingo licenses. No agency or institution will be involved in the bingo-hosting process.

Section III. This Bill shall go into effect on July 4, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Oswego High School

House Sponsor: Evan Marquardt

Senate Sponsor: Ethan Memming

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to eliminate the unnecessary $200 annual fee required for an organization to host a bingo event. Bingo is a harmless game played by thousands of Illinoisans every year. There is no need to require organizations to become licensed in order to conduct it, let alone pay $200 every year.

Evidence #1: A Department of Revenue employee admits "when you consider the amount of revenue it produces, the amount of concern is ridiculous."

Source: "Bingo in Illinois - A Report to the General Assembly" *https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/83530NCJRS.pdf*

Analysis: The initial 4-month long, 127 page research report meant to uncover the evils bingo was inducing on society ended up finding little support. Simply put, the bill is more trouble than it is worth, and the $200 burden on the citizen is far greater than the benefit $200 does to the government. Furthermore, this bill generates very low revenue so its elimination will have almost no impact on the way the state spends money, thus adding to the bill's irrelevance.

Statistical Evidence #2: "Bingo too, has a raffle-like quality about it, making it an ideal game for charity initiatives and events"

Source: "Charity & Bingo, The Perfect Combo" https://www.winkbingo.com/blog/charity-and-bingo-the-perfect-combo

Analysis: Some people argue that bingo is a form of gambling and is an evil in society. However, bingo is often used for charity fundraisers in order to increase the amount of participants and money going to a worthy cause. Unfortunately, the $200 license fee can discourage an organization from using bingo to promote charity despite the fact that bingo nights are fun and great for raising money. The $200 annual license fee to host bingo is unnecessary, intrusive, and a burden to charitable organizations.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 1**

Senate Sponsor: Colton Cowley

House Sponsor: Lilli Robinson

Co-Sponsors: Amiya Locke

Delegation: **Murphysboro High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 405, section 45, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the Community Mental Health Services Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Expanded mental health care departments in Illinois hospitals. Job creation for mental healthcare professionals. Requires all Illinois hospitals to create and maintain mental health departments in their facilities. Hospitals not in compliance will pay a penalty of $10,000 per month after a 1 year grace period.

Section II. The bill will be enforced by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services.

Section III. Enforcement will be funded from sales tax on prescription and over the counter medications.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Murphysboro High School

House Sponsor: Lilli Robinson

Senate Sponsor: Colton Cowley

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to treat people with a mental illness and to help them get the treatment they need. We want everyone that has a mental illness to be treated fairly and to make sure that they are treated fairly. This will also cut down on gun violence. This will create jobs for more people, and open up more opportunities for people going into the healthcare field like nurses and doctors.

Evidence #1: An estimated 26% of Americans ages 18 and older -- about 1 in 4 adults -- suffers from a diagnosable mental disorder in a given year.

Source: Johns Hopkins Medicine

https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/

Analysis: This statistic supports this bill because it shows the amount of people that have a mental illness. It shows how many people suffer from a mental illness in a given year. The original law creates an Expanded Mental Health Services Program and Governing Commission, which the statistic shows to be necessary in order to satisfy the shortage of mental health specialists and professionals.

Statistical Evidence #2: Mental Illness refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders. Health conditions involving significant changes in thinking, emotion and/or behavior. Also, causes distress and/or problems functioning in social, work or family activities.

Source: American Psychiatric Association

https://www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/what-is-mental-illness

Analysis: This statistic supports this bill because it shows all the different ways that having a Mental Illness interferes with an individual who has an Mental Illness Disorder.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 2**

Senate Sponsor: Trevor Richardson

House Sponsor: Gabriela Wysong

Co-Sponsors: Isaiah Blades

Delegation: **Benton**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 150, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Health and Safety, enabling K-12 educators to conceal carry no larger nine millimeter handgun on campus.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Carrying Educators members must pass a Mental Health Screening, Drug Test, Criminal Background Check, Proof of a Firearm Owner Identification (F.O.I.D.) card. And lastly a concealed and carry license. All of which will occur at a mandatory summer workshop.

Section II. If a person were to violate the guidelines depending on the circumstances will face termination of employment and a ban from school grounds and may extend to legal action. Any legal issues that do take place out of school grounds must be looked into and be judged by the state.

Section III. The State School Board, Local Police or Sheriff's Office and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms (A.T.F.), Department Of Treasury.

Section IV. To fund the annual State workshop and all that it encompasses there will be a 15% Sin tax on Juul/Electronic Cigarettes and their components.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2022 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Benton High school

House sponsor: Gabriela Wysong

Senate sponsor: Trevor Richardson

Legislative Intent: The Armed Protection of Children Act will provide Illinois schools with the option to allow their teachers to a carry a 9mm pistol. Each teachers member of participating schools will have their very own option to whether or not they choose to concealed carry a weapon. If so, they will undergo 35 hours of weapons training to ensure the safety of Illinois education system.

Evidence 1: "There is a reason that crazed gunman never shoot up Police stations or gun stores: because they know that the armed populace inside will shoot back, and their rampage will end in a quick and ignominious death. A school, on the other hand, is a low-risk target as one could hope for. That would change if we allowed teachers and staff to carry guns."

Source: https://www.washingtonexaminer.com (2018)

Analysis: With their choosing, Illinois schools who choose to participate in the Armed Protection of Children Act will have mandatory regulations in order to properly and legally arm their teachers. Teacher must undergo a mental health screening and background check, this will be a three day government investigation. Teachers must have no prior mental disorders such as chronic depression, bipolar disorder, aggression, or PTSD. They must have a clean track record consisting of no law violations, with acceptance to small traffic tickets. Drug testing will also be mandatory monthly, if the teacher comes up positive, their arm will be revoked.

Evidence 2: "How many more times are we going to hear about a crazed gunman walking into a school armed and ready to kill? How many more innocent children need to die before we wake up and prepare our teachers to fight back? The only solution is self-responsibility: arm school officials and give them a fighting chance. No gunman is going to target a school that can defend itself and fight back." (2013)

Source: https://www.huffingtonpost.com

Analysis 2: By implementing the Armed Protection of Children Act, school's participating would be able to defend their students. Teachers at the participating schools would have the choice to volunteer to make a difference. In the case of a school shooting the armed teachers would protect students until law officers arrive. Every second a law officer isn't there to take the shooter down, is a second a child could be injured or even worse, killed. These volunteers, that are armed, are our last defense to keep children safe. One person can save many innocents from harm by having a fighting chance, this fighting chance can be given to schools, if teachers were armed and trained. In order to fully protect the children properly, teachers must undergo an active shooter simulation, and first aid. All teachers must possess a concealed carry card, and pass the 35 hour course that will take place over the summer and once in the winter. These evaluations will be done by local law enforcement to ensure the teachers are properly handling the active shooter drills and courses. Weapons training will consist of, how to properly clean and handle your 9mm handgun, and where

to shoot in case of an actual threat. It will also teach the teachers as to what is an actual threat, and how to address an active shooter simulation.

Evidence 3: The Projected Revenue for the Juul Pod refills is 224 Million a year, with the sin tax Illinois will take in about a projected $225,000; Which will go to hosting the annual state workshop to arm the teachers.

Sources: https://www.businessinsider.com

http://www.tax-rates.org

Analysis 3: Rather than increasing another tax, we found a way to save lives both in and out of the school building. Establishing this tax would seem better than increasing a pre-existing tax due to the already high rates.

Evidence 4: More Firearms does not equal more crimes. In 2017 there were 1,607,952 firearms total sold, while deaths were at 19,362 Deaths. In 2016 there where 2,538,397 total firearms sold, and only 11,000 deaths.

Sources: https://www.forbes.com

https://www.cdc.gov

https://www.atf.gov

Analysis 4: The statistics over the past years have stood as an illustration that in fact the only thing that will stop a bad guy with a gun is a good guy with a gun. And that more firearms causes less crime.

Evidence 5: The teachers will be required to have a FOID Card (Firearm Owners Identification Card) and pass Concealed Carry class, however will be required an additional tests proving they can hit a moving target at 10 yards and a stationary target at 15 yards.

Sources: https://www.ontargetsite.com

Analysis 5: Not only should the teacher have the ability to pass the tests but to ensure the safety of both the user and bystanders, additional tests were added ensuring that the operator will have the ability to make proper discharges without collateral damage.

Evidence 6: Teachers should be armed for their ability to already deal with stressful situations and their connection to the students as well as their physical distance. And most states already have teachers carry firearms.

Sources: https://www.edweek.org

https://www.nbcnews.com

https://www.texastribune.org

Analysis 6: 19 states have already declared and armed teachers or other staff if they choose this includes Not only are all these other states taking initiative but they are also teaching a lesson to learned in a school setting, That we will stand up for one another in the face of danger. Symbolized by these armed teachers acting as protectors to the vulnerable students. In 1973 a High School in Delaware became the target of unknown bomb and shooting threats, the students and staff rushed out to their cars and armed themselves with mostly hunting rifles and shotguns, the threats

stopped and none were enacted. Therefore teachers have already defended and continue to defend, however now they must use less force.

Evidence 7: Although police and law enforcement personnel work around the clock to protect our communities sometimes they do fall short, as do School Resource Officers.

Sources: https://www.fbi.gov

https://www.dailywire.com

https://www.sokanu.com

Analysis 7: The Stoneman Douglas School Resource Officer waited outside of the high school for 4 minutes out of the 6 minute attack and did nothing to aid the students, however the JROTC (Junior Officer Training Corps) and staff members attempted to protect students to the best of their ability. There is also record of many times where the F.B.I. (Federal Bureau Of Investigation) State and Local police and even the Broward County Sheriff's was called 39 times in 2010 about the shooter. Yet on every single level the government failed. Law enforcement patrol the community which is an around the clock changing world. A school however is not and on a regular basis does not face threat. However in the awful possibility that it does indeed face a threat, the teachers only are with the students during the school session already, allowing them to only be there when necessary and allows police officers to stay on the streets protecting our community.

Evidence 8: The criminals that commit these crimes are already breaking the law so why would they care about breaking a few more.

Sources: https://dailycaller.com

https://www.bjs.gov/

Analysis 8: The Bureau Of Justice Statistics states that over 93% of all gun crime is committed with an illegal firearm, 86% with and illegal handgun. Therefore over 93% of the time the offender of this crime who has violent intentions, will most likely not care to break the law again. Also 68% of those people will turn around and commit the same crime again.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: Ryan Jurich

House Sponsor: DJ McInturff

Co-Sponsors: Alexis Stallman and Hannah Sappington

Delegation: **Herrin High School**

A BILL

For an Act 625 creating chapter 21, section 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to identifying new drivers with rear window decals.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will require Illinois drivers to display a magnet on the rear bumper of any vehicle they intend to drive, indicating that they are new drivers. These magnets will be designated as "Learner Decals", and will clearly mark the driver as a new driver. Drivers will be required to display these magnets only if they have a permit, or if they have had their license for less than two years. These learner decals will be made available at all state DMV locations, and may be provided to schools or other institutions for distribution to students in driver's education courses.

Section II. Any person in violation of this law may be fined $100 for the violation, with the relevant information being recorded in accordance with Illinois law. A driver may not be fined for this offence more than one time in the course of a day. Any driver who is found to be using the learner decal, but who is not required to use the decal by this proposal, will not be subject to any of the aforementioned penalties.

Section III. This bill will be enforced by local law enforcement agencies.

Section IV. This bill will be funded by adding the production cost of a single learner decal to the registration fee of one's permit. The first learner decal, therefore, will be given free to all drivers who apply for a driving permit. Any drivers who have had a license from another state for less than two years, and who will not be applying for a driving permit, will be charged for a learner's decal, unless they have had their other license for twenty three months or more. Any driver who requires a second learner decal, for whatever reason, will be charged the production cost of one learner decal.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Herrin High School

House Sponsor: DJ McInturff

Senate Sponsor: Ryan Jurich

Legislative Intent: This bill seeks to improve the safety of new drivers by making their new driver status easily visible to both other drivers and law enforcement. This bill will require Illinois drivers to display a magnet on the rear bumper of any vehicle they intend to drive, indicating that they are new drivers. The effects of this bill, which will be inexpensive to the State and its citizens, will work in conjunction with other Illinois legislation to create a safer driving environment for the State's most inexperienced and vulnerable drivers.

Evidence #1: This report from Monash University, based in Melbourne, Australia, a country which already employs its own version of learner decals nationwide, on the effectiveness of systems and individual components in a graduated driving license program, specifically states, "This review clearly shows that imposing graduated driving requirements and restrictions on young drivers contributes to reductions in their crash and injury risk" (pg. 99).

Source: *Monash University Accident Research Center*

https://www.monash.edu/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/216835/muarc209.pdf

Analysis: As our bill seeks to improve the safety of Illinois' young drivers, this evidence, which shows that the implementation of new driver safety bills can reduce driving accidents, supports the purposes of our bill. Australia is country which allows drivers to apply for a learner license first, which they must hold for a certain amount of time before passing on to a provisional license, and then finally a legal license. This process is a more complicated version of what our bill proposes to do, as the learner decal we plan on implementing with this bill would be required to be used for nearly the same amount of time as the learner license, and as there are already certain restrictions placed on new drivers in Illinois, the conditions of this study could easily be compared with conditions in Illinois.

Statistical Evidence #2: This study, conducted in British Columbia, Canada, in September 2010, examined the decrease of fatal crashes in the two years following the implementation of new driving safety laws, which included the creation of learner's plates. The conclusion of the study stated, "These findings suggest that laws calling for immediate sanctions for dangerous drivers can reduce road trauma and should be supported."

Source: *PubMed, U.S. National Library of Medicine at the National Institutes of Health*

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25121822

Analysis: Canada is another country which requires new drivers to use learner's plates, along with countries such as Australia, France, and the U.K. Again, conditions in this study could easily match conditions in Illinois, as similar driving laws are in place. Because of this, as this study finds that the implementation of new driving laws, such as the use of learner decals, improves driver safety, the use of learner decals in Illinois could also improve driver safety in Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 2**

Senate Sponsor: Maddie Montalvo
House Sponsor: Leo Serdar
Co-Sponsors: Jeremy Galvin and Kyle Fish
Delegation: **Carl Sandburg**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 105 ILCS 127 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to vaping schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Enforce stricter regulations regarding vaping in school bathrooms.

Section II. The schools would take the needed punishments including but not limited to detentions, suspensions, and expulsion. After that, the law enforcement will be introduced into the equation and take the legal action necessary that would be either a ticket for underage possession of tobacco and/or vaping in an enclosed public space.

Section III. The school will take initial action regarding students caught vaping on school grounds and then local law enforcement would continue to implement further legal action.

Section IV. The main funding that will go towards the bill is from an extra one dollar to taxes that are paid to the school annually, allowing schools to buy and use 1-2 detectors per bathroom (taken from the average price of 100 dollars). Also, kids will be fined if caught in the bathrooms multiple times, which will also be used to pay for these detectors.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on December 25, 2020, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Carl Sandburg

House Sponsor: Leo Serdar

Senate Sponsor: Maddie Montalvo

Legislative Intent: Our bill discusses ways to cut down on the epidemic that is vaping in school bathrooms. Due to the fact that vaping is illegal for children under 18, it will hopefully reduce the number of children committing this crime as well as keeping schools a vape-free zone.

Evidence #1: "From 2013 to 2014 alone, e-cigarette use among high school and middle school students tripled, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which reports that 50 percent more kids vape than smoke traditional tobacco cigarettes. A 2017 National Institutes of Health study found that more than one in four high school seniors reported vaping in the previous year, while 16.6 percent said they had vaped in the previous month. More than 6 percent of eighth graders also reported vaping in the previous month. As vaping devices are increasingly showing up in school parking lots, bathrooms, and even classrooms, teachers and administrators are scrambling to address the problem. But it isn't easy. Unlike their traditional counterparts, e-cigarettes are easy to buy online and conceal, and they don't carry a strong smell."

Source: edutopia, https;//www.edutopia.org/article/schools-respond-rise-student-vaping

Analysis: This statistic ties back to our bill due to the fact that this issue is on an extreme uprising. It also shows how easy it is for underage kids to get their hands on these vapes and bring them into the classroom. By proving the extent of the problem people would want to pass our bill so that they can put an end to the problem.

Statistical Evidence #2: To combat the spread of the devices, some schools have banned flash drives as well, to avoid any confusion between the items. Yorktown High even removed the main entrance doors from student bathrooms at the beginning of the school year to dissuade students from vaping inside. Despite these efforts, teens across America continue smoking the stuff in class, in hallways, in restrooms and at school sporting events. Because it's referred to as Juuling, not smoking or vaping, some students may think what they're doing is harmless, said Pamela Ling, a professor at the University of California-San Francisco School of Medicine. "They may not even know if contains nicotine."

Source: nbc news,

https://www.nbcnews.com/health/kids-health/why-juuling-has-become-nightmare-school-a dministrators-n860106

Analysis: The epidemic known as vaping/juuling is a problem in schools all over the nation and is a hazard to the health of our young people. As it is so new, it is difficult to know the exact health risks that this poses, but since most devices contain nicotine it is still addictive and substance addiction is not a problem we want in loads of our youth. Once again if we tackle the problem in schools and allow kids to realize they can get into legal trouble, we would hope that they would stop.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 2**

Senate Sponsor: Kaylee Branon

House Sponsor: Rhett Ellis

Delegation: **Woodlawn High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 5, Article 37, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the employment of school resource officers.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. The School Resource Officer Employment Act will require every public school in Illinois to have a sworn peace officer present during the school day, and during any events taking place at the school.

Section II. Schools that refuse to hire a resource officer with the funds given will lose the opportunities of receiving grants from the state of Illinois for the year.

Section III. Illinois State Board of Education will enforce this bill.

Section IV. This requirement will be funded by an increase in excise tax on all nicotine product purchases. The new tax rate would be $2.56 per pack.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Woodlawn High School

House Sponsor: Rhett Ellis

Senate Sponsor: Kaylee Branon

Legislative Intent: The School Resource Officer Employment Act will provide every public school in Illinois with a school resource officer. The officer will work at the school during every school day, and at all events occurring at the school. It will increase safety on all schools campuses.

Evidence #1: (Law enforcement can deter the shooter faster than civilians can,) There were 160 incidents with active shooters from the years 2000 to 2013. Of those 160 incidents, most incidents concluded after police and shooters exchanged gunfire (28%).

Source: Federation of American Scientists

https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/IN10870.pdf

Analysis: From 2000 to 2013 there were 160 incidents involving active shooters that resulted in civilians being injured or killed. In 28% of those, there was some form of law enforcement at the scene that engaged in gunfire with the shooter, and the shooter was stopped. If there was a school resource officer at the school in the event of a school shooting, the amount of time it would take for the shooting to be terminated would significantly decrease.

Statistical Evidence #2: (More on-duty officers would help assist during the event.)

In only two of 160 incidents, three off-duty law enforcement officers were present and assisted in the event.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-study-2000-2013-1.pdf

Analysis: If there were two instances that off-duty officers helped protect civilians and stop the shooting, then more officers that were on-duty and ready at any point, would create significant changes in the outcome of the event. A school resource officer would be at the school all day and armed, giving an extra protection to the students and staff. If a shooting were to occur, the peace officer would be able aid faster and more efficiently than if the responsibility was solely on teachers and administrators.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 3**

Senate Sponsor: Valerie Nevarez

House Sponsor: Cristian Carillo

Co-Sponsors: Diana Rodriguez, Alexis Astorga

Delegation: **Eisenhower**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 315, section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Education and Work Environments.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill makes it mandatory that all inhabited rooms of office or public school buildings must have an outside view via window. If an outside view cannot be made available, a 20 minute break must be given every 4 hours of habitation for people without a window view

Section II. This bill will also offer a property tax incentive of 10% for 5 years for all newly built office and school construction in Illinois that comply with this bill.

Section III. Should the building or school not comply with the points of the bill, the company or district will not be issued its yearly building inspection license and will be issued a fine of $10,000. All monies collected from the penalties incurred in this bill will be used to further Illinois infrastructure improvements

Section IV. All inspections will be carried out by the Illinois Department of Buildings as a part of their general yearly inspections. This department will also be responsible for the issuance and collection of all fines and incurred monies.

Section V. No additional funding is required as it is a part of the general inspection.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Eisenhower

House Sponsor: Cristian Carrillo

Senate Sponsor: Valerie Nevarez

Legislative Intent: Our bill is designed to ensure that all public schools and government facilities have windows in rooms that are inhabited for more than 4 hours at a time. Other facilities in the state of Illinois (i.e. offices, warehouses, small businesses, etc.) that redesign structures to implement this law will receive tax incentives. All facilities designated in the bill that are unable to structurally alter the building must allow for 20 minutes of outdoor access per every 4 hours they are in a windowless space. This bill will increase productivity, mental stability, and has the potential to bring businesses back to Illinois.

Evidence #1: "High school students perform better on tests if they are in a classroom with a view of a green landscape, rather than a windowless room or a room with a view of built space, according to research from the University of Illinois Department of Landscape Architecture...Dongying Li, a doctoral student who conducted the research with Sullivan. Students' capacity to pay attention increased 13 percent if they had a green view outside their classroom window, the study found."

Source: *A green view through a classroom window can improve students' performance, study finds*

https://news.illinois.edu/view/6367/314736

Analysis: It is scientifically proven that by having outside access, a person benefits mentally and intellectually. There are many pros of having the presence of a window. Therefore, windows are hidden assets that we tend to under appreciate without fully acknowledging the mental benefits they can bring to us.

Statistical Evidence #2: "Researchers conducted a brief memory test on University of Michigan students who were then divided into two groups. One group walked around an arboretum, while the others walked down a city street. The researchers conducted the memory test again and the participants who had walked in nature did almost 20% better than the first time. The ones who took the urban route did not improve(2)."

Source: *How Nature Enhances Work Productivity – Thrive Global – Medium*

https://medium.com/thrive-global/get-outside-how-nature-enhances-work-productivity-25e26386c348

Analysis:

It is proven, through research, that students do better on tests. An outdoor view provides greater benefits than being secluded in a windowless environment. Daylight can enhance students level of performance and learning in schools that have access to a windows.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 3**

Senate Sponsor: Safiy Khan

House Sponsor: Elizabeth Chang

Co-Sponsors: Raghav Narasimhan

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 5A, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Youth Suicide Prevention Training for Parents.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This act will be cited as the 'School District-Parent Youth Suicide Prevention Act'.

Section II. All parents will be given the opportunity to complete an online course about youth suicide prevention. The course is based on the youth suicide prevention online course that teachers complete with some deletions to suit parents. While parents are not necessarily required to complete the course (it is highly recommended), districts are required to promote the course via schools. Districts must promote the course in their schools through various means of communication (newsletters, phone calls, website, emails).

Section III. The Illinois Board of Education will enforce this bill by cutting 10% of the school's funding if they fail to commit to the bill.

Section IV. The bill will be funded by the Illinois Board of Education. During the district's check-ins with the State Board of Education, the State Board of Education will check whether the district has been promoting the course through its communication methods.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1st upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Elizabeth Chang

Senate Sponsor: Safiy Khan

Legislative Intent: The purpose of this bill is to increase efforts through parents to reduce the suicide rate in middle schools and high schools across Illinois. This will benefit Illinois by preventing suicide and by helping more students overcome difficult times early in their lives.

Evidence #1: Illinois has had a 28% rise in suicide rates between 1999 to 2016

Source: National Institute of Mental Health https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/suicide.shtml

Analysis: With suicide rates rising, the issue of the ignorance of the signs of suicide is becoming more and more pressing. The prevention of suicide is created by awareness--namely, the awareness of the signs of suicide. The creation of this bill which give the opportunity for guardians to become more aware of such signs which will help decrease the amount of suicides that their children may commit.

Statistical Evidence #2: Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the U.S. and claimed more than 45,000 lives of Americans ages 10 and up in 2016, according to CDC data

Source: WTTW News

https://news.wttw.com/2018/06/08/suicide-rates-illinois-rise-23-percent-1999-2016-cdc

Analysis:

Since suicide claims many lives each year in the group of children age 10 and up, and this proves the importance of a bill to decrease the suicide rate, at least in this group of children. In addition, this evidence has also been backed by the CDC, thus showing the credibility of these statistics. Since these statistics show that children in this age group are greatly affected by suicide, steps must be taken to prevent this, and that is why parents must be given the tools and information to solve this issue.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: S-O-11**

Senate Sponsor: Taylor Longhitano

House Sponsor: Yash Mazumdar

Co-Sponsors: Christopher Silverman, Kevin Su

Delegation: **Naperville Central High School**

A BILL

For an Act repealing Chapter 105, Section 20, Article 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to the Silent Reflection and Student Prayer Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Article 1 of The Silent Reflection and Student Prayer Act shall be made null and void.

Section II. Each school board in Illinois may decide for itself whether or not to observe a moment of silence during the school day.

Section III. This removes the enforcement requirement from the State Board of Education and places it under the discretion of local school boards to decide whether to observe the moment of silence.

Section IV. Chapter 105, Section 20, Article 5 will remain in effect, which clarifies that under the United States and Illinois Constitutions, students have the right to voluntarily engage in individual or collective prayer or reflection during non-instructional time in the school day.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Naperville Central High School

House Sponsor: Yash Mazumdar

Senate Sponsor: Taylor Longhitano

Legislative Intent: This bill strikes Article 1 of The Silent Reflection and Student Prayer Act from the Illinois Compiled Statutes, which currently requires schools to observe a moment of silence every school day. This will allow each school board to decide for themselves whether observing a moment of silence during the school day is beneficial for their population.

Evidence #1: Three out of the four teachers that I have had during the moment of silence time at my school have not required that the class observes the moment of silence.

Source: Taylor Longhitano, first-hand witness of the way the moment of silence is run at Naperville Central High School.

Analysis: This shows that the moment of silence, even when implemented mandatory, is not even followed by most teachers, thus, making the moment of silence ineffective and unpopular.

Statistical Evidence #2: Moments of silence at Naperville Central are roughly 5 seconds long, except in special circumstances like on 9/11.

Source: Yash Mazumdar, a student who attends Naperville Central High School and a first hand witness of the moment of silence and how effective it is.

Analysis: Less than 5 or 10 seconds isn't nearly enough time to have an effective time to reflect on how the day is going to go, or to pray. Making it a mandatory 2 minute moment of silence, for example, would be clearly forcing it on people who are not religious or don't feel a need for a moment of silence.

Statistical Evidence #3: While it has passed the lemon test, the most ardent supporters of the moment of silence are evangelist Christians, and most religious organizations support the moment of silence.

Source: *The New York Times,* https://www.nytimes.com/1984/03/04/weekinreview/some-second-thoughts-on-moments-of-silence-in-the-schools.html

Analysis: This shows that, while the bill passed the lemon test, the reason most people want this bill is for prayer. It would be in the best interests of the community to allow students to pray on their own without involving the school, in order to prevent kids who don't wish to pray from feeling as if the school expects them to pray.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 3**

Senate Sponsor: Natalie Jobes

House Sponsor: Carson Hartzog

Co-Sponsor: Peyton Raleigh

Delegation: **Oswego**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 820 Section 365, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to parental leave after childbirth.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will require a minimum parental leave of 24 weeks, paid by the employer at the same wage earned before the child is born. This leave time can be shared between legal guardians, however only one guardian can be on leave at one time and receiving pay. The leave time can be split and divided between guardians at their discretion.

Section II. Should the employer not abide, the employee will be entitled to retroactive pay up to the amount of time worked during that leave period. The employer will also be liable for any childcare expenses incurred by said employee during lost leave time. An additional fine of $5,000 will be added to any company or business not in compliance.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Labor will be responsible for the enforcement of this bill.

Section IV. The employer will be responsible for the cost of providing parental leave.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on October 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Oswego

House Sponsor: Carson Hartzog

Senate Sponsor: Natalie Jobes

Legislative Intent: This bill guarantees a maximum 24 weeks of paid parental leave that can be used by the parents or legal guardians as they see fit. By providing this leave parents are able to establish and strengthen a bond with their child that is necessary to a healthy development.

Evidence #1: "There is increasing evidence from the fields of development psychology, neurobiology and animal epigenetic studies that neglect, parental inconsistency and a lack of love can lead to long-term mental health problems as well as to reduced overall potential and happiness."

Source: The importance of early bonding on the long-term mental health and resilience of children https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5330336/

Analysis: Proof that neglect, parental inconsistency and a lack of love can lead to mental health problems among other things further supports an increase in parental leave to strengthen a bond with their child that is necessary to a healthy development. With the maximum 24 weeks of paid parental leave the parents or legal guardians can spend that time with their child with piece of mind that they will not have to worry about not having any money coming in to provide for their family. A push in higher education starting in elementary school with gifted education programs would greatly benefit from this parental leave because the connections made between parent and child have been shown to increase overall potential and happiness; which allows children to apply themselves to more advanced classes.

Statistical Evidence #2: "Employers reported that [Paid Family Leave] had either a "positive effect" or "no noticeable effect" on productivity (89 percent), profitability/performance (91 percent), turnover (96 percent) and employee morale (99 percent)."

Source: The Economics of Paid Parental Leave https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/observations/the-economics-of-paid-parental-leave/

Analysis: Hesitation can occur towards this bill due to the common misconception that parental leave causes businesses to lose money. However this is not the case in an experiment done in California with the PFL program, where PFL stands for paid family leave. From the data collected it is seem that there was actually a positive impact of the PFL program on businesses, where they even made money from these instances.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 4**

Senate Sponsor: Millisent Caballero

House Sponsor: Reem Efein

Co-Sponsors: Dayanna Culpepper Kayla Jackson

Delegation: **Shepard High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 410 266, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to paid parental leave.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will enable any individual who has a newborn or adopted child to receive pay upon their parental leave from a company with more than 50 workers.

Section II. If the company does not comply with paid leave for at least 6 weeks, with a cap at 8 weeks, then they shall be fined a penalty fee of $100 per employee.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Labor will enforce this bill, should it go into effect.

Section IV. Funding for this will come from states disability program, which is funded by payroll taxes.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1,2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Shepard High School

House Sponsor: Reem Efein

Senate Sponsor: Millisent Caballero

Legislative Intent: Since 1993, the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) guaranteed unpaid job protected leaves for parents up to 12 weeks. However, this leave was made available to a mere half of U.S labor force, with those who are under it not being able to afford unpaid leave. This bill intends to give workers with newborns an opportunity to receive pay while taking care of their child at home. The incentive for this is the fact that so many workers would be in potential need of financial income to provide for their child, given they are not working at the time. Ranging from 6-8 weeks, this paid parental leave time period would be feasible if the urgent need for it is taken into consideration

Evidence #1: One recent study found that parents who have access to paid sick leave or paid vacation time are five times more likely to stay home with a sick child than are those who lack such benefits.

Source: "Cornell University Book Sample" https://fhop.ucsf.edu/sites/fhop.ucsf.edu/files/custom_download/Unfinished%20Business% 20-%20Paid%20Family%20leave%20in%20CA%20and%20the%20future%20of%20US%20 Work-Family%20Policy.pdf

Analysis: In regards to paid parental leave, this statistic is important in that it illustrates the potential benefit that parents would receive from paid parental leave. The significance of referring to the child being sick is that if the parent had not been receiving paid leave, their child would not recover as well or as quickly. This is due to the fact that children are prone to faster recovery when their parents are around them. Thus, one can see how with this bill, both the child and the parent benefit from the situation, as urgent care may be needed towards the working parent's child, and not receiving pay during this time can make this challenging.

Statistical Evidence #2: According to a 2010 USDA report, the average middle-income family will spend roughly $12,000 on child-related expenses in their baby's first year of life. By age two, parents are up to more than $12,500 per year.

Source: "The Cost of Raising a Baby" https://www.parenting.com/article/the-cost-of-raising-a-baby

Analysis: When raising a baby, the expenses can add up quite quickly and can place a financial burden upon the family. This statistic shows how the expenses continue grow as the child begins to grow up. The addition of this bill helps lessen the chance of dealing with a financial crisis when having a newborn, allowing the parents receive some sort of income during their paternity leave.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 4**

Senate Sponsor: Vishnu Gopikanth

House Sponsor: Megan Bi

Co-Sponsors: Raj Mullick, Jenny Cao

Delegation: **Adlai E. Stevenson High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 705, Section 505, Article 8c of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to compensation for wrongful convictions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will increase the maximum compensation amounts awarded to wrongfully convicted prisoners by the court. This ensures fair compensation for the time spent in wrongful imprisonment by fault of the justice system. It will also simplify access to such funds by speeding up the process of petitioning for innocence.

Section II. The court shall now award amounts of compensation based off of years of imprisonment. For every 1 year wrongfully imprisoned the court shall award $50,000 up to a maximum of $1,000,000.

Section III. A certificate of innocence will now be awarded concurrently with the decision to exonerate an inmate.

Section IV. Compensation shall be awarded no later than six months after the release of the exonerated inmate. Late awards shall receive an additional $5,000 for every month they are past due.

Section V. The process of awarding certificates of innocence shall be undertaken by the Illinois Department of Justice. Appeals by exonerated convicts or the state may be heard by the Court of Claims.

Section VI. The funding for this bill will come from a 2% increase on the sin taxes of cigarettes and alcohol.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Adlai E. Stevenson High School

House Sponsor: Megan Bi

Senate Sponsor: Vishnu Gopikanth

Legislative Intent: In Illinois we have seen time and time again the horrifying failures of our judicial system through wrongful convictions that have locked citizens up for decades. What is even more appalling is the lack of compensation that wrongly convicted prisoners receive once they are released. This legislation seeks to make the compensation for wrongfully convicted citizens representative for time served.

Evidence #1: Under the state's exoneration compensation statute, Illinois currently provides $85,350 to those who served up to five years, $170,000 for those who served between five and 14 years and $199,150 for those who served more than 14 years.

Source: Innocence Project,

https://www.innocenceproject.org/illinois-to-set-up-financial-aid-fund-for-wrongfully-convicted/

Analysis: Currently the state of Illinois pays a measly amounts of compensation to those who are wrongfully imprisoned. In fact, the current payout stands at around $17,000 per year spent in prison. This is an appalling amount seeing as these individuals spend years deprived of their freedom: to work, to raise their children, to continue their lives as constructive citizens. Through the current compensation system, these individuals only receive a fraction of the theoretical income they could have earned if they had not been wrongfully convicted of a crime.

Statistical Evidence #2: In nearby Michigan, Republican Gov. Rick Snyder signed a bill in December that pays $50,000 for each year of wrongful imprisonment and provides re-entry services after release. But the bill's sponsor [was] Democratic Sen. Steve Bieda.

Source: Pew Charitable Trust,

https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2017/03/14/what-do-states-owe-people-who-are-wrongfully-convicted

Analysis: A nearby neighbor of Illinois, Michigan passed a bill that would pay the exact amount that this bill proposes. $50,000 is a much more reasonable payment than the current $17,000 as it is an accurate representation for the losses that individuals wrongfully convicted suffer. In conjunction with the re-entry services that the State of Illinois currently offers, an adequate compensation can create a stable foundation for their new lives. Moreover, this issue is not partisan and an issue that both sides of the aisle can address.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 4**

Senate Sponsor: Mia McLain

House Sponsor: Presley Allsopp

Co-Sponsors: Zoe Carlton, Macie Cockrum

Delegation: **Benton High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 625, section 12-816, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to adding certain additions to school buses in order to ensure safety for students and pedestrians.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will require all school buses to be equipped with 5 foot extending arms on each side of the bus. There will be a red flashing light on the end of the arms, as well as an extending stop sign on each side of the bus apart from the arms. The bus driver will be required to pull into the middle of the two lanes nearest to the child's drop off or pickup.

Section II. If any person(s) does not comply with this law, he or she will be fined or revoked of their licenses. In further detail, if the driver of the bus does not follow these rules, he or she will be withdrawn from their program and revoked of a bus license for a maximum of one year. The crime must be included in any further resumes. But if another driver passes or attempts to pass the arms while out and flashing, they will be fined $150 on the first offense and $500 on the second offense. On the event of a third offense, the bus driver's license will be permanently revoked.

Section III. All bus companies providing schools with transportation will equip the buses with the mandatory requirements listed above.

Section IV. The company providing the buses must fund the requirements needed to meet this law.

Section V. This law will go into effect on August 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Benton High School

Senate Sponsor: Mia Mclain

House Sponsor: Presley Allsopp

Legislative Intent: *This bill will require all school buses to be equipped with 5 foot extending arms on each side of the bus. There will be a red flashing light on the end of the arms, as well as an extending stop sign on each side of the bus apart from the arms. The bus driver will be required to pull into the middle of the two lanes nearest to the child's drop off or pickup.*

Evidence #1: *The total of eight school bus danger zone deaths in the 2016-17 school year is double the number of the prior school year, 2015-16, which saw four such fatalities, and the numbers continue to grow.*

Source: *School Bus Fleet https://www.schoolbusfleet.com/news/728135/6-of-8-school-bus-stop-fatalities-caused-by-other-vehicles-in-2016-17*

Analysis: *This piece of evidence shows the casualties due to accidents involving drivers hitting and killing students entering or exiting a school bus. This proves that there needs to be changes made for the safety of students riding a bus.*

Statistical Evidence #2: *Tippecanoe Valley School stated "Our school corporation has suffered a tragedy this morning. We have learned of three student fatalities and one student seriously injured and airlifted to a Fort Wayne hospital as they were hit by a vehicle while boarding their bus".*

Source: *https://wsbt.com/news/local/three-kids-killed-near-rochester-while-waiting-for-the-school-bus*

Analysis: *On November 18th, 2018, four children were hit by a pickup while crossing the street to get on their bus, three passed away while the other was injured. This is an example of just one incident where children were killed while simply trying to get to school.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 4**

Senate Sponsor: Kate Schlesinger

House Sponsor: Kaitlyn Mac Donald

Co-Sponsors: Maddie Petrauskas, Lily Cronin

Delegation: **Oswego**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 105, Section 150, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to Education.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Comprehensive sex education will be required at every Illinois public high school. This includes extensive, detailed, medically and legally correct information regarding consent, sexually transmitted diseases and infection, reproduction, contraception choices, intercourse, and healthy decision making. Parental consent is not required for students to participate in sex education.

Section II. Illinois public high schools that do not incorporate comprehensive sex education as stated above into their 0.5 health requirement will be placed on a remediation plan and monitored by the Illinois State Board of Education until such program is implemented.

Section III. This bill will be enforced by the Illinois State Board of Education.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Oswego

House Sponsor: Kaitlyn Mac Donald

Senate Sponsor: Kate Schlesinger

Legislative Intent: Comprehensive sex education should be a mandated curriculum and graduation requirement in all public schools. A more extensive, detailed sex education is more beneficial to students than the current "abstinence only" or "abstinence plus" curriculums currently taught. Even though abstinence is taught in schools, 50% of teens still have sex before graduating. Proper safe sex education will reduce common risks like teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as teach students about consent and resources available to them.

Evidence #1: 229,715 teen births occurred in 2015. The United States is ranked first among developed nations for teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Illinois is ranked as the 27th state for teen pregnancies. 16% of teenagers in Illinois have been sexually assaulted. Approximately half were perpetrated by other teens.

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Illinois Department of Public Health

Analysis: Our current curriculum is not decreasing teen pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases at a necessary rate nor a rate comparable to many other states. Our lack of education about consent has also done little to curb the amount of teens perpetrating sexual assault.

Statistical Evidence #2: States requiring an abstinence only approach to their sex education have higher rates of teen pregnancy. In states where comprehensive sex education is implemented, such as California and New Jersey, teen pregnancy has dropped approximately 10% below the national average.

Source: US National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of health

Analysis: Provide 3-4 sentences explaining how the statistic supports and/or relates to the content of your bill

Sex Education

The current laws regarding sex ed in Illinois currently do not require any form of sex ed in public schools, and if a school decides to educate anyway, the "abstinence only" attitude must be pushed. This is not practical considering the fact that more than half of teens have sex before they graduate high school. Properly educating them about how to have safe sex would help reduce common risks like teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

In all public high schools in the state, students should be taught important lessons about contraception options and consent. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 229,715 teen births occurred in 2015. Teaching consent laws would also significantly help; one in nine teenage girls are sexually assaulted, as Planned Parenthood explains. Having knowledge about the types of contraception that are available and knowing what consent is will make teens more aware of how to have safe sex.

A common argument to sex ed is that teaching kids about sex is encouraging them to participate in it. However, there is no evidence that abstinence-only programs prevent teen sex. High school students are likely to have sex before graduating, so teaching them the safest way to do it would be most beneficial.

Teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases could be significantly reduced with simple education. Having a child at a young age causes struggles financially and socially, and many times prevents the mother from graduating high school. Sexual assault is also on the rise in America, and teaching consent would be an efficient preventative measure.

Overall, educating students on the acts they are more than likely to commit before they graduate would be most effective.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 5**

Senate Sponsor: Gatlin Miller

House Sponsor: Jonathan Wilson

Co-Sponsors: Derek Hill

Delegation: **Mount Vernon Township High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 10, Section 5, 17-16.2 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to ranked choice voting.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will implement ranked choice voting procedure in statewide elections including; members of the Illinois General Assembly, U.S. Congress, offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

Section II. In elections where more than two candidates seek the same position, voters will cast their vote by ranking the candidates in order of preference. The tallying of the votes will be done by counting the first choice preferences.

Section III. If a majority of more than fifty percent in favor of a single first choice preferred candidate is not reached then a second round of counting is done. During this round the candidate with the least amount of votes is dropped and their votes are then distributed to the candidates corresponding to their respective second preferred choice.

Section IV. This action will be repeated as many times as needed until a single candidate reaches a majority.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Mount Vernon Township High School

House Sponsor: Jonathan Wilson

Senate Sponsor: Gatlin Miller

Legislative Intent: This bill serves to help create a more efficient voting process for many different offices at the state level. The voting process will allow for a majority to be reached based off voters' most favored candidates.

Evidence #1: This system leaves room for candidates with similar ideas to succeed.

Source: http://aceproject.org/main/english/es/esi01c.htm

Analysis: When voters prefer multiple candidates that are similar, they can rank them as their highest choices, allowing for these candidates to be able to get a higher amount of votes than they normally would. This takes away the "spoiler effect", which is the idea that similar candidates take votes away from each other.

Statistical Evidence #2: Voters favoring a candidate that receives the least amount of votes will not have their votes wasted.

Source:

https://www.electoral-reform.org.uk/voting-systems/types-of-voting-system/alternative-vot e/

Analysis: Many voters feel as though their votes do not matter if they support a candidate that is not as popularly favored. This voting system allows these voters to have their second choice votes be considered in the election, even though their preferred candidate did not win.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 5**

Senate Sponsor: Ali Chaudhary
House Sponsor: Robert Rodrigues
Co-Sponsors: Jacob Men, Timothy Serlin
Delegation: **Adlai E. Stevenson High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 315 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to public education standards.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. A Fine Arts credit will become a graduation requirement in all public high schools in Illinois.

Section II. A Fine Arts credit shall be defined as a semester of a course in any of the following departments: Dance, Music, Theatre, Visual Arts, or Art History.

Section III. Schools with 30% or more of the student population receiving free or reduced lunch shall receive funding from the State of Illinois to implement the Fine Arts credit. Schools that are unable to offer the full Fine Arts program due to fiscal concerns will teach Art History using the appropriated State funding.

Section IV. Schools that do not utilize the appropriated funds toward compliance of the Fine Arts requirement will not receive any funding from the Illinois State Board of Education.

Section V. A 0.1% tax shall be levied on E-Cigarettes and associated paraphernalia to fund the implementation of the Fine Arts credit.

Section VI. The Illinois Department of Revenue shall collect the revenue specified in Section V. The Illinois State Board of Education shall enforce this bill.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1st, 2021 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Adlai E. Stevenson High School

House Sponsor: Robert Rodrigues

Senate Sponsor: Ali Chaudhary

Legislative Intent: This bill makes a Fine Arts Credited mandatory in Illinois in order to graduate. The fine arts are an important aspect of a well rounded education and allow students to learn valuable life skills applicable in any scenario.

Evidence #1: "Students who study the arts seriously are taught to see better, to envision, to persist, to be playful and learn from mistakes, to make critical judgments and justify such judgments."

Source: New York Times https://www.nytimes.com/2007/08/04/arts/design/04stud.html

Analysis: Through this bill, we are providing Illinois students with a plethora of opportunities to experience the fine arts in both historical and applicable situations. These classes allow students to benefit from newly developed skills and interests in critical thinking and judgement. More importantly, the experiences found in these classes are transferable beyond school and into students' personal lives making it essential for an art education to be found in all Illinois schools.

Statistical Evidence #2: A multi-year survey analyzing more than 25,000 students found that 79.2% of grade 10 students with high exposure to arts-related classes both in and out of school scored in the top 2 quartiles. Conversely, only 45.0% of grade 10 students with little to no arts-related classes both in and out of school scored in the top 2 quartiles.

Source: Champions of Change: the Impacts of the Arts on Learning (Fiske, 1999) http://artsedge.kennedy-center.org/champions/pdfs/champsreport.pdf

Analysis: As mentioned in the evidence provided, the implementation of a fine arts credit requirement in high schools will boost overall academic achievement for students. Students who lack in arts-related classes will also lack in standardized test scores. A mandatory fine arts credit would ensure the introduction of art education to all Illinois students, and therefore provide better academic opportunities and improve scholastic participation.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 5**

Senate Sponsor: Ally Mikos

House Sponsor: Alissa Robinson

Delegation: **Alan B Shepard High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending Chapter 48, section 3 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to child labor laws.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Illinois business owners who employ minors shall work to accommodate the schedule of school and extracurricular activities of the minor. They shall not schedule the worker when they are not listed as available for school purposes.

Section II. Minors must be paid the same minimum wage as adults of the town. Minors can not make any less that what the minimum wage is at their town of employment.

Section III. Businesses must honor the curfew of the town by not scheduling minor employees past that hour.

Section IV. The state of Illinois shall regulate this law by holding investigations on Illinois businesses. The Illinois department of labor shall conduct these investigations. If found guilty of not abiding by these laws, the business shall be fined $10,000 for each minor not making minimum wage and $500 for breaking curfew.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Alan B Shepard

House Sponsor: Alissa Robinson

Senate Sponsor: Ally Mikos

Legislative Intent: This bill will allow minors who are employed at any Illinois business to make at least the minimum wage an adult would at the same job. The bill also enforced scheduling around school hours.

Evidence #1: Minors can be payed 50 cents less than minimum wage.

Source: www2.illinois.gov

Analysis: Employers are permitted through Illinois law to make less than adults at the same job with the same experience level. This law states that work that minors do is of less value than work done by an adult. This is wrongly justified and needs ratification.

Statistical Evidence #2: Employers schedule their workers past 9 o'clock on school nights.

Source: youngworkers.org

Analysis: It is factual that students should get at least 8 hours or sleep each night. Homework would take up many hours a night as well. School should be the main focus, yet jobs can schedule until 10 or past curfew.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 5**

Senate Sponsor: Rachel Beckham

House Sponsor: Madison Moser

Delegation: **Woodlawn High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 730, section 120, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to school district notification of registered sex offenders.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. School districts shall annually notify the parent(s) and/or guardian(s) of its students of the number of registered sexual offenders residing within the district. The information can be presented in the form of a letter or e-mail. Schools shall provide evidence of fulfillment of these guidelines by November 1 of each year. If a school feels the number of offenders varies significantly at any point throughout the year, that may send out updated notification(s).

Section II. If the school fails to comply with the guidelines in Section I, they will receive a warning restating the required notification. If no action is taken a month subsequently following the warning, further notice will be taken, including a fine of $500 to ensure the school is aware of the mandate and its guidelines. If no action is taken following the second notice, they will be given a final warning, including a $1000 fine, which will continue any month following the final warning until the school complies with the mandate.

Section III. The Illinois State Board of Education is responsible for enforcement.

Section IV. No funding will be required to fulfill this mandate.

Section V. This bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Woodlawn High School

House Sponsor: Madison Moser

Senate Sponsor: Rachel Beckham

Legislative Intent: This bill will benefit Illinois residents by protecting the state's children and students. This bill requires schools to send a letter out to all parent(s) and/or guardian(s) of students in the school district informing them of sex offenders. No addresses or names will be given directly, but information on how to get specific details will be made available.

Evidence #1: Students walk out in protest after not being told about a sexual assault on
Source: The News Tribune- DEBBIE CAFAZZO

https: /Jwww.thenewstribune.com/news/local/education/article107654632.html

Analysis: This is a good example showing how ill-informed students feel about sexual predators on their school campus and in their district. One of the goals and duties of a school board and administration is to provide complete safety for all students in their school. Complete safety cannot be provided when students and parents are unaware of the dangers presented in the school.

Statistical Evidence #2: According to the Center for Sex Offender Management, "one in every five girls and one in every seven boys are sexually abused by the time they reach adulthood."

Source: Center for Sex Offender Management

http://www.csom.org/pubs/needtoknow fs.pdf

Analysis: If schools were required to send out the information that is introduced in our bill, parents and students would be able to be more aware of predators in their area. This caution could lead boys and girls alike to be less likely to be sexually abused.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 6**

Senate Sponsor: Madison Smith

House Sponsor: Gabi Trespalacios

Co-Sponsors: Maddie McNab, Maddy Albright

Delegation: **Naperville Cental High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 575, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities..

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will incentivize that a publicly traded corporation whose principal executive offices are located in Illinois shall have a minimum of one female director on its board. A corporation may increase the number of directors on its board to comply with this section.

Section II. This is not mandatory. Any company in compliance with this bill will receive a tax incentive edge up to the value of the state income tax that would be paid by the company for the employee. This amount may be written off as a tax exemption.

Section III. The corporation may claim this tax exemption for the length of the board member's tenure up to ten years of length; the corporation may only claim this exemption after the female board member has been employed for a minimum of one year prior.

Section IV. The corporation may claim this exemption for each female board member up to five members. The exemption may not exceed $10,000. The Illinois Office of Comptrollers will oversee all documentation in order to receive this tax exemption.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Naperville Central High School

House Sponsor: Gabi Trespalacios

Senate Sponsor: Maddie McNab

Legislative Intent: This bill seeks to provide an incentive for publicly traded companies to have at least one female on their board. Not only would this bill encourage more diversity in large companies, the increased efficiency of the company would provide more revenue for the state of Illinois and provide out-of-state businesses a reason to consider moving their headquarters here.

Evidence #1: Businesses in the top 25th percentile for gender diversity on their executive boards are 15% more likely to experience above-average profits, and recent data indicates it has grown to 21%.

Source: Karsten Strauss, Forbes (2018)

https://www.forbes.com/sites/karstenstrauss/2018/01/25/more-evidence-that-company-diversity-leads-to-better-profits/#563200441bc7

Analysis: Publicly traded companies provide revenue for the state of Illinois. If their monetary productivity increases, so does the revenue. By incentivizing gender diversity within company boards, we therefore encourage more profit for our state.

Statistical Evidence #2: According to the Russell 3000, women occupied less than a third of board seats in 2018 (17%).

Source: Alexia Elejalde-Ruiz, Chicago Tribune (2018)

https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-women-corporate-boards-0527-story.html

Analysis: This statistic proves this problem is prevalent today. The comparison of this statistic to the overall demographic makeup of the country and state, shows that many companies lack boards with an all encompassing point of view. Incentivizing gender diversity can serve as a starting point for further change, and hopefully influence both Illinois and the United States.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 6**

Senate Sponsor: Margaret Wakefield

House Sponsor: Sarah Martin

Co-Sponsors: Ashlynn Heavrin, Mitchell Supancic

Delegation: **Benton High School**

A BILL

For an act creating, Section 315, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Global Proficiency Secondary Language Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill will enact that every public K-8 school will develop a secondary language curriculum. The curriculum must be approved by the Illinois State Board of Education. Implementation can be through a highly qualified teacher on staff or through a satellite program with a partnering school. The program is called Distance Learning.

Section II. The penalty for not following state requirements shall be a reduction in state funding and/or cancellation of grants permitted by the state.

Section III. This Bill shall be enforced by the Illinois Department of Education as a basic mandatory requirement for each public K-8 school.

Section IV. Funding will be through existing Title I grants.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on August 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

Bill Brief

Delegation: Benton Consolidated High School

House Sponsor: Sarah Martin

Senate Sponsor: Margaret Wakefield

Legislative Intent: Our bill will make secondary language education mandatory in all Illinois public schools beginning in kindergarten through middle school. This will improve the understandings of other cultures and help children learn to communicate with other people. It has also been proven that learning a second language at a young age makes it easier to learn.

Evidence #1: 89% stated that recruiting team clients stated multilingual employees add value to the workforce.

Source: https://etoninstitute.com/blog/top-10-benefits-of-learning-a-foreign-language

Analysis: Teaching a foreign language in kindergarten will make it easier for children to become fluent in the language. Companies would rather hire employees that are bilingual. This would give Illinois students an advantage when trying to get a job than people from other states.

Evidence #2: Learning a second language is easier in the extending period from early infancy until puberty, it has demonstrated a clear and strong advantage for earlier arrivals over the later arrivals of the language.

Source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0010028589900030

Analysis: By learning a secondary language as a child, one can learn the language faster and easier and it improves the students' academic abilities.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 6**

Senate Sponsor: Laura Villanueva

House Sponsor: Jennifer Kilian

Co-Sponsors: Julietta Reyes

Delegation: **Eisenhower High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 5, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to mandatory foreign languages in elementary education.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This Bill makes it mandatory for all public elementary institutions in the State of Illinois to have a mandatory foreign language(s) program. All institutions will have the option of foreign language(s) choice based on the needs of the community. All institutions must have at least one foreign language offered and a requirement of two years of completion.

Section II. Schools that do not implement a foreign language(s) program will be penalized by the State by the withholding of 5% of the schools funding every year until the school implements the bill into its educational plan. All funding withdrawn will be held in a separate account and be refunded immediately upon the school's fulfillment of the requirements of the bill.

Section III. The Illinois Department of Education will be charged with enforcing the bill.

Section IV. Funding for the implementation of the foreign language classes will be at the discretion of each school or district independently as it is their option on how to allocate their money for their separate budget needs.

Section V. Any school districts may apply to the Department of Education for additional funding to help implement the curriculum. The Department of Education has the sole responsibility to allocate the additional funds as they see fit based on the application process. The funding for these additional funds will come from an increase sin tax on liquor in the amount of 1%.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Eisenhower

House Sponsor: Jennifer Kilian

Senate Sponsor: Laura Villanueva

Legislative Intent: This bill will mandate that all public elementary schools and public junior high schools input a foreign language program to enhance students communication skills and cognitive abilities. The bill will also provide more future employment opportunities once students reach an eligible age of employment.

Evidence #1: Starting foreign language learning in elementary school increases a student's level of language proficiency compared to waiting until middle or high school, according to a report from the Center for Applied Second Language Studies in 2010. Students who began learning a foreign language in elementary school reached a slightly higher level of proficiency in reading, writing and speaking compared to those who started in middle school. Compared to students who wait until high school to learn a foreign language, elementary school starters are 70 percent more likely to reach an intermediate level of communication.
Source: https://www.theclassroom.com/advantages-foreign-languages-elementary-schools-4412.html

Analysis: The statistic that students who are bilingual, have a higher level of "proficiency in reading, writing and speaking compared to those who started in middle school" supports the involvement of incorporating foreign language in elementary school. The statistic shows the positive impact learning a foreign language in elementary school benefits the quality of education for the future. Also, with the quality for education rising, it enlarges the opportunity for employment, leading a better and more efficient society.

Statistical Evidence #2: *Studies show that being bilingual has many cognitive benefits. According to research, speaking a second language can mean that you have a better attention span and can multitask better than monolinguals. This is because being bilingual means you are constantly switching from one language to the other. Numerous other studies suggest that bilingualism can also reduce the risk of having a stroke.*

Source: *https://bilingualkidspot.com/2017/05/23/benefits-of-being-bilingual/*

Analysis: This will benefit children's thinking skills and attention spans as they grow older and will help them retain information. Knowing two languages strengthens the connections in your brain and keeps the mind active and reduces the chance of Alzheimer's, dementia, and shorten the time of stroke recovery. Knowing more than one language exercises the brain to increase its productivity increasing the number of opportunities and communication.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 6**

Senate Sponsor: Jared Pavlick

House Sponsor: Jacob Frances

Co-Sponsors: Landon Boone

Delegation: **Oswego**

A BILL

For an Act Creating Chapter 110 Section 204, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to higher education.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. A merit scholarship in the amount of $10,000 annually for a total of four years will be awarded to each student who scores in the 95th percentile of their graduating year on the SAT and graduates in the top 10% of their class at an Illinois high school. Home schooled students will only need to meet the SAT requirement. A merit scholarship in the amount of $5,000 annually for a total of four years will be awarded to each student who scores in the 90th percentile of their graduating year on the SAT and graduates in the top 15% of their class at an Illinois high school. Home schooled students will only need to meet the SAT requirement. All scholarship money is only redeemable at an Illinois public institution of higher learning but can be used for tuition, room, board, books and other education-related expenses.

Section II. The Illinois State Board of Education will enforce this law.

Section III. The cost of the scholarship will be funded by increasing the price of out-of-state tuition by 12% across all Illinois public universities for incoming students as of August 1, 2021

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on June 15, 2022 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Oswego High School

House Sponsor: Jacob Frances

Senate Sponsor: Jared Pavlick

Legislative Intent: This Bill's purpose is to reduce the amount of Illinois's successful high school students that leave the state. This bill will do so by creating a state-wide merit scholarship that is valid at any Illinois public university. The hope in doing this is to attract talented students living in Illinois to stay in Illinois for long-term benefits of keeping many potential entrepreneurs in the state of Illinois for future economic benefit.

Evidence #1: "Back in 2000, just 20,507 Illinois high school graduates, or 17 percent of the state's total, [decided to study in other states] but by 2016, that number had jumped to 35,445, or a third"

Source: *Illinois Board of Higher Education: https://www.ibhe.org/*

Analysis: This statistic shows that a growing number of Illinois high school graduates are deciding to pursue higher education in other states. This is most likely a result of the lower tuition expenses that can be found in states around the country. The fact that the number of students leaving is daunting as the more students that leave, the more well-educated students are leaving Illinois, hurting Illinois's economy.

Statistical Evidence #2: "One-third of those who leave for college take out-of-state jobs, according to the study, compared with less than 10 percent of students who graduate from Illinois schools."

Source: *Illinois Board of Higher Education: https://www.ibhe.org/*

Analysis: These students who are leaving to go out of state for school are much more likely to stay out of Illinois. This makes for a massive impact in our economy as higher educated residents are not in the state to drive new industries and work for Illinois companies. This not only affects students futures, but also the economic well-being of Illinois. By creating an incentive for high achieving Illinois students to pursue an education in Illinois, these students are much more likely to drive industry in Illinois rather than elsewhere.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session

Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 7**

Senate Sponsor: Maddie Miller

House Sponsor: Macy Sanchez

Co-Sponsor: Halle Minier

Co-Sponsor: Madi McLain

Delegation: **Benton Consolidated High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 105, section 146, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to Health and Safety .

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This is a bill regarding the health and safety of students in which they must complete a public safety unit during their health education class. This unit will teach the students techniques such as dating safety, self defense, and what to do in dangerous situations. The unit will be taught by the health education teacher. Health teachers will have to complete the state mandated testing dealing with these subjects through the Illinois Principals Association.

Section II. State funding will be cut from the schools that fail to meet the requirements of this bill.

Section III. The Illinois Board of Education will be the primary enforcer of this bill along with the principal and school board of the complying school.

Section IV. No extra funding will be needed for this bill. All funding needed in high schools will come from the regular school funding.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on the following school year upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Benton Consolidated High School

House Sponsor: Halle Minier

Senate Sponsor: Macy Sanchez

Legislative Intent: This bill will provide a public safety training unit for high school students during their health classes. This unit will also teach the students how to react in situations in which they feel they are in danger. It includes areas of informative dating safety training and self defense.

Evidence #1: Studies show that learning self defense not only helps with quicker reflexes and physical gains, it also benefits one's mindset and overall confidence. People who take these courses report having better confidence in their ability to defend themselves and being more capable of setting goals, because they have to set goals to learn moves in the class. When learning self defense, it is also reported that overall individuals have better self-respect for themselves.

Source: *www.lifehack.org*

Analysis: High school students are facing many challenges in today's society, especially with social media painting pictures that are sometimes unrealistic. Helping students learn to appreciate themselves will bring a whole new positive mindset to the upcoming generation. They will be more confident and capable of taking on challenges and standing up for actions that are considered wrong or harmful.

Statistical Evidence #2: "The *Bureau of Justice Special Report* in May, 2000, concerning *Intimate Partner Violence* and based on data from 1993-1998, reported that the highest rate of intimate violence is perpetrated against women ages 16 to 24. Though there is more intimate violence against women, there is also intimate violence against men."

Source: *www.teenhelp.com*

Analysis: Younger, innocent men and women are being targeted in abusive relationships. With this public safety unit, they will better understand how to detect and save themselves from a belittling dating partner. They will also learn their value and the impact they make in the lives of their family and friends.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 7**

Senate Sponsor: Kevin Zhao

House Sponsor: Matthew Zheng

Co-Sponsors: Meghana Mani

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating chapter 415, section 1, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to regulations of plastic straws.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. This bill will enact the "given only when requested" policy to plastic straws in all restaurants. In addition, there will also be a $0.05 tax on straws purchased at all restaurants. The straw tax would be applied to the total of the bill before the restaurant's tax. This tax will increase by $0.05 every six months.

Section II. The "given only when requested" policy is that customers will not be served a plastic straw unless the customer specifically demands it. Additionally, all restaurants are required to make straws not prominently available on the counter for free access.

Section III. Any restaurants that fails to remove plastic straws from open access will be charged a fine of $500 for the first offense. Subsequent offenses will result in an increase of $500 in addition to the previous fine.

Section IV. All tax and fines collected from this bill will be used to subsidize restaurants for their purchases of environmentally friendly alternatives to plastic straws. Businesses may file for a 3% subsidy on environmentally friendly straw purchases when provided proof of purchase and use.

Section V. The IDPH (Illinois Department of Public Health) will randomly inspect all restaurants twice year, ensuring that straws are not easily accessible to the general public.

Section VI. This Bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

House Sponsor: Matthew Zheng

Senate Sponsor: Kevin Zhao

Legislative Intent: The object of this bill is to gradually eliminate the usage of plastic straws in daily life and promote more environmentally friendly alternatives. This bill will raise awareness to the environmental consequences of harmful plastic product, not only straws, but also other non-recyclable goods like bags and utensils. This bill takes initiative

Statistical Evidence #1: "the likelihood of a green turtle ingesting debris nearly doubled from an approximate 30% likelihood in 1985 to nearly 50% in 2012."

Source: Society for Conservation Biology

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cobi.12126

Analysis: Due to its non biodegradable nature and difficulty to recycle, plastic straws are often disposed into the ocean along with other wastes. Marine debris can have major consequences to the ecology of the ocean, as many marine species are threatened by a polluted ecosystem. A study done by the Society of Conservation Biology discovered that 50% of green turtle have ingested plastic debris, with other species of sea turtle experiences similar rates. The ingestion of plastic in marine life can be lethal to these animals or leave severe consequences in their digestive systems. As many species of sea turtles are already deemed endangered, it is important to eliminate the usage of plastic straws to reduce threats to the marine ecosystem.

Evidence #2: The use of straws can "cause uncomfortable digestive symptoms...send a concentrated stream of liquid toward a small area of teeth, which can erode enamel and cause tooth decay... chemical from polypropylene can leach into liquids and may release compounds that could affect estrogen levels."

Source: The Washington Post

https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/wellness/plastic-straws-arent-just-bad-for-the-environment--they-can-be-bad-for-your-body/2018/07/02/d682fdfe-7964-11e8-aeee-4d04c8ac6158_story.html?utm_term=.3ff8795a14ad

Analysis: In addition to its harmful nature to the environment, the use of plastic straws also presents multiple health issues. Excessive usage of plastic straws can lead to digestive problems and tooth cavities. While chemicals from plastic straws are thought to be food-safe, studies have shown that there still are potential safety concerns with the chemicals. These symptoms do not appear exactly life threatening, they certain affect the overall well being of the individual. By eliminating the availability of plastic straws, one can hope that some of the health concerns caused by straws can also be eliminated.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee: Orange 7**

Senate Sponsor: Adedolapo Ogunleye

House Sponsor: Karina Murray

Co-Sponsors: Richard Patterson

Delegation: Richards High School

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 410, section 657, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes relating to the caloric labeling of menu items.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Restaurants will be required to provide nutrition information on their menu. Required nutrition information will include calorie, sugar, and fat content of menu items.

Section II. This bill will apply to restaurants that have at least ten (10) locations, including both national or local establishments.

Section III. This bill will apply to restaurants that have similar menu items and portion sizes at the majority of the locations.

Section IV. This will be enforced through standard health inspection procedures.

Section V. Upon first offence, restaurants will be fined ten (10) percent of the average monthly profits. Upon second offence, restaurants will be fined twenty-five (25) percent of average monthly profits. If restaurants do not comply within a three (3) month time period, they will be shut down until they do so.

Section VI. New menu items will be given a grace period of two (2) months before they must comply. Failure to comply within the two months will result in a fine of $250 for each menu item per month.

Section VII. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2021 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

BILL BRIEF

Delegation: Richards High School

House Sponsor: Karina Murray

Senate Sponsor: Richard Patterson

Legislative Intent: The intent is to improve the overall health of the citizens and aware people of what they are consuming. This will be accomplished by providing nutrition information on restaurant menus.

Evidence #1: Reduced consumption of food away from home (such as food from restaurants and fast food) accounted for 20 percent of the improvements in diet quality.

Source:. American Adults are Choosing Healthier Foods, Consuming Healthier Diets I USDA

https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2014/01/16/american-adults-are-choosing-healthier-foods-consuming-healthier

Analysis: Many factors is leading to this statistic. One include informing the consumer persuading them to eat at home or find a healthier option.

Statistical Evidence #2: Research shows that menu labeling can help encourage people to order and consume fewer calories

Source: https:/ / www.ncbi.nlm .nih.gov/pmc/articles/ PMC4451 934/

Analysis: The goal of this bill is to help get Illinois into eating better and to help those who watch their calorie intake to enjoy a meal without wondering if they have eaten too much. The evidence proves that the little things such as showing how many calories helps in the long run. serving size and number of servings per package; amount per serving of nutrients such as fat, carbohydrates and protein; and percent daily value to help consumers understand how much one serving of the food contributes to recommended amounts in a general healthy diet.

LOBBYISTS
LEGISLATIVE AGENDAS

ORANGE CHAMBERS

ROSTER ORANGE LOBBYISTS

	Nametag	Last	Delegation	Agenda Organization
1	Carlos	Alvarez	Eisenhower High School	Illinois Education Association
2	Zack	Andrews	Benton High School	Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies
3	Peyton	Bayless	Benton High School	Gun Violence Prevention Pac
4	Mei	Beechen	Stagg High School	Humane Society of the US
5	Elise	Blinn	Carl Sandburg High School	Illinois Public Health Association
6	Campbell	Brown	Stagg High School	Illinois Association of School Boards
7	Ximena	Castillo	Carl Sandburg High School	Illinois Education Association
8	Andrianna	Ciszek	Stagg High School	Chicago Coalition for the Homeless
9	Jessica	Gong	Neuqua Valley High School	The Illinois Association of School Boards
10	Molly	Goostree	Benton High School	Gun Violence Prevention
11	Karolina	Guzek	Stagg High School	Veterans of Foreign Wars
12	Arsh	Kamra	Stagg High School	Illinois Federation for Right to Life
13	Caroline	Koeppen	Stagg High School	Animal Welfare Institute, AWI
14	Thais	Kolganov	Carl Sandburg High School	Planned Parenthood Illinois Action
15	Alicja	Kuna	Stagg High School	Alzheimer's Association - Illinois Chapter
16	Sami	Lingle	Benton High School	Illinois State Rifle Association
17	Jill	Magafas	Stagg High School	Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
18	Kyra	Magafas	Stagg High School	One Hope United
19	Jen	Maimon	Neuqua Valley High School	Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
20	Mariela	Martinez	Benton High School	Illinois Health Care Association
21	Mya	Mohammed	Stagg High School	Illinois Right To Life
22	Mutasem	Moussa	Stagg High School	IL Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
23	Kate	Murray	Stagg High School	The Humane Society of the United States
24	Sarah	Pankiw	Neuqua Valley High School	Environ. Law and Policy Center of the Midwest
25	Brendan	Parks	Mt. Vernon	Illinois State Rifle Association
26	Carson	Prost	Mt. Vernon	Illinois Justice Project
27	Christopher	Pyknis	Stagg High School	American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
28	Mikey	Quintas	Stagg High School	Illinois Action for Children
29	Demian	Rivera	Eisenhower High School	Mental Health America of Illinois
30	Aidan	Roach	Stagg High School	NORML
31	Jenna	Roberts	Stagg High School	Mental Health America (MHA)
32	Christopher	Robinson	Eisenhower High School	IL Council Against Handgun Violence
33	Karolina	Rozanski	Stagg High School	Illinois Right to Life
34	Demetri	Sacha	Stagg High School	Illinois Right to Life
35	Karolina	Scislowicz	Stagg High School	Illinois Right to Life
36	Hunter	Shirley	Mt. Vernon	Illinois Public Transportation Association
37	Justyna	Staszel	Shepard High School	Illinois Education Association
38	Julia	Twarog	Stagg High School	Gun Violence Prevention PAC
39	Klaidas	Valinskis	Stagg High School	National Rifle Association
40	Olivia	Wasag	Shepard High School	Illinois Association of School Boards
41	Michal	Zajac	Stagg High School	Associated Builders and Contractors Inc.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT

LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Carlos Alvarez

Delegation: Eisenhower High School

Organization Name: Illinois Education Association

Organization Background:

Started as a group of teachers and school administrators to discuss issues in education and resolutions to those problems. They have fought for equality in education staff pay, as in 1945 when a minimum salary for teachers was enacted on. The IEA also secured a teacher tenure law in 1945. To give public school employees a voice in politics, the Illinois Political Action Committee for Education was created in 1971. As of right now they are working on a variety of things, from trying to stop schools from outsourcing drivers ed. and are also currently pushing a bill to repeal the 3 percent salary limit law.

Position:

Advocacy for public education employees and quality education for students. The IEA cares for education in children as they believe to be crucial to provide a secure future to student's well being and develops character and independence.

Legislative Priorities

1. Equal opportunities to all students no matter their background. The IEA funds activities that help students and also focus on funding students in economically stressed areas.
2. Provide education of the utmost quality. The IEA is constantly finding new strategies and ways to better educate students. To make sure every student learns what is necessary the IEA has implemented Common Core State Standards on districts everywhere in Illinois. To provide student driven learning and knowledge on the real world.
3. Make sure all students receive the best education possible. The IEA created the IEA Teaching and Learning which is a group meant to education staff as to how better education students. They receive coaching, are taught on new technology, and techniques as to better educate.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT

LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Zackary Andrews

Delegation: Benton

Organization Name: Illinois Association of Community Action Agencies

Organization Background:

In 1964, Lyndon B. Johnson established the "Economic Opportunity Act". This act included plans to improve the lives of all Americans regardless of their situations. This act was a plan to help end poverty. In this act, Johnson focused on seven different initiatives (Head Start, Job Corps, Work study program for university students, VISTA, Neighborhood Youth programs, basic education and adult training, CAPS).

Position:

This bill should be approved/funded in order to continue growing and developing rural communities in our state. It is important that we as a state give our residents the skills and opportunities that they need to become self sufficient. These community action groups give our citizens the possibility of a brighter future.

Legislative Priorities

1. Improves real estate development in rural areas.
2. Helps low income individuals become more self sufficient.
3. Helps support the working poor.
4. Gives low income communities hope.
5. Creates affordable housing.

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LLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Peyton Bayless

Delegation: Benton

Organization Name: Gun Violence Prevention Pac

Organization Background: The Gun Violence Prevention Pac (GPAC) is an organization against gun violence. Every year about 1,000 people are killed from gun violence. GPAC's goal is to reduce that number. This organization is going to help provide the resources to prevent gun violence.

Position: The position of this organization is for protecting communities against gun violence, and provide resources needed to do that.

Legislative Priorities

1. Prevent Gun Violence in schools.
2. Help out communities by providing resources needed to prevent.
3. Help people be prepared for violent situations.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Mei Beechen

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: Humane Society of the US

Organization Background:

The Humane Society of the US works to ensure animal's rights. They provide pet care resources to end pet care homelessness and reduce overpopulation.

Position:

The HSUS's goals are to generally protect animals from negative human influence.

Legislative Priorities

1. Aim to support…
a. RII-17 from Carl Sandburg HS: Plastic Straws
b. RIII-15 from Carterville HS: Preservation of Habitat for Endangered Species
c. RII-47 from Westmont HS: Plastic Bags
d. RI-19 from Lake Park HS: Reduction of Plastic Water Bottle Usage
e. RI-25 from Neuqua Valley HS: Preservation of bodies of water
f. RI-41 from Neuqua Valley HS: Plastic Straw Regulation
g. RI-44 from Neuqua Valley HS: Plastic Bag Recycling Act
h. RII-42 from Stagg HS: Soda Tax see: https://greengroundswell.com/aluminum-beverage-cans-environmental-impact/2014/07/17/ "bauxite"
i. RI-66 from Waubonsie Valley HS: Cigarette Tax Act see: https://www.peta.org/living/animal-companions/smoking-endangers-animals/
2. Defeat bill…
a. RI-17 from Lake Park HS: Raccoon Rehabilitation
3. Fight animal cruelty and neglect
4. Taking suffering out of science
5. Eating humanely

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Elise Blinn

Delegation: Carl Sandburg High School

Organization Name: Illinois Public Health Association

Organization Background:

The Illinois Public Health Association strives to build a high performing sustainable, well-funded public health system in all areas of Illinois that prioritizes primary prevention, ensures the health and safety of the public, is served by a diverse and professional workforce, and advocates for and articulates the fundamental value of public health.

Position:

The Illinois Public Health Association's (IPHA) mission is to improve health in Illinois through leadership in advocacy, education and collaboration.

Legislative Priorities

1. Strengthen Public Health
2. Healthy Schools
3. Vaccine Usage
4. Anti-Drug and Alcohol (Especially for Minors)
5. Disease Awareness

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Campbell Brown

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: Illinois Association of School Boards

Organization Background: This is a voluntary organization of local boards of education committed to strengthening the public schools through local citizen control. Illinois Association of School Boards is organized by member school boards as a private non-for-profit corporation under authority granted by Article 23 of The Illinois School Code even through it is not a part of the state government.

Position: School board must compose a lawful school board policy. The organization aims to have the school board policy written and available to the public which must include: a statement to the community of district goals, delegate authority to the superintendent, define operating limits, ensure legal compliance, establish board processes, and provide for monitoring district progress.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. RI-14 Armed security in early childhood education (Supporting)
2. RI-35 Incentivizing Textbook Donations (supporting)
3. RI-40 Youth Suicide Awareness and Prevention Training for Parents (supporting)
4. RIII-I Health and Safety (supporting)
5. RI- Teacher Licensure (supporting)

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Ximena Castillo

Delegation: Carl Sandburg

Organization Name: Illinois Education Association

Organization Background:

IEA is an association of more than 135,000 members composed of Illinois elementary and secondary teachers, higher education faculty and staff, educational support professionals, retired educators and college students preparing to become teachers. The IEA was founded in 1853 to serve the interest of public education in Illinois. The IEA became an affiliate of the National Education Association in 1857, an organization currently totaling 3.2 million teachers and school employees working to make our good public schools even better for all students.

Position:

The Illinois Education Association-NEA's mission is to effect excellence and equity in public education and to be THE advocacy organization for all public education employees.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. School Budget
2. School Safety
3. Member's Wage
4. Member's Working Conditions
5. Member's Benefits

6.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Andrianna Ciszek

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: Chicago Coalition for the Homeless

Organization Background:

The Chicago Coalition for the Homeless is the only non-profit in Illinois that is dedicated to advocating for public policies that can end homelessness. The organization leads campaigns that target the lack of affordable housing in Chicago and around Chicago. In 2017 the organization persuaded the city of Chicago to start a housing program called "Housing Support for CPS families in Transition." This offers permanent housing for 100 of the most vulnerable homeless families. This is the first time that doubled-up families have been given the chance to be eligible for Chicago funded housing. The CCH has also successfully fought for free birth certificates for the homeless, easy access to legal aid, and a mobile app for homeless youth which currently has over 1,000 downloads. The CCH wants to house families and youth that are in desperate need for the hospitality they as people deserve.

Position:

The CCH works to end homelessness and improve access to jobs, training, and public schools for the homeless. They also organize policy specialists and public interest attorneys to help people hurt by homelessness.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. RIII-20- Housing Opportunities for Homeless Veterans- PASS
2. RII-48- Education Funding- PASS
3. RI-36- Homeless Family Placement Act- PASS

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Jessica Gong

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: The Illinois Association of School Boards

Organization Background:

This organization is a private not-for-profit chapter of the National School Boards Association. It strives to support and pass mandatory Illinois school laws that provide a safe, secure environment for students and staff. It has almost 6,000 members in local school boards with a budget of $31 billion. Today, more than 99 percent of the school boards in Illinois hold active membership and support the Association through annual dues.

Position:

The Illinois Association of School Boards is a voluntary organization of local boards of education dedicated to strengthening public schools through local control. This organization supports drafting legislation that produces a favorable, safe and inclusive educational climate in Illinois for all students. IASB is opposed to inequality and discrimination in teaching and learning education. This organization aims to educate the state's young children so they become productive citizens of society.

Legislative Priorities

1. Providing a safe, secure and healthy environment for all students.
2. Funding for public schools for educational programs.
3. Regulations for potential public health crises and fire, tornado and lockdown drills.
4. Opposed to decreased educational opportunities.
5. Opposed to any form of discrimination in schools.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Molly Goostree

Delegation: Benton Consolidated High School

Organization Name: Gun Violence Prevention

Organization Background: The Gun Violence prevention or PAC was founded to counter the political influence of the gun industry and their lobby in Springfield. The PAC raises the resources necessary to elect public officials with the courage to stand up to the gun lobby.

Position: The Gun Violence provides campaign support to legislators committed to keeping guns out of the hands of criminals, gang members, domestic abusers, and the dangerously mentally ill.

Legislative Priorities:

1. Help getting legislators elected that are committed to end gun violence
2. Keeping guns out of the wrong hands
3. Standing up to the gun lobby

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Karolina Guzek

Delegation: A.A Stagg

Organization Name: Veterans of Foreign Wars

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Organization that aims to help veterans, their mission is to serve veterans and ensure that they are respected for their service. $52.1 million dollars are donated annually by members across the country. $12 million dollars were collected last year for needy veterans through the "buddy program". Veterans of Foreign Wars uses the money they raise to help veterans specifically those who sustained an injury by providing education and training for veterans as well as providing affordable housing.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

Work to ensure that veterans are respected for their service and advocate on behalf of the veterans.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Support bill RI-75
2. Promote the hiring of veterans
3. Ensure POW/MIA is fully funded
4. Secure America's borders
5. Expand partnerships (globally) for POW/MIA

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Arsh Kamra

Delegation: Stagg

Organization Name: Illinois Federation for Right to Life

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

It is the largest pro-life organization in Illinois. Since 1973, IFRL has been working to put an end to abortion in Illinois through supporting and opposing proposed bills.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

They have a conservative, pro-life (anti-abortion) position. They are against taxpayers funding abortions through Medicaid and state employee health insurance. They support the Pain Capable Unborn Child Protection Act, which extends legal protection for unborn babies beginning at 20 weeks of pregnancy.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Do not include abortion in the Illinois budget
2. oppose RII-32
3. Do not force taxpayers to pay for abortion
4. Do not fund House Bill 40
5. Support Dismemberment Abortion Act, which would ban knowingly dismembering an unborn child and extracting the child one piece at a time.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Caroline Koeppen

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: Animal Welfare Institute, AWI

Organization Background:

Animal Welfare Institute, since its founding in 1951, AWI has tried to help the suffering inflicted on animals by people. In the organization's early years, they would help animals in need for example being abused or abandoned on the streets or being used for dog fights, this organization also helps animals being used for experimentation but now they are expanding their work in many other areas such as trying to prevent cruel animal factories which raise then slaughter pigs cows and chickens. They are also on a guest to end the torture inflicted on fur bearing animals by steel jaw leg hold traps and wire snares.

Position:

The position for this organization is that they are for helping animals and get rid of and stop consisting. The AWI would want to pass legislation that helps animals and gets rid of any animal cruelty organizations.

Legislative Priorities

1. RII-44 socialization of shelter dogs
2. AWI is looking further to legislation that would prevent animal cruelty
3. AWI is working to further legislation with the endangered species program

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Thais Kolganov

Delegation: Carl Sandburg High School

Organization Name: Planned Parenthood Illinois Action (PPIA)

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, *data and research.)*

Planned Parenthood Illinois Action (PPIA) is an independent, nonpartisan, 501(c)4 not-for-profit organization formed as the advocacy and political arm of Planned Parenthood in Illinois. PPIA engages in educational and electoral activity, including public education campaigns, grassroots organizing, and legislative advocacy on behalf of commonsense policies that protect and foster the sexual and reproductive health and rights of individuals, families, and communities.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The Planned Parenthood Action Fund works to advance access to sexual health care and defend reproductive rights. PPIA is a visible and passionate supporter of policies that enable Illinoisians to access comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care education, and information.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus *for this organization.)*

1. Using Sex Education to Prevent Sexual Assault
2. Introducing bills to expand access to reproductive health care
3. Bolstering voter education and civic engagement

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Alicja Kuna

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: Alzheimer's Association - Illinois Chapter

Organization Background:

This organization serves 87 counties in Illinois, with offices in Bloomington, Chicago, Peoria, Rockford, Carbondale, Quincy, Joliet, and Springfield. The organization has provided reliable information and care consultation since 1980. It has created supportive services for families, increased funding for dementia research, and influenced public policy changes across the state. This organization requested a $400 million dollar raise in the FY17 funding bill. This helps to work to their best abilities. This organization invested over $375 million dollars into active research projects around the world.

Position:

The purpose of this organization is to increase funding for research. The goal for them is to eliminate Alzheimer's disease through the advancement of research. They want to provide and enhance care and support for all affected and to reduce the risk of dementia through the promotion of brain health.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. RI - 02
2. RI - 55

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Samantha Lingle

Delegation: Benton

Organization Name: Illinois State Rifle Association

Organization Background:

The Illinois state rifle association was started off of the original, National Rifle association. Like the National Rifle Association, the Illinois State Rifle Association works hand and foot to support Illinois state shooting and firearm companies, as well as marksmanship, and safe shooting.

Position:

The purpose of the Illinois State Rifle Association (ISRA) is to: Support and protect the rights and freedoms of all citizens protected by the Bill of Rights under the United States Constitution. Educate the citizens on all matters affecting the lawful use and possession of firearms, firearm safety, self-defense, competitive shooting and sport hunting. Support and promote the purposes, goals and objectives of the National Rifle Association of America and USA Shooting."

Legislative Priorities

1. Promote marksmanship and gun safety
2. Educate the citizens on all matters affecting the lawful use and possession of firearms, firearms safety, self-defense, competitive shooting and sport hunting
3. Support and protect the rights and freedoms of all citizens protected by the Bill of rights under the United States constitution.
4. Promote and assist in the planning, construction, and preservation of civilian shooting ranges.
5. Support and promote the purposes, goals and objectives of the National Rifle Association of America and USA shooting.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Jill Magafas

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Organization Background:

The ILCADV and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault both worked to pass the Illinois Criminal Sexual Assault Act of 1985, which inflicted worse punishments for sexual offenders. The Act also expanded the definition and the conditions for past sexual assaults. The organization has been connected with the Crime Victim Compensation Act; this legislation provides assistance for victims and their families of violent crimes, as well as can range from $10,000 to $100,000.

Position:

The ILCADV works to eliminate domestic violence and is determined to uncover the causes of domestic abuse. This organization protects the safety of survivors and families by holding abusers responsible for their wrongdoings. The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence supports the development of victim-sensitive laws and policies in order to ensure victim protection and abusers' accountability.

Legislative Priorities:

1. Protecting the Illinois Domestic Violence Act
2. Support bills defending victims and families of domestic violence
3. Protecting the Illinois Trust Act
4. Illinois Domestic Violence Shelters

Important Bill Priorities:

1. RI-14 Armed Security in Early Childhood Education (Support)
2. RII-32 Abortion (Support)
3. RI-39 Sexual Harassment in the Workplace (Support)
4. RI-69 Identification of Minor Victims of Sexual Assault (Support)
5. RII-77 Sexual Assault Survivors (Support)

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Kyra Magafas

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: One Hope United

Organization Background:

One Hope United is an important group to society. It helps, grows, and empowers children. This group makes sure that children grow up in a safe, smart, and loving environment. One Hope United is concerned about a lot of things. One of which is providing caregivers and guardians for life. In the Chicagoland area One Hope United has served of 2,200 children each year. Not only does One Hope United care about children's safety, but they also do a lot to help children and their mental health. OHU offers a comprehensive spectrum of services for children and their families for need of intensive treatment or counseling. One Hope United has worked with children of all ages who are wards of the state due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

Position:

The overall legislative position for One Hope United is to secure a safe environment for children and establish a head start program for children falling behind. One Hope United is devoted to confirm and greatly affect children in our community's well being and mental health. They also coordinate to provide long lasting positive outcomes for kids and families. Lastly, One Hope United strives to serve as advocates for the children, parents, caregivers, and guardians.

Legislative Priorities

6. Providing and ensuring that all children have a safe, smart, and loving environment.
7. Empowering children to make sure they all have an equal chance.
8. Reducing the risk of family safety and well being.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Jen Maimon

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Organization Background:

This organization is dedicated to providing support for sexual assault victims by providing 24 hour crisis intervention services, counseling, advocacy, and educating Illinois students on sexual assault in order to reduce sexual assault rates in the state of Illinois. 95,730 rapes were reported to the FBI (2016) and this organization strongly emphasizes decreasing this number significantly by informing the public about this issue. The Illinois Coalition against Sexual Assault was established in the 1990s to fight against sexual assault in all forms.

Position: This organization favors bills that support sexual assault victims through providing financial assistance for counseling or providing funding for educating the students of Illinois on the detrimental effects of sexual assault. Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault is also in favor of nurses being trained to collect forensic evidence from sexual assault victims.

Legislative Priorities

1. Raising the funding to support sexual assault survivor's process through the treatment they may receive in the future.
2. Supporting legislative action to lower sexual assault rates in Illinois.
3. Establishing a more rigorous education about informing the public about all forms of sexual assault.
4. Ensuring that nurses in the state of Illinois are properly trained to collect forensic evidence from sexual assault victims.
5. Discourage government apathy towards sexual offenders.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Mariela Martinez

Delegation: Benton High School

Organization Name: Illinois Health Care Association

Organization Background:

Illinois Health Care Association seek to build the highest standard of assistance to the mentally and/or physically challenge and to the elderly. Since the year of 1950, Illinois Health Care Association has built over 500 licensed facilities across the United States of America

Position:

Illinois Health Care Association should have one potential goal in mind. That is to strive to provide a satisfying and trusted service to those in need of assistance. I support and am in favor of the Illinois Health Care Association.

Legislative Priorities

1. Funding and Support
2. Build more facilities
3. Educate and notify the public

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Mya Mohammed

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: Illinois Right To Life

Organization Background:

Illinois Right To Life is a non-profit organization that takes the liberty to appreciate each and every single life. This program supports individuals who are in an unplanned pregnancy situation. This organization works with individuals through an education program that helps them plan better. This essentially will help them become more pro life because this organization values life. They eliminate the violence of abortion and work with individuals through their religious and civic issues. Since 2014, Abortion was increased to 86%, so Illinois began to notice the large amount of individuals coming from out of state. With that, they encourage minors to talk to their parents before getting abortions. They help parent and child communication which decreased abortion for minors by 55%.They avidly work with their patients to take other routes of parenthood and if they don't make a different choice, they support them. Illinois Right To Life respects freedom and a woman's choice to carry out a life or not. They have a goal of transforming Illinois to pro-life in order to protect our future generations. https://illinoisrighttolife.org/about-us/

Position:

Illinois Right To Life to pass legislation to defend life, protect mothers and fathers dealing with an unplanned pregnancy, and to help make the best choice which is life.

Legislative Priorities

1. RI-57- educates safe sex and consent as a high school class.
2. RI-74- requires condom dispensaries in high schools.
3. 20 Week Ban- banning abortion after 20 weeks of pregnancy.
4. American Healthcare Act- insurance does not cover abortions.
5. Expanding Born-Alive Infant Protection- legal protection to an infant born alive after a failed abortion.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Mutasem Moussa

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Organization Name: Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights.

Organization Background:

This Organization was created in 1866 to respond to President Reagan signing into law the Immigration Reform and Control act.

Some things that this organization has accomplished:

Passed pro-immigrant legislation at the state level that provided in-state tuition for undocumented students

Helped 105,394 immigrants prepare applications for citizenship.

Created the New Americans Democracy Project (2004), which has registered over 250,000 new immigrant voters and engaged thousands of community volunteers in our democratic process.

Established the creation of the Office of New Americans within the Governor's office (2005) and the City of Chicago (2011).

Position:

ICIRR is dedicated to promoting the rights of immigrants and refugees to full and equal participation in the civic, cultural, social, and political life of our diverse society.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. R-62: Asylum And Refugees
2. RIII-22: Community Health Services Act
3. RII-36: Child Labor Laws

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Kate Murray

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: The Humane Society of the United States

Organization Background:

The Humane Society of the United States works to create a humane world for people and animals alike by trying to drive a transformational change in the U.S. and around the world by combating large-scale cruelties such as puppy mills, animal fighting, factory farming, seal slaughter, horse cruelty, captive hunts and the wildlife trade. It is the nation's most effective animal protection organization and rescues over 100,000 animals per year, creating a monumental change since 1954. They've cleared nearly 70% of all dog fighting and are nearing 100% of all animal testing or cosmetic testing. They avidly work to not only protect our household pets, but also protect the smallest farm animals to the biggest sea creatures, with one of their biggest programs dedicated to whale conservation. To date, they have fought and eradicated 30% off US offshore whaling, and are advocating for those in captivity. They have several other programs in their name for the continual care of animals big and small such as sanctuaries, vet offices, and care centers. In the United States and all around the world, the HSUS is leading the way to a better future for animals.

www.thehumanesociety.org

Position:

The HSUS works to pass legislation to combat animal cruelty, protect both pets and wildlife/provide them medical care, and lastly find homes for adoptable animals.

Legislative Priorities

1. RIII-15 - Preservation of Habitat for Endangered Species - PASS
2. RI-17 - Raccoon Rehabilitation- OPPOSE
3. RII-44 - Socialization of Shelter Dogs - PASS

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Sarah Pankiw

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Organization Name: Environmental Law and Policy Center of the Midwest

Organization Background:

The Environmental Law and Policy Center of the Midwest is a public environmental and eco-business innovation organization that leads campaigns to protect and improve the quality of the environment. The ELPC was founded in 1993 and has had both regional and national success with energy development, pollution reduction, and multiple other efforts. In Illinois, the ELPC has pushed the transition towards renewable energy, causing Illinois to be a leading renewable state. For example, their efforts led to the enactment of multiple Renewable Energy Standards (RES). Also, they were a critical organization in shutting down Fisk and Crawford coal plants in 2012, helping to work towards a coal free Chicago.

Position:

The ELPC advocates for policies that work towards a cleaner environment by using renewable energy in an effort towards sustainable usage. In addition, they lobby for policies that are meant to clean up the pollution that already exists. By cleaning up existing pollution, transitioning to clean energy methods, and blocking policies that would further exploit the Earth, the effects of accelerating global warming will slow.

Legislative Priorities

1. Support and promote bills that call for transitions to clean, renewable energy for both companies and the government
2. Improve energy efficiency policies; advocate for clean, efficient transportation
3. Clean up existing pollution (i.e. coal plants); preserve and clean bodies of water
4. Oppose bills that call for continued or increased usage of non-renewable energy sources (i.e. fossil fuels)
5. Fight the proposal to replace the Clean Power Plan

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Brendan Parks

Delegation: Mt. Vernon

Organization Name: Illinois State Rifle Association

Organization Background: After President Roosevelt signed the National Guard Act, he authorized the military's National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, as civilians would make up most of the defense.

Position: The Illinois State Rifle Association believes in keeping Illinois educated and safe with firearms, expand gun rights, and protect hunters.

Legislative Priorities

1. Support Civilian Shooting Ranges/Marksmanship
2. Legalize Suppressors
3. Expand Conceal and Carry Rights

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Carson Prost

Delegation: Mount Vernon

Organization Name: Illinois Firearms Manufacturers Association

Organization Background:

The Illinois State Rifle Association was officially formed on June 3, 1903. Its purpose was to train civilians in marksmanship skills, thus preparing them for the National Guard, the U.S. military or as a better trained element of the "irregular militia." We continue to fight for the rights of citizens.

Position:

The Illinois State Rifle Association works to provide firearms training, marksmanship training, and support for gun owner's rights.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Support the rights of gun owners in the State of Illinois
2. Support manufacturers and sellers of firearms
3. Support firearm safety education programs

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Christopher Pyknis

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Organization Name: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network

Organization Background: The goal of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network is to create a world that is free from the pain of cancer and to create a strong focus on treating patients, raising awareness across the globe, and raising money to fund research for the potential cure for cancer.

Position: The legislative position of Illinois specifically for this organization is to endorse and promote the actions of the American Cancer Society and to make the organization and their intentions well heard in the government which will in the end allow the organization to carry out their tasks more effectively. These are just a few reasons why cancer is not just a medical issue, it is a public policy issue aswell.

From the local city council to the U.S. Congress, the American Cancer Society and ACS CAN engage with elected and appointed officials to ensure that cancer remains a top local, state and national priority.

Legislative Priorities

1. Supporting the tobacco prevention and control strategies brought by the American Cancer Society to reduce the chances of lung cancer in the state of Illinois.
2. Supporting and prioritizing the encouragement of healthier eating habits and active living habits that will in turn prevent the risk of cancer in the state of Illinois.
3. Supporting and prioritizing the organizations plan to provide affordable and high quality health care to patients with cancer in the state of Illinois.
4. Supporting and promoting the many fund raisers that the organization funds and creates such as Relay for Life in the state of Illinois.
5. Restore $17M recurring funding for state-wide and local tobacco prevention programs to prevent children from using tobacco and e-cigarettes.
6. Increase to $3M recurring funding for tobacco cessation programs to help adults quit tobacco.
7. Advocate for legislation that protects patients' access to prescription drugs by making sure that step therapy protocols provide for timely appeals and necessary exemptions to ensure patients are not denied lifesaving medical treatments.
8. Advocate for legislation to ensure patient protections to affordable, accessible, quality health insurance are preserved and defeat attempts to discriminate against patients with preexisting health conditions.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Michael Quintas

Delegation: Stagg High School

Organization Name: Illinois Action for Children

Organization Background:

Illinois action for children is a catalyst for organizing, developing and supporting strong families and powerful communities where children matter most. For more than four decades, Sylvia Cotton (founder), took her message of change to legislators, the media, and the streets of Chicago. Her vision has grown into an organization that helps more than 75,000 children and 150,000 families every month, all across the state. This organization is focused on the future of children/ High quality early care and education prepares the next generation of community leaders and learners. Today, with more than 400 employees, strong and diverse, the organization tries their best to make a difference in the lives of families and children struggling.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

For more than four decades, Sylvia Cotton (founder), took her message of change to legislators, the media, and the streets of Chicago. Her vision has grown into an organization that helps more than 75,000 children and 150,000 families every month, all across the state.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. I-30
2. RI-40
3. RI-68
4. RI-55

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Demian Rivera

Delegation: Dwight D. Eisenhower

Organization Name: Mental Health America of Illinois

Organization Background:

Mental Health America of Illinois' mission statement is "For more than 100 years, Mental Health America of Illinois (MHAI) has been the leading non-profit, non-governmental, statewide organization in Illinois concerned with the entire spectrum of mental and emotional disorders. MHAI is dedicated to promoting mental health, working for the prevention of mental illness and improving care and treatment for persons suffering from mental and emotional disorders. MHAI is an affiliate of the national nonprofit, Mental Health America." Mental Health America of Illinois has been instrumental in passing many laws to better Illinois like the first mental health insurance parity law in Illinois and Public Act 99-0761, which requires private health insurance providers to take clinical issues into consideration before they impose "step-therapy" (fail first) requirements on policy holders. MHAI has also successfully convinced the state to transfer a major children's mental health program from a failing state agency to another in need to increase the availability of services and routinely helps educate legislators and the media about mental illness and disorders.

Position:

Mental Health America prioritizes improving Illinois legislature concerning mental health care and improving the lives of people living with mental illness and emotional disorders and working for the preventing mental illness . Mental Health America works with state agencies and legislators to advocate for policies of mental health issue.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Increased federal funding for health services and research
2. Improving federal policies already in place like the ACA and the Better Care Reconciliation Act
3. Federal mental health insurance parity to promote the equal coverage for treatments of mental health conditions and disorders and physical conditions.
4. Advocating for Illinois government to push congress to make changes to the ACA so that coverage is extended to people below poverty, and do that insurers cover preventive services, early intervention, and supports that promote recovery.
5. Fixing the "Better Care Reconciliation Act" as it does "significant harm to people with all chronic conditions, including mental illnesses, while increasing the cost of healthcare to everyone." and because "people with mental health illnesses would be able to obtain insurance the insurance would not include all the services they need".

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Aidan Roach

Delegation: A.A. Stagg High School

Organization Name: NORML

Organization Background:

The NORML organization has fought for the legalization of marijuana for recreational use and against legislation looking to obstruct the legalization of marijuana. Founded in 1970, their message has stayed the same throughout the years; reform current marijuana laws.

Position:

The NORML organization has always been against any legislation looking to hinder reform on laws regarding marijuana, and support any legislation that would change the current status of marijuana in law for the better

Legislative Priorities

1. Prevent any anti-marijuana legislation which would hinder the reform of current marijuana laws.
2. Fully support the repeal of current marijuana laws, as well as decriminalizing marijuana charges and declassify it as a schedule 1 drug.
3. Advance legislation in order to help to legalize marijuana for recreational use.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Jenna Roberts

Delegation: Stagg

Organization Name: Mental Health America (MHA)

Organization Background:

Founded in 1909 by Clifford W. Beers, Mental Health America is one of the nation's leading community-based nonprofit organizations. They have educated millions about mental illnesses and thanks to MHA many Americans with mental disorders have received the care they need to live happy, successful lives.

Position:

Mental Health America is an organization focused on addressing the needs of those living with mental illness and promoting the mental health of all Americans. They are driven by their commitment to promote mental health as a critical part of overall wellness including prevention services, early identification, intervention for those at risk, care services, and support for those who need it.

Legislative Priorities:

1. (RI-55) Mental Health Education (for)
2. (RIII-01) Mass Shooters Pleading Insanity (opposing)
3. (RI-40) Youth Suicide Awareness and Prevention Training for Parents (for)

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Christopher Robinson

Delegation: Eisenhower

Organization Name: Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence

Organization Background:

Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence as a nonprofit organization is dedicated to the reduction of death an injury caused by firearms. They help Illinois by educating the public about the facts regarding firearm violence misuse. Since their inception, they have pursed an innovative strategy by petitioning the Consumer Product Safety Commission to declare handgun ammunition a hazardous substance. Within the last year the ICHV has focused on advocating bill that will reduce illegal firearms across the state. One of those bills being the Combating Illegal Gun Trafficking Act (SB 337) requiring Illinois gun dealers to obtain both a federal and state gun license.

Position:

The Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence and their growing network of victims, advocate, community leaders, law-enforcement officials, business leaders and elected officials fight for the passage of common sense gun laws designed to save lives by keeping guns out of the wrong hands.

Legislative Priorities

1. Universal background checks for all gun and ammunition sales.
2. The Lethal Gun violence Order of Protection act would allow courts to remove a person's access to guns if he or she poses a significant risk or personal injury to him - or herself or others by possessing guns.

Gun dealer licensing that would require all gun dealer to obtain a state license that holds them accountable For adopting policies and practices proven to prevent the diversions of guns and ammunition into the illegal market.

3. Prohibition of concealed and carry where alcohol is served and in places of worship.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Karolina Rozanski

Delegation: Stagg

Organization Name: Illinois Right to Life

Organization Background:

Roe v Wade ruled that abortion is legal, and Illinois Right to Life is all about saving life from natural conception to natural death. Through their Heart2Heart program, Illinois Right to Life is educating individuals on the true meanings and possible regrets of abortions.

Position:

Illinois right to life is all about protecting life from natural conception to natural death and they plan to engage with the public through a 4 step plan: education, research, legislation, and support. They aim to defund Planned Parenthood and the 20 week pain-capable ban on abortions bill and other such bills to prohibit taxpayer funding of abortions and bills that the Congress can do to reduce abortions in the U.S. On the state level, the current rules allow all Planned Parenthood abortion clinics NOT to be inspected or regulated. They would like to require that all places that do abortions be regulated and inspected for health and safety reasons.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1) RII-37 Paid Maternity Leave (supporting)

2) RII-33 Protection for consumers of genetic testing (opposing)

3) RII-22 Physician assisted suicide (opposing)

4) RI- 53 Paternal Leave (supporting) / RI-57 Sex Education (opposing)

5) RI-74 Providing free condoms in public high schools (opposing)

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Demetri M. Sacha

Delegation: Stagg HS

Organization Name: Illinois Right to Life

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

On the 12th of this month, the organization participated in the March for Life in Chicago. However, no bill regarding abortion is present at this time in the state.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The organization is not aligned with either of the major political parties in the United States. However, most endorsements come from conservative members of the Republican party.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. RI-57
2. RI-27 (For)
3. RII-32 (Against)

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Karolina Scislowicz

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Organization Name: Illinois Right to Life

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Successful to its name, the *Illinois Right to Life* organization made a significant impacts in regards to anti-abortion, anti-euthanasia, and providing assistance towards pregnant mothers.

According to their website, the following delegation was able to stop a vast number of pro-choice bills that might have been enacted into law. In addition to this, the group was able to convince 94% of students into establishing pro-life views, despite being pro-choice. More than half a million people reached out towards the organization in response to their advocacy; this included the *Chicago Tribune, Chicago Sun-Times,* along with other media outlets.

Illinois Right to Life fought for thirty years, and continues to do so against rivalling bills. Members, or followers of the organization are informed about bills and are provided with reliable data that follows abortions. Statistics are proven correct, and according to the website were able to feel more pro-life (as mentioned above.) With this information, more of Illinois' inhabitants can understand more on processes of abortion.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

Generally, *Illinois Right to Life* focuses on preserving human life, born or unborn. When comparing this knowledge to their legislative agenda, the group cooperates with chairman Ralph Rivera. Together, they assemble pro-life and anti-choice bills that are brought into office.

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Advocating against HB 40's law; they don't want taxpayers to pay for abortions provided on *Medicaid* and employee health insurance.
2. Placing regulations on vaccines that use tissue from aborted fetuses.
3. Informing individuals that unborn fetuses are people, therefore should carry same rights to those already born.
4. Speaking against medical clinics that are forced to speak about abortion benefits to those with an unwanted pregnancy.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Hunter Shirley

Delegation: Mt. Vernon Township

Organization Name: Illinois Public Transportation Association

Organization Background:

The Illinois Public Transportation Association provides the best public transportation service for the public as possible. They represent the legislative interests of public transportation operators throughout the state, and promote a positive image of public transportation in Illinois.

Position:

This organization wants to make transportation ways and road ways easier and safer for the public to use.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Having safer roadways and Transportation ways.
2. Maintaining economically sound, energy efficient, and environmentally sustainable communities.
3. Providing efficient jobs for citizens
4. To provide transportation to jobs, healthcare and education purposes.
5. Provide transportation ways for public to save gas and energy.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Justyna Staszel

Delegation: Shepard High School

Organization Name: Illinois Education Association

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

Illinois Education Association was founded in 1853 to serve the interest of public education in Illinois. Today there are more than 135,000 members who are teachers, retired educators, college students and educational professionals. Their mission is to make school a great place for all students.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The Illinois Education Association works to serve the interest of public education in Illinois. It works to make public schools better for all students.

Legislative Priorities

*(*Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Effect excellence and equity in public education
2. To be the advocacy organization for all public education employees
3. Provide a good public education for all students
4. Make schools a good environment for students
5. Put best efforts for students to make sure they are getting the education they need

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Julia Twarog

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Organization Name: Gun Violence Prevention PAC

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

The Illinois Gun Violence Prevention PAC has used tested strategies to spread information on the issue of gun violence and unite voters to fight its impact. G-PAC supports endorsed candidates through recruitment, training and campaign support. This has included endorsement of multiple candidates in the 2018 general elections as well as the provision of voter guides for Illinois voters.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The G-PAC works to counter the political influence and lobbying of the gun industry in Springfield, contrarily lobbying for increased restrictions and regulations on the sale and distribution of firearms, as well as other legislation which will decrease the dangerous misuse of firearms.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Passage of a responsible gun safety agenda
2. Increase in safety measures regarding firearms
3. Creation of more thorough background checks and regulations

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Klaidas Valinskis

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Organization Name: National Rifle Association

Organization Background: The NRA has been around a while starting back from 1871 in New York. It was more of a club for the elite back then and at one point one could say they supported gun control. However, the NRA became more supportive of guns to what it stands for now. It has gradually grown and was officially established in Illinois at 1971 and remains influential especially during times of mass-media coverage. The NRA has fought against several bills with moderate success in Illinois.

Position: The current goal for NRA is to ensure laws that support the right to bear arms and against any that would hamper the right. The NRA usually goes after bills that advocate for more gun control whether it be from preventing people buying them or restricting what guns/ammunition/accessories are legal. The NRA also tries to help keep those who support the Second Amendment through lobbying. The NRA gives benefits to their members such as firearm related deals and training.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Prevent bills from being passed that would hamper the ability to own/use a firearm in a manner stated above by informing legislators
2. Assist passing bills that increases the freedom of firearm ownership and usage for law-abiding citizens through informing legislators
3. Inform legislators and other officials in general about firearms and the statistics behind homicides, gun control, and gun ownership.

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Olivia Wasag

Delegation: Shepard High School

Organization: Illinois Association of School Boards

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

The Illinois Association of School Boards is a voluntary organization of local boards of education dedicated to strengthening the public schools through local citizen control. Although not a part of state government, IASB is organized by member school boards as a private not-for-profit corporation under authority granted by Article 23 of The Illinois School Code.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

The position is to help govern schools to be the best they can be to give students the best education. They help teachers, schools themselves, students and make sure everything goes smoothly.

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Training teachers to make sure that they could be the best for the students
2. Advocating for public schools
3. Providing leadership programs to help students excel
4. Providing safe places for education, to reduce life threatening situations
5. To ensure that a student's health is the upmost importance and there should be yearly screenings for sight, hearing, and heart problem screening

ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
LOBBYIST LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Lobbyist: Michal Zajac

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Organization Name: Associated Builders and Contractors inc.(ABC)

Organization Background:

(A concise description of the relevant legislative history that is of concern to this organization and the impact it has had in Illinois. Use facts, data and research.)

ABC represents a part of the Illinois business community and the merit shop construction industry.

"ABC was founded in 1950 when seven contractors gathered in Baltimore, MD to create an association based on the shared belief that construction projects should be awarded on merit to the most qualified and responsible low bidders"

ABC participates in government representation, legal advocacy, education, workforce development, communications, technology, recognition through national and chapter awards programs, employee benefits, information on best practices, and business development.

They are a world leader in apprenticeship and craft trading. Supports the East Central Illinois Service Group.

Position:

(Summarize the overall legislative position for this organization)

"ABC's mission is the advancement of the merit shop construction philosophy, which encourages open competition and a free enterprise approach that awards contracts based solely on merit, regardless of labor affiliation."

Legislative Priorities

(Identify 3-5 Legislative Priorities that will be your focus for this organization.)

1. Support legislation **against** wage assistance
2. RII-53 FOR, more "promotion for trade related classes"
3. RI-82 Against
4. RIII-14, ABC would be against emission tests
5. RII-44 against plastic bag recycling act

LOBBYISTS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE BILLS

ORANGE CHAMBERS

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Special Committee:**

Senate Sponsor:

House Sponsor:

At the Request of: Jessica Gong

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act Amending Chapter 105, Section 80 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to the speech rights of student journalists. .

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. As student journalists have the right to exercise freedom of the speech and of the press, schools cannot prohibit a student journalist from participating in school- sponsored media on the basis of discrimination except as otherwise provided in Section 15 of this Act.

Section II. A student journalist shall be defined as any public high school student who gathers, compiles, writes, edits, photographs, records, or prepares information for dissemination in school-sponsored media. School refers to the public high school in which the student journalist currently attends.

Section III. “Basis of discrimination” includes discrimination based on race, color of skin, religion, disability, age, national origin, ability to speak English, and sexual orientation.

Section IV. This Bill shall go into effect on June 1, 2019, upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

SC-O-02

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: _____

House Sponsor: _____

At the Request of: Jennifer Maimon

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act amending chapter 325, section 15, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to preventing the sexual assault of children.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. It should be mandatory that guidance counselors and social workers employed in Illinois schools are trained in identifying signs of sexual abuse in students and how to assist the student's needs.

Section II. The current programs that are created to provide children who have experienced sexual assault shall be evaluated every three [3] months by The Department of Children and Family Services personnel.

Section III. It should be mandatory for those trained in identifying possible sexual assault on children to report their findings to a local police department within a 24 hour time frame. Failure to meet the 24 hour time frame will result in a $300 fine for the institution where the guidance counselors or social workers are employed.

Section IV. The funding for training guidance counselors and social workers employed in Illinois schools shall be raised through a two [2] percent tax increase on tobacco products and through voluntary donations.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on June 30, 2019 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Seventieth Session
Illinois Youth Legislature

Introduced by: **Referred to Committee:**

Senate Sponsor: _____

House Sponsor: _____

At the Request of: Sarah Pankiw

Delegation: **Neuqua Valley High School**

A BILL

For an Act creating Chapter 415 Section 80A, of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, relating to degradable and recyclable plastic.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Section I. Institutions and companies found to not be actively seeking to use degradable or recyclable plastic, but rather using harmful, non-degradable plastics in excess amounts per month, shall be given a fine that equates to 0.5% of their monthly revenue on their first three offences. Further offences shall have a fine of 1% of their monthly revenue.

Section II. The cut-off for when harmful plastic (non-degradable or recyclable) becomes and excess amount in a month shall be determined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Section III. Institutions or companies that reach fifteen violations of this bill shall be placed on a state government watch list and be overseen by environmental protection officers.

Section IV. Implementation and enforcement of this bill will be paid for by any fines collected.

Section V. This Bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2020 upon the signature of the Youth Governor of the State of Illinois.

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANTS
STATE ISSUES FORUM

ORANGE FORUM

ROSTER FOR ORANGE FORUM

	Nametag	Last	Delegation	Forum Topic	LA Group
1	Josh	Aquino	Carl Sandburg High School	13	B
2	Anika	Bansal	Neuqua Valley High School	8	A
3	Chris	Bremner	Stagg High School	13	A
4	Kunal	Daftari	Neuqua Valley High School	12	B
5	Tom	DiBrizzi	Stagg High School	4	B
6	Anushree	Divekar	Neuqua Valley High School	14	A
7	Aaron	Elliott	Herrin High School	14	A
8	Ainsley	Farmer	Herrin High School	13	B
9	Yazeed	Haleem	Stagg High School	13	B
10	Maddie	Hayes	Benton High School	5	A
11	Esther	Hwang	Neuqua Valley High School	11	B
12	Mikey	Jeffers	Stagg High School	4	A
13	Kelsey	Jurich	Herrin High School	13	B
14	Jake	Lata	Stagg High School	10	B
15	Jayma	Lindhorst	Benton High School	13	A
16	Tyler	Lyday	Mt. Vernon	4	B
17	Vince	Marotta	Stagg High School	4	A
18	Lance	Natonek	Oswego High School	7	A
19	Thomas	Quintas	Stagg High School	4	B
20	McKenna	Raleigh	Oswego High School	15	B
21	Christian	Rolla	Benton High School	4	B
22	Diya	Shah	Neuqua Valley High School	1	A
23	Abby	Smith	Herrin High School	15	A
24	Cooper	Sohst	Oswego High School	7	B
25	Alexandra	Staron	Stagg High School	9	B
26	Cooper	Walters	Stagg High School	14	A
27	Avery	Welsch	Stagg High School	14	A
28	Luke	Willis	Mt. Vernon	13	A
29	Kadin	Wilson	Shepard High School	6	A

Proposal Author: Josh Aquino

Delegation: Carl Sandburg

Proposal Topic: Education

Position Statement: What, if anything, should the State of Illinois do for schools below average standards? What about schools in the bottom 10% of student performance.

Proposal:

1. Schools that are below average standards should have the teachers undergo studies that of which they learn how to better educate students. They could shadow other schools to see other techniques, and just overall get a better kind of teaching style.
2. For example, according to Dr Melvin Randolph from Argosy University, there are five different aspects to making a great student. They are motivation, communication, listening, self awareness, and intelligence. These five things are needed for great students at a school. Teachers could learn how to improve these five aspects into their kids and alter their teaching.
3. The state should take the school and survey students and teachers. The state should also inspect the school to triangulate the problem. Then the state should authorize the school to teach it's teachers and the school should public announce to the students and their parents that their school is in the bottom of the 10% of student performance. Next, the school should teach their kids about how important school is and what they have to be to become the better student. Then they should alter their style of teaching so the grades of kids will improve.

Expected Results:

Expected results will result the better performance of students.

Proposal Author: Anika Bansal

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Sanitation Improves Poverty-Stricken Lives

Position Statement: Extending the Illinois Link Card program to provide toiletries will allow poverty stricken people to have better opportunities at a happier, healthier life. Most, almost 30%, of people living under the poverty line are unable to provide themselves with daily toiletries to maintain healthy levels of personal hygiene. The Illinois government will allow people to stay safe, with no medical disability, allowing them to advance their life and achieve a higher living standard if they have the ability to buy toiletries, in addition, to food with the Illinois link card.

Proposal:

1. Providing them with toiletries on the IL Link Card should be funded by raising taxes on tobacco by 0.5%, funding 5 million dollars and will help keep citizens safe and therefore reduce healthcare costs.

2. Medical facilities should provide safety, health and personal hygiene classes every other month to parents and children by diverting 30% of the raised 5 million dollars towards paying doctors and nurses in training to educate the poverty stricken parents and their children.

3. Personal hygiene care is most important in the toddler years, ages 0 - 3. Children require cleanliness as well as nutrition for a weak start in cleaning could cause skin or bodily infections which would be very difficult for a young child to deal with in medical facilities, and possibly cause deteriorating effects on their health as they get older costing struggling parents more money and hurting the government. Basic child products should prevent at least 25% of disease outbreak throughout the poverty stricken government.

4. Many diaper companies are campaigning for premature and inexperienced mothers to save them from unhygienic, bacterial disease, such as; Group B streptococcus. IL government should pair with these groups to seek donations or discounted necessities to distribute, giving them free advertising as well as a caring reputation and face for the government and company.

Expected Results:

The expected results should come to benefit all who are affected by the poverty stricken communities' struggles. The government should receive a significant amount of money back funded through risen taxes and the money saved from free healthcare and extra federal assistance. The poor will also benefit with better sanitation levels and living styles. The poor will be able to take care of their own personal hygiene in a dignified manner allowing them to find jobs and seek opportunities to help give back to their community and government building a respectable and connected environment.

Proposal Author: Chris Bremner

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg

Proposal Topic: What, if anything, should the State of Illinois do for schools performing below average standards? What about the schools in the bottom 10% of student performance?

Position Statement: The State of Illinois should try to raise standardized testing scores of struggling students.

Proposal:

I. The State of Illinois should form special classes for those students who perform in the lowest 10th percentile of the lowest educational ranking schools. These classes would be similar to those of an SAT preparatory class, and be held in an extra period of the day (in the district of d230 the class would be held during intervention). Otherwise, it us up to the school for when these classes would be held.

II. Funding for these classes would be taken a small portion out of school taxes fo the people living in each district. Since only a small amount of students would be required to take these classes, funding would not need to be significant.

III. Teachers who choose to teach these classes will get a raise in their salary, as if they were to teach an extra class during the school day.

IV. Students performing in the standards to take this class will be required to take this class twice a week, so to give space for them to study for their coursework the other three.

Expected Results:

The lowest ranking schools in the United States will raise their average test scores by raising the test scores of the lowest ranking students in those schools. This will ensure these schools more funding from better test results, and also ensure those students extra help that they can find elsewhere.

Proposal Author(s): Kunal Daftari

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Education's Impact on Illinois' Appealability to Tech Companies

Position Statement: To institute educational reforms at the university level to better appeal to technology companies. STEM colleges in Illinois should be improved through more funding given to public universities. By increasing the funding of grants, which will be used for research, to colleges the money can be used to better STEM education, making it more appealable to college students and technology companies alike. With these reforms, the economy of Illinois will be boosted due to technological companies hiring more students from Illinois.

Proposal:

1. The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Oppurtunity can create $50,000 grants for colleges by imposing a 0.25% tax on excise taxes on alochol.
2. The funds that will be obtained through this Excise tax will be utilized for research grants and acquiring better STEM (Science Technology Engineering Mathematics) teachers by offering better pay for the positions.
3. The research grants would be awarded to the students who show interest or passion towards the field, so they can further pursue areas of STEM.
4. Although improvements in STEM education can be made, there still has to be a willingness of people to go into that field. By holding conferences, which would be funded by the grants, or meetings where people can further understand the field, the amount of people aware of the field will increase. More interest towards the field can result in more companies coming, as more people desiring to work in STEM fields.
5. Failure of a university to properly use the funds in this manner will result in the 75% of the increased funds of the university to be paused until issues are remedied.

Expected Results:

In the CompTia's Cyberstates competition of 2018, a competition which ranks US states based on their technological advancement, Illinois got 6th place for innovation. When changes are made, the placement of Illinois will increase. In addition enhancing our state's focus on technology, the crime rate of Illinois would be reduced. Introducing more people to STEM education can better the problem solving abilities of the population, and these people could then help reduce the crime rate. The amount of jobs occupied by graduates of Illinois public universities in the technology industry would increase due to a higher supply of people who understand how the industry works and have the proper experience to conduct their job effectively.

Proposal Author: Tom DiBrizzi

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Proposal Topic: What, if anything, should be done about illegally owned firearms in Illinois?

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois I think people that have illegally owned firearms should be punished. I don't think guns should be completely banned because they are used for protection, but I do think that people should have background checks when purchasing a firearm.

Proposal:

1. People should go through background checks including their criminal records, their social life, and why they need to purchase a firearm.
2. People that have illegal firearms should be punished depending on what they do with the firearm they have.
3. Nearly 60 percent of illegally owned firearms recovered in Chicago came from out of state dealers. More than 20 percent traced backed to Indiana. Because of this statistic I think that police officers should be on the border between Indiana and Illinois just to see if any deals are going around that area so that they can catch people.
4. Nearly 64% of all gun users in the United States had been convicted of a previous crime. I think that we can reduce this number in Illinois by putting more prisoners on house arrest for a couple years when they get out of prison to make sure they are obeying the law before we can let them out into the open.

Expected Results:

With these changes the rate of crime will go down in Illinois because people would go through background checks when they purchase firearms. Also, the number of illegal firearms will go down in Chicago because the police officers can catch some illegal firearm deals between the border of Illinois and Indiana.

Proposal Author: Anushree Divekar

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Illegally purchased firearms

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois that the risk of illegally purchased firearms can impose dangers regarding the safety of many individuals. Currently, Illinois has a law stating you must report any suspicious gun activity present. There is also a law in Illinois stating individuals with the desire to obtain a firearm must have a valid Firearm Owner's Identification (FOID) card. However, increased law enforcement is needed through increased regulations on acquirement to the limit of illegally purchased firearms in order to ensure the safety of Illinois citizens. **Proposal:**

1. Possession of illegally purchased firearms increases the risk of deaths; therefore, if the danger was eliminated, there would be no additional risk involved.
2. The age for applying for a FOID should be changed to 35, instead of 21. Further, they should be able to offer proof of not having a background of drug addiction to prevent episodes of uncontrollable usage of the gun. If they possess a firearm without a valid FOID card, charges will be pressed by the Illinois State Police and they will potentially serve jail time.
3. The fine has been established at $2,500 by the Illinois Department of Public Health. This should be raised to $10,000 as there have been other cases in the past where $2,500 was not effective to punish crime committed.
4. If convicted, each felony committed will determine the total jail time needed to be served.

Expected Results:

Implementing these requirements to prevent illegally owned firearms, will make these firearms difficult to purchase and keep. Today, the crime and violence rate has increased dramatically, especially in environments traditionally deemed safe such as schools. This bill will reduce, if not eliminate, the use of illegally purchased firearms. Fewer deaths due to gun violence will occur, ensuring the safety of the general public.

Proposal Author: Aaron Elliott

Delegation: Herrin

Topic What, if anything, should be done about illegally owned firearms in Illinois?

Position Statement: My proposal is to make the lives of Illinois people safer by revising gun laws.

Proposal:

1. Residents must go through strict and thorough background checks to be able to obtain a FOID card, for the safety of the people.
2. If any members of the household have mental illness or issues and people convicted of abuse, automatically you are to be denied a FOID card. Safety of course is the main goal. Residents may reapply every six months.
3. One cannot own more than 3 firearms, and one assault rifle. This includes guns obtained for collection purposes.
4. A person wanting to get a legal FOID card and gun, should have a government approved reason to own a gun. Buying an assault weapon is NOT a reason for "protecting the homestead.

People take advantage of their 2nd Amendment all the time. There are 393 million legal firearms in circulation in the United States. A gun is not something that everyone needs. Enforcement of rules and laws like as above, Illinois can be a happy and safe place.

Proposal Author: Ainsley Farmer

Delegation Herrin

Proposal Topic What, if anything, should the State of Illinois do for schools performing below average standards? What about the schools in the bottom 10% of student performance?

Position Statement: Enhance the performance of not only schools, but also students through an expansion of coursework and better management of resources.

Proposal:

1. The government has not given adequate funding to many schools in the state, which effects the quality of teachers and materials needed for learning. The money would go towards research based approved books, electronics, and other necessities for each class
2. Providing better management through the use of state mandated audits of the schools throughout the state will hold the teachers, administrators, and other staff more accountable of the education of their students.
3. Offering more trade skills electives for students will offer more options for students who do not desire to go to college. Many students in today's society would rather go right into the workforce, but some fail because they are not given the any training from their high schools.

Expected Results:

Some students would get better grades if they weren't constantly being pressured to go to college if they had the opportunities to learn real world skills, enabling them to go right into the workforce. These underperforming schools would improve tremendously if the Illinois government actually gave the schools the funding they promise because it would give the teachers more up-to-date resources to make learning more enjoyable for their students.

Proposal Author: Yazeed Haleem

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg

Proposal Topic: What, if anything, should the State of Illinois do for schools performing below average standards? What about the schools in the bottom 10% of student performance?

Position Statement: The State of Illinois should look for a way to provide more help for those students under performing.

Proposal:

1. The State of Illinois should form a different type of class for those students who perform in the lowest 10% of the lowest educational ranking schools. These classes would be similar to an SAT preparatory class, and be held in an extra period of the day A example of this could be how Stagg has intervention. Otherwise, it us up to the school for when these classes would be held.
2. Teachers who choose to teach these classes will get a raise in their salary, as if they were to teach an extra class during the school day.
3. Students performing in the standards to take this class will be required to take this class twice a week, so to give space for them to study for their coursework the other three.

Expected Results:

The average of student test scores in the United States will raise exponentially as the lowest testing students at all schools would receive a higher test score then previously before.

Proposal Author: Maddie Hayes

Delegation: Benton Consolidated High School

Proposal Topic: Term Limits should be issued to elected officials serving in the positions of Senate and House of Representatives.

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois of the necessity of term limits. Due to not having proper limits set for government officials, senior members have more control on the decisions made and know the ins and outs of the system causing them to have more control.

Proposal:

1. For both the Senate and the House of Representatives, term limits would be set to 3 year terms with a maximum of serving 2 terms, or 6 years in all.
2. The first year of terms would be part-time and function as an educational term to becoming a part of their occupation. This would allow members to be as efficient as possible when they start full time on their second year. Also, it would allow them to transition slowly into the Senate or House of Representatives giving them more time to adjust.
3. Every third year an election will be held. Elections will rotate so new elected officials will be in at the same time as senior members. This will help new members learn more from the experienced members and would not have as much of a drastic change as it would if the Senate and House of Representatives re-elected for every position all at once.

Expected Results:

Term limits would create a more balanced general assembly with newly elected officials having more voting power with less deals being made. Senior members will have more knowledge, however, they will exercise less control due to the shortening of terms. This creates an atmosphere centered around the greater good and less of the person. Overall less corruption would take place. New members will allow more ideas to surface and benefit more Americans. Also by encouraging term limits it limits corruption with big money influencing the politics of a few. This allows rogue politicians to have the potential of being created. Rogue politicians are politicians in their last year of work that strive to get what they believe would benefit their community carried out. This would entail that the communities would get what is best for them. By enforcing term limits the populous would be more likely to vote. They would believe their vote has more impact because the same people would not be able to get re-elected countless times. All in all term limits would benefit Illinois immensely as a whole.

Proposal Author: Esther Hwang

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Budget Plan Adjustments to Address State Debt

Position Statement: To inform the people of Illinois that reallocating the state budget and changing spending habits could solve the issue of state debt (currently, Illinois' state tax rate is 4.95%). Illinois was and currently is still in state debt and trickle down economics could probably solve the issue. This has been a huge problem for the state and is struggling to find the right solution to this conflict. Adjusting the budget plan could solve the issue.

Proposal:

1. Illinois should spend its money tied to Illinois's economic growth. In Illinois, growth in government spending has far outpaced that of the state's economy; the government should restrain its spending so as not to add to current debt levels.
2. Illinois spends too much on pension rates; ending the pension crisis will save $500 million in savings through self-managed plans. According to Illinois Policy Organization, each worker would contribute a mandatory 8 percent of his or her salary each pay period toward a retirement account he or she both owns and controls.
3. Align American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees costs with what taxpayers can afford. If the state is able to implement its last, best contract offer to the AFSCME, which represents 35,000 state workers, it will save taxpayers hundreds of millions in government overtime and health care costs, among other expenses.
4. The state should end policies that favor select industries over others by handing out tax credits. Government should not be in the business of picking industry winners and losers. Not only is it unfair, it distorts the market, thus inefficiently spending taxpayer funds and making the state less prosperous.

Expected Results:

Illinois is going to see large increased results, such as Illinois seeing large budget surpluses and the tax debt will certainly decrease by 3% and Illinois could pay off its debt. Since the state has reduced its debt, the state could provide tax relief for Illinoisans. A fiscally improved state government will restore a sense of security about the future, making Illinois a more attractive place.

Proposal Author: Michael Jeffers

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Proposal Topic: There needs to be a crackdown on illegal guns in Illinois.

Position Statement: In order to eliminate the use and possession of illegal firearms in Illinois, either the police department or private organizations can set up more "Gun Turn-Ins" all over the state.

Proposal:

1. More gun turn-ins would be implemented all of the city of Chicago and other problem areas of the state of Illinois.
2. In these gun turn-ins, citizens were asked to turn-in firearms with no questions asked in order to prevent gun violence. Participants received $100 for turning in a firearm and $10 for a BB or replica firearm.
3. In order for these turn-ins to happen, there would need to be financial support either that being from the government or from outside donations through fundraisers.

Expected Results:

At one turn-in, on December 8th, the Chicago Police Department recovered 525 real firearms and 87 replica firearms. If more of these anonymous gun turn-ins were to be funded, there would be numbers very similar to these until there are no illegal weapons left on the streets of Illinois.

Proposal Author: Kelsey Jurich

Delegation: Herrin

Topic: Critical subjects to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and middle school students?

Position Statement: To better educate students of the career opportunities available to them. Allowing them to make better decisions concerning high school classes and future employment prospects.

Proposal:

1. All 8th grade students should be required to take one quarter minimum of a career exploratory class. Students will be able to make better educated decisions pertaining to high school courses when they have a more thorough idea of what occupation they want to pursue in their future.
2. No funding is necessary because the class can be taught by existing technology/computer teachers and in pre-existing computer labs.
3. All possible career options should be explored including, but not limited to: college readiness, career tech education (CTE), and military options.
4. The curriculum will include course work, on line career exploratory work, and job studies.
5. The program must be implemented by the 2020-21 school year, or the District must apply for a federal grant which will provide a curriculum and an instructor.

Expected Results:

Students will be able to make more educated decisions about future learning and career opportunities with proper occupational education. They will feel more confident when choosing the high school and college courses they want to take because they will have the basic knowledge to make decisions that will best help them to reach their goals. Students will be more apt to work hard in school when they see a correlation between education and future career paths.

Proposal Author: Jake Lata

Delegation: Stagg

Proposal Topic: What punishment should be imposed for those convicted of hate crimes?

Position Statement: To inform people that some penalties for people convicted of hate crimes are too low. The penalties should be higher than they are now.

Proposal:

1. Federal civil rights violations can carry stiff penalties.
2. Violations that result in bodily injury are punishable by up to ten years in prison.
3. If death results, then the crime is punishable by the death penalty or life imprisonment.
4. Violations are punishable by as little as ten years or as much as life imprisonment, depending on the circumstances.
5. The punishment imposed for those convicted of hate crimes should be stiffer, including more than 20 years for violations that result in bodily injury.

Expected Results:

More people will be intimidated by the penalty of committing a hate crime. This could lead to less people committing hate crimes.

Proposal Author: Jayma Lindhorst

Delegation: Benton High School

Proposal Topic: What, if anything, should the state of Illinois do for schools performing below average standards? What about the schools in the bottom 10% of student performance?

Position Statement: Schools should encourage the students to work harder on their school work. The schools should be striving to get their test scores up because their students are the future of our country.

Proposal:

1. Students that have good grades will be rewarded along with students that have improved 10% or higher on their report card. They would be rewarded by having one day each semester where the students get a fun day or a treat. The free day would be planned activities. Most of the activities will be games that some may play in P.E. to help encourage physical activity to the youth. It would be based on how much they have improved semester to semester not solely on grades. For many years some parents have been giving money out for good grades. If the schools did an extra thing for kids that have improved or have good grades it would encourage others to do better. The school would have rewards that could consist of games that you play in P.E. Also, it could include giving them gift cards, drawings ect. The rewards would no have to cost the school anything because the school can use it's P.E. equipment. Studies show that kids that got rewarded did better on their SAT or ACT.
2. Also, mandatory after school tutoring for the kids that want to do good in school but do not understand the work that the teacher assigns to them would be available. It would have a teacher or teachers that understand all subjects that would oversee the tutoring program. The after school tutoring would teach it in different learning styles so the students have a chance to do good in school and fully understand their school work. The learning styles they would us the most is visual,auditory, verbal, and kinesthetic will be the teaching styles that are used the most in the tutoring program.

Expected Results:

The schools with the below average scoring kids would be more motivated to get good grades, if they have a reward waiting for them. They would see that they are working towards something they want. It would get the kids that are not trying in school, because they can not see what they are striving for. The short term goal would be assisting their long term goal that they did not know they had until it is too late. Their short term goal would be getting the reward which would benefit them regarding their future. The kids may spark an interest in a subject that they are doing just because they wanted a free day or a gift card. It would get the kids to be more open to listening in class so the kids would score higher on the state mandatory tests. The tutoring end result would help the kids that do not learn the same, or as fast as other students. They would help those kids out on getting their test scores up. The tutor would also encourage the student and they would know that someone is expecting them to do well in school. This may not get all the scores up but with a few more up, it would get the overall score for the school higher. This might not just help out the test scores of the school, it could benefit the students future as well. If the schools will look at the students and not just the test scores the scores may get better in the long run.

Proposal Author: Tyler Lyday

Delegation: Mt. Vernon

Proposal Topic : Reducing crime rates in urban areas

Position Statement: Our state doesn't do enough to reduce crime rates in our urban areas. I feel we could use strategies that are implemented in other states and others that aren't used much at all to reduce crime in our urban areas.

Proposal:

There are a few different proposals that could rigorously reduce crime rates in our urban areas.

1. expansion of drug courts and the amount we use them. A five year study shows that people who took part in drug courts had lower relapse rates. Studies also show that additional crime rates by criminals that attended drug courts were lowered as well. A quote from the Urban Institute shows percentages of these rates. " Forty-nine percent of drug court participants reported committing new crimes, compared with 64 percent of non-participants."
2. make use of DNA evidence. We need to improve on our ability and consistency when it comes to using DNA evidence to identify and arrest suspects. This is the most accurate and possibly the most powerful crime fighting resource. A final quote from the Urban Institute which shows the power of DNA evidence is " Our research shows that the use of DNA evidence in burglary cases leads to the identification and arrest of twice as many suspects as traditional investigation tactics."
3. connect returning prisoners to stable housing Access to stable housing can dramatically reduce crime committed by former prisoners. Evaluation of the Returning Home-Ohio (RHO) program found that, "released prisoners who were connected to housing services were 60 percent less likely to return to prison. These individuals also spent more time in the community before being re-arrested"

Expected Results:

Within 3 years the state of Illinois will see substantial reductions in crime rates within our urban areas. Some of these strategies, like drug courts are in widespread usage and have already helped reduce crime. Others have not yet been widely implemented. However, empirical evidence shows that they all effectively lower crime

Proposal Author: Vince Marotta

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Proposal Topic: What can be done to reduce the crime rates and violence in our urban areas?

Position Statement: The crime rates and violence in our urban areas needs to decrease dramatically.

Proposal:

The police need to focus more on gun control and make sure that people who do not have a license for a gun should not be having one, and the whereabouts of where he or she got that gun from and track it down to the people selling those guns.

Expected Results:

Since most violence is caused by guns, crime rates and violence would decrease due to the lack of criminals who do not have a firearm.

Proposal Author: Lance Natonek

Delegation: Oswego

Proposal Topic: Mental health concerning citizens

Position Statement: The concerning mental health of generation Z/millenials and what we can do is

Proposal:

1. We would put a ACE test to help identify the students that need help. The idea is to have physiatrist in public schools. If the ACE test detects a person in need there's a requirement of classes in school.
2. The student would be taught by a professional psychologist in school with no taxpayer money for a facility.
3. The student would have a choice and his parents would also have a say in it, but is also strongly recommended if the test score is high.

Expected Results:

We would see a trend of more people in mental health classes in school, that are willing to take the class due to their test score and parental approvement.

Proposal Author: Thomas Quintas

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Proposal Topic: What can be done to reduce the crime rates and violence in our urban areas?

Position Statement: The crime rates and violence in our urban areas should decrease if we add better laws and better gun control laws throughout the city

Proposal: More laws on certain types of violent crimes should be introduced into the states government. When introducing new laws we can make them more strict than most laws or vote to raise the ages on certain laws.

Expected Results: By doing this we can reduce the amount of crime and violence happening all over the state but most importantly big cities. Gun control is a big problem but by making new policies for laws will reduce crime and violence as much as gun violence laws will reduce crime.

Proposal Author: McKenna Raleigh

Delegation: Oswego High School

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include for the success of high school and/or middle school students?

Position Statement: To make one year of foreign language mandatory for all students to take. When students take a foreign language they are able to better understand foreign cultures and their own cultures. Also taking foreign language boost creativity and communication skills.

Proposal: Students must take at least one year of foreign language in high school. Courses will be offered beyond one year if students chose to do so. Each school must offer at least one foreign language. And from the languages that each school offers students may take the language of their choice.

Expected Results: Once students leave high school they will be able to have a better understanding of other people in their communities. Also it will help the students communicate better and increase their learning skills in further education or future jobs.

Proposal Author: Christian Rolla

Delegation: Benton Consolidated High School

Proposal Topic: Crime Rate in Urban Areas

Position Statement: To lower the crime rate, the most common and successful answer it harsher punishments.

Proposal:

1. Reduce crimes by use of harsher punishments, an overall increase of prison time to serve and/or community service time.
2. Crackdown on gangs through force, specifically targeting gang heads. Incarcerated inmates that are gang heads tend to continue to lead the gang from inside prisons. To inhibit this restrict communication from gang leaders.
3. Fund rehabilitation programs within the correctional facilities.

Expected Results:

As crimes are committed I hear too often that the risk outweighs the reward. Often people are victim to this all too often. But if we were to begin to slowly integrate things like longer jail times for crimes that might be considered a problem that people would be much less likely to commit these said crimes. A study has shown that within three years crimes fall an estimated 8 percent when given a harsher punishment and within seven years it fell to 20%.

Gangs are a serious problem in Chicago, by cracking down on gang leaders, while their might be some immediate repercussions, hopefully over time it will result in the gang shattering. The tactic know as 'weeding' is shown to deter gangs tremendously by targeting the worse meme era of the gangs.

By funding rehabilitation in the corrections one could only hope that inmates might see their wrongdoings, not only erasing a bad person in our society by creating good ones too. A San Francisco prison attempted this strategy and resulted in zero crimes within the prison.

Proposal Author: Diya Shah

Delegation: Neuqua Valley High School

Proposal Topic: Improvements in the high school educational experience for students in high school.

Position Statement: Expand learning opportunities granted to public high school students. High school students should be granted the right to freely choose and determine a portion of their encore and core classes to encourage personal exploration and development. It allows for better chances for careers. Within the constraints of reasonable core requirements, students will have the choice to undertake a large variety of course selections by abolishing restrictions on course availability such as grade-exclusive courses in a variety of subjects.

Proposal:

1. High school is the main part to get into college. If classes are taken that do not interest students or expand their capabilities, then their grade will be lower in that class, reducing the chance of getting into college.
2. Schools will be required to grant students the option of freely determining at least 30 % of their classes taken every year. Prerequisites would still be required, but classes should be available for everyone to take and should not be restricted based on age or year in school. For instance, certain AP or honors courses, such as AP Macroeconomics cannot be solely available to upperclassmen.
3. All core classes (Mathematics, English, Science, and Social Studies) would be required for 3 years, but classes taken are primarily decided by students, meaning the level would be decided by student. This would include basic requirements in english, mathematics, social sciences, science, and world language studies. No teacher requirements are required.
4. 24 credits should be the minimum amount of credits required for graduate because colleges require a minimum of 24 credits.
5. If schools do not enforce this, then they will be fined $2,000 every month, and this will be monitored and collected by the Illinois State Board of Education.

Expected Results:

Kids will have a wider range of experience in high school and increase overall enthusiasm for education. The current average graduation rate is 86% so it is expected to increase by 1 to 2 percent. High schools are meant to promote and foster a passion for education, which can only be facilitated by open course selection.

Proposal Author: Abigail Smith

Delegation: Herrin

Proposal Topic: What subjects are critical to include in the curriculum for the success of high school and/or middle school students?

Position Statement: Sex Ed should be a required class in high school and should be taught by a qualified teacher.

Proposal:

1. Sex Education should be taught to high school students and should be a required class freshman year. Abstinence only education may be discussed, but not as a sole option.
2. All students should be informed about the different forms of birth control, how they are used, success rates, risks, and how to access them.
3. Students should learn the full risks of sexual activity and how to prevent STDs and teen pregnancy.
4. Students be taught in a class that is inclusive to LGBTQIA+ students.
5. Classes must be taught be a state certified health educator.

Expected Results:

With proper education and knowledge, students will make better choices and the teen pregnancy rate and amount of STDs contracted will go down immensely.

Proposal Author: Cooper Charles Sohst

Delegation: Oswego

Proposal Topic: Mental health concerning citizens

Position Statement: The problem concerning the mental health of our youth is about depression/anxiety, whether that comes from family problems or environmental stressors.

Proposal:

1. What we could do is implement **ACE testing** to help identify people that have those issues. Then we could have psychiatrist inside of the school specialized in that area, and/or have a mandatory class for people with people that score at least a 2 or higher.
2. The class that the children would take would be taught by Professionals in child psychology and/or a Social studies teacher with experience with child development and the Professional will be paid by the state. In addition, there will be taken by a Guided study spot in their schedules(half period before lunch) And the entire state will follow.

Expected Results:

What we could expect is having people with these mental issues be cared for in a way for them to be comfortable living in their own bodies by teachers well equipped to help those with a problem.

Proposal Author: Alexandra Staron

Delegation: Stagg High School

Proposal Topic: Transportation

Position Statement: Adding Carpool lanes to expressways and tollway Leading into Chicago will help reduce fossil fuel emissions and traffic getting into the city.

Proposal:

1. Adding Carpool lanes to the major expressways and freeways leading into Chicago will help decrease the fossil fuel emissions and traffic into the city. The following expressways and tollways and will benefit with carpool lanes.
2. Expressways: Elgin O'hare, Eisenhower, Kingery, Dan Ryan, Edens, Kennedy
3. Tollways:Bishop Ford, Ronald Reagan, Veterans, Jane Addams, Stevenson, Tri-state

Expected Results:

With carpool lanes added onto these major expressways and freeways the overall emission of fossil fuels will be reduced. With a couple to a few people taking one car the emissions from those cars would be reduced. Another reason carpool lanes would be beneficial would be because they would help reduce the time commuting into the city.

Proposal Author: Cooper Walters

Delegation: Amos Alonzo Stagg High School

Proposal Topic: There should be three separate punishments based on number of offenses for illegally owning firearms in Illinois.

Position Statement: To keep our community and environment safe, a more severe punishment shall be put in place of our current punishment of illegally owning firearms. The well-being our Illinois citizens must be more prioritized than it is presently.

Proposal:

1. If an individual illegally owns a firearm, he or she shall be stripped of their privilege to legally own a firearm and imprisoned for 20 years. Any offense after this will had on an additional 20 years of prison. This is usually a felony and should be treated as one.
2. The current punishment needs to be much more severe. Intentions of owning these guns are not known and shall not be ignored because of such lack of knowledge.
3. The current punishment varies from two to ten years of prison. It is as if a threat of physical harm is not as a big of a deal as it truly is.
4. Only 15% of illegally owned firearms are stolen. Most of the firearms are bought on an illegal firearm market. Law enforcement has only confiscated 27% of over 120,000 firearms. Law enforcement must be more focused on these black markets.
5. Since Illinois is home to one of the biggest American cities, Chicago, illegally owned firearms may be a problem is certain parts of the urban area. Around 4,000 gun related victims were in Chicago. These areas in which the crimes are committed must be closely watched by law enforcement.

Expected Results:

Creating a more severe punishment for illegally owning a firearm will help create a safer environment for Illinois. Not to mention, these rules still allows guns to be owned, it just helps encourage possession to be legal as it should be to keep our state safe. The fear of people illegally owning firearms will be eliminated and substituted with courage and confidence in our community.

Proposal Author: Avery Welsch

Delegation: Stagg

Proposal Topic: What precautions should Illinois take with illegally owned firearms?

Position Statement: To persuade people into believing that illegally owned firearms are becoming a problem in Chicago, and more effort should be put in into stopping people from buying a gun illegally and bringing it back to Chicago.

Proposal:

. Stop the buying of guns in other states. We could ask surrounding states to require at least a drivers license when buying guns so that no one in Illinois illegally acquires a gun. Law enforcement officials say 60 percent of the guns confiscated on the streets of Chicago come from Indiana, Wisconsin, and Mississippi.

. Prohibit the ability to buy military-style assault weapons everywhere in Illinois besides Chicago. The other 40 percent of illegally owned firearms come from suburban Cook County and nearby suburbs.

Expected Results:

Chicago and Illinois, in general, will be a safer place to live. Homicide rates will go down and a greater amount people will feel less at risk when walking around more urban areas.

Proposal Author: Luke Willis

Delegation: Mt. Vernon

Proposal Topic: Educators should be engaged with students more within their classrooms.

Position Statement: There should be less mandates on teachers that take time away from their instructional time. They should rely on and routine assess basic facts and theories. Teachers should be in the classrooms for every student attendance day, rather than learning the "new" mandate or practice. Administrators should be designing and assessing these new mandates or practices, not classroom educators.

Proposal:

1. Teachers should teach, practice and assess basic facts.
2. Once basic facts are acquired, then engage in holistic projects.
3. Teachers must be present for each student attendance day or period
4. Teacher education should take place before the start of a school year.
5. State/Federal compliance documentation should be handled by an administrator, not the classroom teacher.
6. Administrators made program adjustments based upon their analysis of the documentation.

Expected Results:

Greater student achievement will increase if students are knowledgeable of basic facts, their teachers is available, and administrators make decisions based on the documented results of their districts and /or buildings.

Proposal Author: Kadin Wilson

Delegation: Shepard

Proposal Topic: What should Illinois do to lower energy expenses for government buildings?

Position Statement: WIth costly expenditures for electricity in our government buildings, we must act on finding methods to lower cost. This could be achieved if we used

Proposal:

- Switch to more renewable energies to power government buildings such as installing solar panels to the roofs or using different types of renewable energy depending on the area
- Use more lights that are energy efficient and lasts longer while being bright enough to illuminate a room

Expected Results:

From the proposals we expect a reduction of money expenditures from $30'000+ to $25'000 or lower as well as a decrease in carbon dioxide emitted and an increase in renewable energy sources used

A GUIDE TO THE 2018-2019 JUDICIAL PROGRAM

Youth attorneys have been working on two different criminal cases, *People of the State of Illinois vs. Weaver*, and *People of the State of Illinois vs. Wilson*. Both defendants were convicted, and both have appealed their convictions. Specific details of those appeals follow. The cases will be argued on Saturday in courtrooms at different locations. Please refer to the schedule for where the court sessions will take place.

Appeals are very different from trials. Trials determine guilt or innocence based on the facts of a particular case. For instance, John Wayne Gacy was convicted because it was determined that he did in fact murder over thirty individuals. Normally, the appeal does not involve a re-hashing of those events. Instead the appeal typically is concerned with whether something occurred before or during the trial that prevented the defendant from receiving a fair trial.

COURTROOM DECORUM

As you can see from the court docket schedule that follows the case information, the courts are schedule at hour intervals, in four locations – two in the Supreme Court Building, and two in the Capitol. In order to help all proceedings run smoothly, and give our youth attorneys a good experience, we ask that if you are attending a court section to adhere to the following:

1. Arrive about 5 minutes before the start of the proceeding you wish to attend, so that coming into the court will not be too distracting. If you come in late, please do so quietly.
2. Please stay for the entire proceeding for that hour – if you have to leave, please try to do so between arguments.
3. Please turn off all phone ringers and alerts when in the courtrooms.
4. Please leave your phone in your pocket/purse/etc during the session. There should be no texting, tweeting, streaming, etc while the Court is in session.
5. Please, no flash photography during the sessions. If you must take a photograph or two, please be discreet and not distract the students. There should be time to take photos after the arguments have concluded.
6. Please stay seated during the entire court session.
7. Please refrain from talking during the proceedings – these students have worked very hard on their oral arguments and need to be able to focus on their task at hand, whether during their arguments, or serving as a justice.
8. Thank you!

EVALUATION

While the Courts will be deciding the cases before them based on how case law precedent applies to the specific issues being argued, the Justices also evaluate the attorneys on the quality of their oral argument presentations based on a set of

standards. The attorney teams for each case evaluated to have earned the highest scores on their oral arguments meet on Sunday in the Christopher MacDonald Celebratory Judicial Thunderdome, and the teams that earn the highest combined score for their oral argument and their Bench Memo for each case are recognized as the best overall attorney teams. The Oral Argument Grading standards are on the next page, followed by the Appeal Facts for the two cases argued this program year, People vs Weaver and People vs Wilson.

ORAL ARGUMENT GRADING STANDARDS

*Professionalism

5) The attorney is polite to the judges and to his opponent (no eye rolling or exasperated looks at the judges' questions or the opponents' argument); the attorney is wearing suitable, neat clothing; his hair is combed; he does not fidget while arguing (tapping of extremities or playing unnecessarily with their materials).

4) The polite treatment of other parties is as above, as is the appearance, however, there is some nervous fidgeting.

3) The attorney is polite, does not fidget but is wearing inappropriate clothing and or did not groom himself.

2) The attorney is polite, but is wearing inappropriate clothing and fidgets.

1) The attorney is rude, but dressed properly and does not fidget.

0) The attorney is rude, poorly dressed and fidgets.

*Delivery

5) The attorney speaks clearly, in a voice that can be comfortably heard, and makes good eye contact with the judges; he does not simply read from a sheet of paper.

4) The attorney is still clear and can be heard, but is not able to maintain sufficient eye contact with the judges, although he is not reading from his paper.

3) The attorney is clear and can be heard, but there is insufficient eye contact and there is too much reliance on reading from the paper.

2) The attorney is not clear and/or too quiet, but maintains eye contact and does not read from the paper.

1) The attorney is not clear and or too quiet, there is little eye contact.

0) The attorney mumbles as he reads his argument without ever looking up from the paper.

*Language

5) The attorney is comfortable using legal terms such as prima facie, and in explaining legal issues using clear and concise language that makes the issues readily understood, the facts of the case are clearly and concisely described.

4) The attorney stumbles over some of the legal terms, but is clear and concise in describing the legal issues and the facts.

3) The attorney gets the terms right but is convoluted in discussing the legal issues, however, the facts of the case are clear.

2) The attorney is unclear on the legal terms and issues but is clear and concise on some of the facts.

1) The attorney is able to express some of the issues and facts but is not consistent.

0) The attorney is unable to express any coherent ideas.

*Response to Questions

5) The attorney answers the question, if applicable, admitting things that clearly go against his position but explaining why the court should still rule in his favor.

4) The attorney answers most questions easily and admits points where necessary, but is not able to tell the court why the concession of that point does not undermine his case.

3) The attorney stumbles on some questions that favor his position but is able to answer some questions that go against his position.

2) The attorney easily answers questions that are clearly in his favor but doesn't answer any questions that go against him.

1) The attorney stumbles over questions supporting his position that he should be able to easily answer but is unable to answer questions that are inconsistent with his position.

0) The attorney is not able to answer any questions.

*Legal Reasoning

5) The attorney demonstrates an understanding of the legal issues involved, (what the rule of law is) and the underlying legal rationale for the policy (public interest, constitutional support, fundamental fairness, etc.) The attorney explains how these issues relate to the facts of the case.

4) The attorney demonstrates an understanding of the legal issue but can't explain the underlying rationale for why the issue works as it does. The attorney explains how these issues relate to the facts of the case.

3) The attorney doesn't completely understand the legal issues but understands the rationale for the general area of law. The attorney is able to relate the issues to the facts.

2) The attorney doesn't completely understand the legal issues or rationale but is able to relate the general issues to the facts.

1) The attorney doesn't understand the legal issues or rationale enough to explain the facts in a way that supports his position.

0) The attorney doesn't understand the legal issues or rationale and is so unfamiliar with the facts that he cannot express his position.

CASE A - PEOPLE v. WEAVER

After a jury trial, the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. The defendant then filed an appeal based on the following two issues.

ISSUE ONE

During jury selection, one of the prospective jurors disclosed that she had worked at a hair salon owned by Ronald Weaver's sister for about two years in 2015 and 2016. When questioned further, this juror clarified that while she worked for the salon she never met Ronald Weaver personally, but she know who he was since he occasionally stopped in to the salon to visit his sister. After working at the salon for two years the juror was fired by Weaver's sister; the juror claimed that she was made to be the scapegoat when a prominent customer made a scene about the service she received. When questioned about her ability to be impartial, the juror responded "I don't think she [Weaver's sister] treated me fairly, but I don't think that will affect my ability to be fair." Defense attorneys asked that the juror be excluded "for cause" from the jury, but the judge denied the request. As the defense attorneys had previously exhausted all of their peremptory challenges, the juror was allowed to remain on the jury.

ISSUE TWO

At trial, Mr. Weaver wanted to present Dr. David Jones as an expert witness on depression. Dr. Jones received his medical degree from Northwestern University, and has been a clinical psychiatrist for the last 20 years, specializing in disorders that manifest depression. He did not ever treat Fern Barrett, and did not personally know her, but based on interviews with those close to her, including Mr. Weaver and Paula Kris, as well as Fern's estranged husband, he would have testified that Fern likely had MDD (Major Depressive Disorder). He would have testified that people with MDD who exhibit suicidal tendencies often experience increased severity in successive episodes, sometimes turning to more violent measures if they have failed attempts using passive measures, particularly when faced with stressful situations. He would have concluded that Fern Barrett was likely trying to kill herself when she grabbed Mr. Weaver's gun. The prosecution moved to exclude the testimony of Dr. Jones, stating that Fern was never diagnosed with MDD while she was alive, so the testimony offered was speculation. The prosecution also argued that the jury could fairly assess Ms. Barrett's mental state from the evidence, and that the expert's testimony was more prejudicial than probative. The trial court agreed, and Dr. Jones was not allowed to testify at trial.

Post Trial Proceedings

Prior to sentencing, Defendant submitted post-trial motions to the court stating that the conviction of the Defendant should be overturned 1) based on the improper inclusion of a juror with negative ties to the Defendant, and 2) based on the court's denial of the proffered expert testimony. The court denied the motions. Defendant filed a timely appeal, arguing that his right to a fair trial had been violated by these two issues.

CASE B - PEOPLE v. WILSON

After a jury trial, the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. The defendant then filed an appeal based on the following two issues.

ISSUE ONE

On cross-examination of James Wilson, the Assistant State's Attorney asked the following question: “Mr. Wilson, you know how to steal a car, right? In fact, haven’t you been convicted previously of stealing a car?"

One of Foreman’s attorneys immediately objected, arguing that such information was irrelevant to the charge concerned at the trial and highly prejudicial to the Defendant.

Judge Sylvester Keet over-ruled Defendant's objection and instructed Wilson to answer. Mr. Wilson responded, “Yes.”

On re-direct examination, Wilson explained that about 6 years ago, while he was in college, he and two of his fraternity brothers stole a car belonging to the president of a rival fraternity. He explained that it was just a prank, but that the car’s owner filed a police report, so they were all arrested. Wilson explained that he plead guilty, and was given two years probation. Wilson added that his record has been clean since that time.

ISSUE TWO

While giving the jury instructions after the close of evidence, Judge Keet gave the jury the following instruction (which is based on the Illinois pattern jury instructions for first degree murder):

> A person commits the offense of first degree murder when he kills an individual without lawful justification if, in performing the acts which cause the death:
>
> 1. He intends to kill or do great bodily harm to that individual; or
> 2. He knows that such acts will cause death to that individual; or
> 3. He knows that such acts create a strong probability of death or great bodily harm to that individual.

During the jury deliberations, after the jury had been deliberating for about 1 hour, the jury sent the following question to the judge: “Should we assume that someone firing a gun intends to cause death or great bodily harm?”

The judge immediately informed counsel for the Defense and the Prosecution of the question, and informed them that he intended to respond by telling the jury that they should use their common sense and rely on the instructions as given. The Defense attorney objected, saying that they should respond by saying “No, the intent must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.” The Prosecution objected to that response, saying that it was misleading and improperly ignored the elements of the instruction. The judge stated that giving a more specific answer would likely unduly influence the

verdict. The response was sent to the jury, and the jury rendered a guilty verdict 2 hours later.

Post Trial Proceedings

Prior to sentencing, Defendant submitted post-trial motions to the court stating that the conviction of the Defendant should be overturned 1) based on the improper admission into evidence of Mr. Wilson's prior conviction, and 2) based on the court's response to the jury's question during deliberations. Judge Keet denied the motions. Defendant filed a timely appeal, arguing that his right to a fair trial had been violated by these two issues.

COURT ROOM A - SUPREME COURT BUILDING
SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS
SECOND FLOOR
Saturday, March 16, 2019

TIME	DEFENDANT – APPELLANT		STATE – APPELLEE	COURT
8:00	Anusha Trivedi Fatema Nomani (Neuqua Valley)	v.	Michelle Aum Monica Yoon Sarah Klewicki (Metea Valley)	13
9:00	Prianka Lexman Lily Hong (Waubonsie Valley)	v.	Claire Mintus Sathya Machireddy Maya Miriyala (Metea Valley)	04
10:00	Katie Hausman Ashi Gottumukkula (Metea Valley)	v.	Francesca Abruzzo Sruthi Navneetha (Waubonsie Valley)	11
11:00	Jordan Shi Praneet Thirkateh (Naperville North)	v.	Braedan Johnson Andrew Pizza Stephen Parch (Wheaton Warrenville South)	03
12:00	Naya Gupta Zack Cisco (Metea Valley)	v.	Saloni Vaishnav Catherine O'Reilly (Neuqua Valley)	09
1:00	Gautham Jaiganesh Arya Nalluri (Neuqua Valley)	v.	Samyag Madrecha Anne Bugayong (Waubonsie Valley)	01
2:00	Dhilan Desai Skylar Thaker Michael Jones (Wheaton Warrenville South)	v.	Connie Chen Crista Thyvelikakath (Waubonsie Valley)	10
3:00	Benjamin Fahrenz Brindet Socrates (Waubonsie Valley)	v.	Aleena Rehman Regan Alcott (Neuqua Valley)	02
4:00	Katrin Gatz Emaline Kerwin (Metea Valley)	v.	Anusha Gaddam Aaditya Nandakumar (Neuqua Valley)	12

COURT ROOM B - SUPREME COURT BUILDING
Former FOURTH DISTRICT APPELLATE COURT CHAMBERS
SECOND FLOOR
Saturday, March 16, 2019

TIME	DEFENDANT – APPELLANT		STATE – APPELLEE	COURT
8:00	Christopher Shim Sumit Basti (Waubonsie Valley)	v.	Damara Richmond Angelica Madera (Dwight D. Eisenhower)	10
9:00	Aditi Ambravan Sowmya Venkatachalam (Adlai E. Stevenson)	v.	Anvita Agrawal Juliana Canham (Waubonsie Valley)	01
10:00	Zachary Randazzo Blake Minor (Bradley-Bourbonnais)	v.	Shirley Mohan Michelle Oguike (Metea Valley)	12
11:00	Nomuna Dorjbat Laura Walsh (Neuqua Valley)	v.	Advait Deoskar Sunny Ghandi (Adlai E. Stevenson)	02
12:00	Pramod Prabhu Andrew Hogsed (Metea Valley)	v.	Yug Patel Anshul Chawla (Waubonsie Valley)	13
1:00	Chloe Solarte Sophia Sandy (Metea Valley)	v.	Janice Lee Joanna Lee (Adlai E. Stevenson)	04
2:00	Christopher Chung Tanner Langford (Waubonsie Valley)	v.	Ellie Park Mia Anastasio (Metea Valley)	11
3:00	Anna Ensing Anna Williams (Wheaton North)	v.	Jordan McCarthy Kelly Moore (Neuqua Valley)	03
4:00	Rhitom Mishra Rekha Iyer (Neuqua Valley)	v.	Kyle Huffaker Thomas Musgrave (Bradley-Bourbonnais)	09

COURT ROOM C
CAPITOL BUILDING – ROOM 212
Saturday, March 16, 2019

TIME	DEFENDANT – APPELLANT		STATE – APPELLEE	COURT
8:00	Victor Shi Arjun Nageswaran (Adlai E. Stevenson)	v.	Aryanna Amin Parama Ghatak (Metea Valley)	16
9:00	Elizabeth Huang James Turnbull (Metea Valley)	v.	Yusra Butt Nicole Orue Karen Carmona (Lake Park)	05
10:00	Claudia Gryzb Nick Asuan (Metea Valley)	v.	Zachary Levy Oscar Garcia (Warren Township)	15
11:00	Lauren Rouse Grace Georgiou (Wheaton Warrenville South)	v.	Aditi Agrawal Nikhil Khanna (Waubonsie Valley)	08
12:00	Ellen Stephens Madison Reddy (Bradley-Bourbonnais)	v.	Maddie DeGraff Lindsay Mallak (Metea Valley)	17
1:00	Aditi Ambravan Sowmya Venkatachalam (Adlai E. Stevenson)	v.	Anushka Chauhan Megha Saravanan (Metea Valley)	07
2:00	Zachary Randazzo Blake Minor (Bradley-Bourbonnais)	v.	Courtney Smith Breanna Goyea (Gateway Region YMCA)	14
3:00	Amogh Parmeswaran Manav Davis (Waubonsie Valley)	v.	Satvika Bejawar Sangamithra Rajesh (Metea Valley)	06
4:00	Emma O'Donnell Lucas Penet (Gateway Region YMCA)	v.	Elijah Garcia Annabelle Burns (Warren Township)	16

COURT ROOM D
CAPITOL BUILDING – ROOM 118
Saturday, March 16, 2019

TIME	DEFENDANT – APPELLANT		STATE – APPELLEE	COURT
9:00	Koushik Saraswati Rahul Karha (Metea Valley)	v.	Hannah Beck Alexis Chojnacki Kitty Nelson (Wheaton North)	07
10:00	India Williams Sydnee Graves (Metea Valley)	v.	Courtney Smith Breanna Goyea (Gateway Region YMCA)	14
11:00	Aarthi Krishnakumar Leland Pan (Metea Valley)	v.	Mihaela Mihai Jacob Sowizral Joseph Czaja (Lake Park)	06
12:00	NO ARGUMENT		NO ARGUMENT	
1:00	Rachel Cespedes Aurora Hone (Wheaton North)	v.	Ijeoma Ogbonna Vama Naik (Metea Valley)	05
2:00	Ayesha Shafiuddin Halie Moses (Wheaton North)	v.	Mridini Thippisetty Anwita Balineni (Metea Valley)	15
3:00	Avantika Pedamallu Lavannya Deolalikar (Metea Valley)	v.	Angela DeFalco Leo Wildman (Wheaton North)	08

JUDICIAL ROSTER
2018 - 2019

Court 1
Sumit Basti
Zack Cisco
Naya Gupta
Angelica Madera
Catherine O'Reilly
Damara Richmond
Christopher Shim
Saloni Vaishnav

CLERK-BAILIFF:
J.P. Lacroix

ADVISOR:
David Overstreet
Jonathan Bresser

Court 2
Connie Chen
Maddie DeGraff
Dhilan Desai
Michael Jones
Lindsay Mallak
Madison Reddy
Ellie Stephens
Skylar Thaker
Crista Thyvelikakath

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Jocelyn Gallegos

ADVISOR:
Fred Tietze
LeVonne Cescolini-Boyer

Court 3
Francesca Abruzzo
Aryanna Amin
Parama Ghatak
Ashi Gottumukkula
Katie Hausman
Arjun Nageswaran
Sruthi Navneetha
Victor Shi

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Patrick Soto

ADVISOR:
Michael Barnes
Anna Henning

Court 4
Nick Asuan
Anusha Gaddam
Oscar Garcia
Katrin Gatz
Claudia Grzyb
Emaline Kerwin
Zachary Levy
Aaditya Nandakumar

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Daschel Kriukov (1 PM)
Eli Maldonado (9 AM)

ADVISOR:
Krishna Appalenei

Court 5
Michelle Aum
Annabelle Burns
Elijah Garcia
Sarah Klewicki
Fatema Nomani
Emma O'Donnell
Lucas Penet
Anusha Trivedi
Monica Yoon

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Gabe Booth (1 PM)
Gavin Hewawasam (9 AM)

ADVISOR:
Cat Bishir

Court 6
Anwita Balineni
Breanna Goyea
Blake Minor
Shirley Mohan
Halie Moses
Michelle Oguike
Zachary Randazzo
Ayesha Shafiuddin
Courtney Smith
Mridini Thippisetty

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Olivia Vasiliauskas (3 PM)
Seth Myers (11 AM)

ADVISOR:
Colin Clark

Court 7
Anshul Chawla
Andrew Hogsed
Kyle Huffaker
Rekha Iyer
Rhitom Mishra
Thomas Musgrave
Yug Patel
Pramod Prabhu

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Kavin Karthi (9 AM)
Vishnu Mahesh (1 PM)

ADVISOR:
Matthew Livesay

Court 8
Shorouk Akarah
Mia Anastasio
Christopher Chung
Sydnee Graves
Tanner Langford
Kamila Obrochta
Ellie Park
India Williams

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Diya Seeryada

ADVISOR:
Richard Ward
Adam Matejewski

Court 9
Elizabeth Huang
Braedan Johnson
Stephen Parch
Andrew Pizza
Jordan Shi
Praneet Thirkateh
James Turnbull

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Camrynn Walls (12 PM)
Cathshay Riddle (4 PM)

ADVISOR:
Shayma Patel
Donna Mohn

Court 10
Anne Bugayong
Yusra Butt
Karen Carmona
Gautham Jaiganesh
Samyag Madrecha
Arya Nalluri
Nicole Orue

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Rohan Mendes (8 AM)
Calvin See (2 PM)

ADVISOR:
David Severance

Court 11
Lily Hong
Aarthi Krishnakumar
Prianka Lexman
Sathya Machireddy
Claire Mintus
Maya Miriyala
Leland Pan

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Mia Ricelli (10 AM)
Myleene Marrero (2 PM)

ADVISOR:
Christopher Macdonald
Chrisand Williams

Court 12
Regan Alcott
Satvika Bejawar
Manav Davis
Benjamin Fahrenz
Amogh Parmeswaran
Sangamithra Ragesh
Aleena Rehman
Brindet Socrates

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Anusha Selva (10 AM)
Arnav Shandilya (4 PM)

ADVISOR:
Susan Fuhrer

Court 13
Joseph Czaja
Advait Deoskar
Nomuna Dorjbat
Sunny Ghandi
Mihaela Mihai
Jacob Sowizral
Laura Walsh

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Ilias Sadiki

ADVISOR:
Donald Fulmer
Tina Scott

Court 14
Anvita Agrawal
Aditi Ambravan
Juliana Canham
Anushka Chauhan
Rahul Kartha
Koushik Saraswati
Megha Saravanan
Sowmya Venkatachalam

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Josh Yeley

ADVISOR:
Heidi Hockberger

Court 15
Rachel Cespedes
Aurora Hone
Janice Lee
Joanna Lee
Vama Naik
Ijeoma Ogbonna
Sophia Sandy
Chloe Solarte

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Jackie Tellez

ADVISOR:
Richard Pierce
Dominique Estes

Court 16
Angela DeFalco
Lavannya Deolalikar
Anna Ensing
Jordan McCarthy
Kelly Moore
Avantika Pedamallu
Leo Wildman
Anna Williams

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Chris Trujillo

ADVISOR:
Jay Mehta
Nadia Gonzalez

Court 17
Aditi Agrawal
Hannah Beck
Alexis Chojnacki
Grace Georgiou
Nikhil Khanna
Kitty Nelson
Lauren Rouse

CLERK-BAILIFF:
Prithvi Thakur

ADVISOR:
Richard Mitchell

Courts 1 - 8 will judge *People v. Weaver* (Case A).
Courts 9 - 17 will judge *People v. Wilson* (Case B).

The times by a clerk-bailiff indicate the times that clerk-bailiff either will participate as a clerk-bailiff for that particular court.

Court 17 only will judge once. All other courts will judge twice.

Adita Ambravan and Sowmya Venkatatchalam (Adlai E. Stevenson) and Zachary Randazzo and Blake Minor (Bradley-Bourbonnais) will argue twice. The score from the first oral argument in which they participate will be the one that counts for the Moot Court Competition awards.

The Bill of Rights: A Transcription

Congress of the United States
begun and held at the City of ew-York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the nited States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the nited States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the nited States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

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Amendment I

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

Amendment II

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

Amendment III

o Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the wner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

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

Amendment V

o person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger nor shall any person be sub ect for the same offence to be twice put in eopardy of life or limb nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law nor shall private property be taken for public use, without ust compensation.

Amendment VI

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

Amendment VII

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

Amendment VIII

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

Amendment I

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

Amendment

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

AMENDMENT IV

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Note: Article I, section , of the Constitution was modified by section of the th amendment.

Section

All persons born or naturalized in the nited States, and sub ect to the urisdiction thereof, are citizens of the nited States and of the State wherein they reside. o State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the nited States nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law nor deny to any person within its urisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and ice-President of the nited States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the nited States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section

o person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and ice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the nited States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the nited States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or udicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the nited States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4

The validity of the public debt of the nited States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the nited States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the nited States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

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70TH ILLINOIS YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY SCHEDULE AND FAQs

We are so happy you are participating in our 70th Assembly! We hope that you all have a great, productive and meaningful time during the next few days. For delegates: In order to help you do so, please refer to the schedule following, and the schedule given with your nametag. Adults and Advisors, please refer to your Assignment booklet for your assignments.

Have a question? Need an answer? Please look to those with white badges; these people are Youth and Government Board Members, Staff, Advisors or Program Specialists. If one doesn't have the answer, he or she can probably direct you to someone who does. People with red ribbons are program area coordinators.

Other Frequently Asked Questions:

What if I lose my nametag?
This is important because all Youth and Government participants must wear their name tags at all times when out of their room. If one is lost at the Crowne, please go to the Convention Registration Desk, or contact an advisor who will notify Y&G staff. A temporary badge may be given to you, with a more permanent badge delivered at a later time. If lost at the Capitol, please go to the Governor's Office on the 2nd floor.

Is there a dress code?
ABSOLUTELY! The dress code is business casual on Friday, but Professional Dress for the banquet and at the Capitol on Saturday and Sunday. Casual dress for Saturday night.

How do I get to the Capitol?
Your schedule will tell you when the bus for your color or program area leaves the Crowne and/or the Capitol. Delegates may only get back and forth on the bus - no cabs, no driving yourself!

What if someone has a medical emergency?
If you are at the Crowne, there is a nurse on duty in Room 526. At the Capitol, there is a paramedic on the second floor.

What if I lose my room keycard?
Please notify the Youth and Government staff or an advisor, and we can arrange to have one made. Please don't go directly to hotel; be aware that if one is made all keycards to that room must be re-keyed as well.

What if our room needs extra towels or toiletries?
Please do not call the front desk; call Capital View from your room phone for extra toiletries or towels.

Can I use my cell phone?
No electronics are allowed while in chambers, galleries, courtrooms or committee rooms. You can use your cell phone only during free time, but not in those areas.

Can we go to the pool?
No. The pool will not be available for Youth and Government participants, and if you are in the pool area, you will be asked to leave and return to your room.

Is there a curfew?
YES! Curfew is at 11:00 PM. Delegates must be in their room by 11:00, and may not leave for any reason! If there is an emergency, please call your Head Advisor.

Y&G MEDIA

TV Station	**Capitol News Update** Hotel Channel Friday and Saturday night 11:30 p.m.
Twitter	@ILYMCAObserver and @illinoisyg
Newspaper	**The Observer** available in print at the Crowne and the Capitol
Facebook	www.facebook.com/illinoisyg/
Instagram	@illinoisyg

HEADQUARTERS LOCATIONS

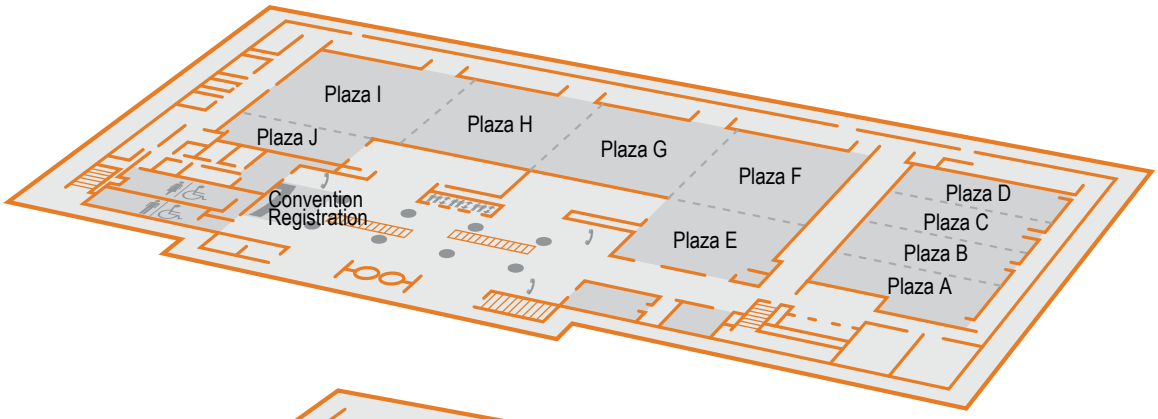
	Friday Location	Saturday Locations	Su Location
YOUTH GOVERNOR	Opal Board Room 2nd Fl., Crowne	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol *Saturday Night* Opal Board Room, 2nd Floor Crowne	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol
Lt. GOVERNOR	Opal Board Room 2nd Floor, Crowne	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol *Saturday Night* Opal Board Room 2nd Floor Crowne	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol
SECRETARY OF STATE	Business Center 2nd Fl., Crowne	2nd Fl. Capitol, Bill Flow *Saturday Night* Opal Board Room, 2nd Floor Crowne	2nd Fl. Capitol, Bill Flow
CHIEF JUSTICE		Attorney General Building (Helen Radigan Hall)	Room 212, Capitol
EXEC. DIRECTOR OF LOBBYISTS		Room 114, Capitol *Saturday Night* Opal Board Room, 2nd Floor Crowne	Room 114, Capitol
NEWSPAPER PRESS	Topaz Room 2nd Floor, Crowne	Room 122 - Capitol Building Topaz Room 2nd Floor, Crowne	Room 122 - Capitol Building
VIDEO PRESS	Wintergarden Room, 14th Fl., Crowne	Room 100 - Capitol Wintergarden Room, 14th Fl., Crowne	
COMMITTEES	Business Center 2nd Fl., Crowne	Outside Governor's Office 2nd Floor, Capitol	
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANTS State Issues Forum		3rd Floor Board Room Stratton Building	Room 409, Capitol
BILL FLOW	Business Center 2nd Fl., Crowne	2nd Floor - Capitol	2nd Floor, Capitol
LOBBYISTS	Plaza C/D, Crowne *Friday Night* - Sapphire, Crowne	Room 114 - Capitol *Saturday Night* - Plaza B	Room 114, Capitol
JUDICIAL	Northfield Inn		
Court A		Supreme Court	
Court B		Former 4th Appellate Court	
Court C		Room 212 - Capitol Building	
Court D		Room 118 – Capitol Building	
Research - *All Day Saturday*		Attorney General Building (Helen Radigan Hall)	
Opinion Writing - *Saturday Night*		3rd Fl. Conference Rooms, Crowne	
Prep. for Judicial Review *Sunday Morning*			Room 212, Capitol
Decisions/Awards - *Sunday Afternoon*			Room 212, Capitol
Judicial Review - *Sunday Afternoon*			Room 212, Capitol

Y & G HEADQUARTERS **LOST AND FOUND**	Capital View 12th Floor, Crowne	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol
NURSE'S OFFICE	Room 526, Crowne	Room 526, Crowne Plaza	Room 526, Crowne Plaza
LUGGAGE STORAGE	Plaza E 1ST Floor, Crowne Plaza		Sapphire Ballroom, 2nd Fl., Crowne Plaza
ATTENDANCE	Convention Registration Desk, Crowne	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol
COMPUTERS		2nd Floor, Capitol	2nd Floor, Capitol
TOURS	Convention Registration Desk, Crowne	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol	Gov. Pritzker's Office 2nd Fl. Capitol

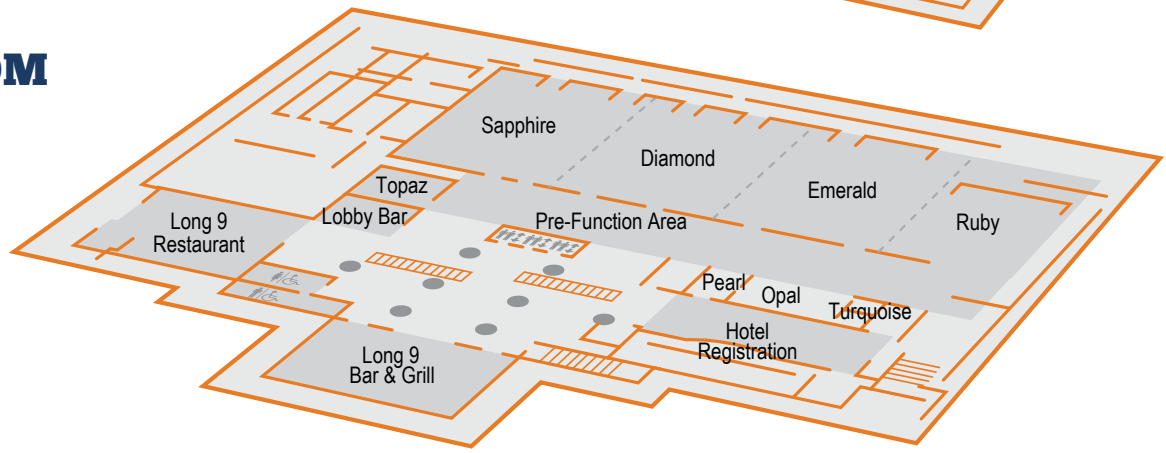
CROWNE PLAZA
HOTELS RESORTS

SPRINGFIELD
THE CONVENTION HOTEL

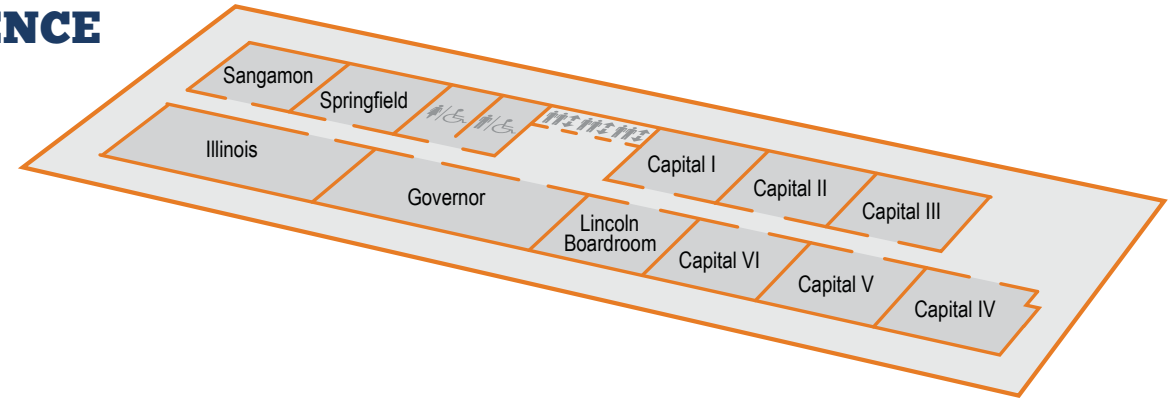
PLAZA LEVEL



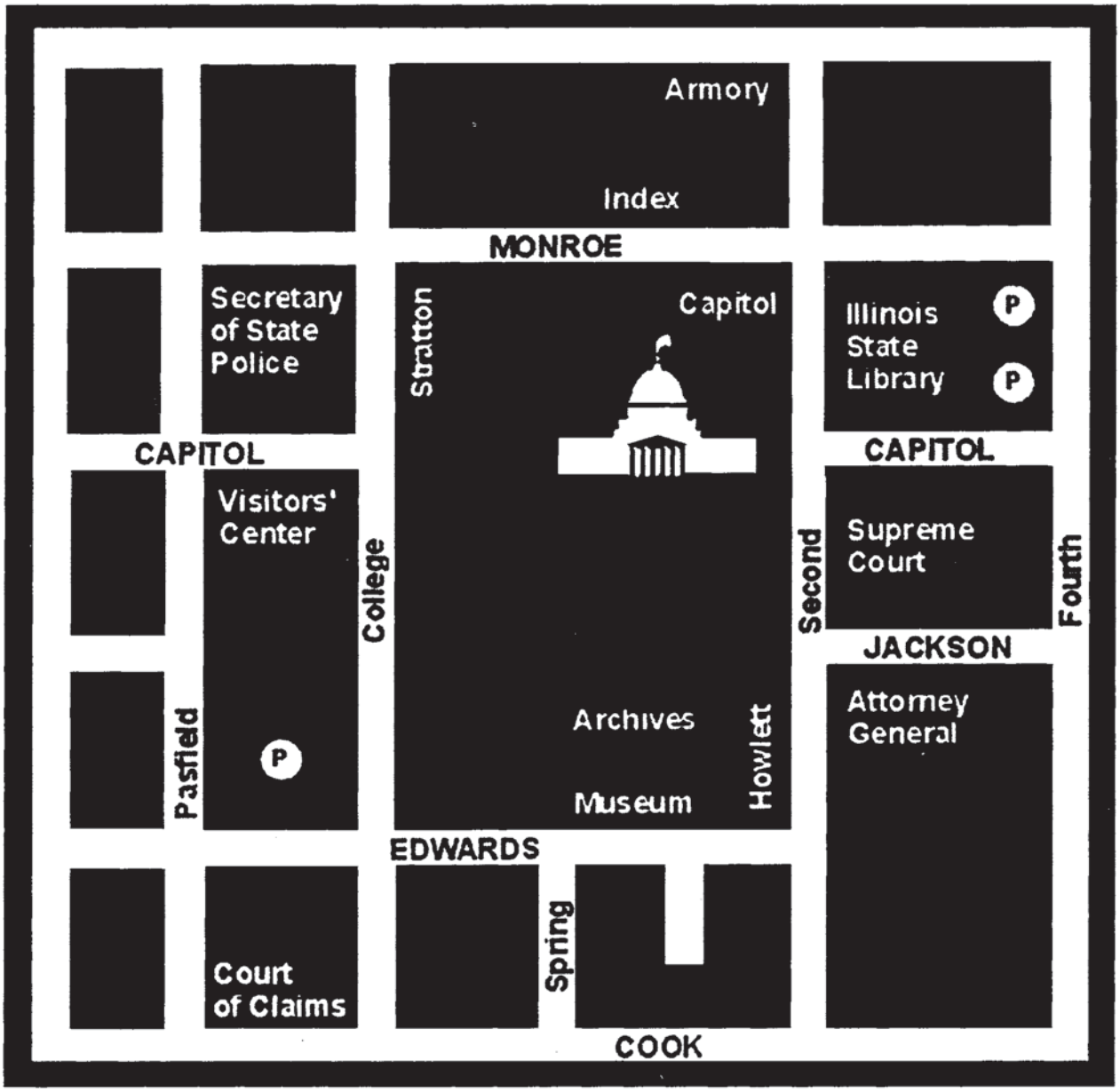
BALLROOM LEVEL



CONFERENCE LEVEL

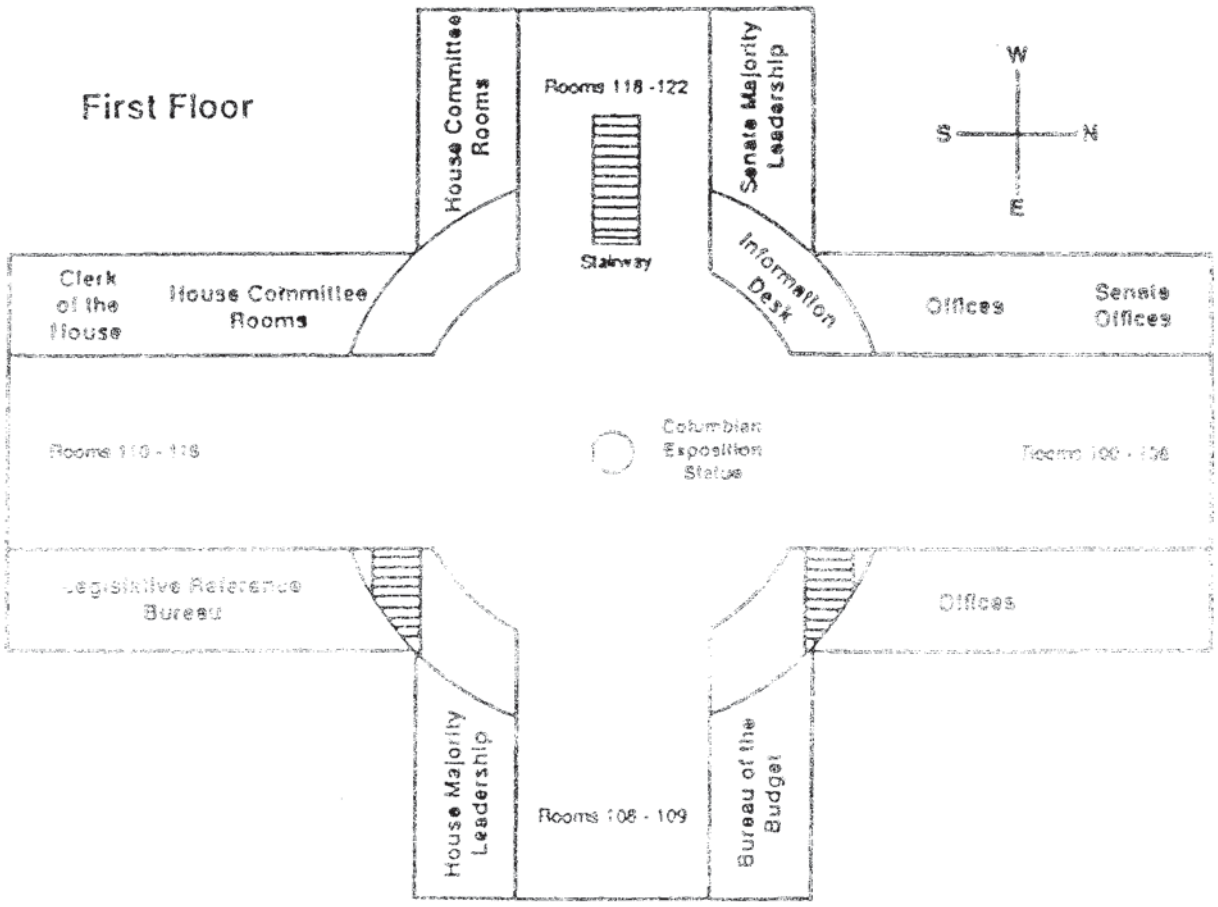


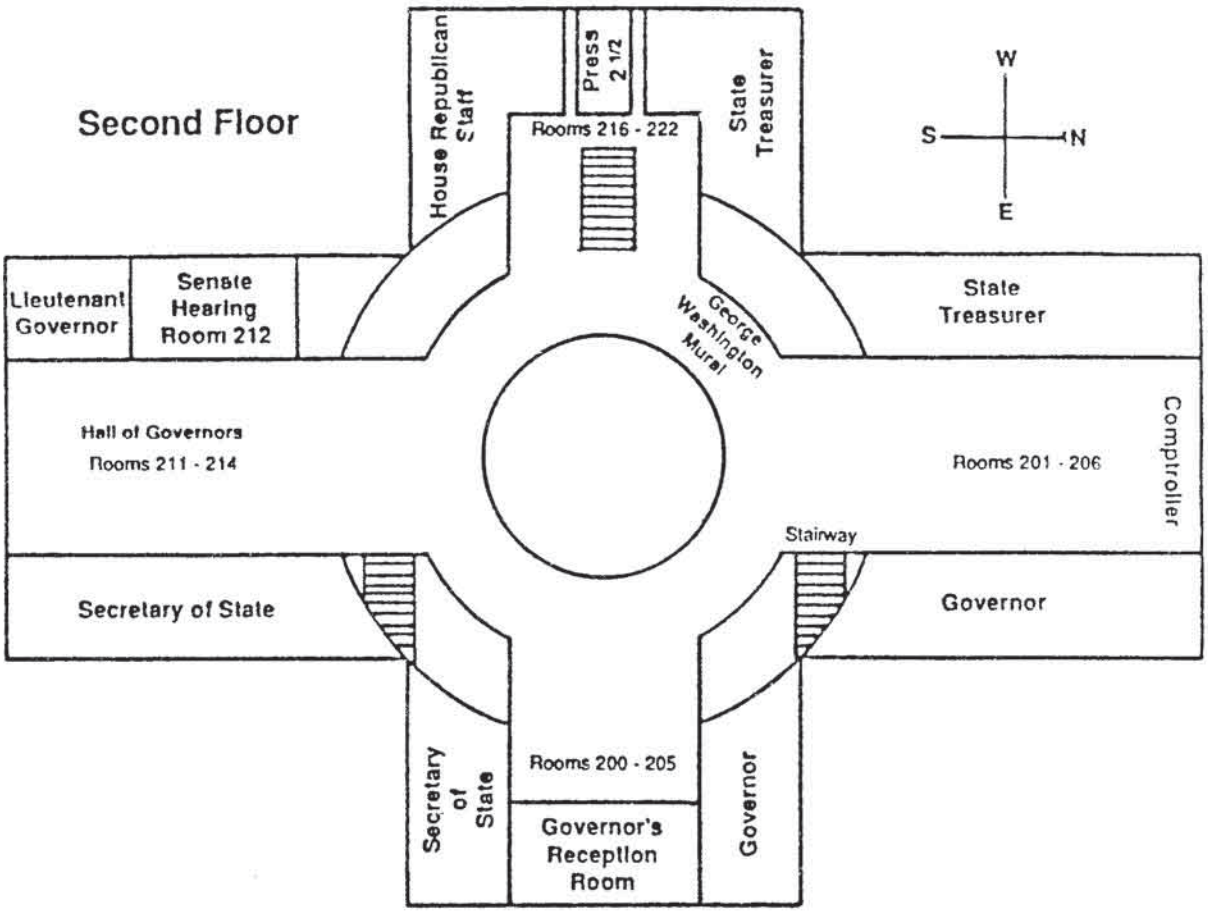
Map of Capitol Complex

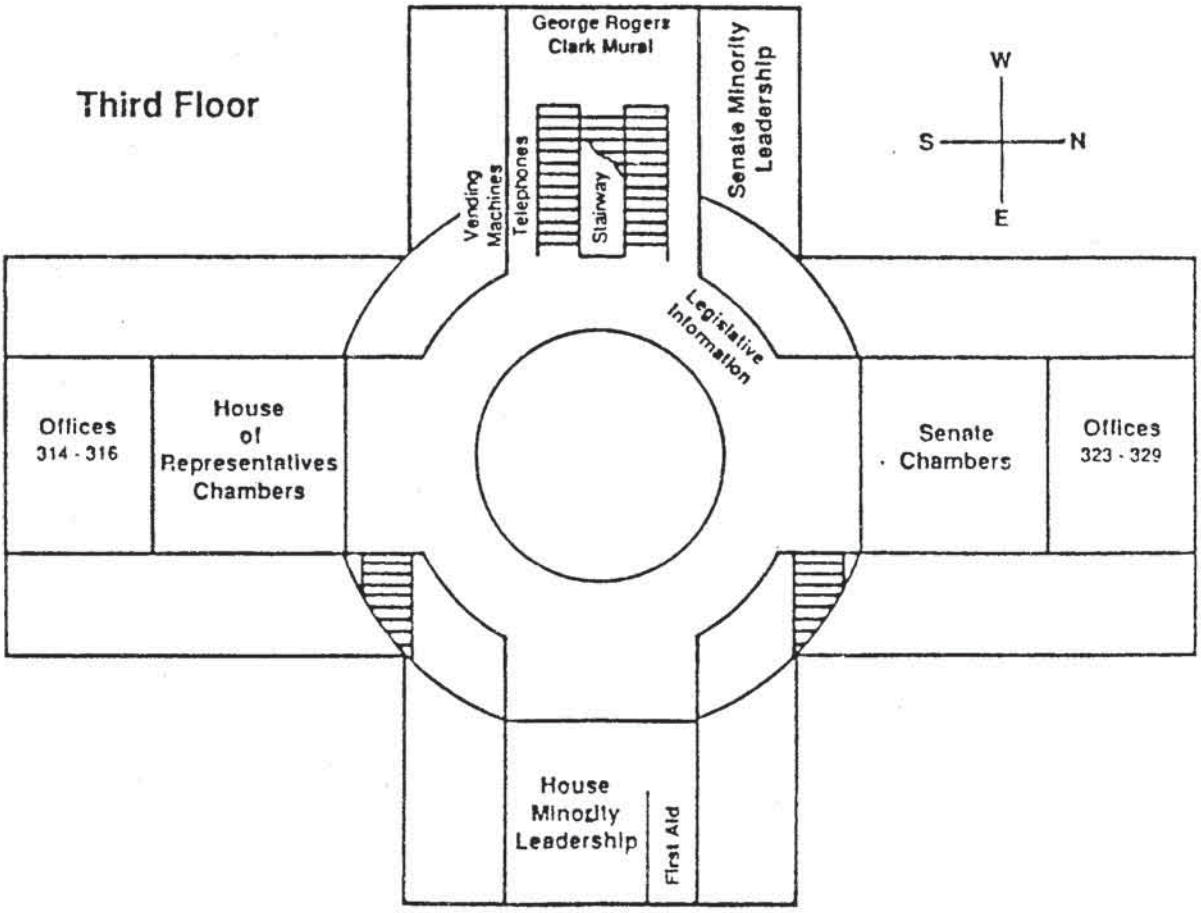


Illinois State Capitol

Floor Plans




Second Floor
House Republican Staff
Press 2 1/2
Rooms 216 - 222
State Treasurer
W
S
N
E
Lieutenant Governor
Senate Hearing Room 212
George Washington Mural
State Treasurer
Hall of Governors
Rooms 211 - 214
Rooms 201 - 206
Comptroller
Stairway
Secretary of State
Governor
Secretary of State
Rooms 200 - 205
Governor
Governor's Reception Room


Third Floor
George Rogers Clark Mural
Senate Minority Leadership
W
S
N
E
Vending Machines
Telephones
Stairway
Legislative Information
Offices 314 - 316
House of Representatives Chambers
Senate Chambers
Offices 323 - 329
House Minority Leadership
First Aid

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
8:00 AM	6:00 PM		**Luggage Storage**	Plaza E, First Floor
9:15 AM	11:00 AM	Head Advisors	**Registration** Head Advisors will report any absences, pick up nametags, meal tickets, newspapers, and billbooks for their delegation. Those with larger delegations should have a couple extra helpers to get all the materials and distribute to your delegation.	Convention Reg. Desk, First Floor
9:45 AM	Noon	Candidates and Delegates	**Campaign 2019 and 2020!** Candidates will be campaigning. Lunch will also be served during the campaign time.	Plaza F-I, First Floor
10:00 AM		Anyone Interested	**Y&G Spiritwear!** **Capitol Confections Fun!raiser**	First Floor Lobby
10:00 AM		Newspaper Press	**Newspaper Press** Check-in at Newspaper Press Room	Topaz Room, 2nd Floor
		Video Press	**Video Press** Check-in at Video Press Room.	Wintergarden Room 14th Floor
10:00 AM	4:30 PM		**2019 Officers' Offices** Open	
		Governor	**Governor** Opal Board Room	Opal Board Room, Crowne Plaza 2nd Floor
		Lt. Governor	**Lt. Governor** Opal Board Room	Opal Board Room, Crowne Plaza 2nd Floor
		Secretary of State	**Secretary of State** Garnet Room	Garnet Room, Crowne Plaza 2nd Floor
10:15 AM	10:45 AM	Parliamentarians, Parliamentarian College Staff and Readers	**Role Play Rehearsal** for Parliamentarians, Parliamentary College Staff and Role Play Readers	Lincoln Board Room, Crowne Plaza, 3rd Floor
10:30 AM	11:15 AM	Election Coordinators, LA College Staff and Bill Flow College Staff	**Election Meeting** Training for coordinators and college staff	Sapphire, 2nd Floor
10:30 AM	Noon		**Lunch** is served during campaigning. Please present lunch meal ticket to receive food and beverage.	Plaza F-I, First Floor
10:30 AM	11:00 AM	Assistant Directors of Lobbyists	**Assistant Directors of Lobbyists** Training. ADLs will go over forms, tracking program procedures.	Springfield, 3rd Floor
11:00 AM	Noon	Lobbyists	**Lobbyist Luncheon** Grab lunch and go to Plaza A/B for a presentation with a professional lobbyist	Plaza A/B, First Floor
		Facilities Committee and Night Safety and Security Committee	**Safety and Security Meeting** for Facilities Committee and Night Safety and Security (minus Chamber Chairs).	Lincoln Board Room, 3rd Floor
11:15 AM	Noon	Clerk-Bailiffs	**Clerk Bailiff Meeting**	Capital II, 3rd Floor
		Bill Flow Clerks	**Bill Flow Clerks** Training	Sapphire, 2nd Floor
		All Legislative Assistants	**Legislative Assistants** Training	Sapphire, 2nd Floor
		Newspaper Press	**Newspaper Press** Meeting	Topaz Room, 2nd Floor
		Parliamentarians, all Sgt.-At Arms	**Sgt. At Arms (House and Senate) and All Parliamentarians** Training	Capital I, 3rd Floor
		Video Press	**Video Press** Meeting	Wintergarden Room 14th Floor
		Committee Chairs	**All Committee Chairpersons** Training	Governor Room, 3rd Floor
		Adult Committee Advisors	**Adult Committee Advisors** Training, then go to Youth Committee Chair meeting	Capitol IV, 3rd Floor
		New Advisors and New Program Volunteers	**New Advisors and New Program Volunteers** Meeting	Springfield, 3rd Floor

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
11:30 AM	11:45 AM	New Judicial Advisors, Judicial College Staff, Judicial Coordinators	**Judicial Meeting** for Judicial College Staff, New Judicial Advisors and Coordinators	Capital III, 3rd Floor
11:45 AM		2020 Governor Candidates	**2020 Governor Candidates** Meeting	Press Table, Diamond, 2nd Floor
12:00 PM		Newspaper Editors and Video Producers	**Newspaper and Video Press** Press Conference Meeting	Press Table, Diamond, 2nd Floor
		Sgt. At Arms, and Chaplains scheduled to speak	**Sgt. At Arms and Chaplains** Meet for Opening Convocation	Podium, Diamond 2nd Floor
		Candidates for 2019 Executive Director of Lobbyists, Presiding Officers, 2020 Sec. of State, Lt. Gov., Chief Justice and Governor	**Candidates** Meet for Speeches	Podium, Diamond 2nd Floor
12:10 PM		All other Delegates and Advisors	**Delegates** Meet for Speeches. House members sit in Sapphire; Senate in Diamond; Legislative Assistants, Lobbyists, Attorneys, Clerk-Bailiffs and Press sit in Emerald	Ballroom - Sapphire, Diamond, Emerald, 2nd Floor
12:15 PM	1:30 PM	All Delegates and Advisors, Program Volunteers and Board members	**OPENING CONVOCATION**	Ballroom - Sapphire, Diamond, Emerald 2nd Floor
			Welcome Sean Nelson, CEO	
			Opening Prayer Bill Spaniol, Williamsville Chaplain Gray House	
			Pledge of Allegiance Governor Elect Logan Graham	
			Announcements Sec. of State Elect Sarah Abraham Lt. Gov Elect Anuva Shandilya Chief Justice Elect Breanna Goyea Governor Elect Logan Graham	
			Candidate Speeches 2019 Executive Dir. of Lobbyist 2020 Secretary of State 2020 Lt. Governor 2020 Chief Justice 2020 Governor	
			Press Conference with 2020 Governor candidates.	
			Closing Prayer Peyton Bates, Sesser Valier Chaplain Gray Senate	
1:30 PM		Head Advisors, Advisors, Program Volunteers who do not have other duties at this time	**Assembly Launch 2019! All Head Advisors, Advisors, Program Volunteers Meeting** All Head Advisors, Advisors, Program Volunteers and any other adults who don't have other duties please attend. We will review any new issues, go over the schedule, and what is expected over the weekend.	Plaza A/B, First Floor

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
1:30 PM		Legislators - Representatives	**Legislators - Representatives Speakers of the House Role Play.** All Representatives will observe Speaker of the House Candidates' Role Play. **Voting immediately follows.** Blue Representatives vote first; then Orange, then Gray. After voting, each should go to respective committees; assigned committees are on each nametag.	Sapphire, 2nd Floor
		Legislators - Senators	**Legislators - Senate Presidents of the Senate Role Play. Voting immediately follows:** Blue Senators vote first, then Orange, then Gray. After voting, each should go to respective committees.	Diamond, 2nd Floor
1:30 PM	2:30 PM	Lobbyists	**Lobbyist** Training and Voting	2nd Floor, then attend training in Plaza C/D, First Floor
1:30 PM	5:00 PM	Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs, Judicial Advisors, College Staff, and Coordinators	**Judicial** Training	Depart for Northfield Inn. Buses will be at main entrance to the Crowne Plaza
2:00 PM		Newspaper Press	**Newspaper Press** Staff Meeting	Topaz Room, 2nd Floor
2:30 PM		Secretaries of the Senate, Clerks of the House	**Secretaries of the Senate, Clerks of the House** Training	Ruby, 2nd Floor
2:45 PM		All Delegates	**Polls Close**	
		2019 Secretary of State, and all Bill Flow Clerks	**2019 Secretary of State and Bill Flow Clerks** Training	Lincoln Board Room, 3rd Floor
2:45 PM	4:45 PM	Legislative Assistants	**Legislative Assistants** Training for all Legislative Assistants	Sapphire, 2nd Floor
			BLUE LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES	
2:45 PM 4:15 PM		Legislators and Lobbyists assigned to Blue	Blue Committee I	Capital I, 3rd Floor
			Blue Committee II	Capital II, 3rd Floor
			Blue Committee III	Capital III, 3rd Floor
			Blue Committee IV	Capital IV, 3rd Floor
			Blue Committee V	Capital V, 3rd Floor
			Blue Committee VI	Capital VI, 3rd Floor
			Blue Committee VII	Springfield, 3rd Floor
			GRAY LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES	
3:00 PM - 4:00 pm		Legislators and Lobbyists assigned to Gray	Gray Committee I	Governor, 3rd Floor
			Gray Committee II	Ruby, 2nd Floor
			Gray Committee III	Plaza C, 1st Floor
			Gray Committee IV	Plaza D, 1st Floor
			Gray Committee V	Illinois, 3rd Floor
			Gray Committee VI	Onyx Room, 2nd Fl.
			Gray Committee VII	Illinois, 3rd Floor
			ORANGE LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES	
3:15 PM - 4:45 PM		Legislators and Lobbyists assigned to Orange	Orange Committee I	Emerald, 2nd Floor
			Orange Committee II	Emerald, 2nd Floor
			Orange Committee III	Plaza A, 1st Floor
			Orange Committee IV	Plaza B, 1st Floor
			Orange Committee V	Sangamon, 3rd Floor
			Orange Committee VI	Diamond, 2nd Floor
			Orange Committee VII	Diamond, 2nd Floor
4:00 PM		Board of Directors	**Board of Directors** Meeting	Opal Board Room, 2nd Floor
4:25 PM	4:45 PM	Blue Committee Chairs	**Blue Committee Chairpersons** Meeting	Springfield Room, 3rd Floor

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
4:30 PM	6:00 PM	Head Advisors or Advisor from each delegation	**Room Check-In** Head Advisors please go to the Convention Registration Desk on the first floor to pick up the keys for your delegation and distribute. Students and advisors will be able to pick up luggage from Plaza E at this time.	Convention Registration Desk, First Floor
4:40 PM	5:00 PM	Gray Committee Chairs	**Gray Committee Chairpersons** Meeting	Lincoln Board Room, 3rd Floor
4:45 PM		Newspaper Press	**Newspaper Press** Final Drafts Due	Topaz Room, 2nd Floor
4:55 PM	5:15 PM	Orange Committee Chairs	**Orange Committee Chairpersons** Meeting	Capitol III, First Floor
5:30 PM		College Staff	**College Staff** Meeting and Photo Staff Photo	Plaza Level - Plaza A, First Floor
5:45 PM		Program Board and Development	**Program Board and Development** Photo	Hallway Outside Plaza A, First Floor
		Governors and Chief Justices	**Former Governors, Former Chief Justices, 2019 Governor, 2019 Chief Justice** Photos	Hallway Outside Plaza A, First Floor
6:00 PM			**Doors Open for Banquet** Seating is by Assignment. Students see Advisor for Seating Assignment. Tickets needed for Alternate/Gluten Free Meals only. All Candidates should report to the head table.	Plaza F-I, First Floor
6:15 PM - 8:00 PM		All Delegates and Advisors, Program Volunteers and Board members	**70th ANNUAL BANQUET**	Plaza F-I, First Floor
			Invocation John Karesh, Westmont, Chaplain Blue House	
			Welcome Sean Nelson, CEO **Emcee** Governor Elect Logan Graham	
			Guest Speaker 2009 Youth Governor David Pileski	
			Announcement of Volunteer Awards Gov. Elect Graham	
			Announcement of Election Results Gov. Elect Graham	
			Oath of Office for All Delegates Shirley Wilgenbush. All delegates please stand to take the oath of office, so that you are sworn in to take your places in the Capitol and for all proceedings for the Assembly weekend.	
			Benediction: Isaiah Blades, Benton, Chaplain Orange House	
8:00 PM			**2019 Major Officers** Meet for Photos	Hallway Outside Plaza A, First Floor
		Invitation Only	**Officers' Reception** Governor Graham Lt. Governor Shandilya Sec. of State Abraham David Pileski and Invited Guests	Sapphire, 2nd Floor
			Program Board Meeting Invocation Madilyn McCain, Benton, Chaplain Orange Senate	Lincoln Board Room, 3rd Floor
8:30 PM		2019 Secretary of State, and all Bill Flow Clerks	**2019 Secretary of State and all Bill Flow Clerks** Training	Pre-Function area outside Ballroom, 2nd Floor
			Lobbyist Headquarters open for any questions or problems from Lobbyists.	Sapphire, 2nd Floor
		Newspaper Press	**Newspaper Press** Meeting	Topaz Room, 2nd Floor

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
			2019 Officers Offices	
8:20 PM - 10:30 PM			Governor – Opal Board Room	Opal Board Room, 2nd Fl.
			Lt. Governor – Opal Board Room	Opal Board Room, 2nd Fl.
			Secretary of State – Garnet Room	Garnet Room, 2nd Fl.
			Executive Director of Lobbyists - Sapphire	Sapphire, 2nd Fl.
8:30 PM	10:30 PM	Legislators, Lobbyists and Legislative Assistants	**Committee Sessions** Each committee is in the same room as the afternoon session. Legislators and LAs have assigned committees on their nametags and should go to that committee.	Same locations as Friday afternoon
		Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs, Judicial Advisors, College Staff, and Coordinators	**Judicial** Attorney Training and Clerk Bailiff Forum	Judicial board buses right after banquet to return to Northfield Inn for training.
		Bill Flow	**Secretary of State Office Open** Committee Chairs Return bills here	Garnet 2nd Floor
8:45 PM		Chamber Security Committee - All House and Senate Chairs, and overall chamber chairs, Rotunda/Gallery Capt.	**All Chamber Security Personnel** Meeting	Plaza E, First Floor
9:00 PM		Parliamentarians, 2019 Presiding Officers, Secretaries of the Senate, Clerks of the House, SSgts-At-Arms	**Parliamentarians, Presiding Officers, Secretaries of the Senate, Clerks of the House SSgts-At-Arms Senate/House** Meeting/Training	Lincoln Board Room, 2nd Floor
9:30 PM	10:30 PM	Lobbyists and Invited Legislators	**Lobbyist Hospitality** Reception – Lobbyists, and Legislators by Invitation Only. Legislators who are invited may leave committee to attend.	Sapphire, 2nd Floor
10:00 PM		Safety and Security Committee	**Safety and Security Meeting** Night Security Committee	Lincoln Board Room, 3rd Floor
10:30 PM		Governor, Lt. Governor, Sec of State	**Meeting** Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State.	Opal Board Room
11:00 PM			**Curfew**	All students should be in their respective rooms
11:30 PM			**ILYG "Capitol News Update" Newscast** Hotel Channel	

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
6:00 AM	8:00 AM	Everyone	ILYG "Capital News Update" Newscast Re-broadcast	Hotel rooms
As Assigned		All Legislators, Lobbyists and Adult Committee Advisors - Go to your committee's number room at assigned time for your color committee meetings. We use the same rooms for all committees since the committees are all scheduled at different times of the day.	**Committee Room Legend**	
			Committee I	Stratton Room A-1
			Committee II	Stratton Room C-1
			Committee III	Stratton Room D-1
			Committee IV	Stratton Room 413, 4th Floor, Stratton
			Committee V	Room 400, 4th Floor Capitol
			Committee VI	Room 409, 4th Floor Capitol
			Committee VII	Room 115, First Floor Capitol
6:15 AM	7:05 AM	Blue Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Blue Legislature** Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs, Clerk, Secretary and Sgts. assigned to Blue Chambers Board Buses to Capitol	Crowne Plaza Lobby, Front Entrance
6:15 AM	7:05 AM	Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Students Scheduled for Cases at 8:00 AM, Board Buses to Stratton Cafeteria for Breakfast	Crowne Plaza Lobby, Front Entrance
6:40 AM	7:10 AM	Blue Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Blue Legislature** Breakfast	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building
6:40 AM	7:10 AM	Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Students Scheduled for Arguments at 8:00 AM, Breakfast	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building
7:10 AM	8:00 AM	Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Rest of Students Board Buses to Stratton Cafeteria for Breakfast	Crowne Plaza Lobby, Front Entrance
7:10 AM	8:00 AM	Gray Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Gray Legislature** Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs, Clerk, Secretary and Sgts. assigned to Gray Chambers Board Buses to Capitol	Crowne Plaza Lobby, Front Entrance
7:30 AM	8:30 AM	Blue Legislators and Blue LAs Group A	**Blue Legislative Session** - Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
		Blue Lobbyists	**Blue Lobbyist** Orientation Tour Lobbyists will be given a tour of the Capitol and discuss the schedule for the day.	Capitol Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
		Gray Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Gray Legislature** Breakfast	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building
		Blue LAs Group B and **Gray Clerk, Secretary, Sgt or Bill Flow** assigned to Blue Group B	**Blue State Issues Forum, Group B** Round 1	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
7:45 AM	6:00 PM	Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Oral Arguments proceeding all day. Please refer to Docket for assigned courts, teams, and times.	
			Courtroom A See Docket for Court Schedule	Supreme Court Room, Supreme Court Building
			Courtroom B See Docket for Court Schedule	Former 4th Appellate Court, Supreme Court Building
			Courtroom C See Docket for Court Schedule	Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
			Courtroom D See Docket for Court Schedule	Capitol Room 118, 1st Floor Capitol

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
8:00 AM	8:30 AM	Orange Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Orange Legislature** Board Buses to Capitol	Crowne Lobby, 1st Floor Entrance
8:30 AM		Gray Lobbyists	**Gray Lobbyist** Orientation Tour. Lobbyists will be given a tour of the Capitol and discuss the schedule for the day.	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
8:30 AM	5:00 PM	Guests	**Guests** who have not yet received nametags and schedules may pick them up at the Governor's Office	Governor's Office, 2nd Floor Capitol
8:30 AM	9:30 AM	Orange Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Orange Legislature** Breakfast	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
8:30 AM	5:00 PM	Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs Planning and Research	Helen Radigan Hall, Attorney General Bldg.
8:40 AM	9:55 AM	Gray Legislators and Gray LAs Group A	**Gray Legislative Session** - Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
		Gray LAs Group B and any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secretaries, Sgts., or Bill Flow assigned to Gray Group B	**Gray Forum Group B State Issues Forum** Round 1	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
8:45 AM	10:05 AM	Blue Legislators and Lobbyists	**Blue Committee Meetings** Legislators and Lobbyist assigned to Blue. Legislators go to assigned committees.	Assigned Committee Rooms; see Committee Room Legend
		Blue LAs Group A and **Gray Clerk, Secretary, Sgt or Bill Flow** assigned to Blue Group A	**Blue Forum Group A** Judicial Observation. LAs will observe an oral argument. Please refer to court room decorum rules in billbook.	Hallway outside Room 212, 2nd Floor, Capitol
		Blue LAs Group B and **Gray Clerk, Secretary, Sgt or Bill Flow** assigned to Blue Group B	**Blue Forum Group B** Tour	Meet first floor Rotunda by Statue
9:00 AM	5:00 PM		Capitol Computer Area Open	Capitol -2nd Floor Outside Governor's Office
9:30 AM	10:10 AM	Orange Lobbyists	**Orange Lobbyists** Orientation Tour. Lobbyists will be given a tour of the Capitol and discuss the schedule for the day.	Room 114, 1st Foor Capitol
9:40 AM			Breakfast Line Closes	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building
10:00 AM		Guests	**Program Tours** for Guest and Observers	Governor's Office, 2nd Floor Capitol
10:05 AM	11:20 AM	Orange Legislators and Orange LAs Group A	**Orange Legislative Session** Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
10:05 AM	11:20 AM	Orange LAs Group B	**Orange Forum Group B** State Issues Forum, Round 1	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
10:15 AM	11:35 AM	Gray Legislators and Lobbyists	**Gray Committee Meetings** Legislators and Lobbyist assigned to Gray. Legislators go to assigned committees.	Assigned Committee Rooms; see Committee Room Legend
		Gray LAs Group B and any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secretaries, Sgts., or Bill Flow assigned to Gray Group B	**Gray Forum Group B** Tour	Meet first floor Rotunda by Statue
10:45 AM	11:15 AM	Blue Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Blue Legislature** Lunch	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
10:45 AM	11:55 AM	**Gray LAs Group A and any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secretaries, Sgts., or Bill Flow** assigned to Gray Group A	**Gray Forum Group A** Judicial Observation. LAs will observe an oral argument. Please refer to court room decorum rules in billbook.	Hallway outside Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
10:45 AM			**Lunch Line** Opens	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
11:00 AM		Blue Lobbyists	**Blue Lobbyists** Deadline for Special Committee Bills All Special Committee Bills to be submitted to the Lt. Governor	Lt. Governor's Office, located in Gov. Pritzker's Office Area
11:00 AM			**Program Tours** for Guest and Observers	Governor's Office
11:25 AM	12:45 PM	Blue Legislators and Blue LAs Group B	**Blue Legislative Session** Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
		Blue LAs Group A and any **Gray Clerk, Secretary, Sgts., or Bill Flow** to Blue Group A	**Blue State Issues Forum, Group A** Round 1	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
		Blue Lobbyists	**Blue Lobbyists** Special Committee Prioritizing Meeting - Mandatory for Lobbyists, Executive Director, and Blue ADLs	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
11:40 AM	12:40 PM	Gray Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Gray Legislature** Lunch	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building
11:45 AM	1:05 PM	Orange Legislators and Lobbyists	**Orange Committee Meetings** Legislators and Lobbyist assigned to Orange. Legislators go to assigned committees.	Assigned Committee Rooms; see Committee Room Legend
11:45 AM		Orange LAs Group A	**Orange Forum Group A** Judicial Observation. LAs will observe an oral argument. Please refer to court room decorum rules in billbook.	Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
11:45 AM	1:05 PM	Orange LAs Group B	**Orange Forum Group B** Tour	Meet first floor Rotunda by Statue
12:00 PM		Gray Lobbyists	**Gray Lobbyists** Deadline for Special Committee Bills All Special Committee Bills to be submitted to the Lt. Governor	Lt. Governor's Office, located in Gov. Pritzker's Office Area
12:55 PM	2:10 PM	Gray Legislators and Gray LAs Group B	**Gray Legislative Session** Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
		Gray Lobbyists	**Gray Lobbyists** Special Committee Prioritizing Meeting - Mandatory for Lobbyists, Executive Director, and Gray ADLs	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
		Gray LAs Group A and any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secretaries, Sgts., or Bill Flow assigned to Gray Group A	**Gray Forum Group A State Issues Forum** Round 1	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
1:00 PM		Orange Lobbyists	**Orange Lobbyists** Deadline for Special Committee Bills All Special Committee Bills to be submitted to the Lt. Governor	Lt. Governor's Office, located in Gov. Pritzker's Office Area
1:05 PM		Orange Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Orange Legislature** Lunch	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
1:15 PM		All Lobbyists	**All Lobbyists** Lt. Governor meets with Special Committee Bill Authors and Committee Group Leaders (Lobbyists)	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
1:20 PM	2:40 PM	Blue Legislators and Lobbyists	**Blue Committee Meetings** Legislators and Lobbyist assigned to Blue. Legislators go to assigned committees.	Assigned Committee Rooms; see Committee Room Legend
		Blue LAs Group A and any **Gray Clerk, Secretary, Sgts., or Bill Flow** to Blue Group A	**Blue Forum Group A** Tour	Meet first floor Rotunda by Statue

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
		Blue LAs Group B and **Gray Clerk, Secretary, Sgt or Bill Flow** assigned to Blue Group B	**LAs** Judicial Observation. LAs will observe an oral argument. Please refer to court room decorum rules in billbook.	Hallway outside Room 212, Capitol
1:25 PM	2:05 PM		Executive Director of the Lobbyist Meeting with Governor (if available)	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
2:00 PM			**Program Tours** for Guest and Observers	Governor's Office, 2nd Floor Capitol
2:15 PM	2:45 PM	Gray Lobbyists	**Gray Lobbyists** Special Committee Mandatory Meeting for all Gray Committee Chairs, Gray Special Bill Authors, Committee Group Leaders and Interested Lobbyists	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
2:20 PM	3:40 PM	Orange LAs Group A	**Orange Forum Group A** Tour	Meet first floor Rotunda by Statue
2:20 PM	3:40 PM	Orange Legislators	**Orange Legislative Session** Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
2:20 PM	3:40 PM	Orange Lobbyists	**Orange Lobbyists** Special Committee Prioritizing Meeting - Mandatory for Lobbyists, Executive Director, Orange ADLs	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
2:45 PM	3:40 PM	Orange LAs Group B	**Orange Forum Group B** Judicial Observation. LAs will observe an oral argument. Please refer to court room decorum rules in billbook.	Hallway outside Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
2:50 PM	4:10 PM	**Gray LAs Group A, any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secrs, Sgts., or Bill Flow** assigned to Gray Group A	**Gray Forum Group A** Tour	Meet first floor Rotunda by Statue
		Gray LAs Group B and any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secretaries, Sgts., or Bill Flow assigned to Gray Group B	**Gray Forum Group B** Judicial Observation. LAs will observe an oral argument. Please refer to court room decorum rules in billbook.	Hallway outside Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
2:55 PM	4:15 PM	Gray Legislators and Lobbyists	**Gray Committee Meetings** Legislators and Lobbyist assigned to Gray. Legislators go to assigned committees.	Assigned Committee Rooms; see Committee Room Legend
3:10 PM	3:40 PM	Blue Lobbyists	**Blue Lobbyists Special Committee Meeting** for all Blue Committee Chairs, Blue Special Bill Authors, Blue Committee Group Leaders and Interested Lobbyists	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
3:50 PM	5:00 PM	Blue Legislators and **Orange LAs Group B**	**Blue Legislative Session** Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
3:50 PM	4:25 PM	Orange Lobbyists	**Orange Lobbyists** Special Committee Mandatory Meeting for all Orange Committee Chairs, Orange Special Bill Authors, Committee Group Leaders and Interested Lobbyists	Room 114, 1st Foor Capitol
3:50 PM	5:00 PM	**Blue LAs Group A and B** and **Gray Clerk, Secretary, Sgt or Bill Flow** assigned to Blue Group A and B	**Blue State Issues Forum** Round 2	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
4:10 PM	5:30 PM	Orange LAs Group A	**Orange Forum Group A State Issues Forum** Round 1	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
4:15 PM	4:35 PM	All Lobbyists	**Lobbyists Press Conference** Executive Director of the Lobbyists, Committee Group Leaders and	Room 114, 1st Foor Capitol
4:20 PM	5:00 PM	Gray Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Gray Legislature** Dinner	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building
4:30 PM	5:50 PM	Orange Legislators and Lobbyists	**Orange Committee Meetings** Legislators and Lobbyist assigned to Orange. Legislators go to assigned committees.	Assigned Committee Rooms; see Committee Room Legend

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
5:00 PM		Blue Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Blue Legislature** Dinner	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building
5:00 PM	5:45 PM	Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Dinner	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement of Stratton Building
5:00 PM			**2020 Candidates, Video and Newspaper Press** as Assigned Press Conference	Room 122, 1st Floor Capitol
5:00 PM		All Lobbyists	**Lobbyists**' Headquarters closes for the day	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
5:10 PM	6:30 PM	Gray Legislators	**Gray Legislative Session** Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
		Gray LAs Group A and Group B and any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secretaries, Sgts., or Bill Flow assigned to Gray Group A and Group B	**Gray Forum Group A and B State Issues Forum** Round 2	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
5:45 PM		Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Board bus to return to the Crowne	Entrance north side of Stratton Building
5:50 PM	6:30 PM	Orange Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Orange Legislature** Dinner	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
6:15 PM		Blue Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Blue Legislature** Board Buses; return to Hotels.	Capitol North Side
6:15 PM	6:30 PM	Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Chief Justice meets with Associate Chief Justices	Capital I, Crowne Plaza, 3rd Floor
6:30 PM	8:30 PM	Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Opinions and Clerk Bailiffs Evaluations	Capital I - V, Crowne Plaza 3rd Floor
6:40 PM	7:55 PM	Orange Legislators	**Orange Legislative Session** Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
6:40 PM	7:55 PM	Orange LAs Group A and Group B	**Orange Forum Group A and B State Issues Forum** Round 2	Stratton Board Room, 3rd Floor Stratton Bldg
6:45 PM		Gray Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Gray Legislature** Board Buses; return to Hotels	Capitol North Side
7:15 PM			Stratton Cafeteria Closes	
8:10 PM		Orange Legislators, Lobbyists, LAs	**Orange Legislature** Board Buses; return to Hotels	Capitol North Side
8:30 PM		Attorneys and Clerk Bailiffs	**Judicial** Coordinators and Chief Justice Review cases for Judicial Review	Capital I, Crowne Plaza, 3rd Floor
8:30 PM	10:30 PM	EVERYONE	***Come One, Come All to the Y&G Saturday Night Carnival!*** Central Illinois Inflatables	Crowne Plaza, 1st Floor
			Fun!Raisers Pie a Candiate, Officer or Advisor Capitol Confections	
			Y&G Spiritwear Sale	
			Room for eating	Plaza E, 1st Floor
			Study Room	Lincoln Board Room and Capital I, 2nd Floor
8:30 PM		Judicial Coordinators and Chief Justice	**Judicial** Coordinators and Chief Justice review cases for Judicial Review	Capital IV, 3rd floor
9:30 PM	10:30 PM	All Lobbyists and Invited Legislators	**Lobbyist** Hospitality. For Lobbyists and invited legislators only.	Plaza A and B, 1st Floor
11:00 PM			Curfew	In Hotel Rooms
11:30 PM			ILYG “Capital News Update” Newscast	In Hotel Rooms

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
6:00 AM	8:00 AM		ILYG "Capital News Update" Newscast Re-broadcast Hotel Channel	
6:00 AM	3:30 PM		Luggage Storage	Sapphire 2nd Floor
6:30 AM	7:00 AM	Orange Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Orange Legislature** Board Buses to Capitol; luggage storage in Sapphire, Crowne	Luggage Storage - Sapphire 2nd Floor Bus - Lobby, Main Entrance
6:30 AM	8:30 AM	All Advisors	**Advisor** Appreciation Breakfast - Open Buffet style; come and go when you can!	Ruby 2nd Floor
7:00 AM	7:30 AM	Gray Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Gray Legislature** Board Buses to Capitol; luggage storage in Crowne	Luggage Storage - Sapphire 2nd Floor Bus - Lobby, Main Entrance
7:00 AM	7:55 AM	Orange Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Orange Legislature** Breakfast	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
7:30 AM	8:00 AM	Blue Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Blue Legislature** Board Buses to Capitol; luggage storage in Sapphire, Crowne	Luggage Storage - Sapphire 2nd Floor Bus - Lobby, Main Entrance
		Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs	**Judicial** Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs Board Buses to Stratton Cafeteria for Breakfast; luggage in Sapphire	Luggage Storage - Sapphire 2nd Floor Bus - Lobby, Main Entrance
8:00 AM	9:00 AM	Gray Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Gray Legislature** Breakfast	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
8:00 AM	8:55 AM	Orange Legislators	**Orange Legislative** Session - Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
		Orange Forum LAs Group A and B	**Orange State Issues Forum** Round 2	Room 400, 4th Floor Capitol
8:00 AM	8:45 AM	Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs	**Judicial** Breakfast	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
8:00 AM		All Lobbyists	**Lobbyist** Headquarters Opens	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
8:00 AM	11:00 AM		Capitol Computer Area Open	2nd Floor Outside Gov. Office
8:30 AM	9:30 AM	Blue Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Blue Legislature** Breakfast	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
9:00 AM	10:30 AM	Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs	**Judicial** All Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs Prepare for Judicial Review	Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
9:05 AM	10:00 AM	Gray Legislators	**Gray Legislative Session** - Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
		Gray LAs and any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secretaries, SSgts., or Bill Flow assigned to Gray Group Forum	**Gray State Issues Forum**, Round 2	Room 400, 4th Floor Capitol
		Orange Lobbyists	**Orange Lobbyists** Mandatory Mock Committee Session	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
10:00 AM	12:30 PM	ALL DELEGATES	**GET OUT THE VOTE!!** Polls Open for Election of 2019 Officers	2nd Fl., North Hallway, Capitol
10:05 AM	12:15 PM	Gray Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Gray Legislature** Lunch	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When	Who	What	Where
10:10 AM 11:20 AM	Blue Legislators	**Blue Legislative Session** - Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
	Blue LAs and any Gray Clerks, Secretaries, SSgts., or Bill Flow Clerks assigned to Blue Forum.	**Blue State Issues Forum,** Round 2	Room 400, 4th Floor Capitol
10:10 AM 11:10 AM	Gray Lobbyists	**Gray Lobbyists** – Mandatory Mock Committee Session	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
10:30 AM 11:30 AM	All delegates interested in running for office next year	**Who's Next?** Information Meeting regarding 2019-2020 Elections and Running for Office	Room 115, 1st Floor Capitol
	Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs	**Judicial** Lunch	Stratton Cafeteria
11:15 AM 12:15 PM	Blue Lobbyists	**Blue Lobbyists** – Mandatory Mock Committee Session	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
11:20 AM 1:20 PM	Blue Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Blue Legislature** Lunch	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
11:20 AM 12:00 PM	Blue LAs and any Gray Clerks, Secretaries, SSgts., or Bill Flow Clerks Assigned Blue Forum.	**Blue LAs** Lunch	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
11:30 AM 12:25 PM	Orange Legislators and LAs	**Orange Legislative Session** - Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
11:30 AM 12:45 PM	Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs	**Judicial** Thunderdome	Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
12:00 PM	All Lobbyists	**Lobbyists** Deadline for Submitting all Lobbyist Activity Documentation to ADLs	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
12:00 PM 12:40 PM	**Blue LAs and any Gray Clerks, Secretaries, SSgts., or Bill Flow Clerks** Assigned Blue Forum; **Blue Committee Chairs** and **Lt. Governor Shandilya**	**Blue State Issues Forum** Final Round	Room 400, 4th Floor Capitol
12:20 PM	All Lobbyists and Executive Director of Lobbyists	**Lobbyists** Executive Director of the Lobbyists Meeting. If schedule permits, the Youth Governor may attend to discuss legislation. Any lobbyist may address questions through the Committee Group Leaders.	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
12:25 PM	Orange Legislators, Lobbyists and LAs	**Orange Legislature** Lunch	Stratton Cafeteria, Basement Stratton Building
12:35 PM 12:55 PM	All Lobbyists and Executive Director of Lobbyists	**Lobbyists** Executive Director of Lobbyists, Committee Group Leaders and Lobbyists Press Conference	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 2019
70TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When		Who	What	Where
12:35 PM	1:20 PM	Gray Legislators and LAs	**Gray Legislative Session** - Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
12:45 PM	– 2:00 PM	Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs, plus legislators on the bills called for judicial review	**Judicial** Constitutional Review of two select legislative bills	Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
12:50 PM	- 1:30 PM	Orange LAs, **except** for Orange Clerk, Secretary, SSgt's or Bill Flow Clerks who go to Gray Forum	**Orange State Issues Forum,** Final Round	Room 400, 4th Floor Capitol
12:55 PM	1:20 PM	Orange Lobbyists	**Orange Lobbyists** Mandatory Summary Writing Meeting	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
1:25 PM	1:50 PM	Gray Lobbyists	**Gray Lobbyists** Mandatory Summary Writing Meeting	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
1:30 PM	2:30 PM	Blue Legislators and LAs	**Blue Legislative Session** - Legislators go to assigned seats in respective chambers. LAs go to assigned chambers and observe proceedings from the back of the Chambers.	House and Senate Chambers, 3rd Floor Capitol
1:40 PM	2:20 PM	**Gray LAs and any Blue or Orange Clerks, Secretaries, SSgts., or Bill Flow** assigned to Gray Forum; **Gray Committee Chairs** and **Lt. Governor Shandilya**	**Gray State Issues Forum** Final Round	Room 400, 4th Floor Capitol
1:55 PM	2:20 PM	Blue Lobbyists	**Blue Lobbyists** Mandatory Summary Writing Meeting	Room 114, 1st Floor Capitol
2:00 PM	2:30 PM	Attorneys and Clerk-Bailiffs	Judicial Awards	Room 212, 2nd Floor Capitol
2:40 PM	3:00 PM	Everyone who can make it!	**CLOSING CONVOCATION**	Howlett Auditorium. Use Tunnels to get to the Howlett so you won't have to go through security again.
			Welcome Sean Nelson, CEO	
			Invocation Kevin Cong, Waubonsie Valley, Chaplain Blue Senate	
			2019 Exec. Dir. Of Lobbyist	Most Effective Lobbyists
			2019 Lt. Governor Anuva Shandilya	LA State Issue Forum Winners
			2019 Secretary of State Sarah Abraham	Announcement of Best Legislators
			2019 Chief Justice Breanna Goyea	Announcement of Thunderdome Participants and Winners
			2019 Governor Logan Graham	Closing Remarks and Announcement of 2020 Officers
			Delegations depart for home. Safe travels and onward to ILYG2020!	
2:45 PM			Assembly Clean Up and Wrap Up	Governor Pritzker's Office, 2nd Floor Capitol; area outside

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE TABLE FOR ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

	Vote Required	Debatable	Amendable	May Interrupt a Speaker	May be Reconsidered
1. PRIVILEGED MOTIONS:					
a. Time to adjourn	Majority	No	Yes	No	No
b. Adjourn	Majority	No	No	No	No
c. Recess	Majority	No	Yes	No	No
d. Questions of Privilege	Chair	No	No	Yes	No
2. INCIDENTAL MOTIONS:					
a. Point of Order	Chair	No	No	Yes	No
b. Div. Of Assembly	Majority	No	No	Yes	No
c. Div. Of Questions	Majority	No	Yes	No	No
d. Appeal from Decision of Chair *	Majority	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
e. Object to Consideration	2/3	No	No	Yes	No
f. Withdraw Motion	Majority	No	No	No	No
g. Suspend Rules	2/3	No	No	No	No
3. SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS:					
a. Lay on Table	Majority	No	No	No	No
b. Move Previous Question	2/3	No	No	No	Yes
c. Limit/Extend Debate	2/3	No	Yes	No	Yes
d. Postpone to Definite Time	Majority	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
e. Refer to Committee	Majority	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
f. Amend	Majority	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
g. Postpone indefinitely	Majority	Yes	No	No	Yes
4. MAIN MOTIONS:					
a. Main Motion	Majority	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
b. Reconsider	Majority	Yes	No	Yes	No
c. Rescind	Majority	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
d. Remove from Table	Majority	No	No	No	No

* Requires 4 Seconds

THANK YOU!

Thank you to all our Board Members, Advisors, Coordinators, Delegates, Parents, Donors, and the countless other people who make Illinois YMCA Youth and Government possible. It can't be done without you!

Illinois YMCA Youth and Government extends a special thank you to the following:

For the Use of the Governor's Offices

The Honorable JB Pritzker
Governor

For the Use of the Capitol Building and the Stratton Building
The Honorable Jesse White
Secretary of State

For the Use of the Senate Chambers, Gallery and Committee Rooms
The Honorable John J. Cullerton
President of the Senate

For the Use of the House Chambers, Gallery and Committee Rooms
The Honorable Michael J. Madigan
Speaker of the House

For Support of our Judicial Program and Use of the Supreme Court
The Honorable Lloyd Karmeier
Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court

For the Use of the Supreme Court and the Former Fourth Appellate Court
Jim Cimarossa
Marshal

For Use of the Attorney General Building

The Honorable Kwame Raoul
Attorney General

For Use of Material from the ISBA Mock Trial Handbook
The Illinois Bar Association

For Cover Art
Graphic Arts Services, Villa Park

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Youth and Government Social Media

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