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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S1

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: A

AUTHORS: Ta'Leah Morgan & Nigeria Davilia

DELEGATION: Beaufort High School

An Act to Provide Resources to the Homeless

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: This bill will provide resources to the homeless to help them find jobs to help them to live independently and be able to support themselves financially. (i.e. providing food, clothes, advice, ect.)

Section 2: There are employment resource centers that help people get jobs, but the program will specifically help homeless people who need the help and want it, and even go deeper by helping to find them housing and getting them to be able to live on their own.

Section 3: We will have the Department of Employment and Workforce manage the program, and we will measure the success by entering the participants in a database and keeping up with their job success.

Section 4: This bill will be funded by asking for \$2.5 million of the money given to the Department of Employment and Workforce. We will also ask for donations of money, food, and other necessities to help the homeless. The individuals that go through with the program will pay a fee of \$100 after they are financially stable and able to do so.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect starting January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: This bill should be passed, because it will help individuals who are in need of homes. This bill will provide them with the resources they need to get a job, and be able to support themselves in everyday life, keeping them off of the streets.

Financial Considerations: To start the projects, this bill will require \$200,000 acquire 2 resource centers in cities with the highest populations of homeless people. After the fees are received from the individuals who become financially stable, the money will be used to continue to fund the standing centers and to build other resource centers and expand. We will continue to receive donations throughout the process.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S2

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: A

AUTHORS: Taytum Bryson, Kerry Black

DELEGATION: Bridges to a Brighter Future

An Act to Implement Diversity Counselors Into Public Schools

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Many state-funded public schools do not have diversity counselors to help provide support for students of color and immigrants. With South Carolina being a predominately white and conservative state, many students seek extra guidance with acceptance and assimilation.

Section 2: A substantial amount of students color and foreign students feel uncomfortable in their school settings, especially in the honor and AP track as these classes have a tendency to be lack a diverse setting. Thus minority students tend to leave the advanced education track and perform at levels below their white counterparts.

Section 3: While most areas of South Carolina are predominantly white, schools that have a majority of students of color should also have a diversity counselor for white students, as white students should also be offered the same access to resources that other children have.

A: Diversity includes everyone, so the counselors should be available to every student that seeks their help

Section 4: These diversity counselors will achieve maximum success through group sessions, one-on-one counseling, and on demand assistance

Section 5: With the aid of diversity counselors many students would have an extra resource to help navigate their high school career in a fashion that promotes their well-being and success.

Section 6: This bill is to go into effect June 20, 2019

Justification & Statement of Facts: South Carolina Minority Statistics (U. S. Census Bureau):

White alone: 68.5%

Black or African American alone: 27.3%

American Indian and Alaska Native alone: 0.5%

Asian alone: 1.7%

1 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: 0.1%

2 Two or More Races: 1.9%

3 Hispanic or Latino: 5.7%

4 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino: 63.8%

5 Foreign born persons, percent, 2012-2016: 4.8%

6 These statistics highlight the lack of diversity in South Carolina which should advocate the
7 need for extra help among minority students who wish to succeed.

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9 **Financial Considerations:** Funding for the implementations of diversity counselors is to
10 come from the excess money of school districts and minimal cuts from sports programs.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S3

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: A

AUTHORS: Marlee McCutchen and Madison Shirley

DELEGATION: Eastside High School

An Act to Increase Funding for Public School Fine Arts Programs

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Many schools in South Carolina lack the money it takes to fund fine arts departments within the schools. Therefore, some schools have little to none fine arts courses and activities available. For example, a school could be without a music or theatre program because there is not enough money to pay for a teacher or necessary materials.

Section 2: Larger schools and sports programs typically have priority when it comes to funding of activities and programs. Some schools and their sports teams get new gear, equipment, and instructors annually, most of which is paid for out of state/district funding and ticket sales from sports events. While existing fine arts programs are able to be funded from event tickets or fundraising, it isn't always enough to make ends meet to keep the program running. Smaller schools also struggle to create booster clubs big enough to continuously support fine arts programs.

Section 3: This bill proposes that the state considers moving money around for educational funding of fine arts programs.

A. Funding may be directed elsewhere in a school where there is not enough interest among the student body to create a specific program.

B. Changing the budget to support fine arts programs cannot cut funding to any other programs.

Section 4: If passed, this bill will go into effect on January 1st, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Larger schools in South Carolina spent an average of \$50000 on their high school football team last year, versus the average \$550 theatre programs were funded for materials and production costs.

Financial Considerations: Money from sports ticket sales within schools could go towards fine arts programs as long as it doesn't significantly or negatively impact the needs for the sports programs. Money directed towards new gear, equipment and instructors annually can be shared towards funding fine arts programs.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate
BILL NUMBER: S4
RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: A
AUTHORS: Selena Tynes and Joe Singleton
DELEGATION: JL Mann High School

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An Act to Improve Roads

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Section 1: Evaluated by the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1 out of every 5 miles is in poor condition. In 2017, 975 people died on South Carolina roads. These dangerous streets are composed of potholes, cracks, and are very narrow. This bill entails a tax on the purchasing of cigarettes. This will not only discourage the purchasing and utilization of cigarettes, but will also help in improving the treacherous roads within South Carolina simultaneously.

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Section 2: The concept proposed in this bill is a two dollar tax on cigarettes, tobacco products, smokeless tobacco, .The revenue from this tax will be used to pay for the renovating and making of newer and improved roads throughout South Carolina. Because road repairs are expensive, this tax will decrease the costs of road repairs by millions.

Section 3: The state of South Carolina will enforce the cigarette tax through gas stations, convenience stores, and all establishments that sell such products.

Section 4: This tax on tobacco will prove to be one of the most effective ways to reduce smoking and tobacco use especially among kids throughout the state. In 2017, nearly 7.6% of all high school students reported that they had smoked cigarettes in the last thirty days. Although this is substantial, it is better than the 15.8% that it was in 2011. In our community we collected an anonymous poll involving people who smoke daily and it was recorded that 7/10 would be less likely to buy cigarettes if this tax was implemented. In order to increase these numbers, it's is necessary that this tax is imposed. Another beneficial result of this tax, would be a significant increase in revenue. This raise in tobacco taxes, will also help in the efforts to save money by minimizing tobacco related healthcare costs. Lastly, throughout the years, national polls as well as state polls have consistently concluded that there is a substantial amount of public support for a tobacco tax increase.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019 after being signed into law

1 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** Cigarette use has always proven to be detrimental to
2 society and the roads of South Carolina utterly horrendous. There must be intervention.

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4 **Financial Considerations:** This proposed tax is a sin tax. It is only applicable to those that
5 use cigarettes, cigars, tobacco products, and smokeless tobacco.
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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S5

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: A

AUTHORS: Seth Rhoads and Logan Collins

DELEGATION: Pickens County Career & Technology Center

An Act to Allow Open Carry Permits

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Anyone at the age of 21 or older can attain a license that allows them to open carry a handgun approved by the state. They must keep this license on their person when open carrying.

Section 2: One must take classes for this license similar to a conceal carry permit.

Section 3: Anyone with an open carry permit must take a mandatory test to keep their permit every 2 years and the person applying for an open carry permit will have an intensive background check and have to pay a small fine of 2.50 when applying for the open carry license.

Section 4: The user must take a drug test once every 2 years with the mandatory test, and if someone fails the mandatory test or drug test their license will be taken from them and they must wait 2 more years to try again. If a person is arrested for a felony charge their open carry license will be revoked and they will not be allowed to attain a new one.

Section 5: This license will apply to all state-owned and federally owned buildings. Privately owned businesses and commercial/private properties have the freedom to not allow open carry

Section 6: When open carrying a firearm it must be held within a holster of some type or some similar type of holding. If the weapon is pulled from the holster the weapon must either be in the process of being put away or be in the process of being discharged in self-defense.

Section 7: This bill will go into effect immediately after the signature of the South Carolina governor.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Crime is on the rise in America, and shootings are becoming much more prevalent. With this law in effect, potential criminals will be able to

1 spot if someone has a firearm more easily and it will persuade them to not commit the
2 crime.

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4 **Financial Considerations:** The cost of the courses, drug tests, testing, and instructors will
5 be paid for by the taxpaying citizens of South Carolina.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S6

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: A

AUTHORS: Sarah Grace Calder and Katherine Uprichard

DELEGATION: St. Joseph's Catholic School

An Act to Require Necessary Vaccinations for Students in Public Schools

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: All students attending a public institution for education, ranging from daycare to 12th grade, must get the required vaccinations. This bill outlaws the South Carolina Certificate of Religious Exemption.

Section 2: Due to an increase in children contracting once eradicated diseases, for the health and safety of South Carolina's children vaccinations should be required.

Section 3: The only exemption permitted from the required vaccinations are those with medical exemptions, or a dogmatic religious exemption.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Currently, a South Carolina Certificate of Religious Exemption may be granted to any student whose parent or guardian signs the appropriate section of the South Carolina Certificate of Religious Exemption stating they are members of a recognized religious denomination in which the tenets and practices of the religious denomination conflict with immunizations. Medical exemptions are also allowed. The number of children getting religious exemptions increased from 2,996 during the 2010-11 school year to 9,427 for the 2017-18 school year, which reflects an increase from 0.4 percent to 1.18 percent, according to the state Department of Health and Environmental Protection.

Financial Considerations: This outlaws a current exemption form in terms of mandatory vaccinations: The South Carolina Certificate of Religious Exemption. It does not require any financial aspect because it is simply removing the possibility of religious exemption to required vaccinations for k5 to grade 12 children attending a public school. The county of health department offers vaccinations for free and acquire enough to cover citizens in that county.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S7

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: B

AUTHORS: Marshall Geier and Ethan Griffith

DELEGATION: Bishop England

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An Act to Create a Tax for the Infrastructure of South Carolina

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Infrastructure: The basic facilities and installations that help a government or community run, including roads, schools, phone lines, sewage treatment plants and power generation.

Residential Building: A building where more than half floor area is used for dwelling purposes.

Appraised value: The estimate sale price for a property

Apartment: A complex where there is only one owner

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Section 2: This law would create a tax on the construction and resale of residential buildings. On residential buildings being constructed, the developer would pay a 2% tax of the appraised value. On residential buildings that are sold and resold, the new owner would be charged a 1% tax on the appraised value. On buildings where living spaces are not sold (Apartment complexes), the renter would be exempt of the 1% tax. Some of the first improvements of South Carolina infrastructure would be the widening of I-526 and I-95.

Section 3: This bill would be enforced by the South Carolina Tax Commission.

Section 4: This bill would go into effect on January 1, 2019.

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Justification & Statement of Facts: The money gained from this tax would go to South Carolina infrastructure. In Charleston alone, 34 people move here each day. One of the uses of the money collected would go to South Carolina bridges and roads. South Carolina ranks 35th in the US based on road quality. An example of South Carolina's poor road system was the closing of the Wando Bridge for three weeks.

Financial Considerations: This bill would add a 2% tax on residential buildings being constructed and a 1% tax on the resale of residential buildings. The money would then be used for the improvement of South Carolina infrastructure.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

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BILL NUMBER: S8

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RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: B

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AUTHORS: Mary Kathryn Gillespie & Nick Gillespie

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DELEGATION: Cardinal Newman School

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An Act to Install Rave Security Panic Buttons in All Public Schools

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Section 1: Currently schools are trying to become more equip to handle emergency situations such as active shooters, fires and heart attacks. A panic button is a downloadable app through Rave Mobile Safety that has a direct connection to 911, and it will be used on teacher’s phones to contact the police and ambulance in 13 seconds. It will be installed in South Carolina Public Schools due to the recent school shootings and increase in security.

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Section 2: Currently, there is no law on the installation or use of panic button technology in South Carolina as it is a newer installation in a few South Carolina schools. By State Law, this would fall under education and school safety.

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Section 3: Teachers will download this app onto their phone in order to leverage the technology we already have on our phones to notify the police and ambulance faster. The Rave Security app has separate buttons for police, fire, medical and active shooter which each tell the police who activated the button, for what reason and where it was activated. It gives the teachers the ability to text the 911 dispatchers if they are in a situation where they can not talk. The app will also have the schools’ floor plans to help direct first responders to the right part of the school and the exact location of the distressed students. This is a safe addition to a school’s campus to better equip teachers and the school for emergency situations.

Section 4: Enforcement of this bill will be by the state. If the school is approved for the federal categorical grant, the school will have 1 year to enforce this Rave program throughout all public schools, making it mandatory to have this security system in place. In the event of an emergency or active shooter, the school will be responsible for making sure teachers have the app.

Section 5: If passed, this bill will go into effect January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Schools are facing widening budget shortfalls, while having to prepare against more threats and emergencies than ever before. Since 2013, there has been an average of one school shooting a week, 80% of teachers have had one or

1 more victimization experiences in the last 12 months, and in 81% of violent incidents, at
2 least one person knew about it beforehand, but didn't report it. A recent active shooter drill
3 in a Hoke County school cut the response of local law enforcement in half using the Rave
4 App. Not only will this app cut response times in half, but it will quicken the 911 call process
5 and provide information first responders either never had in the past, or information they
6 couldn't get so quickly. Recently, Arkansas Department of Education's implementation of a
7 panic button safety system won the 2018 State Transformation in Action Recognition award,
8 so it can be implemented in South Carolina in order to improve the safety of our schools.
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10 **Financial Considerations:** The app itself is free, but in order to connect the app with the
11 911 system, it will need starting around 10,000 dollars for an entire county. Money to fund
12 this program will be taken from the STOP School Violence Act that reauthorized the federal
13 grant program for school security originally in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets
14 Act of 1968. This categorical grant allocates 25 million dollars to public schools for the
15 installation of school safety technology that can notify local law enforcement in the case of
16 an emergency starting in 2019 to 2028. The Department of Justice's Grant Program should
17 allow school's across the country to seek up to \$200,000 in panic button technology and
18 software which is where the money for the Rave Panic app would come from.
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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S9

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: B

AUTHORS: Cooper Smith and Drew Milam

DELEGATION: Greenville High School

Prison

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: "Reduce prison sentencing" means taking a current offender's sentence from one- twenty five years to actually serving no prison time.

"Probation periods": means being monitored with a tracking device to an in home sentence.

"Repetitive offender": is someone that has been a drug offender more than two times.

"Non-violent": someone that is only in possession of an illegal drug and using on a recreational basis.

"Narcotic Counseling": weekly counseling for any non-violent drug offender for a period of one year.

Section 2: By passing this bill, first and most importantly, you give the non-violent drug offenders a real chance at rehabilitation. Second, you significantly reduce the overcrowding of prisons thereby saving tax dollars.

Section 3: Most non-violent drug offenders use drugs as a means of experimentation or escape. These are not hardened criminals and, in almost all cases, these non violent offenders are good, hard working people that have been misguided or become addicted to drugs without realizing what is happened. This bill really gives these non-violent offenders an opportunity to rehabilitate by mandating rehabilitation from the start of their offense. The second advantage this bill brings is it helps address prison overcrowding and keeps non-violent offenders away from violent offenders. So many non-violent offenders become violent offenders when they are daily exposed to violence which is a common occurrence in prison. The other problem is prison overcrowding and the heavy tax burden this presents to taxpayers. Taxes continue rising, more prisons need to be built not to mention the cost of housing these inmates and having to add additional government employees all at the expense of the taxpayers.

Section 4: Another real benefit of this bill is how the narcotic counseling is funded. Money for Counselors and Facilitators is redirected from costly prison housing and employees that have to manage and maintain the prisons to people that would primarily be volunteers. So, little to no cost of these peoples time and work would

1 be figured are into this program. Churches and Schools would be meeting places
2 so, again, little to no additional money is being spent. The savings for the taxpayer
3 would be significant.
4

5 **Section 5:** As previously stated in Section 1 under defining the terms used in this
6 bill, a non-violent drug offender has two opportunities to rehabilitate themselves. If
7 these individuals continue to move back into society without making the needed
8 changes, they ar
9

10 **Section 6:** If this bill is approved as proposed, it will go into effect January 1,
11 2018. Any prior non-violent offenders that are currently waiting for cases to be
12 heard could appeal and be considered (depending on the number of non-violent
13 drug offenses).
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16 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** This would greatly reduce the tax money spent on
17 prison, and this would grant more money to the government to be spent elsewhere.
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19 **Financial Considerations:** This would generate money.
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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S10

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: B

AUTHORS: Connor Westmoreland and Andrew Devito

DELEGATION: Mauldin High School

An act to increase punishment on harming K9 police dogs

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: The current law in south carolina states that harming a police dog is the same as harming police property, the law will be amended to being the same as killing or harming a police officer.

Section 2: Police animals are valued to the authorities as much as an officer. The animals (whether it be a dog or horse) are considered officers.

Section 3: The proposal is that harsher punishment will be issued. The law will be 15 year and \$15,000 dollar fine

Section 4: When this bill is enacted, there will be more respect for police animals and criminals will think twice before harming one and less deaths for police dogs Currently police dogs cost around \$25,000 to acquire and train, this will save the South Carolina police department money to enforce law in the state of south carolina since 1971 there have been 369 police dog deaths Depending how crucial the animals health is, the charge could be from a year or could be bumped up to a c-class felony and worthy of 15 years.

Section 5: When signed into law, the first increase will take place on January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Most crimes that include a K9 unit are drug related crimes.

Financial Considerations: the cost could save the police force up to \$25,000 and including the cost of replacing them.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S11

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: B

AUTHORS: Juliana Wentz, Lily Mauro

DELEGATION: Riverside High School

An Act to Implement the Automatic Voter Registration Policy

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Voter: any person eligible to vote

Provisional Ballot: used to record a vote when there are questions about a given voter's eligibility that must be resolved before the voter's vote can count

Section 2: The bill will automatically register voters, if eligible, when they get/renew drivers license unless they decline. The policy will be no additional charge on the cost of receiving or renewing a driver's license.

A. Voters will still be able to register online through the South Carolina State Election Commission's online portal.

Section 3: The policy will be enforced by the county board of registration and department of motor vehicles. The Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Department of Motor Vehicles shall provide for an eligible applicant to simultaneously apply for a motor vehicle driver's license and be automatically registered to vote or have an existing voter's registration updated.

Section 4: The bill will go into effect 90 days after its passage.

Justification & Statement of Facts: In other states, automatic voter registration has made state voter rolls more accurate while increasing voter registration rates. This will also modernize South Carolina voter registration and voter list maintenance procedures. This bill reduces the cost of provisional ballots.

Financial Considerations: This bill requires no funding.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S12

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: B

AUTHORS: Sarah Blackmon and Ashley Matunis

DELEGATION: The King's Academy

An Act to Require Vaccinations for All Children

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: In South Carolina, not every child is required to be vaccinated because it is only required to go to public school.

Section 2: This bill would require all children, no matter where they go to school, to be vaccinated.

Section 3: Today in South Carolina, vaccines are required in order to attend all public schools and most private schools. However, there are many loop-holes in this system. Children that are home-schooled or attend smaller private schools do not have to be vaccinated. Without the protection of inoculations, eradicated diseases have become an issue and infected the population.

Section 4: This bill would require all children to be vaccinated with all CDC recommended vaccines: DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Whooping Cough), IPV (Polio), MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella), Chickenpox (Varicella), and any vaccination they specify by six years old. This bill would not annul the previous law passed to exempt those who abstain from inoculations for religious purposes.

Section 5: Parents/guardians failing to vaccinate their child/children by their seventh birthday will incur a \$750 fine for the first year. Every year following, without vaccinations, the fine will be doubled and include a visit from a Social Worker to investigate t

Section 6: This law will be effective 90 days after the passage of this bill.

Justification & Statement of Facts: CDC.com says "The diseases vaccines prevent can be dangerous, or even deadly. Vaccines reduce your child's risk of infection by working with their body's natural defenses to help them safely develop immunity to disease."

Financial Considerations: Parents/guardians failing to vaccinate their child/children will incur a \$750 fine for the first year and then the fine will be doubled every year following.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S13

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: C

AUTHORS: Brandon White and Jordan Wyatt

DELEGATION: Bluffton High School

An Act To Increase Popularity of Solar Panels in South Carolina

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Currently in South Carolina, roughly 65,000 homes are powered by solar energy. The average South Carolina home has a roof size of about 1,500 square feet, which is able to fit roughly 29 solar panels. In South Carolina, that will decrease your electricity bill by roughly \$1,350 on average. Solar panels help the United States move towards energy independence by not using fossil fuel and reducing carbon emissions.

Section 2: Solar panels are roughly five and a half feet by three feet.

The price to go solar has decreased by about 50% in the last five years.

Installing solar panels gives you control over rising energy costs: While the cost of solar energy has decreased by 70% in the past decade, the cost of electricity has increased by around 5%.

Section 3: If you transition to solar energy, you will be given a 30% tax credit with no upper limit from the government, which is already in effect as of 12/31/2008. In addition to this, you will be given a 2% tax reduction from the state government.

Section 4: Once signed into law, this bill will be going into effect on January 1st, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: We wrote this bill to influence people to install solar panels to help the planet & to spread awareness about the benefits of solar energy.

-Solar panels reduce carbon emissions & help the U.S move towards energy independence.

Financial Considerations: -Instillation of the solar panels will cost \$11,750

-Yearly costs will be roughly \$1,500 each year.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S15

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: C

AUTHORS: Grace Beasley & Ryan McCarl

DELEGATION: Greenville High School

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An Act to Limit Interest Rates for Loans in the State of South Carolina

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Currently under South Carolina Code 34-39-110, payday loan businesses are legal to operate. A payday loan is a relatively small amount of money lent at a high rate of interest on the agreement that it will be repaid when the borrower receives their next paycheck. The maximum loan amount for a 14-days payday loan in South Carolina is \$550. The annual percentage rate can go as high as 390%. Companies can also charge an additional 15% fee for every \$100 borrowed.

Section 2: Payday loans disproportionately target lower income communities, as the average borrower earns about \$30,000 a year and 60% of the borrowers cannot meet their monthly expenses. Lower income individuals can not provide collateral for their loans, and therefore receive higher interest rates. The majority of payday loans are taken out in order to pay for regular expenses, rather than emergency situations. The borrower becomes entrapped in a cycle of debt as the high interest rates lead them to borrow more in order to pay for recurring expenses, such as electric bills, food, and rent.

Section 3: The average payday borrower in the United States spends 200 days of the year in debt, spending an average of \$520 to a borrowed \$375. Payday lenders have direct access to a borrower's checking account on the borrower's payday. They then take out the sum owed either electronically or with a postdated check. The withdrawal of funds creates a deficit in the borrower's bank account, which is why, 80% of all payday loans are taken out within two weeks of repayment of previous loans.

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Section 4: Eighteen states and the District of Columbia have outlawed payday loans. States that have already outlawed payday loan business, such as Georgia, New York, and North Carolina, have saved over 3.5 billion dollars because of a decrease in bankruptcies and bank overdraft fees. The states also place limits on the maximum interest rates allowed to be placed on loans, usually around 36%.

1 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** This act will provide protection to lower income
2 communities that payday loan companies prey on. It will not only save individuals money,
3 but the state as a whole. Lower-income residents who rely on these loans can resort to
4 other loan companies which operate within legal limits to avoid the debt cycle they are
5 constantly trapped in.
6

7 **Financial Considerations:** Employees of payday loan companies who choose not to
8 become legal institutions will be unemployed, but will be able to find jobs in other financial
9 businesses. There will be an influx in customers to credit unions, banks, and legal loan
10 companies to obtain lawful loans, which means these companies may need to hire more
11 employees. Lowering the interest rates will allow borrowers to more feasibly pay back their
12 loans, releasing them from the "debt spiral". This will save borrowers money, as they will
13 not pay late fees or excessive interest rates, which will in turn save the state of South
14 Carolina money.
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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

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BILL NUMBER: S16

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RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: C

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AUTHORS: Kailey Grooms and Kathryn Mueller

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DELEGATION: Mauldin High School

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An Act to ban Bump Stocks and Trigger Cranks

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Section 1: This Bill would all Ban bump stocks and trigger cranks, which are are firearm attachments that can turn legal guns into weapons that simulate illegal, fully automatic gunfire.

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Section 2: Mass shootings and Gun violence are major problems across America. By banning accessories meant to turn guns into fully automatic gunfire weapons, this would help eliminate the amount of damage and harm someone could do with a gun.

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Section 3: By banning bump stocks and trigger cranks, it would help decrease the amount of damage a shooter could impose. These unnecessary accessories are dangerous to citizens because it makes it easier for the shooter to do 10x the amount of damage they could in a shorter amount of time.

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This ban is a compromise between gun control and Freedom of Gun Ownership because it still allows for ownership of guns and power to the 2nd amendment, while eliminating an unnecessary and dangerous factor.

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Justification & Statement of Facts: A bump stock is a piece of plastic that allows a shooter to harness a gun's recoil to quickly reset the trigger and fire a subsequent shot. In normal operation, a gun is fired using a shooter's trigger finger. Someone presses the trigger to fire a shot and then lets go of the trigger to allow it to reset.

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A fully automatic weapon allows multiple shots to be fired with a single trigger pull. Semi-automatic weapons, like the AR-15, require a trigger reset in between each shot. A bump stock doesn't turn a semi-automatic into a fully automatic, It helps a shooter fire a rifle faster than the average trigger finger's muscles would allow. Bump stocks and trigger cranks allow guns to fire in a way that mimics, but does not replicate, automatic weapons. The gunman who opened fire on tens of thousands of concertgoers in Las Vegas last October had attached bump stocks to at least a dozen assault-style rifles, law enforcement officials said. He was able to shoot more than 1,100 rounds over the span of a few minutes. More than 400 others were injured in the chaos caused by the shooting.

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This is a bill that is aimed to propose a compromise between liberal and conservative gun control.

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Financial Considerations: Because Guns are already restricted in South Carolina this would have no additional cost.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S17

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: C

AUTHORS: Tyler Hausman and Graham MacIlwinen

DELEGATION: Riverside High School

An Act to Permit Open Carry

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: We are changing the word from must to may in the current concealed weapons permit law section 23-31-210-section 5 in the South Carolina legislation.

Section 2: This bill will not affect any by-standing laws within this section or any correlating sections.

Section 3: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: <https://scstatehouse.gov/code/t23c031.php#23-31-215>

Financial Considerations: No change in funding.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S18

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: C

AUTHORS: Annie Benton and Hanaa Falous

DELEGATION: Wade Hampton High School

An Act to Criminalize Conversion Therapy of Minors in South Carolina

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: This bill mandates that no minor shall endure conversion therapy in South Carolina. This will prevent physicians, surgeons, clinical therapists, marriage and family counselors, social workers, educational therapists, psychologists, and any other person or organization from conducting such treatment on people under the age of 18.

Section 2: This ban will be overseen by the South Carolina Department of Health, as it already regulates and upholds public health facilities in South Carolina, and by the Department of Social Services, which handles crimes related to child abuse. It will also be overseen by the people of the state, who are already legally obliged to report child abuse.

Section 3: Because emotional and/or physical harm constitutes as child abuse, parents of the child, as well as the person conducting the conversion therapy, will be charged with child abuse upon the first offense. Penalties for child abuse range between \$1,000 and \$10,000 or 1 to 10 years in prison, depending on the severity of the case. Any witness of conversion therapy will be required to report it as a witness of child abuse would. The failure-to-report penalties related to child abuse will apply to conversion therapy as well.

Section 4: There are currently no bills pertaining to conversion therapy in South Carolina.

Section 5: This bill shall become law 90 days after its passage.

Section 6: 1. "minor" -- a person under the age of full legal responsibility (18 in South Carolina)
2. "conversion therapy" (or "reparative therapy") -- A range of dangerous and discredited practices that falsely claim to change a person's sexual orientation or gender identity or expression using psychological, physical, or spiritual interventions.

- 1 3. "health facility" -- any place that provides health care. These include hospitals,
2 clinics, outpatient care centers, and specialized care centers, including psychiatric
3 ones.
- 4 4. "South Carolina Department of Health" -- the government agency responsible
5 for public health in the US State of South Carolina.
- 6 5. "emotional abuse" -- an injury to the intellectual, emotional, or psychological
7 capacity or functioning of a child that impairs the child's ability to function when the
8 existence of that impairment is supported by the opinion of a mental health or
9 medical professional.
- 10 6. "child abuse" -- physical or emotional maltreatment of a child.

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13 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** - According to the New York Times, conversion
14 therapy is often done through shock treatments and induced vomiting, which can cause
15 physical harm to a person, and can therefore be considered abuse. The American Psychiatric
16 Association declared over 44 years ago that homosexuality is not a mental disorder, and
17 that conversion therapy is not only ineffective, but is also harmful. The APA has also stated
18 that conversion therapy can trigger suicidal thoughts, anxiety, and depression. That being
19 said, the LGBT community's suicide rates are already four times higher than those of the
20 non-LGBT community (Huffington Post). A map by the Movement Advancement project
21 shows that, in 2018, 14 states and D.C. have laws banning conversion therapy. This bill will
22 add South Carolina to that list (excluding consenting adults). The Generation Study at the
23 Williams Institute in California found that almost 700,000 LGBT adults in the United States
24 have undergone conversion therapy and over half said that they endured it as adolescents.
25 In addition, a study by the Pew Research Center found that out of 202 adults who had at
26 some point undergone conversion therapy, only 3% of them had become "straight."
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28 **Financial Considerations:** This bill will not cost the state, as conversion therapy of minors
29 will fall within the category of child abuse and will be overseen as such.
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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S19

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: D

AUTHORS: Jack Cimino and Jonathan McCants

DELEGATION: Bluffton High School

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An Act to Reduce Adolescent Obesity in South Carolina

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: South Carolina is ranked one of the top ten states in the nation for adolescent obesity. Our resolution is to reduce South Carolina's adolescent obesity rate by giving high school students the choice of either playing a sport for all four years of high school, or taking four P.E. credits throughout high school.

Section 2: With this act, high school students will get physical activity for at least 90 minutes a day for one semester of the school year.

Section 3: Students that are obese have a higher risk of diseases and heart problems such as strokes, heart diseases, cancer, and diabetes. In South Carolina, 34% of females are obese, 31% of males are obese, and 32% of South Carolina residents die due to obesity related diseases.

Section 4: If students refuse to cooperate, their graduation date will be delayed until they can complete four years of playing a high school sport or taking four P.E. credits. Students currently not participating in P.E. or sports will be unable to participate in any extracurricular activities inside of school, and students will not be eligible for a parking pass until requirements are met.

Section 5: The purpose of this bill is to reduce adolescent obesity in South Carolina by giving students the option of playing a high school sport for four years, or taking four P.E. credits. This act will help students stay physically healthy and possibl

Section 6: This act will take place at the beginning of the 2019-2020 school year.

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Justification & Statement of Facts: South Carolina has one of the worst life expectancy's in the United States, mainly due to the fact that nearly 35%of residents in South Carolina are obese. Many northern states such as New York and New Jersey have always required high school students to take four P.E. credits. New York has the seventh lowest adolescent obesity rate in the country. Likewise, New Jersey has the eighth lowest adolescent obesity rate in the United States. Heart disease is the one of the most leading causes of death in South Carolina, which is primarily due to the high rates of obesity. If this bill doesn't get

1 passed soon, South Carolina's obesity rate will become out of control, and the life
2 expectancy for South Carolina will continue you shrink lower and lower.

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4 **Financial Considerations:** Uniforms for high school sports will be paid for by booster clubs
5 and athletes parents.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S20

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: D

AUTHORS: Elliot Boyd, Claire DePiero, Betty Frances Thomason

DELEGATION: Christ Church Episcopal School

To obtain an alcohol license, it is required to be CPR certified

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: In order to receive an alcoholic beverage license, a CPR certification must be obtained, or renewed.

Section 2: If a person already obtains an alcoholic beverage license, they will also be taught by a CPR instructor to ensure that everyone possessing a license is certified.

Section 3: In order for the Public Works Department to pay for CPR certified instructors to train alcohol distributors CPR, we will add \$5 to the license payment cost, or only add \$2.50 and pay the rest with a grant from Blue Cross Blue Shield of South Carolina.

Section 4: This law requires more time than most to be enacted, because it will require the state to find and pay multiple CPR instructors and to perform surveys to ensure that every current license holder is trained as well.

Section 5: Currently, there is no law that requires alcohol distributors to be CPR certified, and this law proactively lowers the risk of alcohol-related deaths.

Section 6: When signed into law, this law will be enacted on December 1st, 2020

Justification & Statement of Facts: Currently, there is no law that requires alcohol distributors to be CPR certified, and this law proactively lowers the risk of alcohol-related deaths.

Financial Considerations: In order for the Public Works Department to pay for CPR certified instructors to train alcohol distributors CPR, we will add \$5 to the license payment cost, or only add \$2.50 and pay the rest with a grant from Blue Cross Blue Shield of South Carolina.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S21

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: D

AUTHORS: Michael Jopling and Braden Golinski

DELEGATION: Greenville High School

An Act To Permit Turkey Hunting During The Third Week of November

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: In South Carolina, turkey-hunting season varies from region to region. There are different zones ranging from 1 to 4. 1-3, on private and wildlife management lands, hunting dates are April 1-May 1. In Zone 4, private land, the dates are March 15-May 1 due to early nesting. The goal of this bill is to extend turkey hunting to the 3rd week of November (the week of Thanksgiving- ranging from the Sunday before Thanksgiving to the Sunday after Thanksgiving).

Section 2: This bill would permit each hunter 2 turkey tags at their request. The tagging procedure is required to go just like the spring season. Not all hunters will use both of their turkey tags. Although the turkey tags purchased in the fall will expire at the end of the Thanksgiving week. Each hunter will be encouraged to donate his or her turkey to a local food drive. A local food bank will then distribute these extra turkeys. This bill will allow the unprivileged people to have the tradition of eating a turkey on Thanksgiving like many other families, as well as provide the family tradition of turkey hunting to take place during the most family oriented holiday of the year. During the 2018 spring season is is estimated that a total of 12,741 adult gobblers and 2,9496 jakes (juvenile gobbler) were harvested, a total of 15,237 turkeys. This total was 6% less than the 2017 harvest.

Section 3: If a hunter received tags in the spring of that year they will not be valid during the fall season. The only tags valid for the fall season will be the ones purchased that fall year. Each hunter must re-register for falls tags. Two tags will be sold for \$5.50 and all proceeds will benefit the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. The tags will be available to buy the Sunday before Thanksgiving week. The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources will then use this money to prevent turkey poachers.

Section 4: This bill would permit all turkey hunters, who register and buy tags, the opportunity to hunt the week of Thanksgiving.

Section 5: When signed into law, fall turkey season will be open in November of 2019.

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Justification & Statement of Facts: We Michael Jopling & Braden Golinski credibly say that all facts shown in this bill are not made up and actual factual evidence.

Financial Considerations: There is no necessary financial considerations as this bill will only raise money and not cost anything.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S22

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: D

AUTHORS: Jaxon Bebe and Zachary Murdaugh

DELEGATION: May River High School

An Act to Repeal And Replace the Eviction Process

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: This bill will accomplish the repeal of the eviction process and in place charge the person with the penalty of trespassing if they are not willing to leave within 5 days of the warning.

Section 2: Currently in South Carolina, if the renter does not pay his or her rent by the deadline, then the landlord will give the renter a 5 day notice to pay the rent. If the renter fails to pay the rent then the landlord has to file a lawsuit and go to court, with the current eviction process.

A. The landlords keep track of these faults, and when the renters are at fault, then the landlords go to the local police.

B. When local police are notified they charge the renter with trespassing and the court decides his/her punishment from there.

C. This not only applies for renters but also people that live illegally in, or on the landlord's property. For example an abandoned house or failure to obey the rules set in place by the landlord.

Section 3: This bill will be put into effect after the calendar year on January 3rd, 2018 because no tax is needed to fund this bill.

Justification & Statement of Facts: This bill helps any homeowner that struggles with evicting renters. It also helps landlords evict squatters that are illegally living on their property. This bill will prevent the constant time and effort put into evicting someone that has failed to hold up their end of the deal. This bill is simply an easier way to evict people.

Financial Considerations: No funding needed.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S23

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: D

AUTHORS: Banks Brandenburg, David Henao, Mickey Liu

DELEGATION: Shannon Forest Christian School

An Act to Increase Motorcycle Insurance Cost by 2%

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: For the purpose of this bill, all motorcycles will have an insurance rate increase of two percent. Most insurance companies already have higher rates for motorcycles because they are riskier than cars. The two percent increase will be added to limit the number of drivers based on the higher cost.

Section 2: Motorcycles are a safety hazard and when driven improperly, they could be fatal. To counter the number of people using motorcycles, the insurance rate will increase by two percent to dissuade others to purchase motorcycles because of the added cost.

Section 3: Statistics show that since 2004, 4,000 people have died a year from motorcycle accidents up to 2014 and in 2007 and 2008, the number rose to 5,000 a year. They accounted for fourteen percent of all traffic fatalities in 2015. For every mile traveled by vehicles in 2015, motorcyclist fatalities occurred almost 29 times more frequently than car occupant fatalities in motor vehicle traffic crashes, and motorcyclists were almost 5 times more likely to be injured.

Section 4: Motorcycles are open-aired vehicles providing little to no protection against collisions with other motorcycles or vehicles. If a motorcycle is hit, the driver of the motorcycle is most likely to be injured and even die from the speed and lack of protection.

Section 5: This bill will not need any additional funding but will generate its own money instead. Since South Carolina had 107,864 motorcycles in 2011, and the average cost of motorcycle insurance is currently \$639, the total amount raised would be about \$68,925,09

Section 6: This bill will be passed on January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Motorcycles are a safety hazard and when driven improperly, they could be fatal. To counter the number of people using motorcycles, the

1 insurance rate will increase by two percent to dissuade others to purchase motorcycles
2 because of the added cost.

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4 **Financial Considerations:** This bill will not need any additional funding but will generate
5 its own money instead. Since South Carolina had 107,864 motorcycles in 2011, and the
6 average cost of motorcycle insurance is currently \$639, the total amount raised would be
7 about \$68,925,096. After the two percent increase, the total would be \$70,303,599. The
8 amount of money raised by this increase, about \$1,378,503, would be used to fund police
9 efforts throughout South Carolina

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1 Definition of installment: a sum of money due as one of several equal payments for
2 something, spread over an agreed period of time.

3 Definition of prerequisite: a thing that is required as a prior condition for something
4 else to happen or exist.

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7 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** According to some of the nation’s top researchers
8 such as, Deborah Phillips of Georgetown University, Mark W. Lipsey of Vanderbilt, Kenneth
9 Dodge of Duke, and Ron Haskins of the Brookings Institution, children who attend a pre-
10 kindergarten program tend to excel more in elementary curriculum compared to children
11 who do not. The skills many children learn in early education help to create a strong
12 foundation for later learning. It has been proven by many specialists that early childhood
13 education promotes a range of benefits to children such as improved social skills and an
14 elongated attention spans. Pre-kindergarten has been known to teach children a variety of
15 necessary skills including cognitive, social, and emotional skills that are important for
16 lifelong success.

17
18 **Financial Considerations:** This bill will cost the state little to no money as pre-
19 kindergarten attendance is dependent on the parent/guardian. The fine that will be set in
20 place can help to fund many programs decidedly necessary by the State Board of Education.
21 On average, pre-kindergarten programs cost \$2100 per year, however, many public
22 elementary schools offer a free program for children.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S25

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: E

AUTHORS: Rachael Woods and Taylor Stevens

DELEGATION: Bluffton High School

An act to banned fruit flavored Juul pods

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: A Juul is an E- cigarette that contains nicotine extract from nicotine salts. The amount of nicotine contained in one Juul pod is equal to that of two packs of cigarettes. The use of Juuls amongst teens and young adults has dramatically increased over the past few years. With approximately 39.7% of teens Juuling, and 66% of the users believe they aren't putting anything harmful into their bodies.

Section 2: In order to decrease teenage use of Juul, this bill calls for a restriction of the selling of fruit flavored Juul pods. The fruit flavored Juul pods will be made illegal, this will not be applicable to tobacco flavors.

Section 3: This bill won't require any funding.

Section 4: This law will be enforced by the South Carolina police department, convenience stores, and smoke shops statewide. If anyone under the age of 21 is caught with a fruit flavored Juul pod; he/ she will be charged . This will be put into place to decreases the nicotine usage among teenagers and young adults.

Section 5: This bill will take effect on January 1st, 2019 being signed into law.

Justification & Statement of Facts: By banning the sale of fruit flavored Juul pods, access to these nicotine products will be less accesible for high schoolers and middle schoolers in particular. The main reason Juuling has become so prevalent amongst young people compared to other illegal products is due to the ease of consumption. Rather than an unsavory taste or smell, found in using cigarettes, teenagers are able to enjoy a buzz without any unfavorable factors. With eight different flavors of Juul pods, and the mango Juul pod is most people's favorite (over half of the consumers claim this) compared to tobacco with being only 6 percent of consumers favorite, consuming this product has been easier and more enjoyable than any other illegal substance for minors. Therefore, raising the age to buy fruit flavored pods will decrease the access to fruit flavored pods which is most popular amongst high schoolers and middle schoolers.

Financial Considerations: This bill doesn't require any funding.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

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BILL NUMBER: S26

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RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: E

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AUTHORS: Sara Caroline Iskandar and Anna Pearce Hinsdale

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DELEGATION: Christ Church Episcopal School

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An Act to Raise the Age Required to Buy a Firearm

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Section 1: The current required age in South Carolina to purchase a firearm, which is 18, would be increased to 21, an increase of three years.

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Section 2: The age requirement will increase by one year each year for three years. Thus, by 2021 the age requirement to purchase a firearm will be 21.

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Section 3: Because this would cause the government and or the places that sell firearms, the price to buy the firearm would increase as well.

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Section 4: Benefits of this act include:

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A. Less chance of tragedies caused by firearms B. More time for people to be more informed about firearms

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C. More time for people's brains to develop

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Section 5: When signed into law, the first increase of age will take place on January 1st, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Although the brain is not fully developed until age 25, it is much more developed than the 18 year old brain at age 21.

Financial Considerations: The change in age requirement for purchase of firearms may cause a decrease of money gained from less people being able to purchase a firearm. This is why the age requirement would only increase by a year in three years.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S27

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: E

AUTHORS: Mark Harris and Ryan Seubarran

DELEGATION: Greenville Tech Charter High School

An Act to Improve Community Distribution of Opioid Overdose Antidotes

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: As it is used in this bill, a Community Distributor shall be defined as any organization, either public or private, that provides substance use disorder assistance and services, such as counseling, homeless services, advocacy, harm reduction, alcohol and drug screening, and treatment to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid related overdose. Opioid overdose antidotes shall be specifically defined, in this context, as naloxone, which, according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, is a benign medication designed to rapidly reverse opioid overdose; examples include NARCAN Nasal Spray and EVZIO, although this definition allows for other brands and products that are naloxone-based.

Section 2: This bill serves to drastically reduce the loss of life related to opioid overdose through greater access to life-saving opioid overdose antidotes, consequently leading to an increase in their administration.

Section 3: This bill shall make naloxone products more available to the public through the expansion of the definition of a Community Distributor:

A. Whereas under current South Carolina law, pharmacists are able to dispense this drug without a prescription based on a standing order, this bill will begin by granting that permission to newly defined Community Distributors, which are defined in Section I.

B. Those organizations permitted to provide opioid overdose antidotes to individuals will be determined based on a joint protocol to be developed by the Board of Medical Examiners and the Board of Pharmacy.

C. Through this expansion of authorization for dispensing opioid overdose antidotes, those organizations, which already work to serve South Carolina's population of opioid abusers, will have greater access to this life-saving drug.

Section 4: This bill does not require funding, as it is simply granting authority to private or public organizations - specifically Community Distributors - to dispense opioid overdose antidotes. Community Distributors that decide to take advantage of this provision will purchase or produce their own supply, just as they would with any other drug or medication.

1 **Section 5:** As this bill is simply granting distribution authority to Community
2 Distributors, there will be no legal penalties or fines to those organizations who do
3 not choose to distribute naloxone. However, previous penalties for unauthorized
4 distributors still ap

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6 **Section 6:** This bill shall go into effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Youth
7 Legislature, following the signature of the Youth Governor.
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10 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** On November 1, 2017, the President’s Commission
11 on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis proved that over 175 American lives are
12 lost every day to opioid overdoses. According to the South Carolina Department of Health
13 and Environmental Control, 616 citizens in this state died from opioid overdoses in 2016.
14 Clearly, opioid abuse has become an epidemic - to the point that opioid overdose deaths
15 outnumber homicides in the state of South Carolina. However, there is hope in the fight
16 against the opioid abuse epidemic. There has been a 67% increase in the administration of
17 medications like naloxone, which are proven to dramatically increase the number of saved
18 lives. Thus, the passage of this legislation is essential, as it will continue to allow prevention
19 of overdose deaths.
20

21 **Financial Considerations:** No tax revenue or other funding is required for this legislation,
22 as it is simply redefining a Community Distributor, making naloxone more accessible to the
23 community. Community Distributors that decide to take advantage of this provision will
24 purchase or produce their own supply, just as they would with any other drug or
25 medication.
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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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31st Annual Model Legislature
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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S29

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: E

AUTHORS: Campbell Shubert, Riley Dowling, and Kenzie Kaczmarek

DELEGATION: Southside Christian School

An Act to Raise the Fee for Not Wearing a Seatbelt

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: According to "Buckle Up SC", the first offense for not wearing a seatbelt is \$25, no part of which may be suspended. No court costs, assessments, or surcharges may be assessed against a violator. Additionally, safety belt violation does not appear on a permanent driving record or criminal record.

Section 2: The purpose of the bill is to raise the price of a seatbelt first offense violation. The first offense violation is \$25 the bill will raise the, to \$50.

Section 3: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has estimated that a change to a primary safety law normally results in an increase in observed safety belt use of 11 percentage points, which translates into a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and injuries.

Section 4: The citizens of South Carolina would be affected by the price increase. This will encourage the citizens to want to wear a seatbelt while driving.

Section 5: Studies show that using a seat belt reduces the risk of dying in a vehicle collision by 50 percent. Wearing a seatbelt can help prevent ejection, spread forces over a wide area of the body, allows the body to slow down gradually, and protects the head and

Section 6: This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Our bill is important and essential to society because raising the fee for not wearing a seat belt will serve as a punishment and will encourage people to buckle up.

Financial Considerations: There is no cost to implement and this bill will actually make money for the state.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S30

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: F

AUTHORS: Sydney Pinochet, Sarah Buckmaster

DELEGATION: Brashier Middle College Charter High School

An Act To Reform South Carolina's Funding For Public Schooling

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:

- a) Education Financing Act of 1977 (EFA) - an act that required public school funding in the state of South Carolina to be allocated based on property taxes in a school district
- b) Foundation Program - a program in which a minimum funding level is required
- c) Low Income - a household earning less than twice the federal poverty line
- d) Per Pupil Funding - the amount of dollars spent per student on public education
- e) Property Tax - a real estate tax calculated by local governments and paid by property owners

Section 2: This act shall allocate an equal amount of state funding to students enrolled in a South Carolina public school. Implementing this foundation program requires:

- a) Repealing the Education Financing Act of 1977
- b) Raising the per pupil funding minimum from \$2,984 to \$12,000
- c) Determining the allotted amount of government funding to a public school based on the equation ($y = 12,000 x$); where y is the total of dollars provided and x is the total number of students enrolled in a school

Section 3: To ensure the per pupil funding minimum is met, this act shall increase the property tax from 7 to 8 percent, allotting a 9 billion dollar budget for South Carolina public schools. As previously mentioned in Section 2-C, the equation ($y = 12,000 x$) is derived from the estimated 736,000 students enrolled in public school annually, as well as the total budget amounting to 9 billion dollars.

Section 4: After going into effect, this bill shall be incorporated into the annual Executive Budget as written by the governor.

Section 5: As stated before in Section 2-A, the Education Financing Act of 1977 shall be repealed, and a new educational funding program shall be instituted dependent upon the equation ($y = 12,000 x$).

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Section 6: If passed, this bill shall go into effect on January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Currently, 50% of children in South Carolina under the age of 18 are living in low income households and are zoned to attend schools in low income districts. Under the EFA, funding for public education has proved to be dysfunctional and discriminatory towards high income districts. This bill is intended to fill the gap between high income and low income school districts. By implementing this act, students shall receive equal education opportunities regardless of personal financial situations.

Financial Considerations: As mentioned in Section 3, this bill shall raise the property tax from 7 to 8 percent, which in turn shall provide the state with an additional 1 billion dollars in revenue. This additional revenue shall be incorporated into the fiscal budget, allowing an appropriate amount of per pupil funding for all public schools in the state of South Carolina.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

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BILL NUMBER: S31

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RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: F

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AUTHORS: William Heidtman and Liam Mecklenburg

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DELEGATION: Christ Church Episcopal School

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A Bill To Lower The Drinking Age to 18

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Section 1: Under this bill, it will be legal for all persons in the state of South Carolina to purchase and consume beer and wine starting from the age of 18. This does not include liquor. The beer must have an ABV of 6 %, and for wine, 12 %.

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Section 2: With the National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984, no residents of the United States under the age of 21 are permitted to buy, drink, or possess alcohol. Therefore, this bill would introduce a new piece of legislature that would lower the drinking age to 18, presenting all abilities given to those of 21 years of age regarding the sale and consumption of beer and wine to those 18 of age.

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Section 3: A drinking age of 21 is largely ineffective because teens consume alcohol regardless. In our society, the reality is that people who are not of legal age will find a way to buy and drink alcohol, for example through use of a false identification card. A lowering in drinking age would diminish the thrill of breaking the law to get a drink. There also stands the issue of irresponsible underage binge drinking. Most countries have a drinking age of 18, and it is accepted and normal for a teenager of age to enjoy a beer with dinner occasionally. They do not feel the need to consume enormous amounts of alcohol in secret. In the same sense, they feel that alcohol is a regular part of life, and do not need to buy it illegally just for the adrenaline rush. If the legal age was 18 in South Carolina, the same results would most likely be observed.

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Section 4: An updated ID would be administered to all citizens of South Carolina who are 18 years are older, stating that they are permitted to buy and drink alcohol. This new ID will, for people ages 18-20, only allow the special privileges in South Carolina, not in any other states. They will have to follow the law established by the certain state.

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Section 5: Results expected from the enactment of this bill will include:
A great decrease in unsafe drinking activity, including binge drinking.
A decrease in the illegal purchasing of alcohol.
A decrease in traffic accidents and fatalities regarding alcohol.
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Section 6: Punishments for breaking this law will be the same as current punishments for anyone who breaks the current drinking age law.

Section 7: This bill shall be put into effect on January 1st, 2018.

Justification & Statement of Facts: The current law, which says that those under 21 years of age cannot drink alcohol, should be changed to 18 years of age because teenagers are finding ways to get past the law, and since drinking is something out of the ordinary for them, when they get alcohol in their hands they feel that they have to consume large amounts of it.

Financial Considerations: There isn't funding required, but if South Carolina were to pass this law, it would most likely give up its federal highway funding. However, the boom in alcohol sales would boost the economy, and part of the tax on alcohol could be used for highways and roads.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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31st Annual Model Legislature
November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S32

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: F

AUTHORS: Anna Grace Felber, Murray Culbreath

DELEGATION: Hammond School

An Act to Place Excise Tax on Juul Pods

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Teen use of juuls is at an all-time high. To combat this, we propose a 10% Juul starter pack and pod excise tax in order to prevent underage purchasing of juul devices.

Section 2: The additional tax will discourage underage persons from purchasing these devices. The additional tax will add up and make juuling more expensive and less attractive to young people.

Section 3: Any vendor of juuls and juul pods will have to adhere to this proposed tax.

Section 4: The profits of this tax will go towards Lung Cancer Research and looking into the effects of juuling on minors. This bill will go into effect immediately if passed into law.

Justification & Statement of Facts: To prevent the use of vaping devices by minors, a tax must be proposed.

Financial Considerations: All profits go to Lung Cancer Research

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S33

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: F

AUTHORS: Skylar Antoniadis and Dylan Fritz

DELEGATION: NEXT High School

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An Act to Reform the Department of Social Services

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: In 2012, a local SC family sued the South Carolina Department of Social Services for the neglect to inform before the adoption of the sexual abuse and misconduct history of the adopted teen children. As claimed by the parents, the adopted children came from an environment of young exposure to pornography and sexual skills such as masturbation. When brought into their new homes, this background leads to an extensive complaint of sexual assault among the biological children of the adoptive parents. In addition to this lawsuit, a state-ordered progress monitor was ordered to check the effectiveness of the work done within the Department of Social Services. Out of these findings, it was clear the overall department was understaffed, leaving supervisors the work of a typical caseworker in addition to previous responsibilities. Adding to this issue, regular investigations of homes (from removed children), are also in need of improvement due to a lack of meeting the 90% Final Target, only reaching 78% of total cases. With this, another leading issue is the act of placement of the children inadequate homes based on the needs of the child. Currently, SCDSS focuses primarily on the outline justification of what an adequate living area may be rather than the personal needs of which the child must receive. This has become a greater issue under the idea of "child say" in the plans, they have for their future, with constant pushing for separation of siblings and lack of necessary resources such as therapy. Into the idea of medical assistance, the idea of overall medical assessment has been much lower than previously inquired, leaving hundreds of children un-assessed for mental, physical, dental, medical needs within the first 60 days of having the child in the system. In addition to this, several previously completed assessments have failed to reach the database of the system due to lack of time/staff. Finally, from lack of check and investigation of potentially abusive home environments, a number of children have died from extensive injuries and abuse, un-noted before death by SCDSS.

Section 2: In order to begin repairing the current fragmented system set in place through DSS, a number of reforms and statistical changes must be made in order to ensure a more adequate and fully functional state department. To begin the process, regular assessments of SCDSS are required twice annually, including the investigation of funds through an outside state-mandated auditor and a department progress check, performed by a mandated state monitor such as one from The

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1 Child Welfare Policy and Practice Group as well as from The Center for the Study of
2 Social Policy. Each of these assessments will be done by outside officials and cannot
3 be turned down by any DSS worker or supervisor for any means necessary. Both
4 state-mandated teams are provided by the state and are therefore paid by the
5 state, as well as having provided a non-biased outside source for the appropriate
6 diagnostic testing of the state department. All results will be confidential until after
7 release has been finalized by the auditors and monitors, and according to each
8 area, will allow for/ request change in specific areas according to need. Any
9 changes that need to be made following the assessment will be done so and
10 rechecked later the same year on progress. SC mandated auditors and monitors will
11 be responsible, with the cooperation of other state officials and DSS, to find certain
12 dates in which reform plans must be known and accounted for based off continuing
13 problems within SCDSS.

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15 **Section 3:** A current ongoing issue of SCDSS includes a lack of incoming social
16 workers versus the number that has retired, leading to issues in the social worker
17 to child ratio. In turn, children are being neglected by their social workers, who are
18 currently overworked, more than they should be. These following acts will bring up
19 the number of social workers, who will be able to keep track of the children under
20 their care.

21 A. If a student was to decide to pursue a degree in social work, the state
22 government will fund a scholarship for those willing to acquire a Bachelor of Social
23 Work (BSW), the degree required by the SC State Gov. They must also go to a
24 school that partners with the DSS (see Section V).

25 B. To pay off the scholarship, students must sign a contract ensuring that they will
26 acquire a job through DSS directly out of college, and they must maintain their
27 position of a period of 6 years to pay off said scholarship. If the social worker was
28 to drop out of college or leave their job earlier than the previous agreement, they
29 would be liable to pay back their tuition in full.

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31 **Section 4:** To ensure that social workers are not overworked and have the ability
32 to work with their children efficiently, this bill will impose a child limit per social
33 worker beginning with a maximum of ten children per social worker. This will allow
34 the said social workers to focus on making sure they are accomplishing what's best
35 for every child. In addition, SCDSS supervisors will be moved back to their original
36 position requirements, supervising the state department rather than taking on the
37 workload of both a caseworker and supervisor. This, in terms, allowing for a more
38 smooth operation of the facility and greater liability upon caseworkers and
39 supervisors to perform each task, achieving maximum productivity.

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41 **Section 5:** In trying to pay for each students tuition to make sure a position with
42 the SC Department of Social Services, a proposition will be created for local SC
43 colleges to take part in allowing Social Work students to live at their college free of
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46 **Section 6:** This bill proposes a monthly inspection of foster homes, group homes,
47 and adoptive homes, as well as regular assessment of health needs before the first
48 60 days of being in the system, to make certain that the conditions are the best

1 that they could possibly be for the children in these houses. A standard will be
2 introduced, which will be up to the discretion of DSS. Unless the standard is upheld,
3 the home will lose their foster license and the children will be removed from the
4 home.

5 A. Foster Home Inspections - Before a foster child is introduced to a home, there
6 will be an inspection, and those inspections will continue at a monthly pace.

7 B. Group Home Inspections - These will be held once a month and the quality of
8 inspection will be up to the discretion of the DSS appointed inspector

9 C. Adoptive Home Inspections - Homes that have adopted a child will have a
10 monthly inspection for at least the first year prior to adoption, and if the inspectors
11 feel that the home is suitable for the child, inspections can cease, unless the home
12 is also an active foster home, in which inspections will continue.

13 D. Health Assessment- Children put into the system will be required a health
14 screening assessment in order to examine needs of mental, physical, medical, and
15 dental care as well as being assigned resources for his/her needs in a timely
16 manner. All assessments are required to be entered into the system immediately by
17 the child's caseworker.

18
19 **Section 7:** There are several different ways to pay for scholarships, incentives, and
20 inspections.

21 A. Budget Surplus - In 2018, this year, there was a \$177 million government
22 budget surplus. We would like to use 30% of this surplus, and the ones followi
23

24 **Section 8:** If signed, this bill will go into effect on January 1, 2019.
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27 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** I propose that this specific bill, reforming the
28 Department of Social Services, be passed seeing that these men and women work in one of
29 the most important fields: leading the children of South Carolina into new and readily
30 deserved lives (and futures). As a Palmetto state, we must take pride in all of our
31 establishments, especially our own government systems, ensuring the productive, effective,
32 and well-organized structure of each established program. With the number of issues in
33 which the SCDSS possess, as a larger body, we must take into consideration the reform of
34 such a system, not only ensuring these fostered children a better life, but also ensuring that
35 they have all the accommodations they need especially after such horrific events and abuse.
36

37 **Financial Considerations:** -Budget Surplus - In 2018, this year, there was a \$177 million
38 government budget surplus. We would like to use 30% of this surplus, and the ones
39 following it, to go to DSS, for use of scholarships, room and board fees, books, and housing.
40 Unclaimed Lottery Money - Oftentimes, in the ---

41 -Education Lottery, winnings are unclaimed, so we propose that 70% of this money goes to
42 the reformation of DSS.

43 -Tax on Plastic Bags - It is also proposed that a \$0.10 tax on plastic bags is implemented,
44 not only to help the environment but also to help increase the overall wage of the case-
45 workers working for SCDSS
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**SOUTH CAROLINA YMCA
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November 14th- 17th, 2018**

BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S34

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: F

AUTHORS: William Owens and Cooper Hannah

DELEGATION: Spartanburg Day School

An Act to bicycle expenses tax deductible

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Bicycle expenses in the state of South Carolina will be made tax-deductible.

Section 2: This tax deduction will only apply to people who use the bicycle as a means to commute to work.

Section 3: Individuals who commute to work will be able to deduct the cost of the bicycle/helmet, maintenance, and depreciation.

Section 4: If passed, this bill will go into effect January 1st, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Around 17% of South Carolinians are low income and are not likely to be able to afford a car. Also, about .4% of South Carolinians commute to work by bicycle. We want people who are not polluting the environment and being more eco-friendly to get a tax deduction as an incentive to continue biking.

Financial Considerations: Financial Statement: The cost of this program to the state of South Carolina will be minimal but the benefits to the environment will make up for the slight loss tax income.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S35

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: G

AUTHORS: Dak Blagburn and Zharia Anderson

DELEGATION: Bridges to a Brighter Future

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An act to increase the median pay of preschool teachers.

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Section 1: Currently in South Carolina, the average median hourly pay for preschool teachers is about \$9.77, translating into an annual pay of around \$20,000. This is about 17% below the national average, which estimates to around \$11.40 hourly. Most salaries fall into a range between \$9.60 to \$13.70 hourly.

Section 2: This bill would work towards increasing the wages of preschool teachers in South Carolina by about 35%.

Section 3: From birth to the age of 5, the brain develops more as compared to any other time in a child's life, and this development has a lasting impact on a child's competence in performing and excelling in school and life. The skills and values that children pick up during this time is vital. Therefore, pre K teachers should be held to the same standards and regards as K-5 teachers, who make over twice as much in income. Research shows that teachers who experience financial hardship are more likely to face depression, and if these childhood educators have no will to teach, it disrupts their engagement with their students, which can cause them to struggle later on in school. Also, despite working full time, these teachers often depend on public assistance like food stamps and Medicaid. The low pay of preschool teachers has hands that poke at many.

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Section 4: Plausible benefits that may arise from this innovation include the following...

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A. Reduce the cost for Medicaid and food stamps, which can open more doors to learning opportunities for children.

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B. Keep educators from leaving community-based centers in hopes of higher paying jobs, which can reduce the amount of revenue that these centers lose.

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C. Give preschool teachers a stronger will to teach so they can be better engaged with students in their submissive stage of development

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D. Keep early educators from entering possible stages of depression and anxiety

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Section 5: When signed into law, this bill will most coherently go into effect in January of 2019.

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Justification & Statement of Facts: Preschool teachers make around \$11.50 an hour, which isn't much considering the impact they have on children. They should be held to the same standard as kindergarten teachers, who make almost 3 times as much.

Financial Considerations: None strongly considered at the time

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S36

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: G

AUTHORS: Calleigh Jacks and Emma Pinson

DELEGATION: Clinton High School

An Act To Ban Smoking While In The Car With A Minor

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Section 1: It will be illegal in the state of South Carolina for persons to smoke in a car while transporting a minor.

Section 2: Section 2: This law will include cigarettes, cigars pipes, and electronic cigarettes. A violation of this law will result in up to a \$500 fine. This will be enforced by the South Carolina Department of Public Safety.

Section 3: Section 3: A first time violation of the law will result in a \$200 fine. After the first offence, the fine will increase by \$100 with every offence. By the fifth offense, the persons will be penalized with jail time.

Section 4: Section 4: This bill will take effect on January 1. 2019.

Section 5: Definitions:

Minor- A person under the age of 18.

Secondhand Smoke- Smoke inhaled involuntarily or passively from others smoking tobacco.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Justification and Statement of Fact: According to the Center of Disease Control, studies show that when children experience secondhand smoke they are more likely to get sick and their lungs grow less than normal. Children are even more likely to get pneumonia and bronchitis with second hand smoke. Also infants who are exposed to secondhand smoke are at greater risks of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). In the state of South Carolina, there are no laws that protect minors from receiving second hand smoke in a car. Being exposed to various toxic chemicals in such a small space can be extremely harmful to one's health. This is especially true in underdeveloped lungs as for second hand smoke is harmful and sometimes deadly. Therefore this bill will protect minors from the dangers of secondhand smoke. By being in the car with someone smoking, a minor is put at risk for asthma attacks, respiratory infections, ear infections, and heart disease. Anyone under the age of 18 should not be exposed to such harmful conditions.

Financial Considerations: Financial Consideration: This bill will have no implementation cost but only add to the list of laws that police officers must enforce.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S40

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: H

AUTHORS: Kendaija Witt and Kadie Patterson

DELEGATION: Bridges to a Brighter Future

An Act to Require a Maternity Grant

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Currently in South Carolina first time expecting women or single women such as teenagers are being sent home after giving birth without the capability nor the acknowledgment of how to raise a newborn child. This bill will require women to receive 1 year of necessities and basic needs (formula, diapers and etc.) for the newborns.

Section 2: This would allow women to give their newborns' necessities in order to have a proper development for the newborn and as for the mother to obtain a great knowledge of how to raise a child.

Section 3: By allowing these women to have a grant for 1 year the mother is able to use the amount of money given in order to buy formula, diapers, bottles and etc. Also in South Carolina teenage pregnancy is recurring and they're not prepared to take care of their first born child. Plus by having women receive this grant it will ensure the unprepared mother will be able to get the guidance in order to have the most applicable knowledge of how to raise a child.

Section 4: By implicating this bill, first time expecting/single mothers are building a strong foundation for their children so that they will grow and develop to be strong and healthy.

Section 5: When signed into law the bill will take effect on January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: Using data drawn from in-depth, life history interviews of a sample of low-income single mothers in two rural communities in the southern United States, this article explores the stated goals and aspirations of approximately thirty African American single mothers, most of whom are or have been welfare recipients. The article focuses upon the ways these Black women talked about their own goals and aspirations, the impact of motherhood those goals, and their current hopes for their children. The article also explores the potential influence of the availability of educational resources within the counties on these goals. It discusses how the opportunity structures of the communities in which the women live are reproduced through social, economic and political practices that are deeply influenced by race and gender relations.

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Financial Considerations: What the city will do with its expected \$6.7 million surplus isn't certain, though. As in past surplus years, there is a list of initiatives that could later receive funding

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S41

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: H

AUTHORS: Scottie Greene and Christian Prins

DELEGATION: Easley High School

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An Act to Increase Recycling Efforts in South Carolina Public Schools

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Currently in South Carolina, there is no state level mandate for recycling within public schools. This leaves the task of recycling up to individual schools or districts if they so choose. If those schools cannot attempt or maintain an independent system of recycling, then all recyclable goods are disposed of along with general waste. This leads to a large amount of potentially recyclable products - such as paper or plastic -- being wasted, and it increases the amount of material going into local landfills. This bill will serve to establish a statewide recycling system for public schools, as well as contributing to positive environmental policies and reducing harmful waste.

Section 2: This bill will require that all public school districts in South Carolina establish a recycling program. All classrooms, as well as general areas such as the cafeteria and library, will be issued recycling bins -- at no charge to the school -- by the recycling option they pursue (as listed at the end of section two). It will become a part of custodial duties to ensure that the recycling is taken out along with the trash; if the school's recycling option requires it, custodians will ensure that recycling is sorted into appropriate containers. There will be no pay raise for custodians considering that they will be handling the same amount of waste. Additionally, if there is an existing environmental club at a school, participating students have the option of taking over recycling duties in collaboration with custodial staff. The school may take any one or combination of these actions in order to achieve recycling capability: self-hauling, subscribing to a hauler, collaborating with waste disposal facilities, partnering with existing city waste services, and/or any other options that will enable the school to best achieve its recycling goal.

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Section 3: The results of this bill are as follows: the state of South Carolina will reduce its environmental impact through an increase in recycling, lessening the damage of landfills, pollution, and littering while conserving energy and natural resources; a mandatory recycling program will foster an increase in knowledge of/interest in sustainability and environmental science within schools, resulting in a sense of pride and responsibility for the future among students and staff; a school's demonstration of environmental consciousness and leadership will impact the

1 overall community and inspire further ecological responsibility; additional recycling
2 will increase profits and help stimulate South Carolina’s recycling industry.
3

4 **Section 4:** When signed into law this bill will go into effect at the start of the 2020-
5 2021 school year.
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8 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** Public schools in South Carolina generate a large
9 amount of waste, much of which is recyclable. If a school does not take the steps to
10 maintain an independent recycling program, potential recyclables are wasted and contribute
11 to unhealthy environmental impact. Making recycling mandatory for public schools will
12 reduce environmental impact statewide, foster interest and pride in environmental
13 advancement, and contribute to South Carolina’s recycling industry, boosting the state
14 economy.
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16 **Financial Considerations:** Custodians will not be given a pay raise considering that they
17 will be handling the same amount of waste. Additionally, if a school has an existing
18 environmental club it may take over recycling duties as part of club responsibilities. Schools
19 will be provided with recycling bins by their chosen recycling option (as listed at the end of
20 section two). Schools in other states who have implemented green initiatives, including
21 recycling programs, have experienced no major cost increases. Any additional necessary
22 materials — such as extra trash bags — can be easily absorbed into the existing school
23 budget, as proved by the successfulness of other schools.
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1 **Section 4:** This bill will go into effect on Tuesday, April 16th of 2019 if it is signed
2 into law.
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5 **Justification & Statement of Facts:** The justification of the passage of this bill is that an
6 investment in capital goods/human capital over time will grow both the economy of the
7 state and the size and income of the businesses partaking in it. Businesses will be spending
8 5 percent of their state income rather or not they use the exemption, but having a fifth of
9 that money go directly to factors of economic growth rather than the state is of much
10 greater long-term value. Businesses will not be negatively impacted by the bill, and an
11 option to spend what would've been tax money on their own production efficiency over time
12 means that SC-based businesses will be able to grow in size and economic power, and
13 percent that are not based in South Carolina but hold nexus in it will be provided with
14 incentive to establish a stronger foothold there (improving the state's economy while
15 simultaneously increasing their own productive efficiency and profit over time).
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17 **Financial Considerations:** It has been considered by the authors of this bill that an
18 opportunity to reduce taxes in a state with already relatively low taxes will reduce the
19 revenue of the state, which some might interpret as dangerous for the state's budget.
20 However, the state had a \$177 million surplus at the end of the 2017-18 fiscal year. Unless
21 expenditures for the 2018-19 fiscal year greatly outweigh those of the year previous, the
22 state will be able to absorb the short-term impact of reduced tax revenue resultant of the
23 bill. Therefore, there is little likelihood that this bill will cause the state any more debt than
24 it already has. In the long term, the effect of the optional tax exemption will be beneficial to
25 the state financially as economic growth over time will result in an overall gain in tax
26 revenue proportional to the amount of money available to be taxed. The bill will also cost
27 little to implement, as the burden of application falls on the businesses and the assembly of
28 the list won't be much extra work for SCDOR employees, meaning the state's expenditures
29 won't increase much if at all as a result of its enactment. Therefore, the economic benefits
30 of the bill over time greatly outweigh its costs.
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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

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BILL NUMBER: S43

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RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: H

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AUTHORS: Dylan Medlin

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DELEGATION: Pickens County Career & Technology Center

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An Act to Lower Car Insurance for Teenagers

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BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Section 1: For all insurance companies, the cost for teenagers to have car insurance is higher than adults. This is an injustice to the American youth and is taking advantage of them for being what we all were at one point, teenagers.

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Section 2: These rates are raised because the common belief is that teenagers are always reckless and will always get in wrecks. This is not right, making the entire youth pay sometimes absurd amounts because of the select few that are truly careless with their motorized vehicle.

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Section 3: The rates are sometimes so high that teenagers can not afford them, causing them to lose out on their youth as they worry constantly if they can or can not pay their car insurance.

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Section 4: Even if teenagers prove they can drive safely they are still charged absurd amounts for their car insurance just because of the fact they are teenage drivers.

Section 5: This bill will change this injustice, lowering insurance rates for teenagers in America. Forcing insurance companies to have a required amount they can not go over for insurance rates based around American teenagers.

Section 6: If the insurance company is found to go over this limit they will be fined, if they repeat the offense they will be fined a second time with a much higher fine. This process will continue until the insurance company lowers its rates with each fine being higher than the last.

Section 7: This bill will go into effect immediately after the signature of the honorable governor.

Justification & Statement of Facts: The teenager car insurance rates are more expensive than adult rates due to teenagers being known for getting in more wrecks. Insurance rates for safe driving teenagers are still high even though they haven't done anything to get high

1 rates. The average insurance costs are \$2,712 for female teenagers and \$4,172 for male
2 teenagers

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4 **Financial Considerations:** The insurance companies would be fined \$1,000 for the first
5 month. The fine would increase by \$1,500 per month. They would have to pay for this
6 themselves.

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BILL ORIGINATES IN: Senate

BILL NUMBER: S44

RECOMMENDED FOR COMMITTEE: H

AUTHORS: Ava Keating and Abbie Panuccio

DELEGATION: St. Joseph's Catholic School

An Act to Require Human Trafficking Prevention Education and Training

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1: Currently in the state of South Carolina, new truckers are not required to receive any form of human trafficking prevention education and training before obtaining a Commercial Driver's License. This bill requires proof of human trafficking prevention education and training thorough Truckers Against Trafficking training before attaining their Commercial Driver's License.

Section 2: Truckers Against Trafficking (TAT) offers a free online certification course for truckers and will provide evidence of completion to the state. Their course includes a 26-minute video and a 15-question quiz. Since 2009, 622,050 individuals have registered with TAT. As a result of this growth in registration, 1123 victims have been identified, 606 cases generated, and 2221 calls made reporting suspicious activity. By requiring truckers to train through Truckers Against Trafficking before attaining a Commercial Driver's License, truck drivers would be more aware of suspicious activity and human trafficking would decrease in South Carolina.

Section 3: There are no means of revenue for this act.

Section 4: An exception for the law would be if a person applying for a Commercial Driver's License has proof of previous human trafficking prevention and training; they will be exempt.

Section 5: When signed into law, the law will take place on January 1, 2019.

Justification & Statement of Facts: According to the Human Trafficking Hotline and Truckers Against Trafficking, a high percentage of human trafficking incidents occur at truck stops. If individuals receiving their CDL are required to be educated on possible signs signs of this tragedy, there will be an increase in reports. This will then aid in reducing the number of unreported cases of human trafficking at truck stops. According to the National Human Trafficking Hotline there have been over 43,000 known cases of human trafficking in the United States in the past ten years. Arkansas, Colorado, and Ohio have already passed similar bills to combat the high number of human trafficking cases in the United States.

1 **Financial Considerations:** This bill would require no funding from the state. If an
2 individual does not have a means to complete the online training and provide printed proof,
3 they may use the public library in their community. The fee would only be 20 cents.

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