

★ YMCA CONA ★

YMCA CONFERENCE
ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EST 1967



EMBRACING CHANGE



JULY 1 – JULY 6, 2023 • WWW.YMCACONA.ORG

A PROGRAM OF THE YMCA OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA



History of the Conference

In 1967, at a fall planning retreat for the Alabama YMCA Youth Legislature Conference, Michal Hart (Hilman) proposed the idea of the YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs. She and her peers, having enjoyed their experiences in their state Youth in Government Program, were determined that the experience could be broadened to a more meaningful level by participation in a conference dealing with matters of national and international concern. With the support of leaders in the YMCA, primarily Bill Chandler, Don Bryan, and Louise Sizemore, the first YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs had its small beginning in 1968 in Stone Mountain, Georgia with 8 states and 62 delegates in attendance. Hilman’s resolution to establish National Affairs was passed by a vote of 58 to 0 at the first General Assembly in 1968.

The second, third and fourth Conference on National Affairs was again held at Stone Mountain. The number of states participating broadened with New Jersey being the first northern state to participate. In 1972 the conference moved to the YMCA Blue Ridge Assembly and ever since has made its home here among the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Conference on National Affairs has hosted delegations from all 50 states, District of Columbia, and the Model United Nations Program. In addition to these delegations there have been representatives from France, the former Soviet Union, and the Marshall Islands. As the years have passed the issues, people, and discussions have changed but the ideals of youth development, social responsibility, honesty, and respect established in the founding have remained the same.

YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs Directors

William C. Chandler.....	1968-1978
Don Bryan	1979-1980
Bill Barringer	1981-1989
Bob McGaughey.....	1990-2013
Sam T. Adams.....	2014-2020
Shaun Carroll.....	2021-2022
Corey Calcote.....	2023-present

History of the YMCA

The Young Men's Christian Association was founded in London, England, on June 6, 1844, in response to unhealthy social conditions arising in the big cities at the end of the Industrial Revolution (roughly 1750 to 1850). Growth of the railroads and centralization of commerce and industry brought many rural young men who needed jobs into cities like London. They worked 10 to 12 hours a day, six days a week. Far from home and family, these young men often lived at the workplace. They slept crowded into rooms over the company's shop, a location thought to be safer than London's tenements and streets. George Williams, born on a farm in 1821, came to London 20 years later as a sales assistant in a draper's shop, a forerunner of today's department store. He and a group of fellow drapers organized the first YMCA to substitute Bible study and prayer for life on the streets. By 1851 there were 24 Ys in Great Britain, with a combined membership of 2,700. That same year the Y arrived in North America: It was established in Montreal on November 25, and in Boston on December 29.

The idea proved popular everywhere. In 1853, the first YMCA for African Americans was founded in Washington, D.C., by Anthony Bowen, a freed slave. The next year the first international convention was held in Paris. At the time there were 397 separate Ys in seven nations, with 30,369 members total. The YMCA idea, which began among evangelicals, was unusual because it crossed the rigid lines that separated all the different churches and social classes in England in those days. This openness was a trait that would lead eventually to including in YMCAs all men, women and children, regardless of race, religion or nationality. Also, its target of meeting social need in the community was dear from the start.

As the YMCA commemorates its 175th Anniversary in 2019, we celebrate this institution that has benefited millions of people around the world.



Round Table Meetings

DELEGATION	LOCATION	CHAIR
ALABAMA	Asheville Hall - Porch	Hudson Campbell
ARIZONA	Heaton Hall - Room 1	Evan Carrico
CALIFORNIA	Eureka Hall - Lower Floor - Room 3	Wesley Bantugan
COLORADO	Heaton Hall - Room 1	w/ AZ and ID
DELAWARE	Heaton Hall - Room 6	Elizabeth Yue
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Blue Ridge Center - Tracy's Room	Hemani Patel
FLORIDA	Eureka Hall - Clark Room	Shawnak Shenoy
IDAHO	Heaton Hall - Room 1	w/ AZ and ID
ILLINOIS	Blue Ridge Center - Robertson Room	w/ MO
INDIANA	Washburn Auditorium	w/ OR
KENTUCKY	Blue Ridge Center - Region Room	Logan Ward
LOUISIANA	Eureka Hall - Grist	Kearra Grisby
MARYLAND	Heaton Hall - Room 3	Samantha Mouyard
MASSACHUSETTS	Heaton Hall - Room 5	Arya Shah
MICHIGAN	Blue Ridge Center - West Room	Michael Kenny
MINNESOTA	Eureka - Leaders School Room	Abshir Hauser
MISSOURI	Eureka - Lower Floor - Room 1	Avery Smith
MODEL UN	Heaton Hall - Room 2	Michelle Wang
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Heaton Hall - Room 3	Charlie Nutbrown w/MD
NEW JERSEY	Heaton Hall - Auditorium	Pranav Tikkawar
NEW MEXICO	Eureka Hall - Founders Room	Lesley Merino
NEW YORK	Eureka Hall - George Williams Room	Aaron Lener
NORTH CAROLINA	Blue Ridge Center - SIRC	Deanna Bennett
OHIO	Blue Ridge Center Lab	Sincere Smith
OKLAHOMA	Eureka Hall - Lower Floor - Room 2	Logan Propst
OREGON	Washburn Auditorium	Kylie Johnson
PENNSYLVANIA	Blue Ridge Center - Robertson Room	Brad Tibbs
SOUTH CAROLINA	Barnhardt Living Room	Madison Hahn
TENNESSEE	Hibbard Hall - Lobby	Maggie Criner
TEXAS	Abbott Hall - Lobby	Isaiah Williams
VIRGINIA	10 Bedroom Lodge	Ethan Spickard
WASHINGTON	Blue Ridge Center - Chapel	Quinn McLaughlin
WISCONSIN	Eureka - Leaders School Room	w/ MN



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YMCA CONFERENCE
ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

2023 Presiding Officers

Claire Beougher
Kalamazoo, MI

Shelby Coleman
Torrence, CA

Dandre Hicks
Walterboro, SC

Simran Jain
Glenside, PA

Lauryn Schumann
Phoenix, AZ

Aishwarya Swamidurai
Oklahoma City, OK

Conference Life Committee Representatives

Alabama	Camila Lopez
Arizona	Jordan Floyd
California	Nicholas Johnson
Delaware.....	Sophie Douglas
District of Columbia.....	Camryn Howard
Florida	Kristian Wydysh
Kentucky.....	Emerson Harned
Louisiana	Hannah Champagne
Maryland.....	Abigail Chan
Massachusetts	Kavinprasad Kanagaraju
Michigan	Simon Thompson
Minnesota.....	Brady Sternberg
Missouri.....	Calvin Carson
Model UN	Kristen Tomazic
New Jersey	Saanvi Challuri
New Mexico.....	Paloma Poole
New York	Sia Minhas
North Carolina.....	Ella Renton
Ohio.....	Abigail McGaughy
Oklahoma.....	Tyler Lyons
Oregon.....	Yuk Hong Chan
Pennsylvania.....	Robert Grega
South Carolina.....	Annika Krovi
Tennessee.....	Yao Xiao
Texas.....	Kara-Elisabeth Bell
Virginia.....	Caroline Haig
Washington.....	Sander Stone



2023 Conference Planning Committee

Corey Calcote
Conference Director

Jessica Owens
Program Director

Suzanne Mabie
Conference Advisor

Tim Sinnott
Processing Team Leader

Spencer Snyder
Committee Director

Ku Moti
Info Depot

Yvonne Anderson
Facilities Team Leader

James Farnsworth
Processing Team Leader

Drew Caldwell
Facilities Team Leader

Chris Rasinen
PO Advisor

Toph Patterson
Awards Director

Hannah Wood
Media Director

Orville Lindquist
Info Depot

Greg Rudder
Awards Director

Jennifer Owens Hill
Media Advisor

Martha Bordogna
PO Advisor

2023 Delegations in Attendance

Alabama
Arizona
California
Colorado
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana

Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Model UN
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York

North Carolina
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin

Assignments

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Alabama					
Michael Allen	1	9	14	Bronz	Heaton
Libby Baty	2	8	2	Gold	Washburn
Hannah Broders	3	25	18	Bronz	Chapel
Gabby Camargo	4	2	7	Bronz	Heaton
Hudson Campbell	5	5	13	Blue	Washburn
Danielle Chbeir	6	25	20	Red	Chapel
Julia Daigle	7	12	11	Gold	Heaton
Sarah Dewees	8	10	7	Blue	Washburn
Anna Dickey	9	10	15	Gold	Chapel
Anna Beth Frazier	10	8	8	Bronz	Heaton
Patton Hahn	11	16	1	Silver	Washburn
Anna Huffstetler	12	16	16	Bronz	Chapel
Mary Francis Isted	13	8	7	Silver	Heaton
Blessings Kibet	14	6	8	Red	Washburn
Camila Lopez	15	24	7	White	Chapel
Katelyn Morgan	16	14	8	White	Heaton
Austin Oh	17	2	26	Blue	Washburn
Lily Poling	18	19	3	Red	Chapel
Madhumita Ravikumar	19	6	17	White	Heaton
Noah Rushing	20	20	8	Silver	Washburn
Jackson Short	21	2	26	White	Chapel
Mary Sullivan	22	7	7	Blue	Heaton
Holland Warren	23	24	19	Red	Washburn
Cleophus Washington	24	3	8	White	Chapel
Bethany Yin	25	14	22	Silver	Heaton
Arizona					
Evan Carrico	26	6	6	White	Heaton
Mariah Felder	27	6	23	Gold	Washburn
Jordan Floyd	28	8	3	Blue	Chapel
Rose Handelman	29	20	15	Gold	Heaton
Kairi Jacks	30	14	2	Gold	Washburn
Jusiah Jackson	530	16	16	White	Washburn
Kate Jackson	31	14	16	Bronze	Chapel
Hannah Jeon	32	1	26	White	Heaton
vincent le	33	9	14	Blue	Washburn
Samira Manjra	34	20	10	Silver	Chapel
Ava Maroulis	35	22	14	White	Heaton
Isaac Ormand	36	16	17	Red	Washburn
vincent peterson	37	24	11	Silver	Chapel
Harshitha Ram	38	9	17	Blue	Heaton
Amado Rodriquez	39	11	18	White	Washburn
Tony Stewart	40	6	12	White	Chapel
Ava Strichartz	41	14	3	Gold	Heaton
Iziah Taylor	42	7	5	Bronz	Washburn
Kaleb Wamsley	43	11	15	Gold	Chapel
Savannah Wright	44	23	23	Bronze	Heaton
Zulema Zavala	45	12	13	Silver	Washburn
California					
Kai Arce	46	18	5	Silver	Heaton
Kasey Babb	47	14	16	Blue	Washburn
Wesley Bantugan	48	11	1	Red	Chapel
Tommy Barrosa	49	15	20	Silver	Heaton
Ava Castro-DeVarona	50	18	15	Gold	Washburn
Aaron Eliassian	51	11	12	Gold	Chapel
Mateo Frey	52	5	6	Red	Heaton
Maddie Gill	53	13	13	Silver	Washburn
Jonathan Henry	54	26	6	Bronze	Chapel
Nicholas Johnson	55	3	17	White	Heaton
Louis Jones	56	11	7	White	Washburn

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
California					
Alexandra Martinez	57	24	21	Red	Chapel
Danny Montoya	58	9	10	Blue	Heaton
Jack Moreland	59	4	4	Bronze	Washburn
Catherine Piotrowski	60	26	8	Gold	Chapel
Chelsea Rob	61	24	9	Bronze	Heaton
Hannah Schneider	62	14	10	Blue	Washburn
Lola Stark	63	22	16	Bronze	Chapel
Serena Watkins	64	13	7	Red	Heaton
Colorado					
Dathan Montera	65	25	26	Red	Heaton
Chiebuka Onwuka	66	19	16	Gold	Washburn
Delaware					
Jade Buan	67	2	24	Blue	Heaton
Nathan Cho	68	2	2	White	Washburn
Sophie Douglas	69	24	6	White	Chapel
Arianna Li	70	19	22	White	Heaton
Owen Marko	71	22	2	Bronze	Washburn
Tristin O'Leary	72	14	8	Gold	Chapel
Laurel Patterson	73	2	18	Blue	Heaton
Wren Rudnick	74	7	21	Silver	Washburn
Dylan Thomas	75	12	12	Blue	Chapel
Elizabeth Yue	76	8	19	Silver	Heaton
Florida					
Lindsay A. Garconvil	77	26	4	Gold	Heaton
Keaira Griffin	78	22	22	Gold	Washburn
Olivia Laurino	79	2	14	Gold	Chapel
Aanvi Mathur	80	9	24	White	Heaton
Jaya Parsa	81	1	7	Silver	Washburn
Alexander Rodriguez	82	7	7	Silver	Chapel
Anjani Sharma	83	6	14	Blue	Heaton
Shawnak Shenoy	84	23	20	Gold	Washburn
Laurie Shorter	85	15	8	Silver	Chapel
Kristian Wydysh	86	14	26	Blue	Heaton
Idaho					
Moya Jeffres	5	12	White	Heaton	
Illinois					
Luke Fosdick	87	19	19	Gold	Heaton
Meiling Sun	88	11	13	Bronze	Washburn
April Zhang	89	19	11	White	Chapel
Indiana					
Adrian Fisher	90	26	14	White	Heaton
Ethan Hilton	91	8	15	White	Washburn
Casen Lake	92	20	19	Gold	Chapel
Melissa Moise	93	23	12	Blue	Heaton
Bella (Pixel) Phieler	94	1	3	Bronze	Washburn
Jackson Ray	95	20	20	Red	Chapel
Emily Rudolph	96	15	11	Red	Heaton
Tomas Sandefer	97	23	14	Gold	Washburn
Charlie Stauffacher	98	16	12	White	Chapel
Kentucky					
Nel Afenya	100	21	8	White	Heaton
Nate Barker	101	14	8	Red	Washburn
Kenleigh Cates	102	11	16	Silver	Chapel
Reagan Evans	103	5	5	White	Heaton
Cari-Bella Fowler	104	21	6	Blue	Washburn
Emerson Harned	105	13	9	Bronze	Heaton
Nora Holmes	106	6	22	Gold	Heaton
Victoria Lavinder	107	1	25	Blue	Washburn

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Kentucky					
Charlie Manning	108	6	26	Silver	Chapel
Griffin McNamara	109	3	25	Red	Heaton
Rhodri McNamara	110	23	2	Bronz	Washburn
Adam Mouchrani	111	19	21	Bronz	Chapel
Anna Palumbo	112	23	23	Gold	Chapel
Neel Patel	113	10	15	White	Washburn
Sydney Putnam	114	5	12	Silver	Chapel
Zunairah Sattaur	115	23	25	Bronz	Heaton
Kishan Situr	116	10	1	Red	Washburn
Cate Skolnick	117	24	7	Bronz	Chapel
Ben Walton	118	3	22	Red	Heaton
Logan Ward	119	12	24	Red	Washburn
Abigail Wissing	120	6	24	Blue	Chapel

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Louisiana					
Sela Alwood	121	18	1	Red	Heaton
Hannah Champagne	122	10	1	Blue	Washburn
Margo Esquivel	123	11	21	Red	Chapel
Kearra Grisby	124	6	7	Bronz	Heaton
Alissa Julien	125	18	25	White	Washburn
Miniya Malone	126	11	16	Blue	Chapel
Spencer McNeely	127	16	18	Bronz	Heaton
Margaret Moe	128	8	8	Red	Washburn
Paul Pittman	129	21	7	Blue	Chapel
Neal Tandon	130	2	2	Gold	Heaton
Aidan Wang	131	16	21	Gold	Washburn

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Maryland					
Carlo Andanar	132	19	19	Red	Heaton
Sofia Cabrera	133	24	6	Bronz	Washburn
Abigail Chan	134	23	1	Red	Chapel
Irene Chung	135	19	4	Silver	Heaton
Elizabeth Cumblidge	136	6	22	White	Washburn
Chidalu Emy-Munonye	137	6	21	Gold	Chapel
Ava Frederick	138	21	23	Silver	Heaton
Kevin Jones	139	2	10	White	Washburn
Zoe Kazanzides	140	9	19	Red	Chapel
Charlotte Kingsley	141	6	24	Silver	Heaton
Neha Manickam	142	18	5	Blue	Washburn
Gabrielle Moore Brooks	143	3	14	Blue	Chapel
Samantha Mouyard	144	4	14	Blue	Heaton
Natalie Mullens	145	23	3	Gold	Washburn
Sharada Narayanan	146	12	17	White	Chapel
Parker Ofner	147	18	11	Gold	Heaton
Marley Pinsky	148	22	22	Silver	Washburn
Alexis Steele	149	5	20	Gold	Chapel
Vignesh Sundaram	150	15	1	Blue	Heaton
Sofia Ugarte Restrepo	151	9	8	Silver	Washburn
Abby Walker	152	10	3	Gold	Chapel

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Massachusetts					
Pablo Avila	153	5	8	Red	Heaton
Gabriel Aviles-Lemus	154	2	5	Silver	Washburn
Nicholas Duggan	155	24	7	Gold	Chapel
Jesse Fitzelle-Jones	156	18	26	White	Heaton
Alana Haley	157	14	14	Bronz	Washburn
Joshlyn Jarrett	158	10	22	White	Chapel
Kavinprasa Kanagaraju	159	18	10	Red	Heaton
Akyedze Kusi	160	14	1	Gold	Washburn
Delaney Mayo	161	9	22	Red	Chapel
Grayson Pelletier	162	11	20	Bronz	Heaton
Jesse Ramos	163	20	8	Gold	Washburn
Pampam San	164	3	10	White	Chapel
Felipe Sathler	165	25	6	Silver	Heaton

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Massachusetts					
Makeila Scott	166	17	17	Gold	Washburn
Arya Shah	167	1	10	Gold	Chapel
Jelani Tah	168	24	23	White	Heaton
Walter Valle	169	3	11	Red	Washburn
Adriana Velasco	170	10	1	Red	Chapel
Henry Wallis	171	4	3	Bronz	Heaton

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Michigan					
Kathleen Bailey	172	15	23	Bronz	Heaton
Ethan Bryant	173	14	3	Silver	Washburn
Stella Camerlengo	174	14	10	Silver	Chapel
Dylan Cornish	175	18	3	Gold	Heaton
Tamarus Darby Jr	176	2	2	White	Washburn
Sydney Fraley	177	5	13	Bronz	Chapel
Abby Gaskill	178	16	9	White	Heaton
Sophia Hagen	179	14	18	Bronz	Washburn
Kai Hartson	180	14	14	White	Chapel
Luke Hinkson	181	20	4	Red	Heaton
Michael Kenny	182	10	4	Silver	Washburn
Ryan Lewis	183	11	15	Gold	Chapel
Zoe Macaluso	184	10	5	Bronz	Heaton
Jack Novotny	185	26	10	White	Washburn
Grace Polzin	186	4	1	Red	Chapel
Saachi Rajgarhia	187	9	3	Blue	Heaton
Krishna Ramani	188	5	24	Bronz	Washburn
John Reyes	189	9	26	Silver	Chapel
Alivia Scherer	190	18	21	Red	Heaton
Simon Thompson	191	6	23	White	Washburn
Demetrius Tyson	192	11	19	Blue	Chapel
Kailey Washburn	193	22	2	Blue	Heaton
Lucas Wischmeyer	194	18	21	Silver	Washburn
Erioluwa Zannu	195	9	17	Blue	Chapel

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Minnesota					
Simon Aezom	196	24	1	White	Heaton
Yahira Barreto-Paredes	197	24	20	Blue	Washburn
Jacob Bisek	198	14	26	Silver	Chapel
Kaylee Crampton	199	23	15	Blue	Heaton
Wesley Friberg	200	14	17	Gold	Washburn
Abshir Hauser	201	21	23	Red	Chapel
Ella Horejsi	202	11	2	Bronz	Heaton
Anika Jensen	203	18	26	Gold	Washburn
Arjun Kunhiraman	204	26	12	Bronz	Chapel
Josh Larson	204	23	22	White	Heaton
Kori Lenzmeier	205	24	18	White	Washburn
Kelsey Rasinen	206	14	13	Silver	Chapel
Emi Ren	207	6	16	Red	Heaton
Jude Sadovsky	208	1	13	Silver	Washburn
Taras Sarazhynskyy	209	25	4	White	Chapel
Mason Schmidt	210	24	26	Gold	Heaton
Charlie Schmit	211	23	2	Gold	Washburn
Samuel Schowalter	212	26	17	Bronz	Chapel
Thay See	213	22	18	Silver	Heaton
Jackson Steffey	214	24	11	Silver	Washburn
Brady Sternberg	215	15	13	Red	Chapel
Katie Taffe	216	3	3	Blue	Heaton
Natalya Triplett	217	11	21	Gold	Washburn
Lila Wallin	218	7	19	Blue	Chapel
Ethan Zhao	218	26	15	Silver	Heaton

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Missouri					
Cecilia Bartin	219	7	14	Red	Heaton
Emma Berwin	220	19	20	Silver	Washburn
Jack Cannon	221	3	10	Silver	Chapel

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Missouri					
Calvin Carson	222	11	9	Red	Heaton
Wyatt Doty	223	14	24	Silver	Washburn
Daida Herrera-Garcia	224	18	18	Silver	Chapel
Noor Huda	225	15	15	Bronz	Heaton
Trinity Kiner	226	18	9	White	Washburn
Jackson Lamb	227	19	16	Blue	Chapel
Kylie Mead	228	3	18	Blue	Heaton
Chase Montgomery	229	21	20	Red	Washburn
Travis Norris	230	3	2	Gold	Chapel
Skai Peterkin	231	14	24	White	Heaton
Avery Smith	232	11	2	Red	Washburn
Renee Steinbrueck	233	18	21	Gold	Chapel
Grayson Stevenson	234	16	4	Red	Heaton

Model UN

Lori Ackerman	235	16	9	Silver	Heaton
Danica Chakroborty	236	9	9	Bronz	Washburn
Subhash Durbha	237	6	21	White	Chapel
Michael Fisher	238	24	4	Bronz	Heaton
Benjamin Gallagher	239	21	19	Gold	Washburn
Olivia Gomez	240	6	14	Bronz	Chapel
Jordan Gopez	241	2	4	White	Heaton
Annika Hoyer	242	18	23	Bronz	Washburn
Aila Lam	243	16	19	Bronz	Chapel
Pat Lanza	244	22	10	Silver	Heaton
Viktoria Leopold	245	4	14	Bronz	Washburn
James Meister	246	23	11	Red	Chapel
John Pescatore	247	21	12	Red	Heaton
Daniel Porter	248	23	19	Blue	Washburn
Holly Rodriguez	249	5	3	Blue	Chapel
John Savage	250	1	11	Bronz	Heaton
Daniel Sloyer	251	3	15	Gold	Washburn
Nikhil Srivastava	252	4	2	Gold	Chapel
Hetvi Thakker	253	17	17	Silver	Heaton
Kristen Tomazic	254	21	5	White	Washburn
Michelle Wang	255	19	6	White	Chapel
Emory Wilner	256	8	11	Bronz	Heaton
Patrick Xia	257	20	9	Silver	Washburn

New Hampshire

Aubree Herzog	258	11	15	Red	Heaton
Dylan Hurst	527	26	1	Gold	Washburn
Aidan Kostandin	259	11	14	Blue	Chapel
Charlie Nutbrown	260	9	12	Bronz	Heaton
Gabrielle Ramsden	261	24	13	Red	Washburn

New Jersey

Lauren Alligood	262	12	18	Red	Heaton
Harshini Asokumar	263	24	19	Bronz	Washburn
Kayla Babbitt	264	20	16	Silver	Chapel
Matthew Bassily	265	4	5	Bronz	Heaton
Saanvi Challuri	266	21	12	Bronz	Washburn
Elizabeth Hitchcock	267	4	16	Silver	Chapel
Zayn Jaber	268	25	21	Bronz	Heaton
Zoe Jenkins-Hiscox	269	1	1	Silver	Washburn
Alexa Kiernan	270	9	9	Bronz	Chapel
Wyatt Kovacs	271	19	22	Gold	Heaton
Sid Narla	272	5	14	Red	Washburn
Oluwaniade Ogundana	273	26	12	Bronz	Chapel
Jordan Pai	274	9	3	Gold	Heaton
Reyna Patel	275	4	11	Red	Washburn
Dylan Powers	276	23	14	Bronz	Chapel
Matthew Qi	277	1	16	Red	Heaton
Tyler Quesnel	278	8	12	Blue	Washburn

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
New Jersey					
Mayuri Rajakaruna	279	13	23	Blue	Chapel
Pakhi Sahni	280	10	15	Red	Heaton
Pranav Tikkawar	281	11	12	Blue	Washburn
Rayna Tyler	282	1	11	Bronz	Chapel
Cass Vandevoorde	283	25	4	Silver	Heaton

New Mexico

Mags Axelrod	284	5	5	Red	Heaton
Laina Balestri	285	21	4	Gold	Washburn
Bella Blair	286	23	7	Gold	Chapel
Jordan Cantrell	287	8	21	Bronz	Heaton
Henry Carter	288	23	20	Blue	Washburn
Alejandro Flores	289	7	17	Blue	Chapel
Alecia Gauna	290	25	18	Bronz	Heaton
Makenna Hatten	291	5	21	Gold	Washburn
Carter Higgins	292	2	7	Red	Chapel
Jasmine McKinney	293	9	5	Red	Heaton
Lesley Merino	294	18	14	Red	Washburn
Miller Millea	295	5	21	Red	Chapel
Theo Moore	296	15	7	White	Heaton
Pearl Nguyen	297	5	18	Bronz	Washburn
Brooklynn Olivias	298	25	6	Bronz	Chapel
Royal Page	299	1	9	White	Heaton
Liam Pereira	300	19	13	Silver	Washburn
Paloma Poole	301	19	22	Silver	Chapel
Braeden Prunier	302	13	13	Silver	Heaton
Makenna Ramon	303	15	26	Gold	Washburn
Delaney Sudlow-Minteer	304	16	5	Silver	Chapel
Isabel Urioste	305	15	11	Bronz	Heaton
Aurelia Vargas	306	4	4	Silver	Washburn
Gabriela Vigil	307	13	18	Silver	Chapel
Josiah Ward	308	18	7	Silver	Heaton

New York

Jason Alexopoulos	309	8	20	Blue	Heaton
Nicholas Cacas	310	9	9	Silver	Washburn
Kenzie Clark	311	17	5	Blue	Chapel
Ana Cole	312	17	10	White	Heaton
Jose Antoni Contreras	313	13	25	Blue	Washburn
Antonio Cortes	314	10	20	Gold	Chapel
Julia Gaer	315	21	15	White	Heaton
Jalline Guevara-Martinez	316	25	20	Silver	Washburn
Lauren Hai	317	9	20	White	Chapel
Emma Hanlon	318	17	23	Silver	Heaton
Grace Hoglund	319	10	20	White	Washburn
Aaron Lener	320	6	8	Blue	Chapel
Nora MacInnis	321	6	6	Blue	Heaton
Valencia Massaro	322	21	18	Bronz	Washburn
Mary McCormack	323	6	19	Red	Chapel
Sia Minhas	324	25	5	Bronz	Heaton
Coen Nelson	325	12	6	Red	Washburn
Olivia Phillips	326	17	7	Silver	Chapel
William Rappold	327	16	17	White	Heaton
Maya Reiken	328	16	10	Blue	Washburn
Mathew Reis	329	1	13	Blue	Chapel
Joshua Schultzer	330	3	17	Blue	Heaton
Matthew Tobin	331	11	11	Red	Washburn

North Carolina

Deanna Bennett	332	3	9	Red	Heaton
Ella Forkin	333	25	25	Blue	Washburn
Addison Hernandez	334	6	12	Red	Chapel
Cooper Herrett	335	24	24	White	Heaton
Samantha Salvador	336	26	5	White	Washburn

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
North Carolina					
Noah Weyne	337	25	25	Gold	Chapel
Ohio					
Rameer Askew	338	13	2	Blue	Heaton
Eric Gitson	339	11	11	Red	Washburn
Chase Hipsher	340	22	22	Blue	Chapel
Grace LaMarr	341	17	3	Red	Heaton
Abigail McGaughey	342	26	5	Silver	Washburn
Alexa Morales-López	343	25	22	Red	Chapel
Kelsey Munday	344	26	4	Red	Heaton
Darcie Reinhart	345	3	3	Silver	Washburn
Colette Sarli-Freeman	346	16	26	Red	Chapel
Sincere Smith	347	10	14	Red	Heaton
Oklahoma					
Gulnessa Asif	348	12	12	White	Heaton
Anderson Bell	349	15	8	Gold	Washburn
Grace Bennett	350	16	11	Bronz	Chapel
Brody Blevins	351	16	2	White	Heaton
Tiger Boschee	352	20	15	Red	Washburn
Carina Chen	353	12	19	Bronz	Chapel
Sri Chennamsetty	354	17	15	Gold	Heaton
Caroline Cole	355	9	9	Blue	Washburn
Cesily Covey	356	4	21	Bronz	Chapel
Jael Finley	357	22	25	Gold	Heaton
Brayden Forrester	358	21	6	Silver	Washburn
Camille Garrett	359	1	6	Blue	Chapel
Gracie Gifford	360	17	10	Silver	Heaton
Wesley Horn	361	10	25	White	Washburn
Neha Kale	362	13	18	Gold	Chapel
Aalay Kolli	363	21	25	White	Heaton
Daisy Le	364	13	21	White	Washburn
Tyler Lyons	365	9	16	Blue	Chapel
Jenna McCall	366	26	13	Gold	Heaton
Seidah Muhammad	367	2	24	Red	Washburn
Ally Potts	368	2	1	Blue	Chapel
Logan Propst	369	11	17	Blue	Heaton
Jorge Rios	370	25	15	Red	Washburn
Sabrina Smith	371	1	1	Blue	Chapel
Liam Willingham	372	7	14	Blue	Heaton
Oregon					
Yuk Hong Chan	373	16	18	White	Heaton
Nathan Demarest	374	23	10	Blue	Washburn
Reid Gold	375	21	23	Red	Chapel
Liam Gottlieb	376	13	9	Blue	Heaton
Kylie Johnson	377	21	18	Bronz	Washburn
anders johnson	378	3	18	Silver	Chapel
Noah Wines	379	5	25	Blue	Heaton
Kenneth Yount	380	1	24	Blue	Washburn
Pennsylvania					
Sarah Anderson	381	6	20	Silver	Heaton
Melissa Arcuri	382	12	17	Bronze	Washburn
Serena Choi	383	4	16	Gold	Chapel
Blaire Dellasega	384	18	5	Silver	Heaton
Christopher Fleming	385	2	3	Gold	Washburn
Sean Gaines	386	23	12	Red	Chapel
Gabrielle Greene	387	24	24	Bronze	Chapel
Robert Grega	388	5	11	Red	Washburn

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Pennsylvania					
Zoe Handwerk	389	5	12	Red	Chapel
Olivia Hay	390	1	3	Bronz	Heaton
Drew Hearn	391	3	9	White	Washburn
Remmy Kovac	392	22	24	Bronz	Chapel
Arjun Kunhiraman	393	1	4	Silver	Heaton
Lael Laing	394	12	16	Blue	Washburn
Julia Lipscomb	395	23	16	Silver	Chapel
Kate Matthews	396	22	15	Silver	Heaton
Sarah Messimer	397	4	24	Silver	Washburn
Rylie Parsons	398	5	8	Blue	Chapel
Diya Singh	399	20	20	Red	Heaton
Miriam Spak	400	22	24	Red	Washburn
Robert Staresinic	401	23	8	Gold	Chapel
Riley Stoddard	402	15	24	Gold	Heaton
Davasia Thomas	403	7	15	Gold	Washburn
Emma Thomas	404	2	13	Red	Chapel
Brad Tibbs	405	8	5	Blue	Heaton
South Carolina					
Hailey Anderson	406	3	3	Silver	Heaton
Benjamin Byrd	407	13	13	White	Washburn
Canaan Byrd	408	15	6	Red	Chapel
Anna Castro Spratt	409	6	8	Blue	Heaton
Luke Constantineau	410	15	26	Bronz	Washburn
Pierre-Laur Courrier	411	17	22	Blue	Chapel
Rylan Dodds	412	1	3	Gold	Heaton
Caroline Furr	413	2	24	Blue	Washburn
Bernardina Guzman	414	19	22	White	Chapel
Madison Hahn	415	20	17	Gold	Heaton
Genesis Hernandez Cabrera	416	25	26	White	Washburn
Blake Hydrick	417	13	10	White	Chapel
Annika Krovi	418	22	14	Blue	Heaton
Lucía Ramos-Calleros	419	12	5	Blue	Washburn
Scout Sim	420	5	6	Bronz	Chapel
Jacob Taaffe	421	4	4	Blue	Heaton
Payton Ward	422	13	5	Silver	Washburn
Isaiah Ware	423	7	16	Bronz	Chapel
Ava Westhart	424	13	24	Bronz	Heaton
Alyssa Willard	425	5	17	Blue	Washburn
Thomas Willis	426	26	26	White	Chapel
Gianna Wilson	427	20	12	Bronze	Heaton
Isabella Wilson	428	17	16	Red	Washburn
Ashley Zito	429	19	9	Gold	Chapel
Tennessee					
Cade Acker	430	15	23	Silver	Heaton
Ali Bhatti	431	20	6	Red	Washburn
Trace Brown	432	17	20	Gold	Chapel
Jeffrie Clare Chambers, IV	433	15	11	Gold	Heaton
Abdoulaye Charles	434	12	23	Blue	Washburn
Maggie Criner	435	20	10	White	Chapel
Bethel Derege	436	20	9	Bronze	Heaton
Ruby Douglas	437	25	24	Silver	Washburn
Lana Fields	438	1	19	Gold	Chapel
Ava Foley	439	20	13	Red	Heaton
Vincent Giovannelli	440	22	5	Gold	Washburn
Adrienne Gott	441	22	11	Blue	Chapel
Jackson Hayes	442	12	25	Blue	Heaton

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Tennessee					
Luci Hemphill	443	2	17	Bronz Washburn	
Maggie Howard	444	7	19	White Chapel	
Lily Karnes	445	10	10	Gold Heaton	
Riya Koranne	446	7	6	White Washburn	
Mark Nashi	447	1	25	White Chapel	
Katelyn Reneau	448	22	4	Gold Heaton	
William Severn	449	18	18	Gold Washburn	
Genevieve Strickland	450	8	6	Red Chapel	
Michael Tadrous	451	10	21	Blue Heaton	
Teygan Williams	452	13	4	Bronz Washburn	
Yao Xiao	453	4	8	Gold Chapel	

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Texas					
Kara-Elisab Bell	454	17	7	Gold Heaton	
Ciara Brown	455	25	25	Blue Washburn	
Fallon Burleson	456	13	2	White Chapel	
Raphael Caballes	457	7	23	Gold Heaton	
Ethan Chen	458	12	23	White Washburn	
Jason Choi	459	12	21	Red Chapel	
Keri Collins	460	22	25	Bronz Heaton	
Alexander Corley	461	22	11	Bronz Washburn	
Brandon Daley	462	25	4	Silver Chapel	
Rashwinder Kaur	463	8	13	White Heaton	
Lindsey Khuu	464	17	20	White Washburn	
James Lee	465	6	13	Silver Chapel	
Preston Lee	466	4	23	Gold Heaton	
Ramiro Lopez	467	15	24	Bronz Washburn	
Brian Maguire	468	18	9	Gold Chapel	
Vennela Mallampati	469	26	26	Red Heaton	
Zoe Moreno	470	4	20	White Washburn	
Anusha Narway	471	7	2	White Chapel	
Spandana Palyam	472	7	8	Bronz Heaton	
Nicole Patel	473	22	14	Red Washburn	
Ria Rana	474	17	13	Gold Chapel	
Jiya Sharma	475	16	13	Gold Heaton	
Annika Singh	476	13	24	Silver Washburn	
Isaiah Williams	477	2	25	Blue Chapel	

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Virginia					
Emma Baldwin	478	10	15	Bronz Heaton	
Jonathan Barnard	479	12	22	Silver Washburn	
Hannah Bunting	480	19	3	Blue Chapel	
Aidan Chomicki	481	17	23	Red Heaton	
Madeleine Clodfelter	482	20	18	Bronz Washburn	
Caroline Haig	483	20	1	Blue Chapel	
Benjamin Harris-Caudill	484	16	24	White Heaton	
Tamia Kelly	485	10	25	Bronz Washburn	
Vale Kerns	486	12	25	White Chapel	
Allexis Phillips	487	18	26	Gold Heaton	
John Queen	488	3	6	White Washburn	
Kinsey Rayfield	489	1	11	Red Chapel	
Brooklyn Saunders	490	6	10	Red Heaton	
Emma Snead	491	10	7	Bronz Washburn	
Emily Spaulding	492	15	1	Bronz Chapel	
Ethan Spickard	493	20	17	Silver Heaton	
Rebekah Steinweg	494	6	4	Red Washburn	
Hinke Younger	495	6	6	Bronz Chapel	

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Washington					
Desmond Basa	496	7	20	Silver Heaton	
Robert Cammock	497	19	11	Bronz Washburn	
Hugh Carter	498	15	15	Red Chapel	
Clyde Carter III	499	15	22	Gold Heaton	
Audrey Elwood	500	21	21	Silver Washburn	
Sirena Jove	501	3	19	Bronz Chapel	
Shruthi Lingam-Nattamai	502	17	25	Blue Heaton	

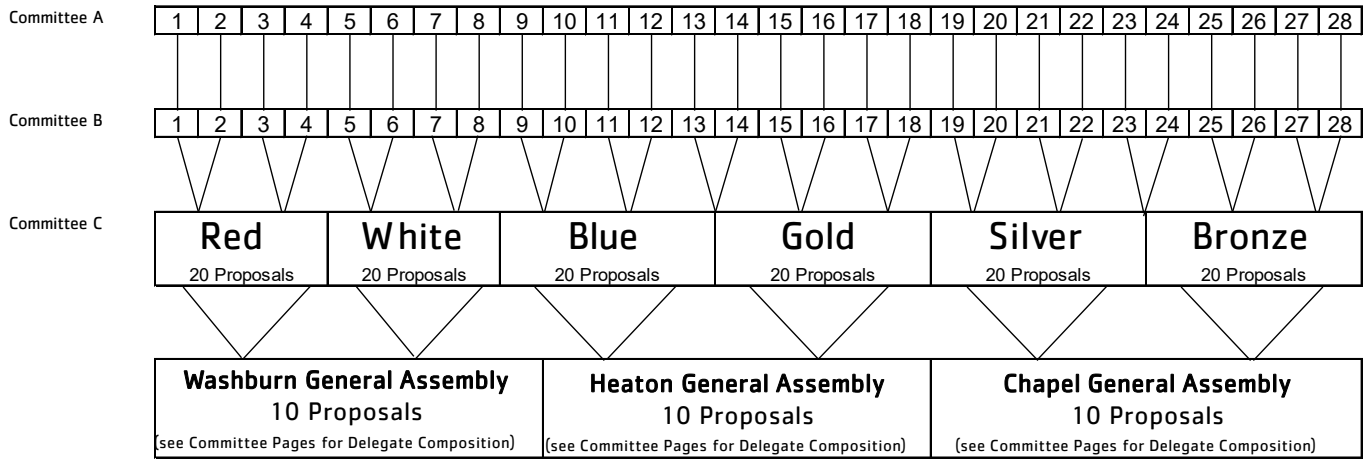
Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Washington					
Cameron Matray	503	6	13	Gold Washburn	
Quinn McLaughlin	504	25	2	White Chapel	
Hannah Oommen	505	26	2	White Heaton	
Anika Prabakar	506	26	15	Blue Washburn	
Scothorne Scotthorne	507	13	3	White Chapel	
Artur Skatkov	508	19	10	Silver Heaton	
Sander Stone	509	7	16	Blue Washburn	
Charlotte White	510	7	17	Silver Chapel	

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Washington, D.C.					
Kayla Bethea	511	19	23	White Heaton	
Aisha Hamadou	512	22	16	Silver Washburn	
Camryn Howard	514	8	4	White Chapel	
Ezekiel Lu	516	21	21	Gold Heaton	
Ellen Lurie	517	16	23	Gold Washburn	
Hemani Patel	518	26	9	Bronz Chapel	
Ryan Ting	519	8	9	Silver Heaton	
Téa Washington	520	10	10	White Washburn	
Matteo Zanini	521	4	23	White Chapel	

Name	Prop #	A	B	C	GA
Wisconsin					
Landiran Kern	522	26	2	Silver Heaton	
Caroline Shepich	523	17	6	Blue Washburn	
Luke Usher	524	4	7	Blue Chapel	



Proposal Advancement Process



Plenary Session

12 Proposals

Top Proposal from each Committee C

Voting & Proposal Procedures

- Committees A & B
 - All proposals will move on from Committee A to Committee B.
 - Delegates will rank their top 9 proposals after Committee A & Committee B using the voting criteria.
 - The rankings from both committees will be combined to determine which proposals move on to Committee C.
 - The top 120 proposals from Committee B will move on to Committee C.
- Committee C
 - Delegates will rank their top 9 proposals at the end of the committee.
 - The top two proposals from each Committee C will move on to Plenary. The next five proposals will move on to General Assembly.
- General Assembly and Plenary
 - Delegates will vote on the passage of each proposal. This will occur after each proposal has been presented.
 - Passage of a proposal requires a simple majority.



★ **YMCA CONA** ★

YMCA CONFERENCE
ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Committee A and Second B

COM.	LOCATION	CO-CHAIR	CO-CHAIR
1	Heaton Hall - Auditorium	Sabrina Smith – OK	Zoe Jenkins-Hiscox – NJ
2	Washburn - Auditorium	Tamarus Darby Jr. – MI	Nathan Cho – DE
3	Blue Ridge Center Chapel	Darcie Reinhart – OH	Katie Taffe – MN
4	Heaton Hall - Second Floor - Room 3	Jack Moreland – CA	Aurelia Vargas – NM
5	Blue Ridge Center - Region Room	Reagan Evans – KY	Mags Axelrod - NM
6	Hibbard Hall	Nora MacInnis – NY	Hinke Younger – VA
7	Eureka Hall - Lower Floor – Geo. Wil.	Mary Sullivan – AL	Alexander Rodriguez – FL
8	Heaton Hall - Second Floor - Room 1	Anna Beth Frazier – AL	Margaret Moe – LA
9	Heaton Hall - Second Floor - Room 2	Alexa Kiernan – NJ	Danica Chakroborty – MUN
10	Blue Ridge Center - Lab	Lily Karnes – TN	Tea Washington - DC
11	Blue Ridge Center - SIRC	Matthew Tobin – NY	Eric Gitson - OH
12	Eureka Hall - Founders Room	Dylan Thomas – DE	Gulnessa Asif – OK
13	Heaton Hall - Second Floor - Room 6	Maddie Gill – CA	Benjamin Byrd – SC
14	Blue Ridge Center – Robertson Room 1	Kai Hartson – MI	Alana Haley – MA
15	Blue Ridge Center - West Room	Noor Huda – MO	Clyde Carter III – WA
16	Eureka Hall – Leaders School Room	Jusiah Jackson - AZ	Anna Huffstetler – AL
17	Heaton Hall - Second Floor - Room 5	Hetvi Thakker – MUN	Makelia Scott – MA
18	Barnhardt Lodge - Room 1	William Severn – TN	Daida Herrera-Garcia – MO
19	Barnhardt Lodge – Room 2	Carlo Andanar – MD	Luke Fosdick – IL
20	Blue Ridge Center – Tracy’s Room	Diya Singh – PA	Jackson Ray – IN
21	Washburn – Craft Room	Audrey Elwood – WA	Ezekiel Lu – DC
22	Eureka Hall – Clark Room	Marley Pinsky – MD	Keaira Griffin – FL
23	Eureka Hall – Lower Floor – Room 3	Anna Palumbo – KY	Savannah Wright – AZ
24	Eureka Hall – Lower Floor – Room 2	Cooper Herrett – NC	Gabrielle Greene – PA
25	Eureka Hall – Lower Floor – Room 1	Ciara Brown – TX	Noah Weyne – NC
26	Eureka Hall – Lower Floor – Grist Room	Vennela Mallampati – TX	Thomas Willis - SC

Committee C

Check the proposal book for 3rd committee delegate composition.

If a delegate's proposal passes 2nd committee, the delegate may be assigned a new 3rd committee.

Committee Red	Washburn - Auditorium
Committee White	Blue Ridge Center – Chapel
Committee Blue	Blue Ridge Center – Region Room
Committee Gold	Heaton Hall – Auditorium
Committee Silver	Heaton Hall – Second Floor – Room 3
Committee Bronze	Hibbard Hall Lobby

General Assembly

Check the proposal book for General Assembly committee delegate composition.

If a delegate's proposal passes 3rd committee, the delegate may be assigned a new General Assembly.

Washburn - Heaton - Chapel

Plenary Session

Plenary Session is composed of all delegates and is held in Heaton Hall Auditorium.

The Blue Ridge Journal

The Blue Ridge Journal is the name given to all of the media products of the YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs--a blog, Facebook page, Twitter account, Instagram account, and YouTube channel. *The Blue Ridge Journal* captures CONA's Blue Ridge Spirit through these mediums and gives delegates the opportunity to learn from each other through its student-led structure. Check us out and lend your voice to the CONA conversation by using the hashtag #CONA2023 in all of your social postings.



ymcaconablog.org



The Blue Ridge Journal



@BRJCONA



CONAmedia



@BRJCONA



@BlueRidgeJournal@gmail.com

We are open to any suggestions or ideas. Please email us at BlueRidgeJournal@gmail.com with your personal experiences, photos, or videos of your time on the mountain. We will have broadcast, video blogs, and updates--daily!

2023 CONA Media Staff

Izabella Morris
Oklahoma

Nathan Damarest
Oregon

Claire Ranney
Michigan

Ann Duan
Washington

Precious Clanton
Alabama

Owen Sutton
Arizona

Kailey Reinboth
Pennsylvania

Zoey Rackovan
Kentucky

Madalyn Canada
Maryland

Maggie McBrady
Minnesota

Medha Nevil
Missouri

Niyathi Giri Rajesh
New Jersey

Elliot Copeland
Texas

Sophie Wang
Model UN

Ila Hubert
New York

Ismael Garcia Chairez
New Mexico

Meline Kalishian
New York

Kaelyn Van Duzer
Washington

Andre Zaretskiy
Washington D.C.

Susanna Johnson
Director

Ryan Novo
Advisor

Lindsey Pullum
Advisor

Hannah Wood
Advisor

Jennifer Hill
Advisor



Debate Procedure Summary

ALL DELEGATES MUST STATE THEIR NAME AND DELEGATION BEFORE SPEAKING

Example: Doe, Iowa

ANY ACTIONS YOU PLAN ON TAKING MUST BE MADE BEFORE SPEAKING.

Ex: Doe, Iowa. Will the Author Yield and I reserve my right to yield the remainder of my time to the delegate from Alaska?

1) Opening Statement

- Author has two (2) minutes for an opening statement in Committees. Four (4) minutes in GA/Plenary.

2) Non-Debatable, Technical Questions

- Delegates will have two (2) minutes (**four (4) minutes in GA/Plenary**) to ask the Author non-debatable, technical questions.
- Delegates must raise their placards in order to be recognized during the non-debatable, technical question period. In GA/Plenary, delegates should line up behind the nearest aisle microphone.
- Questions will be limited to fact-based questions. Any questions considered debatable by the Presiding Officer will be interrupted and the delegate shall be called out of order.

3) Pro/Con Intent Speech (GA/Plenary Only)

- Prior to General Assembly, delegates will have the opportunity to express their desire to give either a pro or con intent speech on a specific proposal scheduled for GA or Plenary.
- The con intent speaker will be given three (3) minutes debate time after non-debatable/technical questions.
- The pro intent speaker will be given two (2) minutes debate time after the con intent speaker.

4) Debate

- Con and pro speakers will alternate speaking one and a half (1-1/2) minutes each (**two (2) minutes each for GA/Plenary**).
- Authors **may not** speak during debate as a pro speaker after 2nd Committee.
- Debate will begin and end on a **con** speech.
- Delegates may ask the author questions during debate by asking the author if they will "yield to a series of questions."

5) Author's Summation

- The author will have two (2) minutes (plus any yielded time) to give a closing summation.

6) Yielding

- Yielding to any speaker is out of order during 1st and 2nd Committees unless a speaker is yielding time to the author's summation.
- In 3rd Committee, GA & Plenary sessions, a speaker may only yield time to a speaker of the same opinion.
- Only pro speakers may yield to the author's summation.
- A delegate planning to speak on yielded time must approach the front with the recognized speaker. Only one delegate may approach the front to accept the yield.
- The recognized speaker MUST reserve the right to yield before they speak on a proposal.



7) Amendments

- In 1st and 2nd Committees, amendments will be submitted in writing to the Clerk.
- Amendments will be considered once the proper motion is made by any recognized delegate.
- In 3rd Committee, GA and Plenary the Amendment must be presented in writing to a PO (the Clerk in 3rd Committee or the Parliamentarian in GA/ Plenary). The PO will decide whether the amendment is germane.
- 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Committee Amendment Procedure
 - Amendments are in order after the 1st con-pro round of debate and will remain in order for five (5) minutes.
 - One (1) minute opening statement for author of the amendment.
 - One (1) minute con speech.
 - One (1) minute pro speech.
 - Thirty (30) second statement by author of the proposal.
 - Vote on amendment.
 - -GA/ Plenary Amendment Procedure
- Amendments are in order after the 1st con-pro round of debate and will remain in order for ten (10) minutes.
- The delegate wishing to amend a proposal must be recognized by the chair before they may present their amendment.
- Same debate times as above **except** proposal author has one (1) minute closing summation.

8) Combining Proposals

- Similar proposals will be placed together in 1st Committee.
- It is recommended that identical topics be combined, but not required.
- Delegates with identical topics will have the opportunity to combine during the preparation time at the beginning of 1st Committee on Sunday Morning.
- Delegates wishing to combine must notify their 1st Committee Chairperson as soon as possible.
- Delegates with combined proposals will have one vote. If their combined proposal fails to move on, they will once again have separate votes.
- Combining is NOT ALLOWED after the beginning of the 1st proposal of 1st Committee.
- **Combination of proposals from separate committees must be cleared by the Conference Director before the beginning of Proposal Sharing Groups.**

For a more detailed explanation of procedure, please refer to p.p. 4-13 of the Mountain Manual.

Debate Dos and Don'ts

DO:

- State your name and delegation every time you have the floor.
- Bring your placard up to the podium with you when you are recognized.
- Reserve your right to yield to someone or make a motion if you choose.
- Speak clearly.
- Limit non-debatable, technical questions to fact based questions.
- Use Resource Advisors to research your arguments for/against other proposals.
- Listen.

DON'T:

- Leave your placard on the podium when you are done speaking (it disrupts decorum).
- Refer to another delegate's proper name or another proposal or amendment.
- Waive your placard around or stand up to be recognized while the floor is open.
- Raise your placard while another delegate is speaking.
- Talk loudly while another delegate is speaking.
- Clap when a proposal fails.

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Revised: May 2023

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Contact Information

- ☐ Telephone: 334-229-0037
- ☐ Email: info@ymcacona.org
- ☐ Website: www.ymcacona.org

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 2336
Montgomery, AL 36102

Shipping Address:
850 S. Lawrence Street
Montgomery, AL 36104

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I. THE BACKGROUND OF THE CONFERENCE

In 1967, a group of young people, having enjoyed their experiences in State Youth in Government Programs, determined that the experience could be broadened to a more meaningful level by participation in a conference dealing with matters of national and international concern. As a result of their idea and the work that followed, the first YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs had its small beginning in 1968 at Stone Mountain, Georgia. The conference direction was established by the tremendous attitudes of the youth involved the first year and made it possible for subsequent conferences to be improved and strengthened. Since the first conference in the summer of 1968, with 8 states and 80 students, the number of delegations participating has grown to almost 40 states with over 600 students.

The Conference on National Affairs brings together students from State Youth and Government programs for a week of intensive debate and to propose and discuss well defined and accurate solutions to society's challenging needs.

A. Purpose of the Conference

1. To increase awareness of national and international concerns and issues.
2. To grow in confidence in each delegate's voice and impact on the world around them.
3. To increase understanding of people from all backgrounds and regions of the country.
4. To develop increased understanding of needs, responsibilities, and opportunities of young people.
5. To work creatively together with other youths in proposing solutions to real issues facing young people.
6. To be challenged in a safe space for personal growth.
7. To help youth and adults to better understand and strengthen their values for living through the Christian objectives of the YMCA.

This program offers unusual opportunities for a young person to do research in the area of national and international concerns; to organize this information into a document proposal; to engage in intensive discussion and debate these proposals with outstanding young people from other states.

Adults and young people who have participated in the YMCA Conference on National Affairs are unanimous in their belief that the experience makes a real, vital contribution to helping young people grow into impactful and engaged citizens.

- B. It is important to keep in mind that this is a CONFERENCE and not a legislative session. The major working objective is to prepare and consider in depth proposals relating to crucial national and international concerns. The use of technical motions and restrictive parliamentary procedure will be discouraged.
- C. The Conference Planning Committee (CPC) is composed of advisors who are selected by the Director of the conference.

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II. DELEGATION SELECTION

The delegates are selected from individual state Youth and Government Programs. Each year, the CPC will determine the maximum number of delegates that any one state may send to the conference. States not having a Youth and Government program but desiring to take part may apply directly to the Conference Director. Delegations of 6 or more must have at least one advisor. Delegations are required to bring one adult for every 10 delegates attending.

A. Qualification

Each young person desiring to participate in the YMCA Conference on National Affairs must have participated in his/her state YMCA Youth and Government program (if one exists) and must prepare a written proposal on a matter of national or international concern. (Conference Media delegates do not need to prepare a proposal). The proposal must not exceed two pages, which equals approximately 60 lines of text or 1000 words, and must be submitted to the conference director by the appropriate deadline.

B. Pledge of Responsibility

Each person who attends the Conference (delegates and adults) pledges to devote his/her time and energies toward the goal of the Conference, to abide by the rules and Core Values of the YMCA (care, honesty, respect, responsibility), and to do everything possible to ensure that the Conference is an inclusive and accepting space for all peoples.

III. PROPOSALS

Each delegate participating in the Conference is required to write a proposal. Proposals focus on solutions to problems and issues of importance to our nation. They may be national or international in scope. Each delegate within a State must clear his/her proposal topic with the State Director. It is mandatory that each delegate within each State write on a different topic. This will mean that a state with 12 delegates will have 12 different topics. However, some or all of these topics may be duplicated by delegates from other states.

IV. PROPOSAL SHARING GROUPS

Delegates will participate in a Proposal Sharing Group (PSG) before the Conference. The purpose of PSGs is to provide a supportive and helpful setting in which to study and discuss proposals in conceptual form. It should be considered a brainstorming session in which delegates share ideas for strengthening one another's proposals, and have an opportunity to amend their proposal after PSGs.

1. PSGs will consist of delegates from different states who have written proposals on dissimilar topics.
2. The PSGs shall be led by a facilitator selected by the Conference Director prior to the start of the Conference. The facilitator must have been a participant in at least one previous Conference on National Affairs.
3. The facilitator will determine the total amount of time allotted for each proposal by dividing the total number of participants by the total number of minutes scheduled for the sharing group.
4. The facilitator shall moderate discussion and keep time.
5. The author is not required to incorporate the suggestions into the proposal.

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6. No voting, debating or scoring of proposals will take place in PSG.

V. COMMITTEE HEARING GROUPS

A. Selection of Committee Chairpersons

1. State delegations with 8 or more delegates may submit the names of up to five delegates to the Conference Director for possible selection as PSG facilitators and Committee Chairpersons.
2. State delegations with fewer than 8 delegates may submit the name of one delegate for possible selection as Committee Chairperson.
3. The Conference Director will appoint PSG Facilitators and Committee Chairpersons, from names submitted by each state director.
4. Each Chairperson is required to study his/her responsibilities in advance and to review the procedures of the committee as they appear in this Mountain Manual and related materials.
5. Chairpersons shall meet with the Presiding Officers before and at the beginning of the Conference to receive training in committee procedures.
6. Chairpersons not attending training will be replaced.
7. A webinar and/or other online material will be provided to chairs prior to the arrival to the conference.
8. Two Chairs will be assigned to Committee A & B and will alternate between presiding and clerking.

B. Adult Committee Advisors

One adult advisor designated by the Conference shall be in attendance during each committee session. This advisor shall serve as a liaison between the committee and the conference staff.

C. Committee A

1. The purpose of Committee A is to study and discuss each proposal assigned to the committee, to make any amendments deemed necessary by the majority and to rate each proposal.
 - a. Up to 9 proposals will be ranked by each committee member, but each proposal moves on to Committee B.
 - b. Committee A will discuss proposals that are similar in topic.
2. Each Committee A will have two chairs who are selected by the Conference Director and alternate between presiding and clerking. The co-chair clerking shall keep time, assist the presiding co-chair with paperwork, and serve in the presiding co-chairperson's absence. The co-chair clerking is allowed to ask technical questions and debate.
3. Preliminary Session – There will be a mandatory Preliminary Session. The first 30 minutes is reserved for applicable proposals to be combined, and any remaining time for the rules to be explained, finalizing the agenda, and answering delegates' questions.
4. It is recommended, but optional, that authors dealing with identical topics combine proposals. Combination of similar proposals occurs only during the first 30 minutes of the Preliminary Session.
5. Once a proposal is combined then the combined authors will have one combined sheet for ranking that they must agree upon. If their proposal fails to advance then they will resume having individual ranking sheets in the next committee. For all parliamentary motions and proposals in Plenary/General Assembly that are not their own proposal, they will retain their individual vote.

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6. Combination of proposals from different Committee A's must be approved by the Conference Director. Combination of proposals after the first 30 minutes of the Preliminary Session is not permitted.
7. During Committee A, time will be divided equally among the proposals for debate and ranking. The above time allotments must include sufficient time to rank proposals at the conclusion of each proposal presentation. Time allotments may be adjusted by a Co-Chair to fit the committee's needs.
8. The order in which proposals shall be heard will be determined at random. This order shall not be determined by proposal number.
9. The committee will follow a Pro/Con debate format. The presiding co-chair shall seek a delegate to speak pro or con, depending on which speech is eligible for recognition. If no delegate seeks recognition, the presiding co-chair may skip that speech and seek recognition for the next. However, they must return to the pro/con format. The presiding co-chair may end on a Pro speaker before recognizing the proposal author for their closing summation but must notify the committee it's the last round of Pro/Con debate before doing so.
 - a. For example, if the previous speaker spoke Pro, and the presiding co-chair asks for a Con speaker, but no delegate seeks recognition, the presiding co-chair may skip seeking a Con speaker and move back to a Pro speaker. However, that presiding co-Chair must seek a Con speaker during the next round of Pro/Con debate.

10. Proposal timeline

Each proposal in Committee A shall be considered in the following manner:

- a. Co-chair clerking reads the title of the proposal before the author's remarks.
 - b. Opening remarks by the proposal author (2 minutes).
 - c. Non-debatable, technical questions (2 minutes).
 - d. Presiding Co -Chairperson opens debate.
 - e. Debate begins (1.5 minutes each)
 - i. Upon recognition, a delegate shall state their name and delegation. They shall not be required to seek additional permission to address the floor in the form of a statement.
 - ii. Delegates must continue to seek permission, through the chair, to pose a series of questions to the proposal author.
 - iii. A delegate must reserve their right to make a motion.
 - iv. Yielding is not in order during Committee A unless it is to the author's closing summation.
 - v. Amendments are in order after the first round of debate until, but not including the last round of debate.
 - vi. Previous question is in order after the first round of debate and must be approved by a 2/3 vote of the committee.
 - f. Author's summation (2 minutes).
11. The author must present the proposal in the form in which the author wishes it to be debated. Friendly amendments may be incorporated only prior to the start of Committee A.

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12. At the conclusion of all proposals on the docket the clerking Co- Chairs will briefly review each proposal title prior to ranking. Authors may stand when the clerking Co-Chairs read their title so that the committee can recall the topic in greater detail. Electronic ranking of the proposals will only occur at the conclusion of the final Committee A session.
13. **Decorum during committee sessions**
 - a. Points of order, points of information, motions to table and motions to suspend the rules to extend debate are not in order.
 - b. A delegate seeking to be recognized should remain seated and raise their placard. They should not call out.
 - c. Do not raise your placard or hand while a speaker is addressing the chamber.
 - d. Refer to another speaker as "the previous delegate," not by proper name.
 - e. Do not reference other proposals or amendments.
 - f. Face and hand gestures are not permitted during another delegate's speech.
 - g. Remain seated and quiet during an author's opening and summary statements.
 - h. Do not use sarcasm in debate.
 - i. Do not use false pro or false con speech.
14. **Amendment procedure**
 - a. Amendments must be submitted in writing to the clerking co-chair. The motion to hear an amendment may be made by any delegate recognized by the presiding co-chair, not only the amendment author.
 - b. Clerking co-chair will determine if the amendment is germane
 - c. One (1) minute opening statement for author of the amendment.
 - d. Two (2) minute for speakers
 - e. Thirty (30) second statement from the proposal author.
 - f. Vote on amendment. Amendments must be approved by majority vote. Author consent is not required for amendment passage.
15. **Ranking**
 - a. All members of the committee will have the opportunity to rank the proposals in order to be considered for Committee C. (If 6 authors combine their proposals into one, those 6 will meet to decide their ranking score.)
 - i. All proposals from Committee A will move on to Committee B.
 - ii. The rankings from Committee A & B will be combined to determine which proposals move to Committee C.
 - b. Ranking will occur immediately after the conclusion of the final committee session for Committee A & B.
 - c. Each delegate completing a ranking ballot should consider the following criteria:
 - i. National/international importance
 - ii. Evidence of author research
 - iii. Feasibility
 - iv. Preparation and presentation
 - v. Originality

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d. Delegates are encouraged to keep notes throughout Committee A & B to use as reference for final rankings at the end of each committee.

16. Proposals assigned to Committee A may be withdrawn only by a majority vote of the Committee. If the author wishes to withdraw his/her sponsorship of a proposal and it is not the desire of a majority of the committee, the committee is responsible for finding a new proposal sponsor. Upon withdrawal of a proposal during Committee A the author of said proposal shall forfeit voting privileges during Committee A & B. If no author is present at the Conference for a proposal that is assigned to a committee, the proposal is automatically withdrawn.

D. Committee B

1. Committee B consists of the same design and purpose as Committee A, except:
 - i. Committee B will consist of proposals at random and not by topic.
2. The Co-Chairs from Committee A will serve as co-chairs in Committee B.
3. All proposals will be ranked using the criteria listed under the Committee A process and ranked in the same manner.
4. Up to nine (9) proposals from each of the Committee B will advance to a Committee C based on the combined rankings of Committee A & B.
5. Committee B rules of procedure are the same as those used for the Committee A with the following exceptions:
 - a. Five minutes will be set aside at the beginning of Committee B to review procedures and make any announcements.
 - b. The order in which proposals shall be heard will be determined at random. This order shall not be determined by proposal number.

E. Committee C

1. All delegates will be randomly assigned to a Committee C. Those delegates whose proposals advance from the Committee A & B will follow their proposal to whatever Committee C it is assigned to.
2. The Presiding Officers of the Conference shall serve as the Committee C Chairpersons and remain neutral during debate. Presiding Officers will choose a clerk from among the Committee Chairs if necessary.
3. The order in which proposals shall be heard will be determined at random. This order shall not be determined by proposal number.
4. Ranking of proposals will occur in the same manner as the previous committees at the end of Committee C.
5. The top proposals from each Committee C will advance to the Plenary Session. The next highest ranked proposals from each of the Committee C will advance to a General Assembly.
6. Proposal timeline. Each proposal in Committee C shall be considered in the following manner:
 - a. Debate is limited to fifteen (15) minutes.
 - b. Clerk reads the title of the proposal before the author's remarks.
 - c. Opening remarks by the proposal author (2 minutes). Authors may yield time to their summation or to Non-debatable technical questions.
 - d. Non-debatable, technical questions; (factual only) (2 minutes).
 - e. Chairperson opens debate. (1.5 minutes each for each speaker).

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- i. Upon recognition, a delegate shall state their name and delegation. They shall not be required to seek additional permission to address the floor in the form of a statement.
- ii. Delegates must continue to seek permission, through the chair, to pose a series of questions to the proposal author. A series of questions must be asked before address the floor in the form of a statement.
- iii. A delegate must reserve their right to make a motion or yield time to another delegate and will only be required to state delegation name of the delegate yielded time to.
- iv. Authors may not speak as an individually recognized speaker during debate.
- v. A delegate shall not be required to speak for a minimum length of time before it is in order to yield to another delegate, provided that, before addressing the floor, the recognized delegate declares their intention to yield. When yielding time to another delegate, the speaker is only required to state the other delegate's delegation.
- vi. A delegate who accepts yielded time will be allowed to either question the patron or use their time to address the chamber, but not both.
- vii. Amendments are in order after the first round of con-pro debate until, but not including the last round of con-pro debate. Amendment process will remain the same as the previous committees.
- viii. Previous question is in order after the first round of con-pro debate and must be approved by a 2/3 vote of the committee
 - a. Author's summation (2 minutes)

VI. GENERAL ASSEMBLY/PLENARY

General Assembly/Plenary Sessions will be held to enable all Conference delegates to consider proposals advancing from TCHGs. Rules governing consideration of proposals are intended to expedite debate.

A. General Assembly

1. Delegates will be assigned to a General Assembly in the proposal book. If a delegate's proposal advances from Committee C, they will be a permanent member of the General Assembly to which their proposal is assigned. All other delegates are members of the General Assembly to which they are assigned in the proposal book and shall not be allowed admission to the other General Assembly.
2. Presiding Officers shall serve General Assembly/Plenary as chairpersons, clerks, timekeepers, parliamentarians and rovers.
3. When possible, all seating shall be staggered to enable Presiding Officers to identify those desiring to speak.
4. Procedures for Proposals
 - a. Proposals will be considered according to the calendar presented by the Conference.
 - b. If two proposals with conflicting views on the same topic reach General Assembly/Plenary they will be presented back-to-back and then voted upon
 - c. Total amount of time allocated to each proposal shall be thirty (30) minutes.
5. Proposal timeline
Each proposal in General Assembly shall be considered in the following manner:

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- a. Opening remarks by the proposal author (4 minutes). The author may yield unused time to technical questions, the author's summation or to the Chair.
- b. Non-debatable, technical questions; (factual only) (4 minutes).
- c. Intent Speakers
Delegates recognized as Intent Speakers shall address the chamber at the appointed time. They shall present a statement and shall not ask questions of the proposal author. Intent Speakers shall yield unused time to the Chair and may not yield to the author's summation or another delegate.
 1. Three (3) minutes for a con intent speaker.
 2. Two (2) minutes for a pro intent speaker
- d. Chairperson opens debate. Con and pro speakers can alternate; (2 minutes each)
 1. Upon recognition, a delegate shall state their name and delegation. They shall not be required to seek additional permission to address the floor in the form of a statement.
 2. Delegates must continue to seek permission, through the chair, to pose a series of questions to the proposal author.
 3. A delegate must reserve their right to make a motion or yield time to another delegate.
 4. Authors may not speak as individually recognized pro speakers during debate.
 5. The floor is not relinquished by a speaker unless the delegate yields their time to some other specifically named delegate (state is required) or their time has elapsed.
 - i. Only one delegate may approach the front of the assembly to accept the yield and must approach with the recognized delegate and will only be required to state delegation name of the delegate yielded time to.
 - ii. Yielding to another speaker or the author's summation is in order, provided the right is reserved upon initial recognition by the Chair.
 - iii. Any yield must be made to a speaker of the same opinion. Only pro speakers may yield to the author.
6. Author's summation (2 minutes)
7. Amendments are not in order during GA or Plenary Session.
8. Previous question is in order after twenty (20) minutes and must be approved by 2/3 of the assembly. For previous question to be moved prior to the time limit all Presiding Officers in that assembly must agree
9. Points of order and motions to table are not in order
10. Suspension of the rules is in order for the purpose of extending debate (for a limit of 2 more rounds) and requires a 2/3 vote of those present.
11. Questions regarding procedure or other information must be directed privately to the parliamentarian or rover(s)
12. Approval of a proposal in GA/Plenary shall be recorded by delegates standing in conjunction with a voice vote unless division of the assembly is called and recognized. In such a case the vote shall be recorded by a standing vote. The Presiding Officers may call for a division if there is any doubt about the voice vote.
13. Absolutely no clapping is permitted after the defeat of a proposal or after any speaker. Controlled applause or spirit fingers will be allowed following the passage of a proposal, but delegates may not leave their seats to congratulate the author except to do so outside the chamber.

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14. A caucus may be called by Presiding Officers in the event of low attendance in a GA or Plenary.

B. Plenary Session

1. All delegates will gather in Plenary Session to discuss the highest-rated proposals from each Committee C.
2. Rules of procedure in Plenary Session shall be identical to those in General Assembly.

VII. RULES OF PROCEDURE

- A.** Rules may be changed by submitting the proposed change in writing to the CLC at the final CLC meeting. Upon approval the CLC shall recommend the rule change to the CPC for the next Conference. No changes to the rules will occur for the current conference.

VIII. RECOGNITION

- A.** In all committees, General Assembly, and Plenary Sessions, except where noted, the following procedure shall be observed:

Upon recognition by the Chair, and declaration of the delegate's name and delegation, and only name and delegation, and display of their placard for the entire time recognized, a delegate may exercise up to three (3) of these actions without further impediment:

1. Address the chamber
 2. Ask a series of questions of the proposal author, provided the author's permission is sought through and granted by the Chair.
 3. Yield remaining, unused time to another speaker (in compliance with specific committee rules.)
 4. Make one motion, provided this intention is declared upon taking the floor. A motion shall preempt yielding the floor. Motions shall not be recognized during yielded time. The use of any prop while speaking will be called out of order during all committees, General Assembly, and Plenary.
- B.** A "Prop" shall be defined as any external, non-verbal element which is used during a recognition to demonstrate a point. Examples of props are, but are not limited to charts, pictures, magazines, printed research, etc. Brief gestures with a proposal book or a notebook are not considered use of a prop.
 - C.** Delegates who receive recognition during con-pro debate shall speak only from designated areas in the chamber during Committees, General Assembly, and Plenary Sessions. A podium or lectern

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shall serve as the designated area. In rooms without a podium or lectern, the Chair shall designate an appropriate area.

- D. If a delegate is called out of order prior to addressing the floor, the chair shall seek a different, replacement, speaker of the same intent (con or pro) rather than a speaker of the opposing intent.

IX. CONFERENCE LIFE COMMITTEE

The Conference Life Committee (CLC) is composed of the Presiding Officers and representatives elected by each state delegation that is comprised of 6 or more delegates and whose names are submitted to the Conference Director by their respective State Directors. State delegations with fewer than 6 delegates will be combined with another delegation who will represent them on the CLC. All CLC Representatives may not serve as Committee Hearing Chairpersons, Clerks, RTCs, or PSG Leaders.

The CLC meets at the beginning of the Conference and as frequently thereafter as it deems necessary to make decisions that will ensure the best operation of the Conference in all its aspects. The CLC will also make recommendations for next year's conference. The Conference Life Committee Advisor will serve as the advisor to the CLC and will assist as requested by the committee.

X. DELEGATION ROUNDTABLE CHAIRS

Each delegation will select a Roundtable Chair before the conference. This delegate will be responsible for leading the debriefing session in the nightly delegation meeting. This is designed for delegates to reflect on their day and end on a positive note before curfew. There will be a training session for these Roundtable Chairs on the first day of the conference.

XI. CONFERENCE RESOURCE ADVISORS

Qualified persons knowledgeable in the areas of national and international affairs will serve as resource persons to the conference. It is their role to meet with any young person who seeks information about proposals under consideration. The role of the Conference Resource staff is NOT to do research for your own proposal. The Resource Advisors will remain impartial and will assist delegates in the research of any topic regardless of position. Resource Advisors may be quoted by the delegates.

XII. CONFERENCE MEDIA PROGRAM

The Conference newspaper and CONA blog will report on delegate activities, proposals, special events, and other issues of interest to conference participants. Delegates must apply and be selected in order to serve on the staff of the Media Program. One youth delegate will be asked to serve as the editor of each area of the Media Program.

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Members of the Media Program will not submit a proposal. Members of the Media Program may debate in General Assembly/Plenary Session. Media delegates are included in the max delegate per state limit.

XIII. DRESS CODE

Committee A & B dress code is casual. Tank shirts, mid-drifts, cleavage, and shirts with distracting and inappropriate logos or designs shall be avoided. Committee C dress code is professional business casual: Dress pants, shirts, and blouses will be permitted.

Tank shirts, jeans, t-shirts, and all casual clothes may be worn during free time only. Delegates are allowed to wear state delegation t-shirts all day Sunday.

During General Assembly and Plenary Session, delegates are expected to wear nice business attire with appropriate dress shoes. (Note: Delegates are expected to wear dress slacks, dress shirts, blouses, and dresses. Most delegates choose to wear jackets, business suits or dresses.) Delegates will not be allowed to wear hats during committee sessions and General Assembly/Plenary Session.

XIV. BEHAVIOR

- A. All delegates shall conduct themselves in an orderly and responsible manner during all functions of the conference. Personal Behavior reflects upon the quality of the program, one's state delegation, the YMCA, school, and oneself. Delegates should practice the four core values of the YMCA: caring, honesty, respect, and responsibility.
- B. Delegates will be expected to adhere to the Conference curfew. Evening discussions may be held in the lobby of Eureka Hall by those who wish to discuss issues prior to curfew. Curfew lasts until 6:00 a.m. The only exception is a trip to, and only to, the bathroom.
- C. Delegates are not permitted to leave the conference grounds, unless on an organized trip arranged by the conference. If, for any reason, a delegate should have to leave, they must clear this with their Trip Director and conference leadership (Info Depot). Delegates driving to the Conference will be asked to leave their keys with their Trip Director.
- D. Men will not be permitted on the women's floors, and women will not be permitted on the men's floors. Participants are allowed on any floor for the limited purpose of access to stairs.
- E. The use, possession or concealment of certain materials is forbidden at all conference functions. These materials include, but are not limited to:
 - Flame producing devices such as matches, lighters, incense, candles
 - Tobacco products, smoking/vaping devices or alcoholic beverages
 - Illegal drugs, chemicals or substances – including misuse/misappropriation of prescriptions or over-the-counter drugs
 - Knives, firearms, weapons or objects that may be used as weapons

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- F. Harassment or intimidation by words, gestures, body language or other menacing behavior will not be tolerated. This includes angry or vulgar language (swearing, name-calling, shouting), physical contact with another person in any angry or threatening way or any other conduct of inappropriate, threatening, or offensive nature.
- G. Sexual activity or sexually suggestive behavior is not appropriate and will not be tolerated.
- H. Adherence to business etiquette is expected at all times while using electronic devices.
- I. Meals. Attendance is required at all meals, and all participants are required to be on time for all meals. This includes breakfast, even though some delegates may not eat breakfast at home. Important announcements are made for the day at each meal.
- J. Any delegate that fails to follow these rules may result in one or more of the following disciplinary actions (but not limited exclusively to them).
- Suspension of free time
 - Loss of proposal sponsorship
 - Loss of speaking privileges
 - Required formal apology to the conference
 - Loss of delegate privileges or position (including award selections)
 - Parents of the delegate notified
 - Removal from the program/send home participant/parent expense – without refund of program fees

Disciplinary actions will be handled on an individual basis with the delegate's state advisor/trip director and the Conference Director or their designee(s). The Conference Director shall have the ultimate decision.

- K. Delegations who fail to adhere to the posted curfew or other major offenses will lose their speaking privileges for the entire next day.

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XV. AWARDS

- A. Presiding Officers - At the closing program, recognition will be given to twelve delegates who exemplify servant leadership, poise, and character. Six delegates and six alternates will be selected by the presiding officer selection committee. The procedures of this committee are available from the Conference Director. The six Presiding Officers will preside over the Committee C hearings and the General Assembly/Plenary Session the following year, provided they continue to show exemplary leadership qualities and serve as role models for the conference participants as determined by the Conference Director. Alternates will serve if needed.
- B. Outstanding Statesmen will be recognized by a committee of adults chosen by the Conference Director. The Committee will recognize delegates who not only debate well, but also exhibit poise and tact.
- C. Distinguished Delegates will be recognized by as a student from each delegation who has contributed to the success of all students in their delegation. This will be a person who embodies the ideals of servant leadership over and above individual success.
- D. Media Program Recognition will be given to the member of the Media Program who has distinguished themselves by extraordinary effort, writing and commitment to the conference media coverage. Such delegate shall be selected by the Media Program advisors in consultation with the Conference Director.
- E. Outstanding Proposals will be recognized by the Resource Advisors.
- F. The Chandler Scholarship for Outstanding Christian Leadership will be awarded to deserving delegates.
- G. The Suzanne Mabie Spirit Award will be awarded to a delegate who demonstrates servant leadership and Blue Ridge Spirit throughout the conference.

XVI. CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP

A. Presiding Officers

1. The following criteria will be used to select Presiding Officers:
 - a. Consistently demonstrates the 4 Core Values of the YMCA: Caring, Honesty, Respect and Responsibility
 - b. Respect of Peers
 - c. Good Judgment
 - d. Courteous to others
 - e. Fairness
 - f. Objectivity
 - g. Maintains poise and maturity under pressure, with intelligence
 - h. Leadership, specifically servant leadership
 - i. Consistency in rules
 - j. Presiding Experience
2. The Presiding Officers will be selected by a confidential committee selected by the Conference Director
3. The committee will make selections based on input from:
 - a. Committee Advisors
 - b. Adult Delegation Leaders
 - c. Conference Leadership
 - d. Current Presiding Officers
 - e. Review of Social Media
 - f. Observation during and outside of committee meetings.
4. Adult Delegation leaders may ask the committee to remove one of their own delegates from consideration at any time.
5. The committee will choose six Presiding Officers and six alternates to be announced during the closing ceremonies.

B. Adults

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The adult advisor is in charge of and responsible for the delegation from their state. Advisors to the YMCA Conference on National Affairs serve as encouragers, listeners, and supporters. They are expected to both adhere to, and enforce the conference rules. **At no time shall an adult be alone with a delegate outside the view of another adult.** Each adult advisor will be asked to share in the Conference Administration through various roles including serving as a Committee Advisor. It is the young people alone who are charged with facilitating debate and the youth leadership of the conference.

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XVII. PREPARATION

A. TRAVEL

Each state delegation will arrange its own travel to and from Blue Ridge. Arrangements can be made for Airport Shuttle Service from the Charlotte Airport to Blue Ridge Assembly or vice versa.. Special Arrangements must be made through your State Trip Director. An additional cost is charged for transportation.

B. WHAT TO BRING

The YMCA Blue Ridge Assembly is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The weather in July normally includes hot and humid days but possibly cool nights with some rain. Some rooms are not air-conditioned.

Items to bring:
Alarm Clock Attire for Committee, General Assembly, and Plenary meetings Attire for recreation Comfortable Dress shoes (no flip-flops) Athletic shoes Accessories, socks and underclothes Toiletry articles Towel as an extra (non-white) Research Material Copy of health insurance card (front and back) A personal photo identification card for medical purposes
You may also want to bring:
A Bible Pocket Constitution Shoes for mountain climbing Swimsuit Water bottles Bug spray Umbrella Money for snacks Money for free time activities (<i>Optional recreation includes a bus trip to the Biltmore Estate (approx. \$30) or activities at the Blue Ridge Craft shop (approx. \$20).</i>)
Do not bring these items:
Knives/Firearms/Weapons Matches, lighters, Candles, Incense (anything that burns) Tobacco Products Nicotine delivery device (e-cigarettes, vape devices, etc.) Alcoholic Beverages Non-prescription Drugs Skate boards, Roller Blades, etc. Expensive jewelry or electronics Large amounts of cash Animals

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C. ATHLETICS AND FREE TIME

This is a working conference, thus very limited time is available for athletic competition or free time events. There will be planned recreational programs, including trips to points of interest on the one free afternoon. Blue Ridge has tennis courts, a gymnasium, swimming pool and other excellent facilities. The mountains lend themselves to hikes and mountain climbing. All recreation will be coordinated by a member of the Conference Advisor Staff.

XVIII. PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

Proposals will be submitted online either by your state director or by you individually. There are sample proposals and helpful writing tips that can be found at www.ymcacona.org. Please ask your state director for more information.

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Proposal Number: (This will be assigned by conference staff)

Author: (Participant Name, State Delegation)

Title: (Briefly state the basic action of the proposal)

Major Areas to be Affected: (List the key entities that would be impacted by this proposal).

Justification:

(In paragraph form, tell why there is a need for your proposal. Include any supportive information, include statistics, quotes, etc., you feel necessary. Don't include all of your facts. You will have an opportunity to present your ideas during debate).

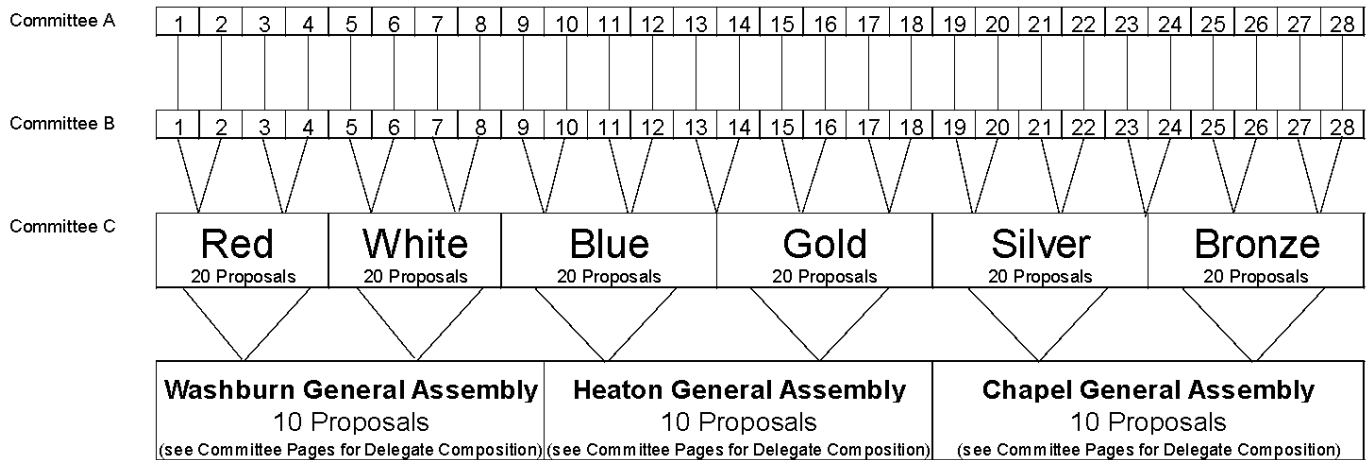
Proposal for Action:

(State your proposal. You may use outline form or paragraph form. This is the main part of your proposal and should be substantial enough to explain fully what you intend to do. You are not writing legislation, rather, a broad proposal.)

Results to be Expected:

(Simply state the result you expect to see after your proposal is put into action.)

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Plenary Session
12 Proposals
Top Proposal from each Committee C

Voting & Proposal Procedures

- Committees A & B
 - All proposals will move on from Committee A to Committee B.
 - Delegates will rank their top 9 proposals after Committee A & Committee B using the voting criteria.
 - The rankings from both committees will be combined to determine which proposals move on to Committee C.
 - The top 120 proposals from Committee B will move on to Committee C.
- Committee C
 - Delegates will rank their top 9 proposals at the end of the committee.
 - The top two proposals from each Committee C will move on to Plenary. The next five proposals will move on to General Assembly.
- General Assembly and Plenary
 - Delegates will vote on the passage of each proposal. This will occur after each proposal has been presented.
 - Passage of a proposal requires a simple majority.

YMCA Conference on National Affairs **Adult Agreement**

All adult participants agree to the following terms:

1. I will attend all sessions.
2. I will be actively engaged in the area I am assigned.
3. I will ensure that the students under my care adhere to Conference Rules and attend all functions.
5. I will attend as part of a delegation and will be wholly accountable to that YMCA.
6. My actions and words will reflect positively on myself, my YMCA, and the Conference on National Affairs both on the mountain, at home, and electronically.

I understand that if I do not agree with these terms, or I exhibit behavior that is contrary to these terms or contrary to the spirit of the YMCA I will not be allowed to attend the conference.

Participant Communications

While it is appropriate to remain in contact throughout the year with delegates and College Staff there are limits.

Some examples of appropriate contact:

- Posting on their social media every now and then or for special occasions (Birthdays, start of school, accomplishments, etc.)
- Short and infrequent emails, text messages, or phone calls that do not include personal information about you and that do not ask for personal information about them.

Some examples of inappropriate contact are:

- Sending Facebook, Texts, or emails about personal matters (i.e. not related to YMCA programs, etc.)
- Phone calls related to personal matters
- Constant communication by any means (i.e. more than once/twice per week)
- Sending or receiving of personal photos
- Face to face contact outside of normal YMCA events, unless approved by YMCA Staff member. Staff members must have approval of a supervisor.
- Any face to face contact where you are alone with a student out of view of another adult.
- Any face to face contact at your residence or their residence.

Participation in YMCA programs indicates personal acceptance of this Agreement.

The Blue Ridge Spirit

The YMCA Blue Ridge Assembly was established in 1906 as an interdenominational Christian conference and training center by Dr. Willis D. Weatherford, when he climbed a tree near where Eureka Hall now stands and exclaimed, "Eureka, we have found it!" When Dr. Weatherford founded Blue Ridge, he recruited college age young people to work, based on four guiding principles.

1. There is dignity in all labor. Anything ministering to human need is a God given task.
2. Every person must be intellectually respectable and learn to think.
3. Religion is indispensable to building life values.
4. A person must believe in the dignity and worth of individual persons as created in the image of God and worthy of love and respect.

Dr. Weatherford urged students and conference guests to appreciate fully the significance of quiet and meditation. He believed the Assembly with its mountains and natural settings give both the students and guests an opportunity for meditation in their search for future goals. It is during this time of meditation and sharing that the Blue Ridge Spirit develops an inexplicable force bringing people together from differing backgrounds to share a common experience.

The YMCA

George Williams founded the YMCA in 1844. In 1844, industrialized London was a place of great turmoil and despair. For the young men who migrated to the city from rural areas to find jobs, London offered a bleak landscape of tenement housing and dangerous influences.

Twenty-two-year-old George Williams, a farmer-turned-department store worker, was troubled by what he saw. He joined 11 friends to organize the first Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) as a refuge of Bible study and Christian prayer for young men seeking escape from the hazards of life on the streets.

Although an association of young men meeting around a common purpose was nothing new, the Y offered something unique for its time: a strong Christian drive to meet the needs of the community and openness to members from all walks of life who desire to grow in mind, body, and spirit.

Today, the YMCA continues to be dedicated to putting Christian principles into practice through programs that build a healthy spirit, mind, and body for all.

The Core Values of the YMCA

CARING - "For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this: "You shall love your neighbor as yourself." Galatians 5:14

HONESTY - "He that speaks the truth shows righteousness..." Proverbs 12:17

RESPECT - "Pay all of them their dues, ... respect to whom respect is due, honor to whom honor is due." Romans 13:7

RESPONSIBILITY - "Religion that God our Father accepts as pure and faultless is this: to look after orphans and widows in their distress and to keep oneself from being polluted by the world." James 1:27

FAITH - "The just shall live by faith." Romans 1:17

**The YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs is a program of the
YMCA of Greater Montgomery, Alabama.**



56th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 1-July 6, 2023

1 **Proposal # 1**

2 **Author:** Michael Allen

3

4 **Title:**

5 Anti-Racism is Still Racism

6

7 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8 college admissions, college applications, admissions officers

9

10 **Justification:**

11 Racism is easily defined as discrimination against a certain group solely for their membership in
12 said group. This can mean prohibiting college admittance from a certain group, but it can also
13 mean favoring a certain group in that same process. We saw it in centuries past and,
14 unfortunately, we are seeing it again. In 2003, the Supreme Court case of Grutter v. Bollinger
15 ruled "racial quotas" unconstitutional while protecting the system of race-influenced admissions.
16 Currently, colleges are not allowed to aim for a certain percentage of minority students but they
17 can still include race as a factor in the admittance of certain students. If two applicants have the
18 exact same credentials, but one is Asian and the other is Hispanic, an admissions officer should
19 not be able to grant admission to one or the other solely based on their differing races.

20

21 **Proposal for Action:**

22 Remove the "Race and Ethnicity" categories from college applications to all public universities.

23

24 **Results to be Expected:**

25 Removing the "Race and Ethnicity" sections from applications allows equal admittance to all
26 students without the influence of race; it allows all admissions officers to admit students without
27 the bias of race.



56th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 1-July 6, 2023

28 **Proposal # 2**
29 **Author:** Libby Baty

Committee: 8
Delegation: Alabama

30
31 **Title:**
32 Required Medical Equipment for Commercial Aircraft

33
34 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
35 Commercial Airlines, Commercial Aircraft Owners and Operators, Federal Aviation
36 Administration, Food and Drug Administration, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
37 (CDC)

38
39 **Justification:**
40 According to a 2019 report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, about one out
41 of every 600 flights has an in-flight medical emergency. The current Federal Aviation
42 Administration (FAA) emergency medical equipment requirements are severely lacking, the
43 weak spots in the requirements create the potential for highly dangerous medical situations.
44 Currently, the FAA requires an Automated External Defibrillators (AED) as approved by the
45 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Emergency Medical Kits (EMK) to be carried on
46 passenger plane with more than 30 passagers and one (1) flight attendant.
47 The current EMK requirements are basic, manual equipment that can only be used by trained
48 medical professionals. For example, the sphygmomanometer is a manual blood pressure cuff;
49 the use of which requires there be a medical professional present who is trained to use the
50 manual blood pressure cuff and can do so in a loud environment. Additionally, pre-measured
51 doses of epinephrine in a pen style injector would prevent the misuse and or overdose of
52 epinephrine or other drugs.

53
54
55 **Proposal for Action:**
56 Medical equipment on commercial aircrafts shall be simple, easy to use, and automated when
57 possible. The current requirement would stand with additions or changes in equipment for the
58 same use. The FFA will require EMK to replace the manual sphygmomanometer with an
59 automated/electronic blood pressure cuff and replace the disposable with a medical-grade
60 stethoscopes; to add a pulse oximeters, a temporal thermometer, a glucometer to measure
61 blood sugar, have predosed epinephrine (infant, child and adult doses) in an autoinjector such
62 as EPIPEN, in addition to the doses already on hand, a narcan nasal spray, insulin, seizure
63 nasal spray, and autoinjectors and intranasal medications for all medications available on the
64 EMK list of currently required medicines.

65
66 **Results to be Expected:**
67 It is expected to see less on board medical crises that result in death.



56th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 1-July 6, 2023

68 **Proposal # 3**

69 **Author:** Hannah Broders

70

71 **Title:**

72 Establishing a United Nations Response to Worldwide Crises in Burkina Faso

73

74 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

75 Burkina Faso, United Nations

76

77 **Justification:**

78 Burkina Faso, a country of 20 million, is considered to be one of the 10 poorest nations in the
79 world according to the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. On top of
80 the humanitarian crisis of severe food insecurity, beginning in 2021 and 2022, political turmoil
81 and terrorism have thrown the nation into violence that has become of increasing concern to
82 their allies. The United Nations has labeled Burkina Faso as an emerging crisis.

83 Currently, Burkina Faso is facing increasing levels of violence due to terrorist presence and
84 military coups. Terrorist organizations hold approximately 40% of the land area of Burkina Faso.
85 Several terrorist attacks have occurred in the past two years, and the government's inability to
86 react and prosecute uprisings has led to protests and the two coups that have occurred. In
87 addition, pro-government militias have also added to the violence.

88 As a result, the first coup was in January of 2022 when the Patriotic Movement for Safeguard
89 and Restoration overthrew President Kaboré and replaced him with Henri Damiba. Damiba
90 promised for elections to occur in February of 2024. However, he was also overthrown in a
91 second military coup. The next president Ibrahim Traore, also promised to maintain the election
92 date.

93 As a result, 1.9 million have been internally displaced from their homes, 940 thousand being
94 children. That number is still growing. 6,250 schools are closed, and 1 million children are not
95 receiving education. 211 hospitals are closed of 600 that are affected by conflict, leaving 2.4
96 million people without proper medical care. 3.4 million people are considered food insecure.
97 40% of the country is considered to need humanitarian assistance across 14 of the 45
98 provinces, totaling to 4.9 million people.

99 Burkina Faso desperately needs aid in both military and humanitarian forms. The United
100 Nations, of which Burkina Faso is a member of, is an ideal avenue for such measures. While
101 some measures are in place currently, they are not enough to sustain positive change in the
102 country. The United Nations is currently involved in safely transferring children out of harm's
103 way, but that is the limit of their action.

104 The United Nations sends military personnel to a nation to protect civilians and UN personnel,
105 provide security across a conflict zone, provide security during elections, and assist in-country
106 military personnel with training and support. UN humanitarian aid helps countries gain access to
107 food, shelter, medical assistance, education, those caught in deadly conflict, and more. Both
108 resources are essential to the nation in securing its peace, democracy, justice, and civility.

109 These are fundamental principles of the UN. However, the United Nations frequently does not
110 act in ways that can impact a nation that is in need in order to support them.

111 This proposal intends to set a precedent for United Nations action in emerging humanitarian
112 crises outside of Europe with military support and aid. In addition, Burkina Faso, a country in
113 emerging need will see an initiation of peaceful methods to prevent a long and drawn out
114 humanitarian and political crisis.

115

116 **Proposal for Action:**



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- 117 1. The United Nations will first request that the US redirect the \$160 million of aid intended
118 for Burkina Faso, currently suspended, towards the UN's humanitarian efforts specifically in the
119 area. The United Nations will request the same of the suspended \$450 million from the US-
120 funded Millennium Challenge Corporation.
- 121 2. The United Nations, through its Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian affairs, will
122 establish humanitarian relief to those relocated outside of Burkina Faso in bordering nations
123 such as Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Niger and Mali. Humanitarian relief will be provided
124 on the basis that the area is considered accessible through the United Nations.
- 125 3. The United Nations will also set up humanitarian missions to the Northern and Eastern
126 areas of Burkina Faso where the conflict is less violent. Military personnel will be accompanying
127 the missions within the country. Missions will focus on education, food security aid, relocation, et
128 cetera.
- 129 4. The United Nations will also send military personnel to protect the established but
130 temporary presidency as well as train in-country personnel on the condition that the February
131 2024 elections be upheld.
- 132 5. An additional team will be sent in primarily focused on locating, deactivating, and digging
133 up Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) on the condition that the government abstains from
134 internet shutdowns and bans on peaceful protests.

135
136

Results to be Expected:

137 While a finite end to the conflicts and crises within Burkina Faso is not expected, the actions
138 taken are expected to allow for further steps to be made to return to peace. It is expected that
139 UN action in the nation will prime the state for actions following. Thus, Burkina Faso, a member
140 of the United Nations, will be easier to aid in the coming years.
141 It is also expected that humanitarian aid to other countries in the region, specifically UN member
142 nations, will see a rise in support when they possibly face an emerging crisis because a
143 precedent for United Nations' involvement has been set.
144



56th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 1-July 6, 2023

145 **Proposal # 4**

146 **Author:** Gabby Camargo

147

148 **Title:**

149 An Amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964

150

151 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

152 LGBTQ+ rights

153

154 **Justification:**

155 The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was an Act to ban discrimination in marginalized groups. Currently
156 across the United States, anti-LGBTQ legislation is on the rise. Along with that, rumors of
157 overturning supreme court cases protecting rights of LGBTQ people, especially after the
158 overturning of Roe V. Wade. This amendment would focus on banning discrimination on biases
159 of sexual orientation and gender identity in all public domains and federally funded programs.

160

161 **Proposal for Action:**

162 Addition of the specific wording of sexual orientation and gender identity to the groups affected
163 by the Civil Rights Act of 1964

164

165 **Results to be Expected:**

166 More equality and protection of the LGBTQ community



56th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 1-July 6, 2023

167 **Proposal # 5**

168 **Author:** Hudson Campbell

169

170 **Title:**

171 To apply a tax at point of purchase on all plastic shopping bags.

172

173 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

174 United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Department of Revenue.

175

176 **Justification:**

177 Since 1970 wildlife populations have steadily declined for the past century. There has been a
178 69% decrease in wildlife populations across our world (WWF) and a 30% decrease in bird
179 populations across our nation (Cornell). Part of this marked decline is a result of hazardous
180 materials, like plastic waste.. 100 billion plastic bags are used in America alone each year. The
181 average plastic bag is used for 12 minutes but takes 1000 years to biodegrade. Marine life and
182 birds often consume pieces of plastic bags that pose a significant threat to their health. Micro
183 plastics pose a significant threat to humans and animals alike when corrupting a water system.
184 works closely with public, private, and nonprofit organizations to protect lands and restore
185 habitat.

186

187

188 **Proposal for Action:**

189 A \$0.03 tax shall be applied to the purchase of all plastic shopping bags at the expense of the
190 consumer. The funds generated will be allocated to and only to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
191 Service.

192

193

194 **Results to be Expected:**

195 The results of this proposal are twofold. First, this proposal would reduce the use of plastic bags
196 by consumers, resulting in fewer plastic bags harming the environment and wildlife. Second, this
197 proposal would increase funding for the USFWS, expanding their ability to protect and restore
198 natural habitats for native species.



56th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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199 **Proposal # 6**

200 **Author:** Danielle Chbeir

201

202 **Title:**

203 MENA Inclusion Act

204

205 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

206 Middle Eastern/North African (MENA) populations; US Census Bureau

207

208 **Justification:**

209 "Whiteness without the privilege" — the title of the Harvard Crimson article written about the
210 race categorization of Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) American citizens accurately
211 described the plight of people who fall into the MENA region of descent. Since the Supreme
212 Court's ruling in the 1915 case Dow v. United States that declared Middle Eastern persons were
213 to be classified racially as "white," MENA descendants have been stripped of minority identity on
214 every governmental form that requests a racial or ethnic specification.

215 Additionally, the lack of clarification as to which box MENA descendants should check has led to
216 a plethora of miscommunications, with such persons marking themselves as "white," "Asian," or
217 "other." Due to the discrepancies, MENA residents of the United States have been coined a
218 "ghost population," which is a population for which the Census Bureau has no conclusive count.
219 Finally, the educational, career, and other demographic statistics that have been available to
220 other racial and ethnic minorities that have been granted distinction in the US Census and other
221 governmental forms are not available to MENA residents because of the lack of knowledge
222 regarding statistics as simple as population count and distribution. The addition of an ethnic
223 checkbox to governmental forms would provide the data collection to develop statistical
224 analyses that will serve to better aid the MENA population in the United States.

225

226 **Proposal for Action:**

227 Similar to the current selection option for Hispanic/Latinx residents (select "white" but mark a
228 separate ethnicity box as well to be classified accordingly), an ethnicity selection box must be
229 added for residents of MENA (Middle Eastern/North African) descent. Residents to whom this
230 ethnicity box applies will mark the "white" option for race then additionally mark the "MENA"
231 ethnicity box to properly classify them.

232 Starting on July 1st of the year immediately after this proposal is passed, a MENA ethnicity box
233 shall be added to every governmentally regulated form that requests the specification of
234 ethnicity or race, which includes but is not limited to the United States Census and drivers'
235 licenses.

236 This proposal will not conflict with the 1915 Dow v. United States ruling, seeing as the ruling
237 determined that Middle Eastern residents will be marked racially as white and this checkbox will
238 instead classify MENA residents ethnically as minorities.

239 Seeing as this proposal solely calls for the addition of a checkbox on forms and will take up a
240 maximum of four extra lines on a page, it will require no additional funding.

241

242 **Results to be Expected:**

243 By the next US census after this proposal is passed, the US Census Bureau will possess an
244 official statistic for the number of MENA residents in the United States. The number will be
245 instrumental in determining statistics and demographic makeups of different regions of the
246 country as well as population density in various areas, which will make it easier to focus on
247 locations that need assistance and to notice possible discrimination.



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248 Additionally, MENA residents will have a concrete answer as to which ethnicity/race box to
249 select, and if they would like to avoid the categorization due to fears of discrimination or other
250 worries, they may do so by declining to select the MENA box. However, MENA residents who
251 would like the distinction will now have a designated place to mark themselves as such. The
252 addition of the MENA ethnicity box will raise inclusivity within the US and provide a way for
253 MENA residents to at least partially offset the pain of the discrimination they often experience by
254 allowing them a place to embrace their identity and giving them access to conclusions and
255 information that come alongside the data that would be gathered by this addition.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

256 **Proposal # 7**
257 **Author:** Julia Daigle

Committee: 12
Delegation: Alabama

258
259 **Title:**
260 End Gerrymandering Nationwide

261
262 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
263 Redistricting processes in the majority of states, districts in states susceptible to
264 gerrymandering.

265
266 **Justification:**
267 One person one vote no longer exists due to the allowance of gerrymandering in the United
268 States. Gerrymandering is when a party manipulates the boundaries of a district to favor one
269 party, race, or class. The current redistricting protocols in all states except Alaska, Arizona,
270 California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, Montana are susceptible to gerrymandering.
271 Gerrymandering can cause partisan advantages but can especially deprive certain groups of a
272 fair vote or voice.

273 If gerrymandering exists politicians are able to skew the districts to benefit their own party.
274 The confusing districts of gerrymandered maps make elections less competitive and in turn
275 make Americans feel like their votes do not matter. This action affects all Americans but
276 disproportionately affects communities of color. Due to the common racial lines between parties,
277 politicians often target communities of color to create an advantage for their party.

278 Gerrymandered districts have been used multiple times to virtually disenfranchise the
279 minority vote. An example of this is detailed in the Supreme Court case Cooper v. Harris. By
280 bringing in citizens with differing political beliefs to create the districts in our states we can allow
281 for more equal and true representation in Congress. If we know racial and other harmful types of
282 gerrymandering are an existing issue it is our duty to address it.

283
284 **Proposal for Action:**
285 Establishing independent commissions for redistricting in every state in order to abolish any
286 opportunity to gerrymander legislative and congressional maps. These commissions must
287 consist of an equal amount of citizens from each political party and must have no affiliations to
288 any form of public office (such as applicants must not be candidates for or elected officials to
289 partisan state, federal, or local office; officers or members of the governing body of a national,
290 state, or local political party; paid consultants or employees of a federal, state, or local elected
291 official or political candidate of a federal, state, or local political candidate's campaign, or of a
292 political action committee; employees of the legislature; a registered lobbyist or an employee of
293 a registered lobbyist; or an unclassified state employee who is exempt from classification in
294 state civil service except for employees of courts of record, employees of the state institutions of
295 higher education, and persons in the armed forces of the state). The legislative maps must
296 abide by the guidelines currently in place, and the passing of these maps would not be affected.
297 These commissions could be uniquely tailored to each state's differing circumstances.

298
299
300 **Results to be Expected:**
301 By establishing independent commissions for redistricting, we can put the power into the hands
302 of citizens who will create logical, fair districts to ensure everyone's vote counts.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

303 **Proposal # 8**

304 **Author:** Sarah Dewees

Committee: 10

Delegation: Alabama

305

306 **Title:**

307 PLAY (Place of Worship Licensing for America's Youngest)

308

309 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

310 Child care center licensing, religious exemptions for child care licensing

311

312 **Justification:**

313 Minimum standards required for child care licenses in each state are important for protecting
314 children and parents from health concerns, ensuring proper practice by staff, and providing
315 families across the country with safe, healthy, childcare. However, many states currently allow
316 many childcare centers to be exempt from licensing, due to the fact that they operate in a place
317 of worship.

318 When a Child Care Center applies for licensing, they submit important documents and
319 information that ensure the safety of the children within their care. This includes, but is not
320 limited to, the center's operating policies, a fire inspection report, a health department report, a
321 child abuse/neglect registry check, a criminal history background information check, and proof
322 that they meet minimum standards. These ensure that while a child is left in the care of a child
323 care center, their safety is of uppermost importance. These standards are at best, basic and
324 low-level checks. When places of worship are exempt from licensing, they are not required to
325 meet even these standards, and are allowed to function at a very low level.

326 Childcare is extremely important to working families, and parents are often left with nowhere to
327 turn when childcare in their area is limited. Places of worship become the most cost-effective,
328 available options for childcare when parents face the shortage of care in their area. Making sure
329 that all child care centers are licensed will make certain that wherever parents choose to enroll
330 their children will be safe.

331

332

333 **Proposal for Action:**

334 Licensing exemptions for child care centers in places of worship will be eliminated, and all
335 childcare centers operating within the United States must abide by the regulations provided by
336 their state.

337

338 **Results to be Expected:**

339 By eliminating exemptions for place of worship child care licensing, child care centers will be
340 held to a higher standard of providing safe care.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

341 **Proposal # 9**

342 **Author:** Anna Dickey

Committee: 10

Delegation: Alabama

343

344 **Title:**

345 Stopping the Barrage of Book Bans in Schools

346

347 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

348 United States Public Schools, Independent School Districts, School Boards, The Alabama
349 Library Association (ALA), and Public School Libraries.

350

351 **Justification:**

352 Kids in America deserve an equal, unhindered education. However, they cannot receive a full
353 education when books are being banned by their government and by their school boards
354 without proper input from the entire district body. Already, Texas, Florida, Missouri, Utah, and
355 South Carolina have created legislation that aims to limit access to literature, while other states
356 are pending book-banning legislation right now. This topic also proves to be relevant on the
357 district level, with PEN America reporting that book bans in schools have been steadily
358 increasing the past two school years and specifically reports that, "100 titles [are] removed from
359 student access each month". As well as this, the majority of these book bans specifically target
360 stories about people of color and the LGBTQ+ community, with 30% of the titles being banned
361 being books about race and people of color and 26% of the titles banned having LGBTQ+
362 themes or characters according to PEN America. Students deserve access to these stories and
363 perspectives, and just because a parent disagrees with their child reading a certain novel, does
364 not mean they should deprive other students of the same opportunity and impose their beliefs
365 on others.

366

367 **Proposal for Action:**

368 State governments will no longer be able to legislate book bans and must void all previous book
369 bans.

370 If a state board or district school board predetermines a list of books to be on shelves in public
371 school libraries but the district would like a book added to the selection, the district school board
372 may host a meeting where at least 10% of the district is present and 75% of the attendees vote
373 to add the book to the list and the book will be subsequently added.

374 If the district school board would like to ban a book, they must host a meeting where at least
375 10% of the district is present and 75% of the attendees vote to ban the book. If the attendance
376 number is not reached, the vote will not be cast and the book will remain in the school library.

377

378 **Results to be Expected:**

379 By protecting books we are protecting unbiased education. This proposal aims to limit the
380 accessibility of districts to ban books in order to put a hold on "trigger happy" book bans and
381 allow children's education to remain unbiased, filled with many different perspectives, and
382 characters and authors of different races and sexualities.



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383 **Proposal # 10**

384 **Author:** Anna Beth Frazier

Committee: 8

Delegation: Alabama

385

386 **Title:**

387 Implementing Free Menstrual Products in Federal and State Government-Owned Buildings and
388 for People eligible SNAP

389

390 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

391 U. S. Department of Public Health, U.S. Department of Health Services, The Federal Food
392 Assistance Division, state health offices, Public Health Agencies, federal buildings, state
393 buildings, public schools

394

395 **Justification:**

396 As of 2021, 11.6% of the US population lives below the poverty line, causing daily necessities to
397 become something not everyone can afford, especially with growing prices. SNAP or
398 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance programs are federally owned, and each state has their own
399 eligibility criteria. SNAP helped 12% of the US in 2022. It provides money to people and families
400 who need help buying food and other nutritional products. That money from SNAPs, as of now,
401 cannot be used towards anything else; however, nutrition is anything that is a necessity for
402 health and growth. Feminine hygiene products are a necessity for individual's who menstruate.
403 Approximately 13.9 million individuals who identify as women lived below the poverty line in
404 2019, and most of those women are not eligible for any assistance programs, other than SNAP.
405 Most of those women work minimum wage jobs, yet the minimum wage is \$7.25. The average
406 price of a box of tampons is 7\$, and the average price for a box of pads is \$6. A menstruating
407 individual working a minimum wage job would have to spend a significant portion of their
408 paycheck, keeping tax deductions in mind, that week just to pay for a box of tampons and pads.
409 If food is provided by governmental assistance programs because it is a necessity, then
410 feminine hygiene products should be too. Feminine hygiene products are a luxury in today's
411 society, but in reality, they are a necessity. Millions of women and girls lack access to clean
412 menstrual products; therefore, they should be provided for free in federal and state-owned
413 buildings, like public schools, state libraries, etc. These government-owned buildings and
414 programs will be tasked with refilling and providing proper necessities to people who can't
415 provide it themselves. Giving women and individuals who menstruate easy access to these
416 materials will help decrease period poverty, remove stigma, and give everyone their right to
417 proper hygiene.

418

419 **Proposal for Action:**

420 -Feminine hygiene products, limited to menstrual pads and tampons, will be provided in the
421 bathrooms of state and federal owned buildings, such as public schools, state libraries, and
422 other state health offices. These products will be regularly restocked and open for all to use.
423 -Individuals who menstruate that are eligible to receive SNAP benefits will also be provided an
424 additional \$28 in their benefits, which would provide for about 2 boxes of pads and two boxes of
425 tampons.

426

427 **Results to be Expected:**

428 Menstruating individuals will have the materials needed to maintain healthy hygiene; therefore,
429 this will lead to a decrease in menstrual and infectious diseases because of poor hygiene.
430 Feminine products being provided also opens opportunities for the increased use of
431 compostable and environmentally-friendly materials, leading to less waste. The great amount of



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432 money women and people are spending on these products can be saved or put towards other
433 needs. This will benefit the economy by increasing the net movement of money because more
434 families and people will have more to spend on consumer goods. Overall, this will benefit the
435 economy and create a safer environment for menstruating people.



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436 **Proposal # 11**
437 **Author:** Patton Hahn

Committee: 16
Delegation: Alabama

438
439 **Title:**
440 To End Military Support and Sanction Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates

441
442 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
443 US Defense Department, Saudi Arabian Armed Forces, United Arab Emirates Armed Forces,
444 Yemeni civilians

445
446 **Justification:**
447 Saudi Arabia and the UAE are single-handedly fueling what the UN has called the worst
448 humanitarian crisis in the world. Over a quarter of a million Yemeni civilians have died, 24.1
449 million people (80 per cent of the population) are at-risk of starving, and the perpetrators of
450 violence have gotten away with no repercussions. The coalition, led by the Saudis and the UAE,
451 is fighting fire with fire and ignoring the other routes to ending the conflict with the Houthi rebels,
452 largely because American support gives them a blanket of cover from dissidence. Both
453 countries' military systems require 24/7 American support, which we have given them at a cost
454 the American taxpayers foot and the average Yemenu feels as they starve to death. Ending that
455 support and implementing sanctions to pressure both countries to come to the negotiating table
456 with the Houthis is the only path for lasting peace, but the first step has to be putting our foot
457 down and refusing to support crimes against the Yemeni people, crimes against humanity.

458
459 **Proposal for Action:**
460 All military aid and arm sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates will be ended and
461 economic sanctions will be put on those countries until they ended the humanitarian disaster
462 they've started in Yemen. A multilateral summit with all warring parties will be held soon after
463 the passage of this bill.

464
465 **Results to be Expected:**
466 Since Saudi Arabia and the UAE require continued US technology, parts, and support to
467 operate, their air forces would be immediately grounded, and their ground deployments would
468 soon leave the region given a lack of resources. Additionally, the heavy economic sanctions
469 levied against the 2 nations would serve as incentive to end the war.



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470 **Proposal #** 12

471 **Author:** Anna Huffstetler

472

473 **Title:**

474 To Abolish Judicial Elections

475

476 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

477 State Supreme Courts, Circuit Courts, Civil Appeals Courts

478

479 **Justification:**

480 In order for the judicial branch to fulfill its intended purpose, current judicial election processes
481 must be abolished and replaced with an entirely new way of selecting officials. The judicial
482 branch was created to be an impartial branch of government to interpret laws. Unlike the
483 Legislative and Executive Branches, the Judiciary answers directly to the Constitution—not the
484 people. However, partisan elections directly tie judicial officials to the will of the people,
485 disallowing the interpretation of the law to remain impartial. Currently, 28 states use some sort
486 of judicial election for primary selection of officials. The election process supports a direct
487 relationship between judicial elections and limited, partial rulings due to campaign contributions,
488 pressure from forthcoming elections, and capricious public opinion. Judicial elections impede
489 upon unbiased interpretations of the law, and therefore should be replaced with an alternative
490 selection process.

491

492 **Proposal for Action:**

493 Judicial elections will hereby no longer serve as a selection process for judges in Supreme
494 Courts, Circuit Courts, Civil Appeals Courts, and Criminal Appeal Courts.

495

496 **Results to be Expected:**

497 Eliminating this flawed selection process from the United States Judicial System's most
498 powerful courts will allow the United States to strengthen the Judicial System as a whole.
499 Alternative selection processes entitle judicial officials to remain impartial executors of the law.
500 The abolishment of judicial elections nationwide will allow for the mitigation of the undue
501 influence of the people on powerful judicial decisions, ultimately resulting in a more just
502 judiciary.



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503 **Proposal # 13**

504 **Author:** Mary Frances Itsede

505

506 **Title:**

507 The Sick Care System

508

509 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

510 Curricula of Medical Colleges, American healthcare, and The Food and Drug Administration
511 (FDA).

512

513 **Justification:**

514 Unsustainable costs, poor outcomes, frequent medical errors, poor patient satisfaction, and
515 worsening health disparities all point to our dishonorable American Healthcare System. 70% of
516 Americans take at least one prescription medication, in conjunction with the 29.9% of Americans
517 experiencing medical insecurity, which is the inability to pay for prescribed medication at least
518 one time in the past 12 months. The process of company to distributor, is extremely distorted
519 with medical professionals and dominant pharmaceutical companies over pricing these
520 prescriptions, all cumulatively causing the limitless origin and sustainment of corruption. These
521 pharmaceutical companies will continue to marginalize lower class citizens into an endless cycle
522 of dependence, sickness, and continuity of economic monopolies within the medical industry if
523 this issue continues to be neglected.

524

525

526 **Proposal for Action:**

527 The United States Government acting through the Association of American Medical Colleges
528 will make alterations in medical education. Medical curricula will emphasize the importance of
529 evidence-based medicine, which relies on unbiased, scientifically rigorous research rather than
530 marketing materials from pharmaceutical companies. Students will now be trained to make
531 clinical decisions based on the best available evidence rather than industry-sponsored
532 information. Medical colleges will now incorporate interdisciplinary training that exposes
533 students to a variety of perspectives, including those from fields such as public health, ethics,
534 and health policy. This will help students develop a broader understanding of the complex
535 issues internalized within Big Pharma and healthcare. The Food and Drug Administration will
536 implement measures to regulate drug prices. These regulations will be terms of allowing
537 Medicare to negotiate drug prices with pharmaceutical companies, setting a cap or limiting
538 increases in prices, and transparency with research and development costs, healthcare policies,
539 organization terminologies and marketing practices. The FDA will also ensure rigorous
540 evaluation of drug safety and efficacy, effective monitoring of pharmaceutical companies
541 marketing practices.

542

543

544 **Results to be Expected:**

545 By amending what we are taught in medical colleges and Big Pharma contracts and distribution,
546 the hope is to not only make every citizen's healthcare affordable, but also make sure that our
547 pharmaceutical industries are no longer corrupt.



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548 **Proposal # 14**

549 **Author:** Blessings Kibet

Committee: 6

Delegation: Alabama

550

551 **Title:**

552 Hospital Charity Care Accountability Act

553

554 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

555 Charity Healthcare, Hospitals, Internal Revenue Service

556

557 **Justification:**

558 Hospitals nationwide receive access to the Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) charitable
559 tax exemption. However, nonprofit hospitals, which represent 58% of the nation's community
560 hospitals, continue to spend little or no money on charity care or other community benefits to
561 receive the exemption. According to an analysis written by professors and scientists with John
562 Hopkins' Public Health and Business schools, nonprofit hospitals' charity care does not align
563 with their favorable tax treatment and that even for profit hospitals provide more charity care.
564 Another analysis by the Kaiser Family Foundation found nonprofit hospitals received \$28 billion
565 in tax exemptions in 2020, but only provided \$16 billion in charity care that year. Many of those
566 same hospitals aggressively pursue patients for unpaid bills, even targeting those eligible for
567 federal financial assistance. In April, the U.S. Government Accountability Office reiterated its
568 2020 recommendation that Congress consider specifying what services and activities
569 demonstrate sufficient community benefit to qualify for tax-exempt status.

570

571 **Proposal for Action:**

572 Amend the Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) to require that at least \$4 of every \$100 in
573 total expenses incurred by hospitals be spent on charity care to be eligible for tax exempt
574 status. That same code section should also define required activities to demonstrate that a
575 hospital is providing community benefits.

576

577 **Results to be Expected:**

578 By making the tax exemption status for hospitals contingent on charity care provisions, more
579 people financially unable to receive care may have the opportunity to receive the care they
580 deserve.



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581 **Proposal # 15**

582 **Author:** Camila Lopez

Committee: 24

Delegation: Alabama

583

584 **Title:**

585 Eliminating the English Portion of the U.S. Citizenship Test

586

587 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

588 The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Immigrants, Department of Justice, Green Card
589 Holders

590

591 **Justification:**

592 "We are greater than, and greater for, the sum of us."

593 –Heather McGhee

594

595 Most of the more than 5 million English language learners (ELL) in the United States want a
596 better future permanently. At the end of June 2022, the backlog of pending applications for
597 naturalization totaled 673,000. The national percentage of ELL citizens is projected to exceed
598 35% by 2025. These daunting figures tell the story of every single mother, father, daughter and
599 son who dreams of being a part of this nation.

600

601 While there is no official language in the United States, there can be no aid or help for
602 immigrants during the English portion of the U.S. citizenship test. This is a gross demonstration
603 of unfairness towards ELL civilians and puts them at an absolute disadvantage. If more than
604 350 languages are spoken in the country, why is there no adaptation to the true representation
605 of the country?

606

607 There needs to be a change in how to handle this growing population and eliminating the
608 English requirement of the U.S citizenship test will allow them to give back to their communities
609 all over the country.

610

611 **Proposal for Action:**

612 This proposal eliminates the English criteria needed in the U.S. citizenship test nationwide. The
613 test would instead consist solely of U.S history and government (civics) with the ability to take it
614 in multiple languages. The languages will be built in for online portions of the exam as well as
615 the ability to facilitate state translators if applicable.

616

617 **Results to be Expected:**

618 Eliminating the English criteria for citizenship would open a sea of opportunities for more than a
619 half million people a year. They would be able to exercise their right to vote, obtain citizenship
620 for their children, have a right to a prompt and fair trial and the freedom to pursue, "life, liberty
621 and the pursuit of happiness."



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622 **Proposal #** 16

623 **Author:** Katelyn Morgan

Committee: 14

Delegation: Alabama

624

625 **Title:**

626 Standardized Testing in School

627

628 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

629 Colleges, college admissions, admission officers, teacher's curriculum

630

631 **Justification:**

632 Standardized testing, such as the ACT and SAT, do not always align with what is being taught
633 in the classroom and can cause teachers to teach with the goal of students passing the test
634 rather than fully understanding the material. Certain colleges have already gone test-optional.
635 Over 1,750 schools were test-optional for 2023, and even prestigious colleges participated.
636 Vanderbilt had about 50% of their admitted class for 2022 participate in their test-optional policy.
637 Standardized testing also favors students with privilege and can allow for students not to be
638 accepted into specific colleges even though they would have excelled there. Students who are
639 low-income and minorities face more challenges with standardized tests due to a lack of
640 resources available. There is no way to standardize humans who are not standard, and
641 therefore standardized testing is not an accurate reflection of intelligence and is not an actual
642 test of intelligence. This creates an unfair academic environment throughout the United States
643 and hurts students who could have potentially excelled and helped the nation.

644

645 **Proposal for Action:**

646 Making standardized testing optional for all students applying to public colleges

647

648 **Results to be Expected:**

649 This will allow more students to have a fair chance at a college application without the issue of
650 being low-income or having test anxiety. Many colleges are already test-optional, and this would
651 just cause the rest of the public colleges within the United States also to go test-optional. There
652 would have to be a slight change in admissions, but overall it would be easy for colleges to drop
653 the standardized testing part of the application



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654 **Proposal #** 17
655 **Author:** Austin Oh

Committee: 2
Delegation: Alabama

656
657 **Title:**
658 Shun the Gun

659
660 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
661 Firearm Distribution

662
663 **Justification:**
664 In the United States, a citizen can own and purchase a firearm when they turn 18 yrs old. The
665 current events that mass shootings have led to our nation has brutally affected our community
666 as a whole. This gun control act will focus on raising the age to own and purchase a firearm
667 from 18 to 21, because with the current act of possession of a firearm at the legal age of 18, our
668 nation will be in an endless suffering.

669
670
671 **Proposal for Action:**

672
673 Raising the age for purchasing a firearm, to 21+ from 18
674 Parents would get a Misdemeanor charge and 16+ are charged as adults if manslaughter
675 occurs
676 Up to five years of imprisonment for attempt, Up to ten years of imprisonment for illegal
677 possession of a firearm, up to \$250,000 fine

678
679
680 **Results to be Expected:**
681 Safer environment in the nation, reducing mortality rates from mass shootings that were caused
682 by illegally purchased firearms.



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683 **Proposal # 18**
684 **Author:** Lily Poling

Committee: 19
Delegation: Alabama

685
686 **Title:**
687 Media Guidelines on the Reporting of Mass Shootings is a Strategy to Reduce Mass Shootings
688 in the United States

689
690 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
691 Federal Communications Commission, U.S. media outlets, U.S. residents

692
693 **Justification:**
694 The United States should not accept mass shootings as a way of life.
695 Research shows that changing the way the media reports on mass shootings could reduce the
696 likelihood of future mass shootings. These attacks are “socially contagious,” and people often
697 imitate behaviors portrayed in the media.
698 24-hour broadcast news coverage and mass media outlets’ widespread use of social media
699 platforms significantly increase social fear and fascination with mass shootings, driving
700 perpetrators’ motivation to commit shootings in pursuit of fame and notoriety.
701 Even more, discussions of mass shooters’ motivations often give prospective shooters
702 validation in their desires to commit mass shootings. Changing media narratives has already
703 been used to reduce harmful behaviors. The World Health Organization’s media guidelines for
704 suicide have already proven effective at mitigating attempted self-harm. It is time to bring this
705 approach to coverage of mass shooting events.

706
707
708 **Proposal for Action:**
709 The United States Government, acting through the Federal Communications Commission, shall
710 encourage the following voluntary guidelines for mass media outlets regarding their reporting of
711 mass shootings:
712 a) minimize naming and describing the individuals involved in mass shootings, limit
713 sensationalism, and refuse to broadcast shooter statements or videos;
714 b) present the shooter’s actions in a negative light;
715 c) avoid in-depth descriptions of the shooter’s rationale for engaging in violent behavior;
716 d) limit the overall duration of news coverage after a mass shooting;
717 e) limit the use of live press events immediately following a mass shooting in favor of written
718 updates;
719 f) present only the facts of a mass shooting rather than attempting to produce entertaining or
720 dramatic re-creations of the event;
721 g) avoid providing detailed accounts of the actions of a mass shooter before, after, or during the
722 event.

723
724
725 **Results to be Expected:**
726 Although the responsibility for mass shootings does not fall to the media, the proposed changes
727 in the media’s strategies for reporting shootings will effectively decrease imitation of shootings.



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728 **Proposal # 19**

729 **Author:** Madhumita Ravikumar

730

731 **Title:**

732 A Proposal to Solve Physician Shortages on Reservations

733

734 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

735 Indian Health Service Facilities, Conrad 30 Program (U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services)

736

737 **Justification:**

738 Reservations lack not just facilities, but physicians as well. According to the World Health
739 Organization, on average, in the United States there are 35.5 doctors per 10,000 people. This
740 roughly equates to 9,500 doctors per 2.7 million people. On reservations, however, there are
741 only 800 doctors for 2.7 million people. There have been severe doctor shortages in the United
742 States as of late, and it is difficult to convince physicians to work in underserved areas such as
743 reservations.

744 Many foreign doctors use J-1 exchange visas to complete their residencies in the United
745 States, with the expectation that they will return to their home countries at the end of their
746 program and spend at least an aggregate of three years before they can apply for other visas.
747 However, if they want to stay in the United States and practice, they need to apply for a waiver
748 of this requirement, called the Conrad 30 program, which is only available if they commit to
749 practice in a federally designated Health Professional Shortage Area, Medically Underserved
750 Area, or Medically Underserved Population for at least three years. The catch is that every state
751 is only given 30 waivers to be renewed every two years.

752 A J-1 visa is essentially for educated exchange visitors. The number of foreign medical
753 graduates that hold J-1 visas has increased by over 62%, and there are now over 300,000 J-1
754 doctors working across the US. These physicians are sent back to their home countries once
755 their residency/fellowship ends, and their untapped potential leaves with them. If the Conrad 30
756 Waiver Program is adapted, foreign doctors could be directed to reservations to relieve
757 physician shortage problems and bring development to these communities.

758

759

760 **Proposal for Action:**

761 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall create a new branch of the Conrad 30 Waiver
762 Program that will issue specified waivers that J-1 visa holders can apply to. The application fees
763 for the specialized waivers should be lowered as well. These specified waivers will automatically
764 employ the accepted applicants at the Indian Health Service, and they will be under the same
765 renewal period and other conditions. The IHS will then assign these doctors posts in
766 reservations around the country.

767 It is required that the doctors be assigned to different reservations based on the population
768 density of the area, but the specifics of where each individual is between the IHS and the
769 individual

770 The IHS should then properly credential the doctors through their system and establish a
771 standard approach or tool to consistently document and review information related to provider
772 conduct and performance.

773

774

775 **Results to be Expected:**



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776 Native Americans will have access to a greater number of physicians who can provide much
777 sought after prenatal care, geriatric care, as well as alcohol and drug addiction treatments.
778 Other specialized physicians can provide care as needed. This intends to lessen the disparity of
779 indigenous people's qualities of life, as well as increase their overall health and life expectancy.



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780 **Proposal # 20**

781 **Author:** Noah Rushing

Committee: 20

Delegation: Alabama

782

783 **Title:**

784 To Encourage Parents through Tax Incentives

785

786 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

787 U.S. Tax Code, American parents, Department of the Treasury and
788 the IRS

789

790 **Justification:**

791 Countless studies have shown that children benefit from being raised in a two-parent family
792 home. As such, the United States government has provided incentives for families through the
793 child tax credit since 1997. This proposal will be expanding that effort.

794 The U.S. Department of Justice has demonstrated that the number of single-parent homes in a
795 neighborhood is directly correlated with crime rates. According to the Index of Leading Cultural
796 Indicators, 70% of Americans in juvenile detention come from single-parent homes. Other
797 studies have found that a lack of two-parent homes increases the rate of teen pregnancies,
798 teenage suicides, substance abuse, and imprisonment.

799 Another reason to implement these proposals is the rapidly decreasing population rate in the
800 United States. This causes massive strain on the economy and the way society functions, due
801 to

802 labor shortages and other issues.

803 Leaving the system in its current state is a gross oversight. We live in a time where we know the
804 positive effects of two-parent households, and it is time we try another solution to the problems
805 plaguing our society

806

807 **Proposal for Action:**

808 The goal of this proposal is to provide much-needed financial support for parents raising their
809 children together and to help those parents who are able and willing to have larger families. The
810 United States tax code currently does this by providing a tax credit for each child in the amount
811 of \$2,000. This will remain unchanged for taxpayers filing under single status.

812 Taxpayers who are married and file their taxes jointly will file under a separate marginal tax
813 bracket schedule listed below. Two-parent households with dependent children (under the age
814 of 17) will be placed in a lower tax bracket determined by the number of dependent children in
815 the household, up to 3 children.

816 Taxpayers who are married and file their taxes jointly after all children are no longer eligible as
817 dependents will file under the married with 1 child brackets.

818 A taxpayer who was married and loses a spouse may retain their current tax bracket status if
819 the loss of the spouse was due to one of the following: a) death of the spouse or b) fault-based
820 divorce (ex: physical abuse or abandonment).

821 Current bracket

822 2023 Tax Brackets

823 Tax Rate Single Married, filing jointly

824 Standard Deduction \$13,850, \$27,700

825 10% \$0 to \$11,000. \$0 to \$22,000.

826 12% \$11,001 to \$44,725. \$22,001 to \$89,450.

827 22% \$44,726 to \$95,375. \$89,451 to \$190,750.

828 24% \$95,376 to \$182,100. \$190,751 to \$364,200.



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829 32% \$182,101 to \$231,250. \$364,201 to \$462,500.
830 35% \$231,251 to \$578,125. \$462,501 to \$693,750.
831 37% \$578,126 or more. \$693,751 or more.
832 Additional Tax Brackets under this proposal
833 Income
834 Standard Deduction:
835 \$27,700
836 Tax Rate – Married
837 with 1 child
838 Tax Rate – Married
839 with 2 children
840 Tax Rate – Married with
841 3 or more children
842 \$0 to \$22,000. 8% 5% 2%
843 \$22,001 to \$89,450. 10% 7% 4%
844 \$89,451 to \$190,750. 20% 17% 14%
845 \$190,751 to \$364,200. 26% 19% 16%
846 \$364,201 to \$462,500. 30% 27% 24%
847 \$462,501 to \$693,750. 33% 30% 27%
848 \$693,751 or more. 35% 32% 29%

849
850

Results to be Expected:

851 Implementing all or part of this proposal would support the well-being of two-parent households
852 by improving their financial position. This will reduce the strain on the United States welfare
853 system as more families will be able to support themselves through earned income.
854 The country can expect to see an increase in marriage rates, a decrease in no-fault divorce
855 rates, and an increase in birth rates over the next generation. The purpose of this proposal is to
856 give American families and children the best chance at a good life and to improve American
857 society as a whole.
858



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859 **Proposal # 21**

860 **Author:** Jackson Short

Committee: 2

Delegation: Alabama

861

862 **Title:**

863 Free Public Transportation

864

865 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

866 Federal funding, Military budget, Public Transportation

867

868 **Justification:**

869 In 2023, the federal budget allocated to the Department of Defense (DoD) is \$2.01 trillion, but
870 the department plans to spend only \$830 billion - a mere 41.5% of the allocated money. Public
871 transit, on the other hand, receives approximately \$12 billion annually from the federal
872 government, accounting for only 15% of annual public transit spending. Currently, 37% (\$29
873 billion) of total public transit spending comes from transit agencies' revenue, or ticket/pass
874 costs. The average adult in large American cities spends between \$80 to \$120 per month on
875 public transportation, which equates to between 3% and 4% of the average per capita annual
876 income in the respective cities. Many people in these urban areas are unable to comfortably
877 afford costs for public transit in the United States, and the system needs to be more accessible.

878

879 **Proposal for Action:**

880 Reallocate the appropriate amount of federal funding away from the military and towards public
881 transit. This "appropriate amount" will be decided at the beginning of each year by the
882 Department of Transportation, likely starting at \$29 billion dollars and increasing annually as
883 necessary.

884

885 **Results to be Expected:**

886 This new allocation of federal funds will cover the need for transit agencies to put a cost on the
887 ability to use public transit in order to cover their spending. This proposal would affectively make
888 public transit free for all and drastically increase access and convenience of transportation. It
889 would also likely decrease the amount of cars on the road due to the increased convenience of
890 public transit, which would therefore decrease carbon emissions in large cities.



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891 **Proposal # 22**
892 **Author:** Mary Sullivan

Committee: 7
Delegation: Alabama

893
894 **Title:**
895 The Artificial Intelligence Agency
896

897 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
898 Artificial Intelligence, Artificial Intelligence Agency, AI producing companies.
899

900
901 **Justification:**
902 Artificial Intelligence is not a foe, in fact, the development of AI has led to the production of self-
903 driving cars, advanced medical tools, and much more. However, its rapid development has let
904 some products slip into the market without true inspection. Voice and handwriting cloning, for
905 example, has become widely accessible, allowing others to think that you said and/or wrote
906 something that you didn't. AI generated photos have also received their fair share of public
907 attention by "capturing" events that never occur, spewing misconception about what is reality
908 and what is not. This technology, if unregulated, can become extremely dangerous if used to
909 trick and bribe others. It has been years, for some even decades, since these products have hit
910 the market, yet they still go unregulated.

911 Let's be honest, AI is not a trend that will get old in a few years. It is our future. With so
912 many products hitting the market, we need someone to sort through all the challenges brought
913 about by AI. The United States needs an agency that solely focuses on the development and
914 regulation of AI to create structure and consistency in the research and regulation process. The
915 creation of a new agency may seem drastic to some, but AI is our inevitable future and we must
916 prepare for it. Just like how the EPA protects our environment, the AI Agency will provide
917 security in a technological world.
918

919
920 **Proposal for Action:**
921 A federal Artificial Intelligence agency will be established. The agency will be responsible for
922 carrying out two tasks.
923 1. Accelerate the research of Artificial Intelligence
924 2. Determine the level of risk an AI product holds when it enters the market. The levels of risk
925 are as follows: unacceptable risk, high risk, limited risk, and minimal to no risk.
926 Based on the agency's research and risk categorization of each product, the agency will then
927 move forward with regulations regarding specific products or defining responsibilities of
928 companies that produce AI.
929

930
931 **Results to be Expected:**
932 A healthy and structured relationship between the U.S. and Artificial Intelligence will be created,
933 allowing the U.S. to be prepared for a future with AI.



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934 **Proposal # 23**
935 **Author:** Holland Warren

Committee: 24
Delegation: Alabama

936
937 **Title:**
938 Accessibility of Work Visas
939

940 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

941 Immigration, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), US Department of Labor
942 (DOL), prospective employers/employees, temporary immigrant workers and permanent
943 immigrants workers
944

945 **Justification:**

946 While the US relies on foreign talent to drive innovation and growth in many industries, the
947 current process of work visa application creates significant barriers for qualified individuals,
948 making it more difficult to attract and retain the talent needed to stay competitive in a global
949 economy. The flawed application process for work visas in the US is inconsistent with the
950 United States' values of fairness and equality. The application process can be arbitrary and
951 unfair, with qualified individuals being denied visas for reasons that have nothing to do with their
952 abilities or qualifications. This creates a system that rewards some and punishes others for
953 reasons that are often beyond their control. The distribution process for work visas in the US
954 can be slow and bureaucratic, with many applications taking months or even years to be
955 processed. This can create significant delays for both employers and employees, making it
956 difficult to start new projects or fill critical positions. The United States is currently facing a labor
957 shortage across a range of industries, and it is widely accepted that the country needs more
958 foreign laborers to fill this gap. By making the application and acquisition of work visas easier,
959 the US can address critical gaps in its labor market, drive innovation and growth, and ensure
960 that businesses are able to operate effectively and contribute to the overall health of the
961 economy.
962

963 **Proposal for Action:**

964 Streamline the work visa application process by reducing the number of steps required and
965 eliminating redundant requirements (such as duplicative educational documentation,
966 unnecessary supporting documentation like portfolios or client contracts, and multiple document
967 notarization). This would entail digitizing the process, reducing paperwork, and eliminating
968 unnecessary bureaucratic delays (including processing backlogs, protracted review processes,
969 inconsistent interpretation of regulations, and lack of interagency coordination).

970 Increase transparency in the visa application process by providing clear and detailed
971 information about the requirements, application process, and timelines for each visa category.
972 Improve communication with applicants by providing regular updates on the status of their
973 application, responding promptly to inquiries, and providing clear and concise instructions for
974 completing the application process.

975 Adjustments apply to H1-B, H-2 (A and B), L-1 (A and B), E1, E2, TN, and EB (1, 2, and 3)
976 visas.
977

978 **Results to be Expected:**

979 The work visa application and acquisition process in the US becomes more efficient,
980 transparent, and collaborative, while also enhancing the reputation of the US as a desirable
981 destination for foreign workers. The current labor shortage is filled and the economy grows



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982 since there's an increase in documented, and therefore tax paying, laborers as well as there
983 being a larger labor force.



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984 **Proposal # 24**

985 **Author:** Cleophus Washington

Committee: 3

Delegation: Alabama

986

987 **Title:**

988 'Raising' the Involvement of Congress in Troubling Economic Times

989

990 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

991 United States Federal Reserve, United States Congress, United States economy

992

993

994 **Justification:**

995 The Federal Reserve System is the central bank of the United States that was created by the
996 63rd United States Congress and signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson in 1913. The
997 system is mandated by Congress to regulate the nation's monetary policy, which includes
998 ensuring price stability and moderating interest rates. There are three entities of the Federal
999 Reserve System: The Federal Open Market Committee, The Board of Governors, and the
1000 Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve System is an independent central bank since its
1001 decisions do not have to be ratified by members of the executive branch; however, the system
1002 is subject to oversight by Congress, as semiannual reports are required to be sent to Congress
1003 that focus on the monetary policy of the nation. In recent times, the Federal Reserve has raised
1004 interest rates in response to high levels of inflation, in order to promote price stability. Federal
1005 Reserve actions impact everyday Americans, as during this time period, mortgage interest rates
1006 have sharply increased, affecting many citizens and their ability to fulfill the American dream of
1007 purchasing a home. Additionally, lenient oversight by the Federal Reserve was a contributing
1008 factor in the collapse of numerous banks. Congress has the authority to amend the Federal
1009 Reserve Act of 1913, and it has done so several times over the years. The primary justification
1010 for the independence of the Federal Reserve System is to insulate it from short-term political
1011 pressures; however, in times of economic decline in the United States, politicians should play a
1012 role in approving the System's actions.

1013

1014 **Proposal for Action:**

1015 Amending the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 to state when there are two consecutive quarters of
1016 negative gross domestic product (GDP), which is tracked by the National Bureau of Economic
1017 Research (NBER) and is known as a recession, all actions of the Federal Reserve System must
1018 be approved by the United States Congress before being implemented. The actions of the
1019 Federal Reserve System include conducting monetary policy, the regulation of financial
1020 institutions, and providing financial services to governmental institutions.

1021

1022 **Results to be Expected:**

1023 By adding this extra step in the implementation of monetary policy and the regulation of financial
1024 institutions in the United States, this will provide reassurance to America's citizens and the
1025 nation's foreign adversaries that the United States' government and economy are strong and
1026 that the nation is taking a united approach to fix its economy. According to a poll in November
1027 2022 conducted by Politico and Morning Consult, nearly two-thirds of registered voters believed
1028 the United States was currently in a recession. This proposal will ensure to American citizens
1029 that their government is aware of the economic situation the United States is faced with and will
1030 acknowledge this through unified action. In order to be viewed as the strongest economy in the
1031 world, it is paramount that the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve does not undermine the
1032 fiscal policy of the United States Congress.



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1033 **Proposal # 25**
1034 **Author:** Bethany Yin

Committee: 14
Delegation: Alabama

1035
1036 **Title:**
1037 Anti-Racism Education in Schools
1038

1039 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1040 U.S. Department of Education, State departments of education, public schools
1041

1042 **Justification:**
1043 The eurocentric history curriculums taught in schools today excludes the voices of millions of
1044 people of color. What is it worth to learn about the Gold Rush without learning of the plight of
1045 Chinese immigrants who also came to California in hopes of finding fortune for their family?
1046 They were turned away by American miners, and are almost never mentioned in history
1047 curriculum. What is it worth when a student can give you the statistics on all the casualties from
1048 WWII but never learned about the Zoot Suit Riots? The Zoot Suit Riots were a series of racist
1049 attacks during WWI that were launched on Mexican American youths by white U.S. servicemen.
1050 What is it worth when fifth graders learn about Martin Luther King Jr. but leave the classroom
1051 with the impression that racism no longer exists because he “fixed” it? As a result of being
1052 deprived of this other side of history, children often grow up under the impression that racism
1053 was a concept of the past, unless they actually experience it themselves. Eventually, these
1054 children frequently make blatant racist comments or jokes and pass them off as “not being
1055 racist,” simply because they do not actually understand what racism is and that it still exists. Or,
1056 they may know what racism is but do not know the several forms it can appear as and how to
1057 prevent it.

1058
1059
1060 **Proposal for Action:**
1061 Requiring anti-racism education for grades K-12 in order to change the eurocentric narrative of
1062 history classes. This education will not only include the ignored stories of people of color in the
1063 history curriculums but it will also educate students on what racism is, how to recognize the
1064 forms it can appear as (including but not limited to personal/internalized racism, interpersonal
1065 racism, institutional racism, and structural racism) and how to combat it, in all public schools.
1066 This will require primary sources created by people of color.

1067
1068
1069 **Results to be Expected:**
1070 Students will be able to empathize with people of color on a deeper level because they
1071 understand the history of racism and why it is so detrimental. Additionally, students will also be
1072 able to recognize racism, combat it, and therefore decrease the amount of racism in the world
1073 as a whole.



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1074 **Proposal # 26**
1075 **Author:** Evan Carrico

Committee: 6
Delegation: Arizona

1076
1077 **Title:**
1078 The A.O.K Proposal: Making the Process of Organ Donation Attainable, Organized, and
1079 Knowledgeable

1080
1081 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1082 Healthcare system
1083 Organ transplant waiting lists
1084 General public
1085 Legal system

1086
1087 **Justification:**
1088 The need for organ transplants in the United States is growing, with more than 100,000 people
1089 currently on the United States' waiting lists. Unfortunately, the supply of organs falls short of the
1090 demand, leading to an average of 17 people dying each day while waiting for a transplant. By
1091 implementing an improved and universal opt-out organ donation system, this proposal aims to
1092 significantly increase the number of organs available for transplantation, thereby saving lives
1093 and reducing suffering

1094
1095 **Proposal for Action:**
1096 Introduce federal legislation to establish a presumed consent (opt-out) system for organ
1097 donation, in which all adults are considered non-organ donors unless they explicitly choose to
1098 opt in.
1099 Ensure that opting out or in is easily accessible through various methods, such as verifications
1100 at doctor's offices, voting registration forms, and DMV visits while promoting existing forms of
1101 online registration, and that individuals can change their decision at any time.
1102 Develop and implement a comprehensive public awareness campaign and public schooling
1103 education program to inform citizens about the benefits of organ donation, dispel myths
1104 surrounding the process, and inform them about the new opt-out system.
1105 Strengthen existing organizations responsible for organ allocation first, such as the United
1106 Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS), by improving exposure and encouraging funding
1107 opportunities to widen the impact organizations can have on citizens and patients.
1108 Monitor and evaluate the impact of the opt-out system on organ donation rates and patient
1109 outcomes, and make necessary adjustments to improve the system over time

1110
1111 **Results to be Expected:**
1112 By implementing the opt-out organ donation system with comprehensive safeguards, we expect
1113 to see a significant increase in the number of organs available for transplantation. This will lead
1114 to reduced waiting times for patients in need, ultimately saving lives and improving the quality of
1115 life for countless individuals. Furthermore, it will foster a culture of altruism and communal
1116 responsibility, as citizens collectively contribute to the well-being of others even after their own
1117 death, while still respecting individual rights and beliefs. With its well-considered provisions, this
1118 proposal aims to strike a balance between addressing the urgent need for organ donations and
1119 respecting the autonomy and beliefs of individuals



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1120 **Proposal # 27**
1121 **Author:** Mariah Felder

Committee: 6
Delegation: Arizona

1122
1123 **Title:**
1124 Mental Health Days

1125
1126 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1127 Working class, American Citizens

1128
1129 **Justification:**
1130 Schools and jobs should allow mental health days because they recognize that mental health is
1131 an important aspect of overall well-being. Allowing mental health days can help reduce stress
1132 and burnout, which can lead to increased productivity and job satisfaction. It also helps promote
1133 a culture of well-being and can encourage individuals to prioritize their mental health.

1134
1135 **Proposal for Action:**
1136 Every quarter, workers are permitted to four paid mental health days that they can use
1137 whenever

1138
1139 **Results to be Expected:**
1140 Allowing mental health days can help reduce stress and burnout, which can lead to increased
1141 productivity and job satisfaction. It also helps promote a culture of well-being and can
1142 encourage individuals to prioritize their mental health.



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1143 **Proposal # 28**
1144 **Author:** Jordan Floyd

Committee: 8
Delegation: Arizona

1145
1146 **Title:**
1147 Reproductive Care and Contraceptive Protection Act
1148

1149 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1150 People with Uterine organs, Doctors, Obstetric Gynecologists, Insurance Policies
1151

1152 **Justification:**
1153 The 2020 overturning of the Supreme Court Case, Roe V. Wade, eliminated the constitutional
1154 right to abortion, and abortion laws became dependent on state legislatures. The direct impact
1155 of this was the banning of abortion in thirteen states, with no exceptions for incest or rape,
1156 gestational bans for 6-20 weeks in five states, and possible bans in six states. Approximately
1157 Since the overturning of Roe V. Wade, 20.9 million women in the United States have lost
1158 access to lifesaving medical care. Without federal protections for access to abortion, diverse
1159 communities are disproportionately affected by anti-abortion laws. In Dobbs V. Jackson,
1160 Women's Health Organization, Supreme Court Justice Anthony Scalia suggested that the
1161 Supreme Court reevaluate decisions based on the privacy clause which means that Casey V.
1162 Planned Parenthood, the case which ensures access to birth control and contraceptive
1163 measures, is also in danger. Measures must be taken to ensure that women around the United
1164 States have access to birth control, contraceptive devices, and post intercourse contraceptive
1165 medications.
1166

1167 **Proposal for Action:**
1168 Measures to ensure the protection of, and access to contraceptives and reproductive care shall
1169 follow as:
1170 A) Full implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) requirement that new and revised
1171 private health insurance plans cover all U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved
1172 contraceptives without cost sharing, including nonequivalent options from within one method
1173 category (eg, levonorgestrel as well as copper intrauterine devices [IUDs])
1174 B) FDA approval of over the counter Birth Control Pills
1175 C) Permanent removal of age restrictions on Levonorgestrel
1176 D) Federal legalization of interstate mail order abortion pills
1177
1178

1179 **Results to be Expected:**
1180 Legislation written to enforce the measures proposed in Point C, increased access to
1181 medications like Plan B, which prevent pregnancy post intercourse, increased usage of birth
1182 control and contraceptive devices by employed women, and an increase in the amount of
1183 women with access to abortion in hostile states.



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1184 **Proposal # 29**

1185 **Author:** Rose Handelman

Committee: 20

Delegation: Arizona

1186

1187 **Title:**

1188 Increase federal funding for childcare.

1189

1190 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1191 Licensed Daycares, Licensed Preschool, Licensed Childcare centers, Early Childhood
1192 Education

1193

1194 **Justification:**

1195 Our childcare system is in a crisis. In a post pandemic world, our childcare system only provides
1196 for less than half of our country's preschool aged children. High prices are turning parents away,
1197 many leaving their careers to provide for their children. Low pay for preschool teachers (on
1198 average, teachers are paid \$12.40 an hour) is turning them away from continuing in this career.
1199 The high prices of running licensed childcare is putting limits on facilities, and aiding in the
1200 childcare deserts issue. These problems are costing states billions of dollars, and deeply hurting
1201 our economy. The time to make change is now.

1202

1203 **Proposal for Action:**

1204 Federal funding for childcare needs to increase. Providing states grants for licensed childcare
1205 facilities, and giving grants to those interested in providing childcare to areas with little to none
1206 childcare (childcare deserts). Promote Early Childhood Education and create programs to help
1207 those receive certifications needed by states to enter the childcare workforce. Provide funding to
1208 states to create ECE courses in all high schools. Expand and encourage licensing for child care
1209 facilities interested in receiving funding. Overall promote funding for childcare, and promote
1210 childcare career field.

1211

1212 **Results to be Expected:**

1213 A thriving childcare system that provides for families. A career opportunity for many young
1214 individuals. An improvement in state's economy and a better future for families.



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1215 **Proposal # 30**

1216 **Author:** Kairi Jacks

1217 Arizona

1218

1219 **Title:**

1220 Providing free lunches for students.

1221

1222 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1223 Students and Parents.

1224

1225

1226 **Justification:**

1227 Students who are not able to eat lunch can impact their academic performance. Also, students
1228 are being shamed by lunch debt in which they cannot control. During the COVID-19 pandemic
1229 which allowed students to eat for free, it has shown that parents are able to buy healthier food
1230 which increases dietary quality by 3%. Parents that try to apply for free or reduced meals are
1231 sometimes over the cutoff (for a family of four, \$36,075 or less a year is required for free meals,
1232 and \$51,338 or less a year is required for reduced meals.) by a small amount, which makes
1233 them unqualified for these benefits.

1234

1235

1236 **Proposal for Action:**

1237 Make lunch free for all students. I want to cut down unnecessary military funding and put it
1238 towards providing lunches. I would also want more of our taxes to go towards providing lunches
1239 to students. Each lunch costs \$3.51 to provide for free.

1240

1241

1242 **Results to be Expected:**

1243 Improve student nutrition, academic performance, stop lunch debt, and improve student
1244 behaviors.



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1245 **Proposal # 31**
1246 **Author:** Kate Jackson

Committee: 14
Delegation: Arizona

1247
1248 **Title:**
1249 Financial Aid Program for GED Classes, Books, and Tests

1250
1251 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1252 This would mostly help lower class people without a high school diploma or equivalency but
1253 would be available for everyone without a high school diploma or equivalency.

1254
1255 **Justification:**
1256 This proposal is needed for people who struggle financially and do not have high school
1257 diplomas. The reason they need this is because they will have a very hard time getting an
1258 opportunity to educate themselves further if we do give them the opportunity to do so. Many
1259 people are stuck in a cycle of poverty and this proposal would give them the opportunity to
1260 break it. Over 11% of the U.S. population does not have a high school diploma or GED. This
1261 number is far too high. Since 1942 when the GED program was created only 20 million people
1262 have taken it, 40 million people currently do not have a high school diploma or an equivalent..

1263
1264 **Proposal for Action:**
1265 I propose that there be a government funded program for people to get their GED classes and
1266 tests paid for. This would allow those lower class people to have one less barrier to their
1267 education. The funding would come from Gambling, property, or income tax depending on the
1268 state legislature.

1269
1270 **Results to be Expected:**
1271 This would help people get out of poverty and increase the amount of educated people. The
1272 more educated people would lower unemployment, reduced dependence on public assistance
1273 programs and greater tax revenue.



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1274 **Proposal #** 32
1275 **Author:** Hannah Jeon

Committee: 1
Delegation: Arizona

1276
1277 **Title:**
1278 13-405

1279
1280 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1281 Use of deadly physical force

1282
1283 **Justification:**
1284 "2. When and to the degree a reasonable person would believe that deadly physical force is
1285 immediately necessary to protect himself against the other's use or attempted use of unlawful
1286 deadly physical force" should be removed because "reasonable" and "believe" are subjective
1287 words that aren't clearly defined.

1288
1289 **Proposal for Action:**
1290 13-405. Justification; use of deadly physical force
1291 A. A person is justified in threatening or using deadly physical force against another:
1292 1. If such person would be justified in threatening or using physical force against the other under
1293 section 13-404, and
1294 2. When and to the degree a reasonable person would believe that deadly physical force is
1295 immediately necessary to protect himself against the other's use or attempted use of unlawful
1296 deadly physical force.
1297 B. A person has no duty to retreat before threatening or using deadly physical force pursuant to
1298 this section if the person is in a place where the person may legally be and is not engaged in an
1299 unlawful act.

1300
1301 **Results to be Expected:**
1302 For there to be a definition as to who a "reasonable person" is and what the extent of
1303 "reasonable" is



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1304 **Proposal # 33**
1305 **Author:** Vincent Le

Committee: 9
Delegation: Arizona

1306
1307 **Title:**
1308 Requiring a Financial Literacy Course be taken by High School Seniors
1309

1310 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1311 High School Students/Faculty/Low Income Individuals, Department of Education
1312

1313 **Justification:**
1314 It is important for high school students to take a financial literacy course so they can learn how
1315 to manage their money. This will help them make informed decisions about their finances and
1316 avoid debt.
1317

1318 **Proposal for Action:**
1319

1320 **Results to be Expected:**
1321 Overall understanding of financial literacy spread across young adults, resulting in a decrease in
1322 financial debt at a young age, and other areas regarding financial responsibility. Individuals
1323 stricken by low income are able to learn how to manage their money and come up with solutions
1324 on how to support themselves without struggle.



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1325 **Proposal # 34**

1326 **Author:** Samira Manjra

Committee: 20

Delegation: Arizona

1327

1328 **Title:**

1329 Mandated Increase in Teacher Salaries

1330

1331 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1332 Teachers, Students, Schools, Department of Education, Department of Labor

1333

1334 **Justification:**

1335 Teachers are the backbone of our education system, and they play a crucial role in shaping the
1336 future of our country. Unfortunately, they are also notoriously underpaid. By increasing teacher
1337 salaries, we can retain the highly qualified individuals who are passionate about teaching and
1338 educating our youth.

1339

1340 **Proposal for Action:**

1341

1342 **Results to be Expected:**

1343 Increasing teacher salaries will lead to a more motivated and satisfied workforce, which will
1344 translate into better student outcomes. By retaining current educators, and attracting new ones
1345 without the fear of inadequate pay, the shortage of teachers will be greatly alleviated. This will
1346 ultimately lead to a better education system and a brighter future for each generation.



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1347 **Proposal # 35**
1348 **Author:** Ava Maroulis

Committee: 22
Delegation: Arizona

1349
1350 **Title:**
1351 Firearm Regulations in the United States

1352
1353 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1354 Children/students
1355 Teachers
1356 Parents/families
1357 Gun shops
1358 Gun owners
1359 The safety of citizens of the United States

1360
1361 **Justification:**
1362 In the United States today, there is not nearly enough control and regulations on the purchase
1363 of firearms. As of May 2023, there have been over 200 mass shootings in the US so far. In just
1364 January of this year, there have been more mass shootings than any other year since 2018.
1365 This is simply unsafe and frightening for the citizens of the United States. Between the many
1366 school shootings that occur every year, mass shootings in public places that are supposed to be
1367 safe, such as churches, malls, banks, and even small acts of gun violence in family homes and
1368 neighborhoods, the safety of our citizens is at risk simply by leaving one's home and going
1369 about daily life. By implementing regulations that will ensure that people who own guns are
1370 mentally and physically fit, the country will become a much safer place for citizens, and
1371 thousands, if not millions of lives will be saved.

1372
1373 **Proposal for Action:**

1374
1375 **Results to be Expected:**
1376 After this proposal would be enacted, the United States would become a safer place for all
1377 citizens. The tragic events of 2023 alone, where mass shootings have occurred in locations that
1378 have always been considered to be safe (eg, schools, banks, churches, grocery stores), have
1379 created an environment where no location seems to be safe from someone with a gun that
1380 wants to inflict harm. Beyond just loss of life is also the more intangible scarring not only to
1381 those that survive the shooting but also to other citizens around the country who worry if their
1382 city or town could be next. Background checks will ensure that someone with a past of crimes or
1383 violence isn't able to acquire a gun easily. Similarly, mental health screenings will ensure that
1384 gun owners are mentally fit to own a gun and aren't using drugs that would put themselves and
1385 others at risk. Red flag laws are necessary to take away firearms from people who have been
1386 reported by others as a threat. Lastly, ensuring that these requirements are applied uniformly in
1387 each state ensures that individuals who want to cause harm aren't able to travel to a state with
1388 less restrictive laws to acquire a gun. These steps must be taken to protect the people of the
1389 United States. By creating and enforcing these initiatives, the country will be a safer place for
1390 everyone.



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1391 **Proposal # 36**
1392 **Author:** Isaac Ormand

Committee: 16
Delegation: Arizona

1393
1394 **Title:**
1395 American Waterway Maintenance And Coastal Defenses Act
1396

1397 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1398 United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), United States Navy, United States Military,
1399 Dredging Industry, and United States Ports.
1400

1401 **Justification:**
1402 Currently, in the United States, there is a supply chain crisis that is caused by a variety of
1403 factors. The first and most impactful of these is dredging. What is dredging? Dredging is to
1404 clean out the bed of a harbor, river, or other area of water by scooping out mud, weeds, and
1405 various sediments with a dredge. In a report from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, it
1406 shows that in 1978 dredging started to decline while the prices went up bringing us to the status
1407 quo of double the prices (accounting for inflation) and half the cubic yardage dredged. There are
1408 four main reasons this is a major issue facing the United States. The first of which is, ships
1409 either can't get into ports because the ships are too large or the ports aren't deep/wide enough.
1410 Secondly, because the ports are not being dredged to a satisfactory amount, ships have to light-
1411 load which means they can't bring as much cargo onto the mainland. Both of these increase
1412 prices for the government, the dredging companies, the ports/longshoremen, and as an end
1413 result the consumer that must foot the bill. Next, as a result of ships having trouble getting to
1414 ports and having to light-load, supply chain blockages arise due to the lack of products reaching
1415 the ports, getting offloaded, transported by trucks, and into the hands of consumers. This
1416 causes price increases, quality decreases, lack of jobs, and general economic harm. And finally,
1417 the various United States Military branches, primarily the US Navy, cannot send many of its
1418 ships into ports that are not adequately dredged causing major national security risks and
1419 implications to the largest navy in the world.
1420

1421 **Proposal for Action:**
1422 1. Convicted offenders of domestic violence crimes and individuals subject to a protective
1423 order will be given 5 days from the day of their conviction to surrender all firearms to local law
1424 enforcement.
1425

1426 **Results to be Expected:**
1427 Upon passing the American Waterway Maintenance And Coastal Defenses Act, dredging in the
1428 United States will return to and surpass the pre-1978 levels of dredged material and cost. This
1429 will enable ships to enter ports that they were previously unable to. Companies will no longer
1430 have to light-load their vessels and will be able to move more products driving down prices and
1431 increasing quality. Consumers will have greater access to products that are of higher quality and
1432 less expensive. And the United States Military will once again be able to navigate ports to the
1433 extent of which they need and will become even stronger. From a birds-eye view, this act puts
1434 the consumer first, provides a better environment for companies to ship overseas, strengthens
1435 our economy, and solves major national security issues, risks, and current situations.



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1436 **Proposal # 37**

1437 **Author:** Vincent Peterson

Committee: 24

Delegation: Arizona

1438

1439 **Title:**

1440 Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors Act or the Dream Act

1441

1442 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1443 Immigration, Undocumented Immigrants, Department of Homeland Security

1444

1445

1446 **Justification:**

1447 Dreamers are as American as anyone. They came to America because they were brought here
1448 by their parents at a young age and should be granted a path to legal status to enhance their
1449 future. Opponents may argue these people came here illegally but the fact is that it was not their
1450 fault they came here as children and attended school in the U.S and oftentimes speak english.

1451

1452 **Proposal for Action:**

1453

1454 **Results to be Expected:**

1455 An improved Economy with more skilled labor and a more fair immigration system that does not
1456 punish people based on their parents actions.



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1457 **Proposal # 38**
1458 **Author:** Harshitha Ram

Committee: 9
Delegation: Arizona

1459
1460 **Title:**
1461 Financial Literacy as a requirement to graduate
1462

1463 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1464 Schools in the United States
1465

1466 **Justification:**

1467 Did you know that nearly 50% of Americans are financially unprepared to handle a mere \$400
1468 emergency, as reported by the Federal Reserve Board? This eye-opening statistic reveals a
1469 startling truth: a significant portion of the population would find themselves in a dire situation
1470 when faced with unexpected expenses like a car accident. It's high time we address this issue
1471 head-on and advocate for comprehensive financial education in our schools.

1472 One crucial aspect of financial literacy that must be addressed is understanding the ins and outs
1473 of credit and debit cards. Astonishingly, 38% of US households are burdened with excessive
1474 credit card debt. By imparting early knowledge about the dangers of credit card debt, we can
1475 equip young adults with the tools they need to make sound financial decisions and avoid falling
1476 into the debt trap. By arming them with knowledge, we can help them forge a path towards
1477 financial stability and independence.

1478 Shockingly, a staggering 33% or 1/3 of American adults have absolutely no savings for
1479 retirement, while most people require around 1 million dollars to retire comfortably. By
1480 introducing the concepts of compound interest and investing in schools, we can empower
1481 students to grasp the power of their money and work towards securing a brighter financial
1482 future. Teaching them the principles of long-term wealth accumulation and retirement planning
1483 can be a game-changer, giving them the tools they need to break free from the cycle of financial
1484 uncertainty.

1485 Furthermore, there exists a pervasive lack of knowledge when it comes to taxes. An astonishing
1486 90% of taxpayers have no idea how many tax brackets exist. This knowledge gap becomes
1487 especially critical for teenagers who venture away from home for the first time, taking on new
1488 responsibilities and navigating their own tax obligations. By including tax education as part of
1489 the curriculum, we can ensure that students are well-prepared to fulfill their tax responsibilities,
1490 avoiding costly mistakes and financial penalties.

1491 Moreover, a mandatory Financial Literacy credit would help address the persistent wealth and
1492 income disparities that exist in our society. By providing all students, regardless of their
1493 background, with equal access to financial education, we can help level the playing field and
1494 empower individuals to break free from cycles of financial instability. This has the potential to
1495 create a more equitable society, where everyone has the opportunity to achieve economic
1496 prosperity and security.

1497 In conclusion, the inclusion of comprehensive financial education in schools is a necessity,
1498 considering the pressing financial challenges faced by a significant portion of the American
1499 population. By equipping students with the knowledge and skills required to establish
1500 emergency savings, manage credit and debt, navigate investments and compound interest, and
1501 understand taxes, we empower them to make informed financial decisions and cultivate a more
1502 secure future.

1503
1504 **Proposal for Action:**



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1505 2. Failure to comply with surrender will result in the seizure of all known firearms in the
1506 individual's possession.

1507

1508 **Results to be Expected:**

1509 Implementing a mandatory Financial Literacy course as a graduation requirement in high
1510 schools across the United States would provide students with vital financial knowledge for
1511 intelligent decision-making and long-term success. It promotes economic stability, addresses
1512 wealth disparities, and equips graduates with the skills needed to navigate the complex financial
1513 landscape confidently. Let's prioritize Financial Literacy education to empower students and
1514 create a more financially savvy society.



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1515 **Proposal # 39**

1516 **Author:** Amado Rodriquez

Committee: 11

Delegation: Arizona

1517

1518 **Title:**

1519 Making it easier to vote

1520

1521 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1522 voting for US citizens, employees, employers

1523

1524 **Justification:**

1525 elections are currently closer than ever, and these results have always been mainly from one
1526 bracket of people, upper class or wealthier people, this is because working/middle-class families
1527 can't afford to take the day off work to vote. While working-class adults are providing for their
1528 families, their voices cannot be heard simply because they can't afford to take the time off work.

1529

1530

1531 **Proposal for Action:**

1532

1533 **Results to be Expected:**

1534 a new public holiday to be created for voting day and for everyone of voting age to get paid time
1535 off work to vote



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1536 **Proposal #** 40
1537 **Author:** Tony Stewart

Committee: 6
Delegation: Arizona

1538
1539 **Title:**
1540 Support Must Be Supported

1541
1542 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1543 Mental illness sufferers, substance abusers, mental health services, citizens of the United
1544 States.

1545
1546
1547 **Justification:**
1548 Mental Health has fortunately been given rise to attention in the past decade, as for generations
1549 it has been an overlooked, rather “forget about it” type of topic. It is an extremely important
1550 aspect of living , with the fact of the matter being that one in five adults currently suffer from
1551 mental illness. Yet, attention to a topic can only go so far. Only one in eight adults receive
1552 mental health services. One in six ages twelve and older receive substance misuse services.
1553 Not only is there a lack of services per area, it's an affordability crisis, with forty two percent of
1554 Americans this last year not being able to afford the care they need. That is 28 million
1555 Americans.

1556
1557
1558 **Proposal for Action:**
1559 3. Any resistance to the collection of firearms would be considered a violation of any
1560 protective order and contempt of court

1561
1562 **Results to be Expected:**
1563 An increase of funding will allow services to be affordable, so the 28 million on average who
1564 have to turn help away can get the support they most definitely need.



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1565 **Proposal # 41**
1566 **Author:** Ava Strichartz

Committee: 14
Delegation: Arizona

1567
1568 **Title:**
1569 Sexual Assault Awareness in Public Schools (S.A.A.P.S.)
1570

1571 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1572 Public school teachers, US Department of Education, public elementary school students, public
1573 middle school students, public highschool students, families, school counselors
1574

1575 **Justification:**

1576 In the United States, an estimated 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 13 boys were sexually assaulted during
1577 their childhood. Child sexual abuse is drastically under reported, leading professionals to
1578 believe far more children have been sexually assaulted in the United States. Statistically, 73%
1579 of children do not disclose their abuse for at least a year after the incident, 45% of victims do not
1580 disclose their abuse for at least 5 years, and a great portion never disclose their abuse. Sexual
1581 assault, especially in developmental ages, has significant impacts on the victims. Studies have
1582 linked child sexual abuse to the development of cancer, heart disease, depression, PTSD,
1583 substance abuse, and an increased risk of sexual violence.

1584 This is an extremely important issue in the United States. No one should be exposed to sexual
1585 assault, let alone children. The problem of child sexual abuse needs to be addressed, and
1586 solved. Children should not be exposed to the abuse and effects of sexual assault. It is
1587 important to provide the children with awareness on the matter in order to reduce the effects of
1588 sexual assault on children and create a safer world for future generations.
1589

1590 **Proposal for Action:**

1591 The following additions will be made in all grade levels in public schools...

- 1592 1. skills to recognize sexual assault and abuse in relationships
1593 2. strategies to promote disclosure of assault, reduce self-blame, and encourage bystanders to
1594 help

1595 Curriculums per grade level will be set up following Connecticut Department of Education's
1596 "Guidelines for the Sexual Health Education Component of Comprehensive Health Education."
1597 which reads as...

1598 Grades 1-4

- 1599 1. sexual abuse and assault prevention
1600 2. recognizing a healthy and unhealthy home situation
1601 3. demonstrate appropriate ways to express affection and respect others comforts
1602 4. explain why sexual mistreatment, grooming, harassment, abuse, and assault are not the
1603 victim's fault and are not acceptable
1604 5. everyone has a right to tell people they do not want to be touched
1605 6. identify trusted adults at home, in schools, and communities to confide in if they are benign
1606 sexually mistreated
1607 7. discussing current legislation put in place to protect children from sexual abuse
1608 8. identify ways children could respond when they or someone else is in a risky situation

1609 Grades 5-8 (include objectives above and...)

- 1610 1. describe situations that constitute as sexual violence
1611 2. explain the role of supporting the victim as a bystander
1612 3. demonstrate how to ask for help and report sexual mistreatment
1613 4. identify positive and healthy relationships and the necessity of respecting boundaries



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1614 5. The explanation and provision of the National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673 in the
1615 classroom

1616 Grades 9-12 (includes objectives above and...)

1617 1. differentiate between respectful and disrespectful romantic relationships

1618 2. understand active consent

1619 3. identify strategies to avoid dealing with sexual health situations

1620 4. analyze the effectiveness of identifying boundaries and personal safety strategies in
1621 relationships

1622 5. The explanation and provision of the National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673 in the
1623 classroom

1624 These curriculums will be added to where the state legislature best sees a functional fit. If
1625 parents wish to remove their student from the content of the course, it is opt-out, meaning the
1626 parent has to opt-out the student.

1627

1628 **Results to be Expected:**

1629 Students will become more aware and equipped with appropriate resources to identify and act
1630 on sexual abuse. These resources are proven to work in some cases when implemented in the
1631 curriculums in Connecticut. The increased education of students will help protect students and
1632 create a safer world for future generations.



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1633 **Proposal #** 42
1634 **Author:** Iziah Taylor

Committee: 7
Delegation: Arizona

1635
1636 **Title:**

1637
1638 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1639 smokers, cigarette and vape companies, people of the US

1640
1641 **Justification:**
1642 Smoking as a whole has been an issue for the country for decades and we haven't seen any
1643 real fixes for it. More and more people are starting to indulge into vaping, which could lead to
1644 cigarette smoking numbers rising again. As a teenager myself, I personally know others that
1645 have indulged in smoking and have tried to convince me to do so as well. The appeal to
1646 teenagers is very high and I think that something needs to be done, so that our next generation
1647 won't go through the same issues that the previous one did with nicotine and cigarettes.

1648
1649 **Proposal for Action:**
1650 A full ban should be implemented on all cigarettes and e-cigarettes to stop the issue. The
1651 distribution of it should be counted as drug distribution, and if caught with it treated as a felon.

1652
1653
1654 **Results to be Expected:**
1655 With a ban implemented on cigarettes and vapes, hopefully the numbers on diseases caused by
1656 tobacco and nicotine, such as lung cancer and heart disease, will decrease over the years and
1657 the supply and demand for them will lower as well.



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1658 **Proposal # 43**
1659 **Author:** Kaleb Wamsley

Committee: 11
Delegation: Arizona

1660
1661 **Title:**
1662 Supreme Court Term Limits and Regular Appointments Act
1663

1664 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1665 Article III, Section I Of the United States Constitution
1666 SCOTUS
1667

1668 **Justification:**

1669 According to a poll conducted by The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs
1670 Research, a significant majority of Americans, reaching 67%, support the implementation of a
1671 proposal that suggests setting a fixed number of years for justices to serve on the Supreme
1672 Court, rather than serving lifetime terms. Notably, this proposal garners support from 82% of
1673 Democrats and 57% of Republicans.

1674 The current composition of the Supreme Court leans towards conservatism due to the presence
1675 of a conservative supermajority. This composition significantly increases the likelihood of
1676 conservative rulings being issued in contentious cases.

1677 In the last three decades, the United States has seen three Democratic Presidents and only two
1678 Republican Presidents. However, despite this disparity, there exists a supermajority of justices
1679 appointed by Republican Presidents, amounting to six, in comparison to the three justices
1680 appointed by Democratic Presidents. This disparity between the composition of the Court and
1681 the distribution of presidential appointments raises concerns about the alignment of the Court
1682 with the popular opinion of the people. This discrepancy is intensified by the absence of
1683 staggered terms for justices and the appointment process itself.

1684 When the Constitution was drafted, the average lifespan of males rarely exceeded 60 years.
1685 Consequently, life tenure for Supreme Court justices seemed reasonable at that time. However,
1686 the current reality, 250 years later, reflects a significant increase in life expectancy, with the
1687 average lifespan now reaching 80 years. This stark contrast underscores the need to reevaluate
1688 the concept of life tenure, as it may no longer align with the contemporary expectations and
1689 needs of a functioning judiciary.

1690 One of my primary objectives is to restore a stronger connection between the court system and
1691 the desires of the people. Over the course of 18 years, which effectively represents an entire
1692 generational shift, significant demographic changes occur, leading to potential shifts in the
1693 collective will of the people. Remarkably, in the past 30 years alone—less time than the tenure
1694 of the most senior justice—our society has witnessed transformative advancements that have
1695 revolutionized the world we live in. Examples include the emergence of hybrid cars, the advent
1696 of Bluetooth technology, the rise of Google as a global force, the introduction of every Apple
1697 iPhone iteration, the ubiquitous scroll wheel on computer mice, the creation of YouTube, the
1698 birth and proliferation of social media platforms like Facebook, and countless other remarkable
1699 developments.

1700 It is worth noting that January 1, 1983, is widely regarded as the official birthdate of the Internet.
1701 At that time, four out of the nine Supreme Court justices were already adults, aged 27 or older.
1702 Among those four, Chief Justice John G. Roberts, the youngest among them, had already
1703 completed his education with an A.B. from Harvard College and a J.D. from Harvard Law
1704 School four years before the Internet came into existence.

1705 These instances highlight the rapid pace of societal progress and the immense technological,
1706 cultural, and social changes that have taken place within a relatively short span of time. As



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1707 such, it underscores the need for a more dynamic and responsive judiciary that can effectively
1708 adapt to the evolving landscape and shifting values of the people it serves.

1709

Proposal for Action:

1710 This process would be initiated by cycling out the most senior judge first, followed by a
1711 successive rotation based on seniority, spanning over a period of 18 years.

1712

1713

Results to be Expected:

1714 The passing of this legislation would bring about a more balanced, accountable, and responsive
1715 Supreme Court, capable of upholding the principles of justice and serving the interests of the
1716 American people. It would restore faith in our democratic institutions, strengthen the rule of law,
1717 and ensure that the Supreme Court remains a vital pillar of our democratic system for
1718 generations to come. I anticipate that the rulings emerging from the Supreme Court will receive
1719 more favorable backing from the public, in contrast to previous years. This expectation arises
1720 due to concerns over the scrutiny and potential overturning of substantial cases, such as Roe v.
1721 Wade, which garnered a disapproval rating of 67% in June 2022 and continued to maintain a
1722 disapproval rating of 53% in January of this year (2023).
1723



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1724 **Proposal # 44**

1725 **Author:** Savannah Wright

Committee: 23

Delegation: Arizona

1726

1727 **Title:**

1728 Removing Marriage from Government and Law

1729

1730 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1731 County Clerk Office in each state, Internal Revenue Service, State Governments, Department
1732 of the Treasury, Department of Health and Human Services

1733

1734 **Justification:**

1735 Separation of Church and State is a critical part of a free, non-oppressive, functional
1736 government, yet a traditional religious unity, marriage, is done through state government. States
1737 control the definition of marriage and who is allowed to obtain marriage licensing and
1738 certification, which has led to heavy discrimination against the LGBT community. States are
1739 given power through the ninth amendment to protect its citizens and freedoms, not to oppress
1740 its citizens and force conformity.

1741

1742 **Proposal for Action:**

1743 Overturning the Supreme Court Case United States vs Windsor and creating a federal law
1744 requiring that states replace "marriage" with the term "civil partnership" in all legal
1745 documentation going forward while keeping all former requirements in the states the same for
1746 obtaining what was formerly a marriage license and certification and will now be civil partnership
1747 license and certification, with the exception that states will no longer be allowed to prevent
1748 citizens from obtaining a civil partnership license or certificate on the basis of sex, gender,
1749 gender identity, sexual orientation, and sex changes in individuals. All financial, tax, and medical
1750 benefits must remain the same for already married parties and civil partnerships going forward.

1751

1752 **Results to be Expected:**

1753 While a backlog of certification and licensing may occur in many states and the County Clerk
1754 Offices in each state may be overrun for a while, it will no longer be legal in any state to prevent
1755 civil partnerships for LGBT citizens, a religious construct will be taken out of the government at
1756 a federal level, and separation of church and state will be enforced more harshly.



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1757 **Proposal # 45**

1758 **Author:** Zulema Zavala

Committee: 12

Delegation: Arizona

1759

1760 **Title:**

1761 Opening the presidency and vice presidency to all American citizens

1762

1763 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1764 Immigrants, citizens, residents, naturalized Americans, political candidates, American voters

1765

1766

1767 **Justification:**

1768 The political issue that has been debated for decades about naturalized citizens being excluded
1769 from the opportunity to run for President or Vice- President is being discussed once again and
1770 whether this can have a positive impact on the United States. My proposal is to amend Article 2,
1771 Section 1, Clause 5 of our Constitution to allow United States citizens to run for president, as
1772 long as they meet all the other requirements. The United States is a country that promises
1773 opportunity but fails to allow all citizens to run for president or vice-president. Immigrants make
1774 up a substantial part of the US population so once they are naturalized they should be offered
1775 the opportunity to run for president and/or vice-president. Opening the presidency to naturalized
1776 Americans would be impactful to the nation and give opportunities for Americans across the
1777 United States. Not amending this to the constitution would further fuel the discrimination against
1778 naturalized immigrants.

1779

1780 **Proposal for Action:**

1781 This proposal would simply amend the citizen clause from Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 that
1782 requires the President to be a natural-born citizen and remove "natural born citizen, or a" and
1783 would now read like this.

1784 "No Person except a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution,
1785 shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who
1786 shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident
1787 within the United States."

1788

1789 **Results to be Expected:**

1790 The results to be expected are more political candidates for President and a wider perspective
1791 and understanding of the President in a positive way. This would be inclusive to all citizens and
1792 would stop treating naturalized citizens as second class citizens.



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1793 **Proposal #** 46
1794 **Author:** Kai Arce

Committee: 18
Delegation: California

1795
1796 **Title:**
1797 A prisons architecture overhaul
1798

1799 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1800 BOP (bureau of prisons), 1,200,000 incarcerated inmates nationwide, communities with high
1801 incarceration rates.
1802

1803 **Justification:**
1804 We have seen tragedy after tragedy in our prison system, injustice after injustice, our recidivism
1805 rate is at almost 50 percent, and according to the Department of justice 75 percent of people
1806 who were in the prison system return to crime. The reality is that our prison system is broken
1807 and is not effective, we need to have an overhaul of our corrections philosophy. Through this
1808 proposal we will create a more effective and just prison system, one focused on rehabilitation
1809 not revenge. We have learned through Milgram's work on diffusion of responsibility that when
1810 people don't feel responsible or aren't held accountable for their actions they will act in
1811 uncharacteristically cruel and unjust ways. That is what is happening now in our prison system
1812 today, prison guards do not feel responsible for the wellbeing of the prisoners and their job is
1813 simply to keep the prisoners in the jail. Beyond the effects of prison guards the physical
1814 architecture of prisons also affects the wellbeing of the prisoners. There is consistent evidence
1815 linking architecture and mood. The prisons here in the U.S are designed in a way that makes
1816 the prisoners feel as if they are completely disconnected from the real world. This feeling affects
1817 the prisoners self esteem as well as their ability to adjust to the world after they are released.
1818

1819
1820 **Proposal for Action:**
1821 The BOP will shift all current and future prisons architectural styles from the current isolating
1822 brutalist style to a more open style more similar to the architecture seen in the real world. This
1823 will include the introduction of more windows, more common arias, a shift in the monotone color
1824 palette to a more warm and colorful one. Concurrently the BOP will shift architecture and
1825 policies to incentivise guards and prisoners to interact positively more. These policies will be
1826 introduced gradually over a thirty year period.
1827

1828 **Results to be Expected:**
1829 The expected results are a twenty percent decrease in the recidivism rate, and more economic
1830 growth in underprivileged communities with high incarceration rates. also a decrease in the
1831 amount of violent acts occurring between prisons, and between guards and prisoners. We also
1832 expect an increase in the general well being of people incarcerated and the amount who are
1833 able to get a job after being released from prison.



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1834 **Proposal # 47**
1835 **Author:** Kasey Babb

Committee: 14
Delegation: California

1836
1837 **Title:**
1838 Dual Language Immersion Programs (DLIP) in Elementary Schools
1839

1840 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1841 Public school districts and public elementary schools in populated areas.
1842

1843 **Justification:**
1844 Across the United States, school districts do not require students to take foreign language
1845 courses until high school. However, recent studies have shown that high school students who
1846 begin foreign language studies between the ages of 14 and 18 are less likely to achieve
1847 proficiency than elementary school students who begin studies at a younger age.
1848 Researchers at MIT's Center for Minds, Brains, and Machines, show that proficiency in a
1849 language similar to that of a native speaker cannot be achieved if students start past age 10. A
1850 report written in 2017 by the American Council for International Education states that at least 1
1851 year of a foreign language is a K-12 graduation requirement in only 11 of the 50 states.
1852 According to the same report, only 20% of US public school students are enrolled in a foreign
1853 language per year. Dual Language Immersion Programs seek to address these issues by
1854 introducing languages that have been identified as globalized languages in dual immersion
1855 programs. Implementing these programs in elementary schools increases the success of these
1856 programs and the likelihood of the students becoming proficient in the immersed language.
1857

1858
1859 **Proposal for Action:**
1860 Introduce One-Way Dual Language Immersion programs in the 3,000 biggest school districts,
1861 which account for roughly one-fourth of the school districts nationwide. These districts are
1862 chosen as they have sufficient infrastructure available to host these programs. Districts that
1863 have more than 30 elementary sites are advised to have more than 3 campuses hosting the
1864 program. The proposed immersed languages are Mandarin, French, and Spanish as they have
1865 been identified as global languages. Districts may select which languages to offer based on
1866 curriculum, student population, and available teachers. However, districts with more than 3 sites
1867 shall host all 3 languages.
1868

1869
1870 **Results to be Expected:**
1871 The implementation of DLIP improves the academic success of the children and produces a
1872 more socially responsible classroom environment. Children's executive functioning capabilities,
1873 problem-solving, and critical thinking are heightened as shown in a study conducted by
1874 psychologists at Michigan State University. In our increasingly global society, multilingual
1875 capabilities are becoming the norm. DLIP schools will increase the national rate of biliteracy
1876 within the next generation. As adults, graduates of this program will have global awareness and
1877 will be enabled to pursue jobs that require multilingual capabilities.



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1878 **Proposal # 48** **Committee: 11**
1879 **Author: Wesley Bantugan** **Delegation: California**

1880
1881 **Title:**
1882 Represent America

1883
1884 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1885 The proposal primarily affects the eligibility of elected officials to run for office. As a result,
1886 elected officials (current and future) along with the general voting public are those who are
1887 affected the most by the proposal

1888
1889 **Justification:**
1890 During the 2022 election cycle, YouGov America ran a survey and found over half of Americans
1891 along both sides of the aisle support an age limit for running for political office. The majority of
1892 which support a limit around 70. The establishment of minimum ages was created by older
1893 representatives at a time where the average lifespan was 40 years old. With people having
1894 longer life spans, the aging population has plagued Congress with the most recent average
1895 ages in public office being 58 years old - as compared to the average American age of 38. In
1896 order to better represent the American people and offset public officials with draining mental
1897 proficiency, a maximum age should be set for elected officials. In addition, the minimum age
1898 should be lowered to allow the constituents who will be impacted by legislation passed to vote
1899 on the policies directly.

1900
1901 **Proposal for Action:**
1902 The US constitution shall be amended as necessary to state:
1903 - The minimum age to become a federal Senator or Representative is lowered to the age of 21
1904 - The minimum age to be eligible to run for President and Vice President is lowered to 25
1905 - A maximum age to be any elected official (ie Senator, Representative, Vice President, or
1906 President) is established at 75

1907
1908
1909 **Results to be Expected:**
1910 The increase in eligibility of 21% of the US population to run for public office will bring about an
1911 influx of prospective candidates into both houses and give 14% of the population access to
1912 become president. The increase of youth representation in office will lower the age distribution
1913 of the representative houses and bring possibility for greater representation overall in public
1914 office.



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1915 **Proposal # 49**

1916 **Author:** Tommy Barrosa

Committee: 15

Delegation: California

1917

1918 **Title:**

1919 The Revitalization of Roads Through Plastic Waste

1920

1921 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

1922 Department of Transportation, Road Engineers, US Residents, Taxpayers, Drivers, and

1923 Companies that Supply Materials for Roads, Plastic Waste Management Companies

1924

1925 **Justification:**

1926 (1) Plastic waste is a significant environmental issue, especially plastic waste management. The
1927 United States pollutes 35 million tons of plastic annually, and over 70% of that waste sits in
1928 landfills (EPA). (2) Polymer-waste bituminous pavement (plastic road) is a more effective form
1929 of pavement compared to the mix currently implemented in the United States infrastructure. A
1930 study by Vatsal Patel, a Ph.D. candidate at Yale University, found that plastic roads are stronger
1931 after using the Marshall Stability test to measure the stability of the road, are more resistant to
1932 water, are cheaper, and the lifetime of roads doubles when plastic is incorporated. (3) These
1933 roads are economically feasible, as there are about \$620 in savings for every kilometer of road
1934 that is laid. This would be easy to implement, save the government money, promote sustainable
1935 infrastructure, and reduce road maintenance costs. (4) These roads have already been
1936 implemented on a large scale, as over 100,000 kilometers of this type of road were laid across
1937 India. (5) The need for improvement in infrastructure can be seen through the passage of
1938 legislation like the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, passed by the Biden Administration
1939 in 2021, which funds projects meant to improve our current infrastructure.

1940

1941

1942 **Proposal for Action:**

1943 The United States funds infrastructure improvement projects that use polymer-waste bituminous
1944 pavement (plastic roads). This would take after laws like the Infrastructure Improvement and
1945 Jobs Act passed by the Biden Administration in 2021, which provides federal funding for
1946 projects intended to improve the current infrastructure. The Department of Transportation would
1947 determine which projects would receive funding in this case.

1948

1949 **Results to be Expected:**

1950 This is one way to decrease the amount of plastic waste the United States pollutes while also
1951 making the United States' infrastructure more sustainable. Roads would be cheaper, and
1952 maintenance costs would decrease, saving the government money. Furthermore, implementing
1953 polymer-waste bituminous pavement makes the infrastructure in the United States higher
1954 quality. The United States would experience an annual 33 billion dollars of savings due to lower
1955 maintenance costs and a longer lifespan.



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1956 **Proposal #** 50 **Committee: 18**
1957 **Author:** Ava Castro-DeVarona **Delegation:** California

1958
1959 **Title:**
1960 Eliminating Cash Bail in Favor of Risk Assessment Tools, Pretrial Diversion Programs, and
1961 Restorative Justice: A Holistic Approach to Pretrial Reform.

1962 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
1964 Criminal Justice System, Law Enforcement, Judiciary, Bail Bond Industry, Private Citizens,
1965 Government Budgets

1966 **Justification:**
1968 By eliminating cash bail and using risk assessment tools, pretrial diversion programs, and
1969 restorative justice, a more objective and fair pretrial detention system can be established. This
1970 approach can help to reduce disparities in pretrial detention rates based on income, race, and
1971 ethnicity while promoting public safety and addressing underlying issues.
1972 Nearly 500,000 people are detained pretrial in the United States on any given day, and many of
1973 them are detained because they cannot afford bail. Black and Latinx defendants are more likely
1974 to be detained pretrial than white defendants, even when controlling for factors such as the
1975 severity of the charges and criminal history.
1976 California passed a law in 2018 that replaced cash bail with a system based on risk assessment
1977 tools. Judges in California are now required to use a risk assessment tool that considers factors
1978 such as the defendant's criminal history, the severity of the charges, and the likelihood of
1979 appearing in court to determine whether a defendant should be released before trial or detained.
1980 Pretrial detention practices vary significantly across states due to differences in state laws and
1981 policies related to pretrial detention, including the use of cash bail and risk assessment tools.
1982 Eliminating cash bail and emphasizing risk assessment tools, pretrial diversion programs, and
1983 restorative justice could establish a more consistent and equitable pretrial detention system
1984 across states.

1985
1986 **Proposal for Action:**
1988 - Eliminate the use of bail in all criminal cases and release defendants on their own
1989 recognizance unless a judge determines that there is a specific reason to detain them.
1990 - Establish a system based on risk assessment tools that consider factors such as the
1991 defendant's criminal history, the severity of the charges, and the likelihood of appearing in court.
1992 - Ensure access to legal representation: Defendants will be provided with access to legal
1993 representation to ensure that their due process rights are protected.
1994 - Provide training and resources to judges, attorneys, and other criminal justice professionals to
1995 ensure that they are equipped to implement the new pretrial detention system effectively and
1996 fairly.
1997 - Employ government grants and appropriations, private funding, public-private partnerships,
1998 and criminal justice system savings to fund the proposed training and services.
1999 - Monitor and evaluate the new pretrial detention system to ensure that it is achieving its goals
2000 of reducing disparities and promoting public safety, and make adjustments as needed.
2001 - Federal Level: Department of Justice (DOJ) oversees the implementation of pretrial
2002 detention policies
2003 - State/Local Level: agencies responsible for pretrial detention policies and practices may
2004 include departments of corrections, courts, and law enforcement agencies



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2005 **Results to be Expected:**

2006 Reduce inequities of the criminal justice system on low-income individuals and communities of
2007 color, ensure pretrial detention is objective and not financially motivated, provide alternatives to
2008 traditional criminal justice processes by examining the root of peoples' involvement, reduce
2009 recidivism rates, and promote public safety.



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2010 **Proposal # 51**

2011 **Author:** Aaron Eliassian

Committee: 11

Delegation: California

2012

2013 **Title:**

2014 Combating Two Party System in Elections

2015

2016 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2017 Fair Elections, voter turnout, government election, diversifying elected officials

2018

2019 **Justification:**

2020 Ranked voting, also known as ranked-choice voting or instant-runoff voting, provides several
2021 advantages in US elections. It enhances representation by allowing voters to express their
2022 preferences beyond selecting a single candidate, thereby reducing the spoiler effect and
2023 encouraging candidates to appeal to a broader range of voters. which leads to more civil
2024 campaigns. Ranked voting increases voter satisfaction by giving voters more choice and
2025 eliminating the need for separate runoff elections which is more cost effective and balances the
2026 playing fields for candidates from varied economic backgrounds.. Additionally, it has the
2027 potential to encourage diverse candidates to run and promote fairer, more representative
2028 outcomes. In 2012 in Maine, the federal election turnout was 57.5%, in 2016 it was 72% and
2029 once Ranked Voting was used in 2020, the voter turnout was 78%, making it Maine's highest
2030 voter turnout ever, and the highest voter turnout of every state.

2031

2032 **Proposal for Action:**

2033 The objective of this proposal is to introduce ranked voting as the primary electoral system for
2034 all federal, state, and local elections in the United states

2035

2036 **Results to be Expected:**

2037 By adopting ranked voting, we aim to achieve the following goals:

2038 1.Enhance representation by accurately reflecting the broader spectrum of voter preferences.

2039 2.Reduce the spoiler effect, ensuring that voters can support their preferred candidate without
2040 fear of splitting the vote.

2041 3.Foster positive and issue-based campaigning, promoting a more civil and informative electoral
2042 process.

2043 4.Increase voter satisfaction and engagement by empowering voters to express their
2044 preferences fully.

2045 5.Streamline the electoral process by eliminating the need for separate runoff elections and
2046 therefore decrease the cost of elections and potentially eliminating runoffs.

2047 6.Encourage diverse candidates to run for office, leading to more representative elected
2048 officials.



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2049 **Proposal # 52**
2050 **Author:** Mateo Frey

Committee: 5
Delegation: California

2051
2052 **Title:**
2053 E-Waste Disposal Project

2054
2055 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2056 Waste management services, American consumers of electronics, USPS, local e-waste
2057 disposal sites.

2058
2059 **Justification:**
2060 Right now, we are rapidly approaching a point where climate change will be irreversible. E-
2061 waste is already a prominent part of pollution that leads to climate change and its negative
2062 impact on the environment is only growing. However, many people are unaware of the negative
2063 consequences of e-waste and don't dispose of it properly. Others who do know about the
2064 effects of e-waste simply don't have an easy way to dispose of it; There are a variety of factors
2065 that inhibit people from safely disposing of e-waste, particularly time. This plan solves both of
2066 these problems by informing people of e-waste as well as giving them a simple way to dispose
2067 of it, thus reducing the amount of E-Waste that can be harmful to the environment. As
2068 technology advances, the amount of pollution that is caused by technology increases, making it
2069 one of the most prominent causes of pollution.

2070 E-waste hosts a variety of negative effects on the air, soil, water, and even humans. When e-
2071 waste comes in contact with water it can acidify and toxify it, making it unsafe for organisms
2072 reliant on the given water source. When introduced into soil, e-waste can destroy entire
2073 ecosystems, from plants to animals. Finally, e-waste can cause air pollution and pose threats to
2074 human health, specifically by damaging the brain, heart, liver, kidney, skeletal and respiratory
2075 systems, and/or reproductive organs. (McAllister)

2076 Between 2014 and 2020, e-waste emissions went up by 53%, yet only about a third of e-waste
2077 is being effectively recycled, as it makes up over 70% of toxic waste in the United States.
2078 This system of distribution can work effectively, as seen with tests during the worst of the
2079 COVID-19 pandemic.

2080
2081 **Proposal for Action:**
2082 1. Designate red boxes for e-waste disposal (including batteries, computers, phones, etc.) and
2083 add boxes of varying sizes to the USPS website, becoming available upon request.
2084 2. An option will be added to the USPS website where patrons can have their bins picked up
2085 upon request.
2086 3. USPS will deliver the filled red bins to proper e-waste disposal sites, as designated by the
2087 EPA so that they can be safely disposed of.

2088
2089
2090 **Results to be Expected:**
2091 Americans can order e-waste pickups and properly dispose of their e-waste, creating easy
2092 access to red bins, pickup ordering, and eliminating travel and financial barriers associated with
2093 disposing of e-waste.



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2094 **Proposal # 53**
2095 **Author:** Maddie Gill

Committee: 13
Delegation: California

2096
2097 **Title:**
2098 Got Seaweed?

2099
2100 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2101 NOAA, coastal communities, American consumers, USDA, commercial fishermen, Indigenous
2102 Americans, American aquaculture, veterans

2103
2104 **Justification:**

2105 With food production becoming increasingly uncertain as the climate crisis worsens in severity,
2106 we're forced to question if land-intensive farming and animal agriculture are ethical given their
2107 astronomical emissions. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA's,
2108 Aquaculture Program seeks to advance sustainable aquaculture domestically, with current US
2109 hubs for seaweed farming being concentrated in New England, the Pacific Northwest, and
2110 Alaska.

2111 Seaweed farming is the fastest growing aquaculture sector, yet the market is primarily foreign
2112 with the US importing roughly 70% of its seafood (including macroalgae, or seaweed) (NOAA).
2113 Kelp yields up to 30% protein, allowing it to compete with other protein sources while also
2114 promoting heart, gut, and thyroid health in humans as and decreased methane emissions from
2115 livestock (Johnson).

2116 Generic advertising, or the general promotion of a product, has a long history of success in the
2117 US, impacting the perception of everything from milk to "government cheese." Employing
2118 generic advertising campaigns for seaweed consumption will pique American interest and aid in
2119 the introduction of this new market.

2120 Finally, kelp farming has the power to sustain coastal economies year-round through
2121 employment. The USDA explains, "since the growth cycle of Alaskan seaweed is fall to spring,
2122 seaweed farming is compatible with seasonal fishery employment and provides an opportunity
2123 for year-round employment to seasonal employees," while also being identified as a viable
2124 career option for veterans (Floberg).

2125
2126 **Proposal for Action:**

- 2127 1. Centralize program for seaweed-farming authorization on the federal level to reduce state-to-
2128 state discrepancies in collaboration with the US Department of Commerce (more specifically
2129 NOAA) and the US Environmental Protection Agency
- 2130 2. Increase funds for the administration of NOAA's Aquaculture Program and the expansion of
2131 Sea Grants available for farmers
- 2132 3. Roll out generic advertising program, "Got Seaweed?," to promote seaweed consumption,
2133 facilitated by producers & the USDA and funded through the Inflation Reduction Act of 2023

2134
2135
2136 **Results to be Expected:**

2137 Combat ocean acidification through carbon sequestration, reduce dependency on animal
2138 agriculture, increase production and diversification of seaweed, generate consumer interest and
2139 demand for seaweed, introduction of seaweed into the American diet, creation of new jobs for
2140 veterans & fishermen



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2141 **Proposal # 54**

2142 **Author:** Jonathan Henry

Committee: 26

Delegation: California

2143

2144 **Title:**

2145 Reducing Voting Language Barriers

2146

2147 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2148 United States Government, State Governments, Private Citizens

2149

2150 **Justification:**

2151 The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of our Constitution call for an equal application of the
2152 law among all citizens of the United States, but many are left unable to easily exercise their right
2153 to vote because of language barriers that have not been abolished by Congress's Voting Rights
2154 Act – a clear violation of our Constitutional rights. Many citizens with backgrounds federally
2155 classified as Caucasian or who live in areas without a high concentration of their native
2156 language speakers are still denied access to supplemental aid in overcoming the language
2157 barrier when voting. There are more than eight million voting-age Americans with limited English
2158 proficiency, and many still don't receive adequate language assistance during elections.
2159 Regardless of their place of residence or their local community's demographics, citizens should
2160 have voting and election materials readily available to them in their native languages.

2161

2162 **Proposal for Action:**

2163 Code from Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act must be expanded beyond its current
2164 constraints dictated by language proficiency and minority status to justly provide equal treatment
2165 to all Americans in effectively accessing voting material. We must expand the definition of
2166 language minority groups to encompass more individuals and reduce the limits on local
2167 population requirements for these beneficial materials to be readily available.

2168

2169 **Results to be Expected:**

2170 Providing substantial resources and information to all citizens, aiding each to make well-
2171 informed decisions in local and national elections alike, is a crucial step to ensuring that all
2172 Americans are treated equally under the law and given a fair chance to make their own voices
2173 heard. In a voting system with so many barriers stifling minority groups from fulfilling their
2174 suffrage rights, expanding our coverage of language assistance in voting will ensure that more
2175 Americans' opinions are expressed and present in the legislation our local, state, and federal
2176 governments enact, improving the quality of life for underrepresented groups who will at last be
2177 more capable of contributing their crucial perspectives through their civic engagement.



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Proposal # 55

Author: Nicholas Johnson

Committee: 3

Delegation: California

Title:

Cultivating Debt Relief for Educators

Major Areas to be Affected:

Major Areas to be Affected:

Department of Education, US Treasury, US Congress, school districts, general public, current and aspiring teachers

Justification:

Justification:

Per the Hun School of Princeton, the student-to-teacher ratio emerges as the most influential factor in determining student success. Indeed, supporting evidence indicates that as the ratio decreases, test scores soar, student satisfaction flourishes, and learning rates surge. Furthermore, reducing the workload of teachers and fostering greater opportunities for connection with students not only boosts teacher retention and job satisfaction but also serves as a catalyst for diminishing dropout rates.

Although there has been a gradual decline in student-to-teacher ratios over time, it is disconcerting that some schools still accommodate as many as 34 students per class. Studies substantiate that the optimal ratio for maximum effectiveness is 18 students to 1 teacher. Our current teacher shortage only exacerbates this problem.

The Perkins Loan program started in 1957 and to receive it, all one had to do was complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and indicate their interest in the program's services. As a result of its easy accessibility, the Perkins loan program played a crucial role in attracting aspiring teachers by offering special loan forgiveness opportunities. This incentive was particularly effective at encouraging individuals to pursue a career in education, particularly in high-demand subject areas or low-income schools. By providing financial support through the Perkins loan program, it helped alleviate the burden of student loans for teachers, making the profession more attractive and accessible. As a result, it contributed to a larger pool of qualified educators and improved the overall quality of education. Unfortunately in September 2017 it was discontinued along with its plethora of benefits.

Proposal for Action:

Proposal for Action:

Create a program modeled after the Perkins Loans program to increase the availability of low-interest student loans to aspiring teachers.

Streamline the forgiveness process by creating clear guidelines and specify eligibility criteria that prioritize aspiring teachers who commit to teaching in high-need subjects or underserved areas, ensuring that the expanded debt forgiveness benefits are directed to those who need it the most. Other factors to consider include: educational attainments, years service, area(s) served.

The US Department of Education will establish partnerships and collaborations with educational agencies, school districts, and teacher preparation programs to streamline communication and facilitate the implementation of the expanded Perkins Loans program, including outreach efforts and assistance with forgiveness applications.



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- 2227 **Results to be Expected:**
2228 Results to be Expected:
2229 Enhanced academic performance, increased student engagement, easier classroom
2230 management, enhanced teacher job satisfaction, better identification of students' needs,
2231 narrowing of achievement gaps
-



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2232 **Proposal # 56**
2233 **Author:** Louis Jones

Committee: 11
Delegation: California

2234
2235 **Title:**
2236 The New Voting Rights Act

2237
2238 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2239 States with significant minority populations
2240 Department of Justice
2241 Primarily minority voters
2242 Local Polling places
2243 Government officials

2244
2245 **Justification:**
2246 Over the past decade, the Supreme court has limited the Voting Rights Act, most clearly by a
2247 certain decision in 2013. In Shelby v. Holder, the Supreme Court's decision limited federal
2248 review of voting rights changes and redistricting. This decision allows states with a history of
2249 discriminatory voting maps and practices to implement new voting laws and redrawn maps
2250 without federal approval, where historically, those states and counties required federal pre
2251 approval. Notably, in the five years following this ruling, nearly 1,000 polling places have closed,
2252 many of them in majority African-American counties. In addition, this decision has led to stricter
2253 voter ID laws, increased difficulty in accessing polling places and overall led to voter
2254 suppression in historically targeted communities. As a result, election outcomes have been
2255 skewed and unfairly discriminatory towards minority populations in key states.
2256 Between 2012 and 2016, the Center for American Progress found that 59 seats in the House of
2257 Representative have been shifted due to partisan gerrymandering. 20 have shifted in favor of
2258 Democrats, while 39 were shifted in favor of Republicans. There was an average of 19 seats
2259 per election flipped Republican. The states that once required pre approval had notable
2260 changes in voting turnout and outcome after Shelby.
2261 The decision made in Shelby V Holder has had direct, detrimental effects upon our democratic
2262 process. My proposal will effectively solve this crucial flaw in our democratic system, with an
2263 appropriate, modern formula to decide the areas subject to approval.

2264
2265
2266 **Proposal for Action:**
2267 This proposal establishes new criteria for determining which states and political subdivisions
2268 must obtain preclearance before changes to voting practices may take effect.
2269 Preclearance is the process of receiving approval from the Department of Justice (DOJ).
2270 This preclearance would audit and ensure that the 14th and 15th amendments are upheld within
2271 the changes to voting practices. States and subdivisions that meet a certain quota of minority
2272 groups or have a history of voting rights violations have to preclear future practices before their
2273 implementation. (Changes to election methods or redistricting)
2274 States and their subdivisions are subject to preclearance for a 10 year time period if:
2275 The state or subdivision had a population increase of 10,000 or more in any racial or language
2276 minority since the previous census.
2277 Any racial or language minority sees an increase of at least 20% of the size of the voting age
2278 population since the previous census.
2279 15 or more voting right violations have occurred in the state over the last 25 years
2280 3 or more violations occurred over the past 25 years, but the state administers the elections



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2281 States and subdivisions must notify the public of changes to voting practices. The DOJ is
2282 authorized to demand certain documents or answers involving changes to voting rights. The
2283 DOJ must consider factors like the history of racial or voting discrimination in the area.
2284

2284

2285

2286 **Results to be Expected:**

2287 States and subdivisions with significant minority populations or a history of voting rights
2288 violations will have to receive approval for future changes to voting practices. This will result in
2289 non-partisan voting practices and fair elections. It will make voting easier and more accessible,
2290 and ensure election outcomes are accurately representative of a state's population.



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2291 **Proposal # 57** **Committee: 24**
2292 **Author:** Alexandra Martinez **Delegation:** California
2293
2294 **Title:**
2295 The Expansion of H-2A Visas
2296
2297 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2298 Agricultural sector, consumers, business owners, farm owners, and undocumented farm
2299 workers.
2300
2301 **Justification:**
2302 At this point in time, agricultural workers' means of employment are being threatened more than
2303 ever in the U.S –specifically those who are undocumented. Bills criminalizing undocumented
2304 workers for working in the U.S. and their employers for knowingly hiring them are being
2305 introduced throughout the country. What is forgotten is that those who are undocumented and
2306 work in agriculture, are not only providing produce to our grocery stores everyday, but greatly
2307 contribute to our economy with the revenue made off the produce they sell. The reality is, these
2308 undocumented immigrants work at extremely low rates, thus allowing grocery stores to keep our
2309 food prices at relatively low costs. Without their hard work, states would start seeing massive
2310 spikes in price levels for produce, which would damage our economy. Therefore, it is essential
2311 that H-2A visas –visas for temporary agricultural works– become easier to renew and have a
2312 longer life span. With these adjustments, employers will be more inclined to actually initiate the
2313 visa process, and undocumented employees would have more time to consider and or apply for
2314 indefinite forms of legal residency. In order to meet the labor demands of the agricultural sector
2315 more efficiently, measures aimed at expediting the acquisition process of H-2A visas should be
2316 implemented more so than ever.
2317
2318 **Proposal for Action:**
2319 1. To ensure that these visas stay beneficial to our country and its residents, the maximum
2320 duration of H-2A visas should be extended from three years to five, as well as the renewal
2321 process shorter
2322 2. Regulatory Updates: Collaborate with the appropriate government agencies, such as the U.S.
2323 Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, to update the regulations
2324 associated with the H-2A visa program. The DHS, would have its agency of U.S. Citizenship
2325 and Immigration Services (USCIS), begin its regulatory process, open for public comment (in
2326 Federal Registrar), then make its final ruling to amend its H-2A program.
2327 3. Pre-Approval for Qualified Employers to Renew their H-2A Visa:
2328 the USCIS would introduce a pre-approval system for employees who have consistently
2329 demonstrated compliance with H-2A program requirements. This pre-approval status would be
2330 granted to employers who have a proven track record of following labor laws, providing
2331 adequate wages and working conditions, and fulfilling their obligations towards U.S. workers.
2332 Pre-approved employers would undergo streamlined processing for subsequent visa
2333 applications, reducing the overall processing time.
2334
2335
2336 **Results to be Expected:**
2337 First, what can be expected from the expansion of the H-2A visa is that the stability of the
2338 agricultural workforce will strengthen. Those employed won't have to move jobs frequently from
2339 fear of deportation as well as allowing employers to retain experienced workers. Also,



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2340 employers often have to pay hefty amounts for their workers visas, and lengthening the visas
2341 life-span will cut costs significantly, in the employers benefit. Lastly, this expansion will have a
2342 positive economic impact in the U.S. With this more stable and efficient agricultural workforce,
2343 there will be reduced labor shortages, and greater economic growth in more rural communities.
2344 When employers have a more stable system of workers, increased productivity and
2345 competitiveness in the agricultural sector will increase, creating a spike in economic growth.



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2346 **Proposal # 58**
2347 **Author:** Danny Montoya

Committee: 9
Delegation: California

2348
2349 **Title:**
2350 Mandating Online Neurological Baseline Tests for High School Athlete's Clearance
2351

2352 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2353 All High School Athletic Departments within all school districts and private High Schools, First
2354 Aid/Medical Providing aids/Athletic Training staff
2355

2356 **Justification:**
2357 Concussions are the 2nd most common high school athletic injury in the US. According to
2358 UPMC Concussion Statistics and Facts, between 1.7 and 3 million sports- and recreation-
2359 related concussions happen yearly, affecting 20% of high school athletes. Of those, half go
2360 undetected or unreported. Although athletes can recover from concussions, the severity of the
2361 injury and how it is treated often determine whether or not they can return to play. In order to
2362 determine proper recovery methods, an athletic trainer, school nurse, and medical personnel
2363 need to know where the athletes are with their pre-concussion levels of each aspect of the test.
2364 Implementing baseline testing protocols will allow Athletic Trainers, School Nurses, or other on-
2365 site medical/first aid providers to assess the severity of each concussion and the condition of
2366 the athlete by comparing baseline and post-concussion testing data. There are several different
2367 programs used for these tests, C3-Logix is one that is user-friendly and easy to use by athletes
2368 and test administrators. Requiring baseline testing for high school sports plays a critical role in
2369 athlete safety, allowing school care teams to determine the best return-to-play protocol for each
2370 athlete.
2371

2372 **Proposal for Action:**
2373 Athletic departments are responsible for obtaining a program and or partnership with multiple
2374 devices that are the best fit for their staff and students, as well as providing each student with a
2375 personal file or QR code to store results. Once a program, the devices, and personal QR codes
2376 are acquired, testing will be held by coaches of each sport first week of pre-season practice and
2377 supervised by the school nurse or first aid providing staff. If multiple teams first practice line up
2378 with each other then teams will combine for testing days with one another. Having multiple
2379 devices with the same program will result in multiple 3-4 different stations with testing staff or
2380 coaches to administer the baseline. Once the baseline is administered and results are recorded
2381 the athlete is set for the season, unless a concussion has occurred. Retests will be held by first-
2382 aid staff and athletes will be uncleared for play for the time being until signs and symptoms are
2383 no longer visible and a second retest is administered and results are close to the original.
2384 - Coaches must be trained to observe and notice concussion symptoms.
2385 -If a concussion happens outside of school, an updated pre-evaluation should be requested by
2386 a Doctor.
2387

2388 **Results to be Expected:**
2389 By implementing baseline testing and using it in partnership with post-concussion clearance
2390 data, school health personnel will have a more accurate understanding of the severity of each
2391 injury, enabling them to effectively treat the injury, and keep their players safe. In turn, athletes
2392 are more likely to return to sports and school more quickly, creating a less negative impact on
2393 their daily lives and overall well-being.



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2394 **Proposal # 59**

2395 **Author:** Jack Moreland

Committee: 4

Delegation: California

2396

2397 **Title:**

2398 Joining the Pacific Ocean trade bloc known as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement
2399 for Trans-Pacific Partnership

2400

2401 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2402 US Economy (industrial manufacturing, computer manufacturing and agriculture), US
2403 Department of Commerce

2404

2405 **Justification:**

2406 Free trade is a net good for all countries. Free trade allows countries to produce those products
2407 which they are best at creating, and as a result every country gets the cheapest and highest
2408 quality goods from every other. The CPTPP is a free trade agreement between many countries
2409 in the Pacific Ocean. It reduces tariffs and barriers to trade among all members and promotes
2410 economic growth and prosperity for their business. Crucially, the agreement fosters international
2411 trade which lowers prices for consumers and creates jobs.

2412 With high inflation in the US, easier imports of cheaper products would bolster the economy
2413 substantially. The unnecessary expenses that hold our economy back like high prices for food,
2414 cars, and computers, could be minimized, boosting our productivity. As well, China is not in the
2415 CPTPP, and the countries that are in the CPTPP are generally more democratic and aligned
2416 against China. By investing more in CPTPP nations, we can lower our trade dependency on
2417 China and economically help our allies, which will bolster US geopolitical strength.

2418

2419 **Proposal for Action:**

2420 Accede to the CPTPP. Eliminate or lower tariffs as per the agreement to all fellow member
2421 states, which are Canada, Mexico, Peru, Chile, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia,
2422 Vietnam, Brunei, and Japan. Synchronize trade rules with all members to facilitate easier trade.

2423

2424 **Results to be Expected:**

2425 18,000 tariffs on US goods entering the member nations will be eliminated. That means US
2426 exports will be much more competitive in those countries, stimulating US farmers and
2427 manufacturers. This will result in an estimated \$77 billion per year in income for the US
2428 economy. As well, small businesses will much more easily be able to export their products to
2429 member states as import regulations will be dramatically simplified.

2430 US inflation will be reduced as import taxes are removed and cheaper goods can be brought in.

2431 This will bolster the economy generally as less money is wasted on expensive necessities.

2432 Manufacturers of similar goods will face increased competition from international suppliers. Jobs
2433 in specific fields may be lost, but overall it will make our manufacturing industry much more
2434 competitive internationally, and may even enable the US to become a net exporter of
2435 manufactured goods in the long term.

2436 More of US trade money will go to our allies and not just China. Economically strengthening
2437 democracies will encourage less-democratic regimes to democratize as they see the benefits
2438 elsewhere. The US will have more soft power globally and be a stronger geopolitical player.



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2439 **Proposal # 60**

2440 **Author:** Catherine Piotrowski

Committee: 26

Delegation: California

2441

2442 **Title:**

2443 Restricting the ability of port trucking companies to misclassify port truck drivers as independent
2444 contractors

2445

2446 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2447 Port truck drivers, port trucking companies, distributors, ports, U.S. Department of Labor and
2448 the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

2449

2450 **Justification:**

2451 According to a National Employment Law Project report, over two-thirds of the port truck drivers
2452 in the United States are misclassified as independent contractors. This is a deliberate decision
2453 on the part of companies to prevent the port truck drivers from reaping employee benefits,
2454 including paid overtime, workers' compensation, the right to unionize, paid sick leave, and
2455 medical insurance.

2456 Job insecurity is a prevalent problem for workers deemed independent contractors as it
2457 contributes to the struggles they and their families face. Port truck drivers cargo from ports into
2458 the domestic supply chain: items Americans use daily like clothes, electronics, food, and
2459 housewares.

2460 In the 1980s, the United States deregulated trucking, transforming unionized companies into an
2461 industry of independent drivers, many of whom are recent immigrants. Port truck drivers work in
2462 dangerous conditions, often working excessively for a lower wage. According to the Economic
2463 Policy Institute, independent contractors experience higher rates of workplace injuries than
2464 employees. Port driver pay is now one-half to two-thirds less than it was before deregulation,
2465 according to the Wayne State University economics department. Being misclassified as
2466 independent contractors allows port trucking companies to evade labor laws and regulatory
2467 requirements.

2468

2469

2470 **Proposal for Action:**

2471 It shall be mandated that port truck drivers will decide whether they should be considered
2472 independent contractors or employees upon completing a thousand hours of work for a port
2473 trucking company under company supervision. They will renew this decision every year to
2474 ensure they are adequately compensated for their work. This will require an amendment to the
2475 Fair Labor Standard Act (FLSA).

2476

2477 **Results to be Expected:**

2478 This proposal would lead to increased employed port truck drivers and a lower port truck driver
2479 turnover rate. There would have to be more significant workforce management on the part of the
2480 port trucking companies to track employees' hours. It would also lead to higher shipping costs
2481 and an increased price on products to compensate for the costs of employee benefits. There will
2482 be increased pressure on other industries to properly classify their workers.



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2483 **Proposal # 61**
2484 **Author:** Chelsea Rob

Committee: 24
Delegation: California

2485
2486 **Title:**
2487 A proposal to provide illegal immigrant labor workers with attainable access to temporary work
2488 permits and equitable legalization process times

2489
2490 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2491 • Illegal Immigrants
2492 • Business Owners
2493 • Immigration Firms
2494 • The Bureau of Consular Affairs
2495 • The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
2496 • United States Department of State

2497
2498 **Justification:**
2499 The current preference when gaining temporary visas and legalization is given to those labeled
2500 as “professionals” with “Members of the Professions Holding Advanced Degrees of Persons of
2501 Exceptional Ability,” according to the Visa Bulletin For April 2023 published by the Department
2502 of State Publication. This means that priority of legalization is overwhelmingly given to those
2503 who apply to the U.S. with degrees and prior work experience in professional fields; namely,
2504 those who are certified in STEM.

2505 Although this addresses high-skilled immigrant workers in our immigration system, it fails to
2506 equitably address those who benefit the country in ways that require labor over intellectual
2507 ability. This especially means those who do not have the privilege of obtaining a degree in their
2508 home country and those who are fleeing from danger to seek a better life in the U.S.. These
2509 people come to the U.S. and fill up jobs that many U.S. citizens are not willing to fill, resulting in
2510 employment shortages. According to The Pew Research Center, “about three-quarters of
2511 Americans say undocumented immigrants mostly fill jobs U.S. do not want.” These workers are
2512 labeled as “Other Workers,” ranked 4th in the immigration prioritization system, who do not have
2513 a fair chance at obtaining any form of legal status.

2514 In recent years (especially following the pandemic), there have been many vacancies in the
2515 retail and physical labor industries. Positions are left empty, and the immigrants illegally taking
2516 up the positions are working under the table, facing the risk of arrest, deportation, and
2517 separation from their families. Having better opportunities for these illegal immigrants would not
2518 only provide those individuals with stability, but it would also provide the involved businesses
2519 and U.S. economy with more stability. As WhiteHouse.gov states, immigrants work to keep U.S.
2520 business running. The article points to the fact that “Immigration increases potential economic
2521 output by increasing the size of the labor force.”

2522 Currently, it takes 31.5 to 34 months for the approval to gain temporary legal status by the
2523 Waiver I-601. It takes these “Other Workers” 5 to 7 years to gain Legal Permanent Residence
2524 by the form I-485 in the U.S. (3 years if the immigrant has a U.S. Citizen spouse or child).
2525 Furthermore, “Other Workers” who stay in the country illegally for over 180 days without an
2526 employment sponsorship face the risk of deportation without any chance of gaining temporary
2527 legal status. The process pushes away people that are willing to work for the prosperity of the
2528 U.S.. It pushes away the people who are seeking a better, safer life.

2529
2530 **Proposal for Action:**



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2531 • Illegal immigrants classified as “Other Workers” in the immigration prioritization system will be
2532 qualified for a temporary work authorization visa after being given a criminal background check
2533 to legally fill in an employment opportunity.

2534 • Illegal immigrant workers classified as “Other Workers” applying for the temporary work visa
2535 without an employment sponsorship will not be deported or given penalties from staying in the
2536 country for over 180 days.

2537 • Immigrants with temporary work authorization visas will be allowed to renew their temporary
2538 documents upon usual temporary visa regulations.

2539 • Immigrants may choose to send proof of employment history and good moral character every
2540 year to gain higher priority in the I-485 Legal Permanent Residence & legalization process.

2541 • Employed immigrants will have the option to legally switch careers or employers with a
2542 criminal background check and good moral character while given the temporary work visa.

2543

2544 **Results to be Expected:**

2545 • Non-U.S. citizen immigrant workers classified as “Other Workers” in the immigration
2546 prioritization system (particularly those working in labor or retail jobs) will be allowed to continue
2547 their work in the U.S. without the additional concern of being deported by being provided with a
2548 temporary work visa (without penalty, regardless of illegality) that may be renewed every year.

2549 The temporary work visa will be issued without an I-601 “Waiver of Grounds Inadmissibility”
2550 approval, which takes 31.5 to 34 months to process.

2551 • These workers will gain more priority in the citizenship process based on their career
2552 dedication (proof of consistent employment history and good moral character, elements already
2553 incorporated in U.S. immigration practices) while given the temporary work visa, allowing them a
2554 shorter immigration process for status of Legal Permanent Residence (a process that currently
2555 spans over 5 to 7 years, 3 years if the beneficiary has a U.S. Citizen spouse or child) so that the
2556 workers are able to successfully continue their roles in the U.S. as workers and family members.

2557 • Businesses will have more consistent employees, allowing them to function more efficiently.
2558 Business owners will have more employment opportunities for unfilled positions, boosting their
2559 businesses and the state of the U.S. economy. *The article “Citizenship for Undocumented
2560 Immigrants Would Boost U.S. Economic Growth” by the Center for American Progress states
2561 how “Putting undocumented immigrants on a pathway to citizenship would increase U.S. GDP
2562 by up to \$1.7 trillion over the next decade.” According to the article, this would raise the pay for
2563 all Americans and generate hundreds of thousands of new employment opportunities, ultimately
2564 “advancing the country’s economic recovery.”



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2565 **Proposal # 62**

2566 **Author:** Hannah Schneider

Committee: 14

Delegation: California

2567

2568 **Title:**

2569 Fueling the Future

2570

2571 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2572 Schools, teachers and students in public schools grade k-12, the food industry, transportation
2573 of food, lawmakers.

2574

2575 **Justification:**

2576 According to a study done by Harvard and the National Institutes of Health, nutrition increases
2577 brain function and memory, but due to time constraints, students are not able to consistently
2578 consume healthy meals during their school days. According to 7 CFR Section 210.10(f)(1),
2579 schools must, "provide sufficient lunch periods that are long enough to give all students
2580 adequate time to be served and eat their lunches." This guideline gives schools the freedom to
2581 choose how long lunch is, but as of 2018, the median time allotted is only 25-30 minutes.

2582 According to a 2019 study by The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, students should
2583 have, "at least twenty minutes once they are seated." The typical 25 to 30 minutes is not enough
2584 time for a student to wait in line for a school lunch, and then eat said lunch. With more time
2585 during a lunch period, students who need to take makeup tests or go to a counselor's office will
2586 be able to, and will still be able to eat their lunch. Students would also have increased
2587 opportunities for social interactions. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, students have not had the
2588 opportunity for many social interactions. Shorter lunches also means shorter social interactions,
2589 which is an issue because the amount of in person social interactions in children have
2590 decreased by one hour since 1980, according APA Psycinfo. This causes people to have worse
2591 social cues and social skills that they will need in the modern world.

2592

2593 **Proposal for Action:**

2594 To make it a federal requirement for schools to have at least a forty minute lunch period, along
2595 with at least a fifteen minute breakfast break. Students would have twenty minutes to eat, as
2596 recommended by the CDC, they have at least a five minute passing period, and they have
2597 fifteen minutes to stand in line. With the fifteen minute break for breakfast, students will be able
2598 to access the school breakfast.

2599

2600 **Results to be Expected:**

2601 Students will perform better in school, be more focused, and be able to gain the nutrients that
2602 they actually need without worrying about time constraints. Teachers will also get more of a
2603 break, and it will be easier for students to get tasks done that they need to during lunch.

2604 Students will be able to eat at a normal pace, and digest their nutrients more before their next
2605 period. Students in P.E. will not get as many stomach cramps, so they will perform better. The
2606 people handing out lunches will not be as rushed, causing them less stress.



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2607 **Proposal # 63**
2608 **Author:** Lola Stark

Committee: 22
Delegation: California

2609
2610 **Title:**
2611 Get On Board: Accessible Public Transportation for the Visually Impaired
2612

2613 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2614 Individuals with visual impairments, disabled individuals, public transportation services,
2615 American Public Transportation Association, Federal Transit Administration, the general public.
2616

2617 **Justification:**
2618 Public transportation is a privilege that those without visual impairments take for granted on a
2619 daily basis; from buses to trains to airplanes, public transit is a vital component of everyday life.
2620 According to the American Public Transportation Association, American people board public
2621 transportation 34 million times each weekday. However, a substantial number of individuals who
2622 require safe and accessible public transportation struggle with visual impairments, and are
2623 unable to effectively use the facilities that are currently in place. The National Institute of Health
2624 found that 14 million Americans have a visual impairment. Yet, according to the National
2625 Organization on Disability, "a national survey of adults with and without disabilities found
2626 individuals with disabilities twice as likely to lack transportation as their non- disabled peers." It
2627 is vital that the United States government prioritize improving public transportation for these
2628 individuals.

2629 While paratransit already exists, and provides individualized rides without fixed routes, its
2630 availability is limited and does little to provide equitable transportation access to those with
2631 visual impairments. Public transportation, on the other hand, exists in every city in the United
2632 States.

2633 Audio announcements are already a widely used method of improving accessibility, but
2634 unfortunately they are often difficult to hear, inconsistent, and easy to miss. There is a
2635 substantial need for a newer, more effective method. Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Beacon
2636 Technology is an innovative solution that provides the consistent and reliable accessibility that
2637 the United States public transportation system is currently in need of.
2638

2639 **Proposal for Action:**
2640 1. The United States Department of Transportation ought to federally mandate the
2641 implementation of Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Beacon Technology within bus/train stops
2642 across the nation. This includes a system of beacons that are connected to a smartphone app
2643 which is used to alert users of when their transportation is arriving and where it is located.
2644 2. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) shall provide increased funding to the existing
2645 Enhancing Mobility Innovation program so that they may finance county public transportation
2646 services. These services will purchase and implement beacons in and around bus/train stops in
2647 their local areas.
2648

2649 **Results to be Expected:**
2650 Increased accessibility and efficiency of public transportation for individuals with visual
2651 impairments; comfort in using fixed-route transit, increased quality of life, and new opportunities
2652 available for travel, leisure, and work.



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2653 **Proposal # 64**

2654 **Author:** Serena Watkins

Committee: 13

Delegation: California

2655

2656 **Title:**

2657 The Destruction of Public Schools

2658

2659 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2660 Board of Education, Public School Districts, Charter Schools, Average Daily Attendance (ADA),

2661 Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)

2662

2663 **Justification:**

2664 The current school funding model has resulted in a massive disparity in the funding that schools

2665 in different regions of a single state receive due to the wide variations in income and tax

2666 revenue from district to district. Due to the relatively low household income and property taxes in

2667 low socioeconomic status (SES) areas, these schools tend to have inadequate funding when

2668 compared to those located in wealthy neighborhoods. This disparity primarily affects the

2669 education of students of color and those who are disadvantaged by their socioeconomic status.

2670 According to a recent EdBuild study, districts with a majority of white students enroll smaller

2671 populations but still receive \$23 billion more than districts with a majority of students of color.

2672 This is due to the tendency for district lines to be drawn around tiny, wealthy islands of well-

2673 funded schools within larger, impoverished areas that primarily serve students of color. School

2674 districts with the highest concentrations of Black, Latino, or Native American students receive

2675 about \$1,800 less per student than districts educating the fewest students of color (Morgan,

2676 Amerikaner).

2677 The landmark case *Brown vs. The Board of Education* affirms that the segregation of schools is

2678 unconstitutional under the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause, allowing the federal

2679 government to intervene. The current model for funding public schools, however, proves to be

2680 both economically and racially segregated and is therefore unconstitutional. Numerous states

2681 have begun taking action to address this, but federal action is essential to providing a high-

2682 quality public education that promotes equity and prepares students for success in their

2683 personal lives and future careers.

2684

2685 **Proposal for Action:**

2686 1. Halt the process of allocating funding for public schools mainly based on local property taxes,
2687 instead collecting property taxes from the entire state and distributing them so that each student
2688 across the state receives the same per-capita funding.

2689 2. Localities introduce standards to which each district must be held, including test scores,
2690 grades, class size, graduation rates, etc. Federal Funds will be allocated to correct remaining
2691 inequalities (Title 1, English Language Acquisition, Reading First, Individuals with Disabilities
2692 Education Act, and Improving Teacher Quality Grants)

2693 3. Each local district has to fulfill a financial reporting requirement to the State Education
2694 Agency, to maintain transparency and ensure that the money is being used solely to improve
2695 the quality of education for its students.

2696

2697 **Results to be Expected:**

2698 Schools receive equal per capita student funding, equal opportunities to receive a high-quality

2699 education, increased odds to advance socioeconomic status for students, and school revenues

2700 expected to increase by 10-25% (thus increasing years of completed education and lessening

2701 the achievement gap between students of different SES).



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2702 **Proposal # 65**

2703 **Author:** Dathan Montera

Committee: 25

Delegation: Colorado

2704

2705 **Title:**

2706 Prohibiting the Persecution of Trafficked Minors

2707

2708 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2709 Federal Bureau of Investigation, local police departments, US Immigration and Customs

2710 Enforcement, child victims of sex trafficking and their families, United States and territories

2711

2712 **Justification:**

2713 In the United States, the National Human Trafficking Hotline identified more than 2,600 cases

2714 referencing one or more child trafficking victims in 2020. Child sex trafficking is defined as any

2715 trade of value (money, shelter, drugs) in exchange for a sex act with an individual under 18.

2716 Child sex trafficking involves a cycle of manipulation, coercion, and exploitation, where victims

2717 often suffer severe physical and psychological abuse. Victims of child sex trafficking endure

2718 significant trauma, causing long-lasting psychological, emotional, and physical harm. Child sex

2719 traffickers employ various tactics such as grooming, manipulation, and threats to control their

2720 victims. Coercion techniques, including physical and psychological abuse, drug addiction, and

2721 financial dependency, diminish victims' ability to escape the trafficking situation. Unfortunately, if

2722 victims are not rescued, they can be charged for involvement in prostitution or other money

2723 crimes. According to a submission to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review of the

2724 United States of America, "...high rates of arrest for low-level prostitution offenses and very few

2725 prosecutions of traffickers. For example, in 2012, New York State arrested 2,962 individuals for

2726 prostitution or loitering for prostitution. In contrast, only 34 individuals were prosecuted

2727 statewide for human trafficking offenses".

2728

2729 **Proposal for Action:**

2730 All enforcement agencies will collaborate to focus on rehabilitation of child sex crimes, instead

2731 of retribution. Law enforcement agencies and judicial systems must receive specialized training

2732 to identify victims, distinguish them from perpetrators, and ensure their access to protection and

2733 support services. Persecutions of minors found to be engaging in sexual acts, in exchange for a

2734 valued good, will not be permitted. Individuals under 18 will not be charged with prostitution or

2735 money laundering. The proposal will not protect individuals engaging in other illegal activities, as

2736 it does not pertain. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act will be enacted in the United States

2737 and all other laws in conflict will be null and void. This piece of legislation will explicitly exempt

2738 victims from prosecution for crimes committed under the duress of trafficking. Public campaigns

2739 will be implemented to raise awareness about the realities of child sex trafficking, combat

2740 stigma, and foster empathy and understanding toward victims.

2741

2742 **Results to be Expected:**

2743 The victims of child sex trafficking will be protected from the loopholes that exist in the current

2744 legislation in the United States. Victims will no longer be subjected to predatory punishment and

2745 will have greater potential for emotional rehabilitation. Additionally, by fostering partnerships and

2746 sharing resources, the United States can develop a coordinated response that prioritizes victim

2747 support and ensures comprehensive care and rehabilitation services. This will make America an

2748 example for other nations to enact such protections to create a common understanding of

2749 human rights. By enacting legislation that protects child sex trafficking victims, America can



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2750 contribute to shaping these standards. It can advocate for victim-centered approaches,
2751 influencing international frameworks and encouraging other nations to adopt similar measures.



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2752 **Proposal # 66**

2753 **Author:** Chiebuka Onwuka

Committee: 19

Delegation: Colorado

2754

2755 **Title:**

2756 The SAFE BRAIN Act - Safeguarding Autonomy and Fortifying Ethics in the use of Brain-
2757 Related Artificial Intelligence Networks

2758

2759 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2760 AI development processes, AI developers, AI manufacturers, AI system users, individuals
2761 potentially vulnerable to cognitive manipulation through AI technology, corporations involved in
2762 AI technology, AI ethics and safety organizations, AI regulatory bodies

2763

2764 **Justification:**

2765 The development and use of AI for the purpose of brain hacking (manipulating individuals'
2766 thoughts or emotions) raises important ethical concerns about individual autonomy and privacy.
2767 Without proper regulation, this technology can be misused to infringe on individuals' basic
2768 human rights and freedoms.

2769

2770 **Proposal for Action:**

2771 Multiple organizations, including the International Committee for AI Ethics and Security (ICAI-
2772 ES), the AI Transparency Institute (AITI), and the AI Accountability Coalition (AIAC), are
2773 required to collaboratively oversee the implementation of regulations to prevent brain hacking
2774 with AI. These organizations will address the following components:

2775 1. Ethical guidelines: The ICAI-ES, recognized for their commitment to fostering ethical
2776 practices within the AI sphere, will shoulder the crucial responsibility of crafting an extensive set
2777 of ethical guidelines. These guidelines will serve as the backbone for AI development and
2778 application, bolstering adherence to the loftiest ethical standards throughout the AI ecosystem.
2779 Specifically, the guidelines will demarcate clear codes of conduct for AI developers and end-
2780 users alike, elucidating acceptable practices and detailing severe consequences for violations.
2781 Concurrent with these ethical directives, the ICAI-ES will introduce stringent oversight
2782 mechanisms to actively monitor adherence to these standards. This vigilance will encompass
2783 frequent assessment cycles, efficient reporting structures, and swift escalation protocols,
2784 guaranteeing that deviations from the prescribed ethical norms are promptly detected and
2785 appropriately addressed.

2786 2. Transparency: The Authority for Information Technology and Innovation (AITI) will
2787 assume an instrumental role in advocating transparency in the realm of artificial intelligence.
2788 They will mandate AI developers to openly declare the data sources that they have leveraged
2789 for training their AI systems, which might encompass raw data, preprocessed data, as well as
2790 the curated datasets. Alongside data transparency, the AITI will also require developers to
2791 elucidate the specific algorithms employed in their systems, including details about the
2792 algorithms' structure, operations, and intended applications. By fostering this level of
2793 transparency in AI development and utilization, the AITI aims to constrain the potential for
2794 misuse, thereby protecting individuals and societies from the unintended consequences of AI
2795 deployment.

2796 3. Regular audits: Two significant organizations, the Institute of Chartered Artificial
2797 Intelligence Engineers – Ethical Standards (ICAI-ES) and the AITI, will join forces to work with
2798 independent third-party organizations specialized in AI ethics and safety. Together, they will
2799 conduct regular and thorough audits of AI systems to ensure they aren't being exploited for
2800 nefarious purposes such as brain hacking, or any other form of cognitive manipulation. In



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2801 addition to the audits, they will mandate the public disclosure of audit results, detailing any
2802 issues found and measures taken to rectify them. This strategy will nurture public trust, facilitate
2803 transparency, and promote accountability among AI developers, regulators, and users.

2804 4. Accountability measures: The Artificial Intelligence Accountability Commission (AIAC)
2805 will establish stringent and comprehensive accountability measures designed to hold
2806 individuals, corporations, or any entities accountable for the misuse of AI, particularly in the
2807 context of brain hacking. These measures may include, but not be limited to, strict penalties,
2808 sanctions, and deterrents to discourage any misuse. The AIAC will also establish procedures for
2809 victims of AI misuse to report violations, seek redress, and be assured of fair investigation and
2810 judgement. These provisions aim to safeguard societal interests and individual rights from the
2811 potential harm and exploitation associated with the misuse of AI technology.

2812

2813 **Results to be Expected:**

2814 Implementing the SAFE BRAIN Act will lead to numerous positive outcomes. These include the
2815 protection of individual autonomy and privacy through the establishment of clear guidelines and
2816 accountability measures, promoting responsible and ethical AI development that aligns with
2817 societal values. Enhanced trust and confidence in AI technology will emerge from transparent
2818 development processes and regular audits, leading to increased adoption of AI technologies for
2819 legitimate purposes across various sectors of society. The introduction of clear penalties for
2820 violators will deter potential misuse of AI technology for brain hacking, fostering a safer and
2821 more responsible AI ecosystem. Finally, involving multiple organizations in the regulatory
2822 process encourages interdisciplinary collaboration among AI developers, ethicists, legal
2823 authorities, and other stakeholders, resulting in more comprehensive and effective solutions to
2824 address the ethical concerns surrounding AI and brain hacking.



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2825 **Proposal # 67**
2826 **Author:** Jade Buan

Committee: 2
Delegation: Delaware

2827
2828 **Title:**
2829 A Proposal to Mend Educational Inequalities Within the United States
2830

2831 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2832 Public Schools (Preschool, K-12), Low-income communities
2833

2834 **Justification:**
2835 The purpose of this bill is to create and enact a national policy aimed at improving public
2836 schools and education in low-income communities across the country. This policy seeks to
2837 address the systemic educational disparities that disproportionately affect students in
2838 economically disadvantaged areas, ensuring that every child, regardless of their socioeconomic
2839 background, has access to quality education and equitable opportunities for academic success.
2840 Education is the foundation of a fair and just society, and every child deserves an equal
2841 opportunity to succeed. By focusing on low-income communities, this national policy aims to
2842 address the systemic inequalities that hinder educational attainment and perpetuate cycles of
2843 poverty. It recognizes that providing quality education in these communities is essential to
2844 breaking the cycle and promoting social mobility.
2845 This policy recognizes that the achievement gap represents a significant barrier to equal
2846 opportunity and seeks to narrow it by allocating additional resources, support, and interventions
2847 to these communities. By improving public schools and education in low-income communities,
2848 this policy promotes social and economic development, fostering a stronger and more
2849 prosperous nation as a whole. By focusing on low-income communities, this policy recognizes
2850 that providing access to quality education is a fundamental step toward reducing poverty rates
2851 and empowering individuals to improve their life outcomes.
2852 Investing in education in low-income communities yields long-term economic benefits for the
2853 nation. By providing students with quality education, this policy helps develop a skilled
2854 workforce, reduces dependence on public assistance, and increases tax revenues. The return
2855 on investment in education is substantial, as educated individuals are more likely to secure
2856 higher-paying jobs, contribute to economic growth, and positively impact the overall economy.
2857

2858 **Proposal for Action:**
2859 A bill shall be created to manage how states allocate funds for education.
2860 1. Create legislation that forces states to allocate a minimum of 30% of the state/territory's
2861 budget to K-12 Education
2862 A. This legislation will also outline particular methods to target cash flow into low-income
2863 districts
2864 B. Certain policies will be in place that will oversee how the money is spent within these districts
2865 C. States will be expected to adjust their budget according to this new legislation
2866

2867 **Results to be Expected:**
2868 A national policy focused on improving public schools and education in low-income communities
2869 is a critical step toward achieving educational equity and social justice. By recognizing the
2870 unique challenges faced by these communities and allocating targeted resources and support,
2871 this policy will empower students, break the cycle of poverty, strengthen communities, and
2872 contribute to the long-term economic well-being of the nation. It is an investment in the future,



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2873 ensuring that every child, regardless of their socioeconomic background, has an opportunity to
2874 reach their full potential and contribute to a more equitable and prosperous society.



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2875 **Proposal # 68**
2876 **Author:** Nathan Cho

Committee: 2
Delegation: Delaware

2877
2878 **Title:**
2879 An Act to Encourage and Expedite Art/Artifact Repatriation
2880

2881 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2882 Private and Public Museums, Bodies of International Trade, US Immigrations and Customs
2883 Enforcement, International Countries
2884

2885
2886 **Justification:**
2887 The colonial roots of the United States of America are no secret. These roots have manifested
2888 in numerous institutions, and they often lay the bedrock for numerous institutions including the
2889 museum industry. Marketing themselves as global, cultural institutions, the history of our
2890 museums are marred with violent colonization and theft. Though the trade and transactions that
2891 put the artifacts and art into the museum's hands may not have been of criminal origin, many of
2892 these objects have a history of theft that led them to end up in hands none their own origin's
2893 own. In those pristine marble walls lie artifacts traded through murky hands and even murkier
2894 histories. The acknowledgement and attempted rectification of such history has been a subject
2895 of concern in recent years with artifacts such as the Elgin Marbles and the Rosetta stone taking
2896 center stage. US institutions such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art have stated a goal of
2897 repatriating art, yet this process has been slow and rocky. This is within much resistance from
2898 many institutions to encourage and push for repatriation. Despite much pushback, the
2899 repatriation of art serves a multitude of positive purposes for our society: rectifying a violent
2900 history, ensuring cultural variety and preservation, promoting local artistry, as well as enhancing
2901 our consumption of art.

2902
2903 **Proposal for Action:**
2904 Regulate aspects of the Art repatriation process:
2905 Includes matters of Art Repatriation under the jurisdiction of Cultural Property, Art, and
2906 Antiquities Investigation (CPAAIs). This expands the jurisdiction from investigation of single-
2907 instance crime to instances of fruit of poisoned trees in the matter of art and artifact collection in
2908 museums.
2909 When a party brings forth a concern of stolen art/call for art repatriation, the burden of proof is
2910 on the institution in question to prove that the artifact in questions is of legitimate origins (A
2911 traceable path of collection that is free from illegal events such as theft, forgery, and/or fraud).
2912 But, the party calling for repatriation must also produce a plan of care for the artifact for its
2913 possible return.
2914 The museum can file a report with the US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement to make a
2915 final decision.
2916 Reports can be filed for the following reasons:
2917 If the artifact is found to be of legitimate origins yet the party would still like the art to be
2918 repatriated.
2919 The party determines that the museum is not not handling the situation with due compliance
2920 A reason that is otherwise approved by the US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement
2921 The field report will be processed by the US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement, a process
2922 which will be decided by the US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement



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2923 The process must include consultation with both parties in question and the presentation of
2924 arguments from each.
2925 The final verdict of repatriation will be decided by a body constructed by the US Immigrations
2926 and Customs Enforcement
2927 These processes would be additional to the preexisting protocol for CPAAIs.
2928 All new purchases or donations to a museum must be investigated by the museum, and a report
2929 of the artifacts' history must be investigated and compiled. This report must include the entire
2930 history of ownership, the methods/means of obtainment, and the geographical history of the
2931 object. This report must be approved by the US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement in
2932 order for the museum to display the object.
2933 0.1% of each museum's revenue will be set aside for funding replica creation to be used in
2934 cases where the museum should choose to create a replica for a repatriated piece of artwork or
2935 artifact, incentivising the practice.
2936 If, at the end of 2 fiscal years, at least 10% of the fund has been used or is planned to be used,
2937 the money may be put towards other museum costs. If at the end of this period, at least 10% of
2938 these funds have not been used or planned to be used, the museum will not be able to utilize
2939 these funds.
2940 Museums will also be encouraged to utilize the stockpiles of inventory available to them to fill
2941 spots left empty by repatriated art and artifacts.
2942
2943

Results to be Expected:

2944 With the regulation of the art/artifact repatriation process and the presence of federal oversight
2945 in some capacity in these cases, museums will begin to repatriate art and artifacts at a faster
2946 rate. Also, this will give cultural groups the confidence to step forward and call for repatriation
2947 with the assurance that something will be done as a result. This will also serve to help support
2948 the arts through the funding of replica creation that puts money into the continual craft or art and
2949 artifact creation. This will also allow for many new artworks to see exhibitions with more and
2950 more spaces to showcase this art. Art will be correctly situated within its cultural context,
2951 elevating our consumption of art while encouraging an informed consumption of culture and the
2952 complexity represented by its artifacts and art.
2953



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2954 **Proposal # 69**

2955 **Author:** Sophie Douglas

Committee: 24

Delegation: Delaware

2956

2957 **Title:**

2958 Prevention and Eradication of the Unauthorized Alien Transport Program

2959

2960 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

2961 Division of Emergency Management, Department of State, Immigration, and Customs
2962 Enforcement, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland
2963 Security, immigrants.

2964

2965 **Justification:**

2966 Currently, the Unauthorized Alien Transport Program is a program that forcibly relocates
2967 migrants from any state in the country to cities and states with sanctuary policies in place.
2968 Furthermore, this program currently imposes penalties on businesses that hire undocumented
2969 immigrants and require a citizenship question on patient forms. This will include hospitals that
2970 accept Medicare and will no longer recognize drivers licenses that are issued to undocumented
2971 immigrants in other states. Along with this program, even more restrictive anti-immigration bills
2972 are being passed across the United States which hurts the American economy and imposes
2973 difficulties on the lives of migrants. With the passage of these highly restrictive anti-immigration
2974 bills, it is crucial to remove these destructive barriers and prevent the implementation of this
2975 program in other states across the country.

2976

2977 **Proposal for Action:**

2978 This proposal would abolish the Unauthorized Alien Transport Program and prevent the creation
2979 of similar programs across the United States. States and cities would not be able to forcibly
2980 relocate illegal or legal migrants from any state in the country and move them to sanctuary
2981 states aside from judicial extradition.

2982

2983 **Results to be Expected:**

2984 By removing this program and preventing its implementation in other states, the rights of
2985 immigrants in the United States will be protected. This proposal will prevent similar bills and
2986 behaviors from being implemented in the future. Individuals will no longer be forcibly moved to
2987 unknown locations hundreds of miles away from their homes, allowing for more equity for all.



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2988 **Proposal #** 70
2989 **Author:** Arianna Li

Committee: 19
Delegation: Delaware

2990
2991 **Title:**
2992 Integrating AI in Education for an Innovative Generation
2993

2994 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
2995 Private and Public Educational Institutions, School Districts and Administration, Department of
2996 Education, Artificial Intelligence Developers and Corporations
2997

2998 **Justification:**
2999 Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative technology with the power to drive
3000 innovation and societal progress like never before imagined. However, many educators feel
3001 threatened by the increasing power of AI, as it is now capable of composing masterful essays in
3002 the blink of a second. This fear has led to implementing blanket bans on AI as a tool in
3003 classrooms. While it is necessary to implement ethical safeguards for AI, it is imperative for us,
3004 as a society, to recognize the potential benefits AI can offer and protect it as a supplement to
3005 students' learning rather than a hindrance. We must address the lack of knowledge about how
3006 AI can be effectively utilized in classrooms to optimize learning.
3007 To equip the next generation with the skills of innovation, it is crucial to also equip educators
3008 with the knowledge of AI's potential. There are numerous AI programs available, including
3009 ChatGPT, that can support a more efficient classroom. These programs provide tailored support
3010 to improve grades, offer instant feedback from smarter applications, automate grading tests and
3011 quizzes, and much more. AI should be seen as a tool educators teach their students to employ
3012 in their lives and as an aide to create a more effective learning environment.
3013 While AI may be intimidating due to its enormous potential, we must acknowledge the headway
3014 it offers future generations in becoming the next great leaders. Hesitating to embrace AI due to
3015 uncertainty about its utilization would hinder the progress of our society. By 2027, the AI market
3016 is expected to reach 407 billion dollars, with an annual growth rate of 37.3%, potentially
3017 displacing 400 million workers. AI is undeniably our future, and it is necessary to teach the next
3018 generation how to harness this technology as a tool, rather than viewing it as a competitor for
3019 their careers, enabling them to reach heights beyond what a computer alone can achieve.
3020

3021 **Proposal for Action:**
3022 With this proposal the following actions should be instated:
3023 Educator Training and Support
3024 Design and implement training programs to equip educators with the knowledge and
3025 skills necessary to integrate AI technologies in their classrooms.
3026 Focusing on understanding the capabilities of AI and ethical considerations to
3027 enhance teaching and learning.
3028 Create platforms for educators to share experiences, exchange ideas, and collaborate
3029 on effective techniques.
3030 These networks can foster a supportive community and provide ongoing
3031 guidance for educators.
3032 Curriculum Integration
3033 Incorporate media literacy courses into curriculums focusing on AI-related concepts such
3034 as identifying shortcomings, data analysis, machine learning, and ethical considerations to
3035 various educational levels.



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3036 This will help students understand AI's potential, develop critical thinking skills
3037 and foster an informed responsible approach towards AI technology.

3038 Responsible AI Implementation

3039 Establish clear guidelines and policies for responsible AI use in educational settings.

3040 This should include determining appropriate and inappropriate uses of AI which
3041 align with learning objectives, bias, and discrimination concerns.

3042 Collaboration with AI Industries

3043 Foster collaborations between educational institutions and AI corporation leaders.

3044 These partnerships can facilitate the development of AI solutions for education,
3045 provide access to top technologies, and support innovation in the field.

3046 Create programs and research initiatives to encourage students to explore more of the
3047 applications of AI in future industries, best practices, and potential challenges.

3048

3049 **Results to be Expected:**

3050 With the implementation of this proposal, we can anticipate a range of positive outcomes,
3051 including enhanced teaching and learning experiences that are personalized and adaptive.

3052 Academic performance will improve, leading to increased productivity. Moreover, AI will be
3053 leveraged to nurture critical thinking skills among students, empowering them to become
3054 valuable assets to society. Educators will gain the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively
3055 integrate AI into their classrooms, preparing students for a future where technology plays an
3056 integral role. As a result, the next generation will emerge as an innovative workforce capable of
3057 harnessing AI as a tool to shape a future that surpasses our imagination.



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3058 **Proposal # 71**
3059 **Author:** Owen Marko

Committee: 22
Delegation: Delaware

3060
3061 **Title:**
3062 A Proposal to Improve National Security by Protecting Our Power Grid from Foreign and
3063 Domestic Cyber Terrorism

3064
3065 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3066 National, State, and Municipal utility providers; The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

3067
3068 **Justification:**
3069 The United States Power grid has become increasingly modern with time, integrating new
3070 technologies, the internet, and other systems to make service more reliable. However, there are
3071 unseen downsides to this hyper-connectivity. Energy management, systems control, and remote
3072 monitoring are just some digital activities related to providing millions with power. But at any
3073 moment, a foreign agent, local terrorist, or hacker group could attack and cripple these systems.
3074 This could result in a short outage, permanent damage to critical infrastructure, or local
3075 disasters like fires. A large-scale attack would inevitably leave many dead and more in the dark.
3076 The war in Ukraine has proven that these nightmares could become a reality if we do not
3077 implement proper cyber security. Russia used numerous techniques before and during the war
3078 to target and dismantle the infrastructure required for essential governmental functions and daily
3079 life. If America enters a conflict, we must have systems to protect our systems. Our cyberspace
3080 is open to anyone, not just governments with many resources. The first step to a more secure
3081 nation is one in which a hacker cannot threaten the citizens behind a screen. We must improve
3082 the security of our power infrastructure.

3083
3084 **Proposal for Action:**
3085 Create legislation to require all utility providers in the US to meet basic cyber security standards
3086 under the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The standards should
3087 include some, if not all, of the following:
3088 1. Air-gapped private networks
3089 2. Access Control
3090 3. Encryption
3091 4. Live Monitoring
3092 5. Cyber Safety Training
3093 6. Intrusion/Vulnerabilities scans
3094 7. Secure Coding Practices
3095 Additionally, legislators should plan for the unequal resources of different power companies by
3096 including a variable time frame for implementing the above standards. Legislation to provide
3097 extra funding would also be beneficial.

3098
3099
3100 **Results to be Expected:**
3101 A self-sufficient power grid that can identify and handle cyber attacks without service
3102 interruption. It is protecting Americans from all enemies of the state who might want to cause
3103 significant civilian casualties via a takedown of the power grid. The grid could still take
3104 advantage of new helpful technologies securely.



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3105 **Proposal # 72**
3106 **Author:** Tristin O'Leary

Committee: 14
Delegation: Delaware

3107
3108 **Title:**
3109 The Assurance Proposal

3110
3111 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3112 States with semiconductor factories being built, people who lost jobs in masses (miners, coal
3113 plant workers, nuclear power plant workers, oil drillers, etc...), unemployment rate, Community
3114 colleges, veterans, and local high schools.

3115
3116
3117 **Justification:**

3118 Every year we create new and better technology to improve the country and society. However,
3119 these new inventions and advancements are dependent on semiconductors, almost every facet
3120 of our life requires this component. Even though the US is one of the leading countries in the
3121 production of semiconductors we are still heavily reliant on other countries like Taiwan; a
3122 country that China has become more hostile towards in recent years and puts our main supplier
3123 of this vital component at risk. That is why it is important for the US to become self-reliant when
3124 it deals with the creation of these components. Even though there has already been an act
3125 passed to help fund the development of manufacturing plants for semiconductors there is a
3126 clear shortage of workers to operate these factories. This proposal could also help lower the
3127 unemployment rate by promoting more stable and lucrative employment. This Proposal also
3128 makes sure that the billions of dollars spent to fund these plants will not be a waste of the
3129 taxpayers' money.

3130
3131
3132 **Proposal for Action:**

3133 I. The Department of Education promotes to high schools (especially ones in areas where major
3134 layoffs have taken place) about potential job opportunities in the production of semiconductors
3135 for both students going to college and those who aren't interested in pursuing post-secondary
3136 education.

3137 II. States that do connect with local colleges for training opportunities for semiconductor
3138 production will be reimbursed pending the cost of the training.

3139 III. Targeting advertising towards areas that are in need of employment opportunities.

3140 IV. Government outreach to veteran associations to promote job opportunities and training for
3141 semiconductor manufacturing.

3142
3143
3144 **Results to be Expected:**

3145 As a result, you could see a decrease in unemployment and an improvement in the standards of
3146 living in states. Veterans who need employment gain steady and lucrative employment. It
3147 ensures that the 39 billion investment made by the Biden administration in the "Chips Act" has a
3148 workforce to support it and see it come to fruition. The US becomes more self-reliant on the
3149 allocation and production of semiconductors, while also leading to the potential export of the
3150 component to other countries. The economy will grow as will the market for electronics.



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3151 **Proposal # 73**

3152 **Author:** Laurel Patterson

Committee: 2

Delegation: Delaware

3153

3154 **Title:**

3155 A Proposal to Standardize the Roles of School Resource Officers (SROs)

3156

3157 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3158 Schools receiving federal funding, state and local police forces.

3159

3160 **Justification:**

3161 There is currently no national standard for training and duties of School Resource Officers/
3162 School Police. SRO programs have sought to increase safety in schools- however, the results of
3163 policing students have not reflected this goal. Rather than preventing crime, these officers have
3164 been linked with increased arrests for non-criminal, youthful behavior. This new role of police
3165 serves as a concerning widening of the role of the justice system into schools and students into
3166 the criminal system. Therefore, when these powers are restricted and these officers embody
3167 more of a "resource" role- graduation rates increase and felony referral rates, school detention,
3168 and court referrals of youth of color decrease significantly. This underscores the need for a
3169 more defined role of School Resource Officers as resources, not police.

3170

3171 **Proposal for Action:**

3172 1. Define "School Resource Officer," as a law enforcement officer employed by a law
3173 enforcement agency whose duty station is located in a school entity and whose stationing is
3174 established by an agreement between the law enforcement agency and the school entity.

3175 2. A School Resource Officer must:

3176 (a) Complete a basic training program approved by a federal, state or local law enforcement
3177 training commission;

3178 (b) Complete at least forty hours of school resource officer training within one year after
3179 appointment.

3180 3. A School Resource Officer in any school that receives federal funding is prohibited from
3181 arresting a student from the school to which they are assigned during the course of the school
3182 year.

3183

3184

3185 **Results to be Expected:**

3186 Upon implementation, this proposal would lead to a decrease in student arrest rates, a
3187 decrease in juvenile felony convictions and imprisonment, a reduction of serious weapons on
3188 campus, and a gradual increase in graduation rates. The goal is to increase trust and build
3189 relationships between SROs and students, rather than it be adversarial, as well as to eliminate
3190 the "school-to-prison pipeline" where juvenile offenses can begin a years-long cycle of
3191 recidivism.



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3192 **Proposal # 74**

3193 **Author:** Wren Rudnick

Committee: 7

Delegation: Delaware

3194

3195 **Title:**

3196 Protecting The Rights Of Transgender Adults To Consent To Hormone Replacement Therapy

3197

3198 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3199 Facilities that offer hormone replacement therapy

3200

3201

3202 **Justification:**

3203 Transition among transgender individuals has a low regret rate in comparison to many other
3204 medical procedures, and hormone replacement therapy (abbreviated as HRT) has safeguards
3205 already in place to ensure that individuals require access to the care before they can receive it.
3206 Currently, accessing HRT typically requires a referral from a fully-licensed mental health care
3207 provider confirming that someone has persistent gender dysphoria and is in the right state of
3208 mental and physical health to access HRT. Individuals may also have the option to instead
3209 attend multiple consultations with a doctor in which the full risks, time frame, and expected
3210 physical changes of HRT are explained and discussed, before signing an informed consent
3211 document confirming that they understand all of this information. This proposal would keep
3212 these requirements in place, so on an individual level, any mental illnesses or cognitive
3213 disabilities that would prevent someone from being able to give informed consent in this area
3214 would already be taken into account by a qualified professional during the process of
3215 prescribing HRT. These illnesses and disabilities exist on a spectrum, and placing a blanket ban
3216 may bar access for those who would otherwise be entirely capable of consenting to their own
3217 medical care. Therefore, preventing these blanket bans from being issued removes
3218 redundancies in the process and allows those who can give informed consent to safely and
3219 legally do so. Access to gender affirming care is also shown to improve mental health and
3220 decrease risk of suicide for transgender individuals. For these reasons, it is unnecessary to
3221 apply further blanket prohibitions on informed, consenting adults.

3222

3223

3224 **Proposal for Action:**

3225 1. No federal or state law may be passed prohibiting hormone replacement therapy for all
3226 transgender adults.

3227 2. No federal or state law may be passed prohibiting all transgender adults with a specific
3228 mental illness or cognitive disability from receiving hormone replacement therapy.

3229 3. Existing federal or state laws that violate the criteria outlined in this proposal will be repealed.

3230

3231

3232 **Results to be Expected:**

3233 Transgender adults will be able to access hormone replacement therapy without rights to this
3234 care being restricted by policies that do not account for individual circumstances. They will have
3235 improved mental health as a result of this. In states with laws that would be repealed by this
3236 proposal, transgender suicide rates will drop.



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3237 **Proposal # 75**
3238 **Author:** Dylan Thomas

Committee: 12
Delegation: Delaware

3239
3240 **Title:**
3241 An Act to Restrict the Use of Covered Data by Corporate Entities
3242

3243 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3244 The Federal Trade Commission, the technology sector, the advertising industry, entertainment,
3245 arts, media
3246

3247 **Justification:**
3248 As Americans, we treat 'goodness' as tantamount to the fulfillment of individual consumer
3249 demands. So, instead of pursuing some collectively sympathetic standard, we've reduced the
3250 large-scale advancement of 'good' to the mass satiation of individual wants. In the information
3251 age, this phenomenon is most apparent in the rapid dissemination of 'personalized content' (that
3252 is, media that is recommended based on an individual's personal data and machine-learning
3253 algorithms). While such technology undeniably supplies consumer demands, it has also resulted
3254 in generational isolation and palpable repression of collective purpose. Content (as it is now
3255 called) no longer exists to bring individuals together in appreciation of some common subject;
3256 instead, it isolates us within our own hedonistic endeavors. In reducing art, entertainment, and
3257 information to a ceaseless stream of internet noise, personalized content has become one of
3258 the greatest actors in this generation's mental health crisis, in this country's political instability,
3259 and in this planet's rampant overconsumption. Nonetheless, 'content' is only the most recent
3260 manifestation of what has been a centuries-long mechanization of the human spirit. Any
3261 meaningful action against it would be the first against this long-unchallenged lineage of
3262 technological exploitation. And even though our dependency on such exploitation means that
3263 opposing it will likely incite economic disaster, it is only through such a disaster that we can
3264 begin to construct our collective human identity.
3265

3266 **Proposal for Action:**
3267 I. Prohibit the use of a covered algorithm to rank, promote, amplify, or similarly determine the
3268 delivery of information to a particular individual or device
3269 II. Prohibit the use of covered data to establish a relationship between a particular individual or
3270 device and a consumer demographic
3271 A. This will not affect the analysis of demographically subsumed (though once-covered) data
3272 in the process of delivering, without discrimination by individual or device, demographically
3273 relevant information in relation to similar information
3274 1. Prior to the analysis and demographic assignment of any collected data, it must be
3275 sufficiently detached from its device of origin such that it no longer constitutes covered data
3276 III. Prohibit the use of covered data to inform the curation of any presumably novel information
3277 on a particular individual or device
3278 IV. Require that all relevant corporate entities establish an accessible opt-out mechanism for
3279 individuals to prohibit the collection of their covered data
3280 V. Prohibit the sale or exchange of covered data between corporate entities
3281

3282 **Results to be Expected:**
3283 This proposal will inevitably bring about the collapse of the social media industry and
3284 necessitate a radical shift in the development of technology. This will, of course, create short-
3285 term economic devastation, but it will also provide the opportunity for long-term collective



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3286 fulfillment. Ideally, the technology industry will become highly fragmented—even localized, with
3287 corporate entities serving discrete, limited functions and having minimal profitable interaction
3288 with one another. Under these conditions, art might once again be appreciated for its own sake,
3289 entertainment might once again be discovered through interpersonal interaction, and
3290 information might, for once, be used to unite individuals of different backgrounds. The miracle of
3291 human communication has allowed us to transmute our subjective experiences into something
3292 shared and beautiful, and we must not let the miracle of technological communication take that
3293 away from us.



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3294 **Proposal # 76**
3295 **Author:** Elizabeth Yue

Committee: 8
Delegation: Delaware

3296
3297 **Title:**
3298 Prohibiting Non-consensual, Medically Unnecessary Surgery On Intersex Minors.
3299

3300 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3301 Intersex minors, parents of intersex minors, medical facilities, surgeons, pediatricians, and
3302 medical documents
3303

3304 **Justification:**
3305 According to studies by the Cleveland Clinic, about 1 in every 100 Americans is born intersex,
3306 and roughly 2% of people worldwide are born with intersex traits. Intersex is an umbrella term
3307 that covers people who have innate bodily traits that do not fit in the conventional expectations
3308 of female or male bodies. Being intersex is not a disorder or a disease; it often doesn't require
3309 any special treatments or care. Intersex people typically don't need any surgeries unless they
3310 choose so.
3311 However, it is often that intersex children, usually under the age of 2 years old, receive
3312 medically unnecessary, "corrective" surgery. They do not get a say in whether or not they get
3313 operated upon. Procedures such as reducing the size of the clitoris (clitoroplasty), creating or
3314 enlarging a vaginal opening (vaginoplasty), or removing the gonads (gonadectomy) are not
3315 medically necessary. They are deferrable and alter sex characteristics that are already healthy.
3316 Proponents of early corrective surgery claim that it helps remove the stigma of being intersex
3317 and helps children "better fit in". Some believe that growing up intersex can cause psychological
3318 or social distress, but according to three former United States Surgeon Generals, there is
3319 insufficient evidence that proves surgery on intersex infants is necessary to reduce
3320 psychological damage. These operations are the cause of the stigma and the gender dysphoria
3321 that it intends to prevent. Such beliefs and societal pressures can be reflected in doctors who
3322 encourage surgery on intersex children despite the lack of medical urgency and need.
3323 These surgeries not only perpetuate the stigma, but it can also leave irreversible scars on the
3324 child. Risks include lifelong sexual dysfunction, infertility, scarring, urinary incontinence, urinary
3325 tract infections, and psychological trauma. It can carry an even heavier toll if the person later
3326 identifies as another gender than their surgically assigned sex.
3327 The Supreme Court consistently uphold parental rights, reasoning that they have the
3328 fundamental right to direct the upbringing and education of their children. They are assumed to
3329 be the best caretakers of their children unless proven unfit. It is a parent's duty to do what they
3330 think is the best for their children. It is understandable for them to try to give their children a
3331 "normal" childhood. However, agreeing to this surgery is a consent to violating human
3332 autonomy. Many countries (34 in total) in the United Nations condemned the practice, stating it
3333 is a violation to human rights, and the practice itself is banned in Malta, Chile, Germany, and
3334 Portugal. There is global outcry and criticism against surgery on intersex children, yet the
3335 situation in the United States continues to lag behind.
3336 Puberty blockers are readily available remedies that can help intersex children and their families
3337 adjust and figure out their gender identities at their own pace. They have been proven to be safe
3338 for children, having been given to children who experience precocious puberty (puberty that
3339 starts much earlier than usual) for 40 years. The medical effects are also reversible; they do not
3340 leave permanent changes once the usage stops.

3341
3342 **Proposal for Action:**



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- 3343 (1.) Prohibit medically unnecessary surgeries on intersex minors.
3344 A. Minors are defined as those who are 17 years and younger.
3345 B. Medically unnecessary surgeries are defined as surgical procedures that are deferrable and
3346 aim to alter the gonads, genitals, or internal sex organs of minors with atypical but healthy sex
3347 characteristics.
3348 (2.) If the intersex person is 18 years old, the age of majority, they may choose to partake in
3349 these surgeries.
3350 A. The surgery must then be recorded in their medical history.
3351 (3.) When the intersex minor is born, their condition must be recorded in their medical history.
3352

3353 **Results to be Expected:**

3354 If a person is born intersex, their condition will be recorded in their medical history. Medically
3355 unnecessary surgery will not be practiced on intersex minors. When the intersex person is 18
3356 years old, the age of majority, they will be able to receive this surgery if they choose so. The
3357 operation will be recorded in their medical history.



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3358 **Proposal # 77**

3359 **Author:** Lindsay A. Garconvil

Committee: 26

Delegation: Florida

3360

3361 **Title:**

3362 A constitutional amendment that would make it so the job of the police is to protect and serve
3363 individuals from anything that would deprive them of their life, liberty, and property.

3364

3365 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3366 Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Police Departments, US voters, and
3367 the American people

3368

3369 **Justification:**

3370 There is a general lack of effort by police departments around the country in regards to
3371 protecting and serving their local communities. As there becomes more coverage on police
3372 shortcomings during high risk situations such as school shootings. It is crucial that there is
3373 police reform. According to the K-12 School Shooting Database compiled by David Reidman
3374 there were 303 school shooting incidents in 2022 and 141 school shooting incidents as of May
3375 2023. This becomes even more horrific when taking into account that police departments don't
3376 have a set standard to react to school shootings. When a commission was set up to investigate
3377 the Marjory Stoneman Douglas shooting in 2018 they found that there was general lack of
3378 communication between officers which led to police inaction as the shooting continued. Another
3379 example of this is with the Robb Elementary shooting where according to NPR, the account of
3380 events that occurred during the shooting changed multiple times in regards to police reaction.
3381 After the scrutiny, The Robb Elementary Investigative Committee Report showed the fatal
3382 mistakes that were made by police officers who made the switch from an "active shooter
3383 scenario" to a "barricaded subject."

3384 There is also a need to reform police with standardized consequences for police brutality.
3385 According to the University of Illinois at Chicago there are more than 600 people killed by law
3386 enforcement each year. As of March 31, 2023 police have killed 301 people according to the
3387 Mapping Police Organization. Along with this there is an added issue of discriminatory practices
3388 within US police departments, black Americans are 3.23 times more likely to be killed by police
3389 than white Americans in a study by Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. The failure of
3390 the police in both these examples show that there is a great need for more efficient law
3391 enforcement with the goal of protecting people.

3392

3393 **Proposal for Action:**

3394 I propose an amendment that would add the constitutional right to protection to the due process
3395 clause. Section 1 of the 14th amendment shall be changed to read:

3396 "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are
3397 citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or
3398 enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;
3399 nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;
3400 nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

3401 To enforce this both the state and federal government hereby share concurrent powers to
3402 enforce the public's right to protection. It is the official duty of state and federal officers to
3403 protect and serve the people of their jurisdiction.

3404 The police shall be tasked with protecting and serving all people with no discriminatory methods
3405 in regards to policing. The police will be required to be trained in supporting those in vulnerable
3406 communities such as those with mental health needs, people with disabilities, etc.



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3407 The police shall also be tasked with aiding the residents of its jurisdiction in times of crisis.
3408 When catastrophic events occur that threaten the safety of local residents the police are tasked
3409 with coming to the immediate aid of, or working with other organizations to help people in need.
3410 Failure to uphold these principles shall result in all necessary consequences including: firing,
3411 fines, and any other methods deemed necessary. Under serious and evidenced based
3412 suspicion of strong police misconduct the individual officer and the entire police department may
3413 be subject to federal investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigations. The criteria for this
3414 will be determined by the Department of Justice.
3415 No law will be passed abridging this.”

3416
3417

Results to be Expected:

3419 There will be a legal route for those who have been affected by police inaction. People who
3420 choose to pursue legal recourse against police inaction may have a specific claim to argue that
3421 lies within the Constitution. Often when people file claims against a city, county, department etc
3422 to say that their right to protection has been violated, they file under the basis of the due
3423 process clause. What they run into is that the due process clause does not in fact require the
3424 state to have adequate protection services. This proposal would make it so that there was a
3425 specific part of the constitution that entitled them to protection.



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3426 **Proposal # 78**
3427 **Author:** Keaira Griffin

Committee: 22
Delegation: Florida

3428
3429 **Title:**
3430 Creation of the U.S. "Praetorian": A third branch of the U.S. Congress.

3431
3432 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3433 The U.S. Government, The U.S. Congress, the U.S. Constitution.

3434
3435 **Justification:**
3436 Political polarization among Americans has grown rapidly in the last 40 years — more than in
3437 Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia or Germany – according to research at Brown
3438 University.
3439 A recent study by the Pew Research Institute found Republicans and Democrats are more
3440 divided along ideological lines – and partisan antipathy is deeper and more extensive – than at
3441 any point in the last two decades. These trends manifest themselves in myriad ways, both in
3442 politics and in everyday life. A survey of 10,000 adults nationwide finds that these divisions are
3443 greatest among those who are the most engaged and active in the political process. The overall
3444 share of Americans who express consistently conservative or consistently liberal opinions has
3445 doubled over the past two decades from 10% to 21%. And ideological thinking is now much
3446 more closely aligned with partisanship than in the past.
3447 The past 40 years have seen major swings from right and left, conservative and liberal with
3448 each new wave of elections in the Congress and the Presidency. Major shifts in legislation and
3449 foreign policy depending on which party wins majority every 2 years of wins, and in the White
3450 House every 4 years leaves the U.S. unsteady of the world stage or leaves its own citizens
3451 worried about their economic outlook or civil liberties.
3452 There are some benefits to individuals and society from political polarization and conflict
3453 between opposing viewpoints. As we know, the Founding Fathers anticipated there would be
3454 conflict between factions in our society and set up the three branches of our federal government
3455 to deal with them. If handled correctly, optimal solutions are more likely to emerge when
3456 everything is subject to skeptical analysis.
3457 The addition of Praetorian, a third branch of Congress, will increase this skeptical analysis and
3458 decrease the wide and opposing swings of political elections.

3459
3460 **Proposal for Action:**
3461 The Praetorian of the United States shall be composed of two Praetors from each Region,
3462 chosen by direct popular vote thereof, for eight years; and each Praetor shall have one Vote.
3463 Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first Election, they shall be
3464 divided as equally as may be into four classes. The Praetors of the first class shall be vacated at
3465 the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, of the
3466 third class at the expiration of the sixth year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the
3467 eighth year, so that one quarter may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen in
3468 the representation of any Region in the Praetor, the executive authority of the State with the
3469 largest population, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the
3470 legislature of all States within the Region may empower the executive thereof to make
3471 temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may
3472 direct.



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3473 No Person shall be a Praetor who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been
3474 nine years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of
3475 that Region for which he shall be chosen.

3476 The Praetorian shall join with the Senate to try all Impeachments.

3477 Amending article 1, section 1 of the U.S. Constitution to read; "All legislative Powers herein
3478 granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Praetorian,
3479 Senate and House of Representatives."

3480 Each region shall appoint a number of electors equal to the number of Praetors to the Electoral
3481 College.

3482 The Praetorian will have the power to directly veto any executive order with a simple two-third
3483 majority vote.

3484 The Regions of the Praetorian shall be as follows:

3485 1 New England.- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode
3486 Island.

3487 2 Middle Atlantic - New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey

3488 3 South Atlantic - Maryland, . Delaware ,West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia Kentucky,
3489 Tennessee, and North Carolina,

3490 4 Central South East- Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia South Carolina, and Florida

3491 5 Central North East- Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio

3492 6. Central South west- Kansas Missouri Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas

3493 7 Midwest- North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa,

3494 8 North Mountain- Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming,

3495 9 West Mountain- Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico

3496 10 Pacific Coast- Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii

3497

3498 **Results to be Expected:**

3499 The political divisions across the U.S. have shown a drastic increase across the past decade.

3500 By adding another layer of Congress, with longer terms, this will help calm down the dramatic
3501 political swings from year to year. While it lengthens the bill passing journey, the intended effect
3502 is to make sure only the most reasonable and important bills pass and smooth and calm down
3503 the legislative process with additional checks on the Executive Branch.



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3504 **Proposal # 79**

3505 **Author:** Olivia Laurino

Committee: 2

Delegation: Florida

3506

3507 **Title:**

3508 To make daylight savings time permanent.

3509

3510 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3511 The United States government, The American people, The Department of Education.

3512

3513 **Justification:**

3514 Changing the clocks twice in a year is hazardous to people's health and the safety of the
3515 community. Having a consistent standardized time provides a better opportunity to get the right
3516 duration of high-quality, restful sleep on a regular basis, which improves our cognition, mood,
3517 cardiovascular health, and overall well-being by following our natural circadian rhythm. Daylight
3518 savings was originally a wartime measure to save fuel and power during World War I. However,
3519 in the modern era energy consumption is more complicated and daylight savings no longer
3520 serves its purpose of saving energy as the time change increased residential electricity usage
3521 as much as 1%. This disruption to the body's internal clock, as well as lighting changes while
3522 driving to and from work, can make operating a vehicle in the weeks following "fall back" more
3523 dangerous than usual. In fact, studies have found a correlation between increased fatal car
3524 accidents and daylight savings. Economics favors permanent time as there is an increase in
3525 productivity, improved cognitive function and decision-making, reductions in workplace injuries
3526 as well as absences related to health issues, higher graduation rates, and educational
3527 attainment, adding an estimated billions of dollars to the economy.

3528

3529

3530 **Proposal for Action:**

3531 Abolishing the practice of setting back clocks during winter and implementing standard time by
3532 making daylight savings permanent.

3533

3534 **Results to be Expected:**

3535 Make the American people healthier, reduce risk of crime, fewer auto accidents.



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3536 **Proposal # 80**
3537 **Author:** Aanvi Mathur

Committee: 9
Delegation: Florida

3538
3539 **Title:**

3540 Establishment of a national-level scholarship that provides financial aid to selected young
3541 people between ages 17-20 from low-income communities in their pursuit of higher public
3542 education

3543
3544 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3545 The American public, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Labor, young adults
3546 from low-income families, first- or second- generation immigrant children

3547
3548 **Justification:**

3549 Every year the cost of admittance and enrollment in colleges and universities increases
3550 drastically, thus limiting opportunities for students with lower budgets – at public 4-year
3551 institutions average cost of tuition and fees combined have shown to increase 10% from 2010 to
3552 2020. In a country where a majority of net labor force is expected to come from immigrant-origin
3553 workers by the next 15 years, federal policy is needed now to aid such a large demographic in
3554 their pursuit of higher education. Regardless of family or community income, many students turn
3555 to taking out student loans – which uptick by 3.3% every year – that often take years if not
3556 decades to pay back. A matter of concern projected by research conducted by the Migration
3557 Policy Institute is that since the implementation of federal restrictions placed on immigration
3558 starting in 2017, declining birth rates in populations of racial and ethnic minorities and reduced
3559 immigration “may translate to lower postsecondary enrollments in the longer term” for children of
3560 lower-income immigrant-origin communities. This combined with the escalation in the cost of
3561 higher education, children of immigrants in low-income families are less likely to pursue higher
3562 educational opportunities, choosing instead to enter the job market directly to better support
3563 their families financially.

3564
3565 **Proposal for Action:**

3566 With cooperation and coordination between the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor,
3567 implement a program with an easily accessible scholarship which, based on certain criteria
3568 relating heavily to the demographic, income range and individual merits of the applicant, can
3569 fund between 20-25% of cost in tuition and living expenses in a public institution of accepted
3570 immigrant-origin students aged 17-20 from a lower-income community.

3571
3572 **Results to be Expected:**

3573 Increase in the number of students from lower-income families who can afford access to higher
3574 public education. Entice a larger group of people to apply for admittance into public educational
3575 institutions. Aid communities in better maintaining financial stability. Encourage a more diverse
3576 demographic of students in public educational institutions. Loosen economic restrictions on
3577 young adults and help them further in their pursuit of greater career opportunities.



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3578 **Proposal # 81**
3579 **Author:** Jaya Parsa

Committee: 1
Delegation: Florida

3580
3581 **Title:**
3582 Implementing Mandatory Firearm Background Checks
3583

3584 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3585 Firearms dealers, individuals who wish to purchase/transfer firearms
3586

3587
3588 **Justification:**
3589 Gun violence is one of the United States' largest issues, being the leading cause of death for
3590 youth as well as a national safety concern. The federal legal unlicensed private selling of
3591 firearms between persons undermines the required background check, mandatory 72 hour wait
3592 period, and risk protection steps implemented in licensed sales. The absence of a background
3593 check also makes it much easier for minors to possess firearms. An overwhelming 83% of
3594 American gun owners support expanded background checks for all gun sales. 21 states have
3595 implemented these universal background checks to at least some private sales, while 16 have
3596 implemented universal background checks on all firearm sales. It is evident that states which
3597 require background checks on all gun sales have significantly lower firearm trafficking rates,
3598 firearm suicide rates, and firearm homicide rates. A study showed that nearly 1 in 9 people
3599 looking to purchase firearms from America's largest online gun marketplace, Armslist.com,
3600 would be legally prohibited from obtaining a firearm had they been required to take a
3601 background check. Clearly, any firearm transfer between individuals should occur after passing
3602 a fit and proper background check.
3603

3604
3605 **Proposal for Action:**
3606 Instate mandatory background checks to all individuals who are receiving transferred firearms.
3607 This includes transfers that occur at gun sales, between family members, and sales made
3608 online. The background checks will be conducted by a licensed firearms dealer at their fit place
3609 of work, following the same procedure followed for licensed sales, or through the online National
3610 Instant Criminal Background Check system, which is managed by the FBI. They will check for
3611 records such as previous felonies, mental health history, etc. This will be enforced by the
3612 Department of Law Enforcement.
3613

3614 **Results to be Expected:**
3615 Lower firearm violence rates. Record of all firearm transfers, and safer procedures when
3616 obtaining them. In the long run, obtaining firearms will be less normalized, and there will be less
3617 firearms in circulation.



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3618 **Proposal # 82**

3619 **Author:** Alexander Rodriguez

Committee: 7

Delegation: Florida

3620

3621 **Title:**

3622 A Proposal to provide health care to agricultural communities and to create a unified electronic
3623 record

3624

3625 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3626 Mainly agricultural areas and areas with high populations of migrant workers as well as the
3627 Department of Health

3628

3629 **Justification:**

3630 Across the United States, many agricultural areas face the same problem. Poor run-down
3631 hospitals as well as admissions with conflicting or unknown medical history. It is discrepancies
3632 like these that can rob patients and medical facilities of their time and resources. This becomes
3633 especially damaging for the large population of migrant workers that live within the region. The
3634 COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of healthcare access for all, including
3635 migrants. Migrants have been at a higher risk of contracting COVID-19 due to their living and
3636 working conditions with nearly 25% of all migrants contracting the disease during the peak of
3637 the pandemic. However, many migrants were hesitant to seek care due to fear of being reported
3638 to immigration authorities. There are organizations and clinics that provide healthcare services
3639 to migrants, but they are often underfunded and understaffed. To improve the state of migrants
3640 in the US healthcare system, there needs to be a continuous effort to address the systemic
3641 issues that prevent migrants from accessing care. This includes providing education about
3642 healthcare rights and resources, expanding record keeping, the underfunding of medical
3643 facilities and addressing language barriers. This is why funding must be given to programs that
3644 help with the issues of medical care within agricultural areas

3645

3646 **Proposal for Action:**

3647 1. \$5,750,000,000 will be allocated within the health department's budget towards improving the
3648 maintenance and building of new walk-in clinics within agricultural areas and creating and
3649 implementing a new unified health record.

3650 a. \$5,000,000,000 shall be allocated from the National Institutes of Health
3651 Budget. The money used in this program will be used at the discretion of the
3652 Department of Health and Human Services with the guidelines that it must
3653 be used for the agricultural clinics

3654 b. \$750,000,000 shall also be taken from the National Institutes of Health
3655 budget. This funding will be used toward creating a unified health record.

3656 2. All information found within the medical records of the new unified health
3657 record will be private and will not be able to be used in a court of law without
3658 the consent of the person including in civil criminal immigration and other
3659 courts.

3660 a. All healthcare providers will be required to inform the patient about their
3661 rights to privacy with medical records as stated above

3662 b. If a healthcare institution does not inform patients about privacy then
3663 the institution will be fined \$50,000 to be returned to the budget of the
3664 Department off health

3665 c. Healthcare Institutions must additionally require the patient to be told of
3666 their rights to privacy in a language they understand



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3667 **Results to be Expected:**

3668 With this proposal put into action many issues that affect both the healthcare system as a whole
3669 as well as migrant workers can start to be resolved. The use of funding will help these areas
3670 that already lack the funding needed to provide the proper care to their communities.

3671 Additionally with the use of a unified health record crucial time used in the diagnosis of patients
3672 can be saved especially with migrant workers who tend to live and receive medical care from
3673 multiple often disconnected areas. By emphasizing the right to privacy this proposal is able to
3674 help resolve a key issue in healthcare regarding the withholding of information with
3675 undocumented patients.



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3676 **Proposal # 83**
3677 **Author:** Anjani Sharma

Committee: 6
Delegation: Florida

3678
3679 **Title:**
3680 Mental Health Education and Support Act for Youth in Schools
3681

3682 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3683 1. Mental health education curriculum
3684 2. School-based mental health support services
3685 3. Teacher and staff training
3686

3687
3688 **Justification:**
3689 The mental health of youth is a growing concern, and schools play a critical role in promoting
3690 the well-being of students. This bill aims to address the gaps in mental health education and
3691 support services within schools, recognizing the importance of early intervention and equipping
3692 students, teachers, and staff with the necessary tools to support positive mental health.
3693

3694
3695 **Proposal for Action:**
3696 1. Mental Health Education Curriculum:
3697 a. Mandating the integration of comprehensive mental health education into school curricula,
3698 covering topics such as emotional well-being, stress management, coping skills, and
3699 destigmatization.
3700 b. Providing age-appropriate resources and materials that reflect diverse backgrounds and
3701 experiences.
3702 c. Ensuring mental health education is taught by trained professionals or in collaboration with
3703 mental health experts.
3704 2. School-Based Mental Health Support Services:
3705 a. Establishing on-site mental health support teams, including school counselors, psychologists,
3706 and social workers, to provide timely interventions and support.
3707 b. Collaborating with community mental health organizations to offer additional resources and
3708 services within the school setting.
3709 c. Expanding access to teletherapy and telepsychiatry services to reach students in remote
3710 areas or underserved communities.
3711 3. Teacher and Staff Training:
3712 a. Providing mandatory mental health training for teachers and staff, focusing on early
3713 identification of mental health concerns, appropriate referrals, and fostering a supportive
3714 classroom environment.
3715 b. Offering ongoing professional development opportunities to enhance knowledge and skills in
3716 addressing mental health challenges in the school setting.
3717 c. Encouraging the establishment of support groups for teachers and staff to address their own
3718 mental health needs and promote a culture of well-being within the school community.
3719

3720
3721 **Results to be Expected:**
3722 1. Increased Mental Health Literacy: By integrating mental health education into school
3723 curricula, students will develop a better understanding of their own mental well-being and be
3724 equipped with skills to support their peers.



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- 3725 2. Timely Interventions: School-based mental health support services will ensure early
3726 identification and intervention for students experiencing mental health challenges, promoting
3727 positive outcomes.
- 3728 3. Supportive School Environment: Teacher and staff training will create a supportive and
3729 empathetic atmosphere within schools, fostering positive mental health and well-being for all
3730 members of the school community.
- 3731 4. Long-Term Impact: By providing comprehensive mental health education and support during
3732 the formative years, this bill will contribute to a generation that prioritizes and advocates for
3733 mental health throughout their lives.
- 3734 5. Reduce Suicide Rates: Suicide is the third leading cause of death of young people between
3735 the ages of 15 and 24. 5,000 young people complete suicide in the U.S. each year. By
3736 implementing this act, suicide rates could decrease drastically.
- 3737 By enacting the Mental Health Education and Support Act for Youth in Schools, we can ensure
3738 that schools become safe and supportive environments that prioritize the mental health and
3739 well-being of our youth, empowering them to thrive academically, emotionally, and socially.
-



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3740 **Proposal # 84**
3741 **Author:** Shawnak Shenoy

Committee: 23
Delegation: Florida

3742
3743 **Title:**
3744 A proposal to federally require that all passengers in automotive vehicles wear seatbelts or
3745 safety restraints.

3746 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3747 Automotive Operators, Automotive Passengers, Automotive Insurance Companies and
3748 Agencies, National Highway Traffic Security Administration

3750
3751 **Justification:**
3752 In 2020, 38,824 people were killed due to motor vehicle accidents, and nearly 90% of such
3753 deaths were attributed to cars and other passenger vehicles. This is an 18% increase from car
3754 crash deaths just 10 years prior. According to the NHTSA, seat belt usage saves over 15,000
3755 lives per year, but the necessity of seatbelts is only partially addressed in the United States.
3756 Although 49 states have laws requiring front seatbelt usage, 17 of those states do not have laws
3757 requiring seat belt usage for backseat passengers. This is in spite of the fact that the
3758 effectiveness of rear seatbelts have been proven through various studies. One such study
3759 indicates that in rear seats, lap and shoulder belts reduce the risk of fatal injury by 58 percent in
3760 cars and 75 percent in SUVs, vans, and pickups. There are also virtually zero additional explicit
3761 costs by requiring seat belts to be worn in rear seats, since all passenger vehicles are installed
3762 with seatbelts.

3763
3764
3765 **Proposal for Action:**
3766 Federally require all passenger vehicles to require the wearing of seatbelts in all seats, including
3767 the front and rear. This includes but is not limited to the rear seats of cars, trucks, and vans, and
3768 excludes motorcycles and buses

3769
3770 **Results to be Expected:**
3771 It can be expected that 2500 lives can be saved per year by enforcing seatbelt laws in all parts
3772 of vehicles. Because 43% of auto-related fatalities involved passengers not wearing seatbelts,
3773 requiring seatbelts in the rear of vehicles can decrease such fatalities drastically. The usage of
3774 Rear seat belts has proven 73% more effective at preventing fatalities than the lack thereof, and
3775 therefore one can expect a decrease in deaths caused by car crashes. Given that rear seat
3776 passengers are twice as likely to die if unbuckled, it is reasonable to assume that rear seat
3777 deaths will decrease by up to 50%.
3778



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3779 **Proposal # 85**
3780 **Author:** Laurie Shorter

Committee: 15
Delegation: Florida

3781
3782 **Title:**
3783 A proposal to implement a maximum age of 67 to serve as a justice in the United States
3784 Supreme Court.

3785
3786 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3787 It will affect the legitimacy of all supreme court decisions, will affect the presidents of the United
3788 States, will affect the judicial branch of the United States federal government and will affect the
3789 general population of American people.

3790
3791 **Justification:**

3792 Since the founding of the Supreme Court, political polarization within our judicial branch has
3793 significantly increased. Despite this, the answer to the question on whether to implement a
3794 maximum age in the Supreme court is largely unanimous on both ends of the United states
3795 political spectrum. According to an Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research
3796 poll, two thirds of Americans support a mandatory retirement age in the Supreme Court of the
3797 United States, including a majority in both Republicans and Democrats who participated in the
3798 poll.

3799 Further, the age of retirement for Supreme Court justices has increased since the
3800 founding of the United States due to the increased life expectancy for all people residing in the
3801 United States. One chart from the Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy showed that in
3802 1789, the average age to retire from the Supreme court was 58.3 where in 2006 the average
3803 age was 78.7. This large age difference directly has caused United States Supreme Court
3804 members to be out of touch with the issues facing younger and middle-aged Americans today
3805 and not accurately reflect the population that they represent.

3806
3807 **Proposal for Action:**

3808 In order to raise the required age of retirement in the United States Supreme Court, an
3809 Amendment to the United States Constitution will be necessary. After the amendment is
3810 implemented, those justices above the stated age of 67 will be gradually replaced, one a year to
3811 avoid extreme partisan influence, until all members of the Supreme Court are under the age of
3812 67. When a justice reaches the age of 67, they must retire on the exact day that they turn 67,
3813 unless their birthday is less than two months before the end of the Court's term, then they will
3814 serve until the end of that year's term. They will then be replaced by the president following the
3815 existing process of justice appointment as stated in the constitution. The Supreme Court will be
3816 encouraged to take up fewer cases during a justice's 66th year and the justice may be
3817 encouraged to retire, should their 67th birthday be fairly early on in the Court's term.

3818
3819 **Results to be Expected:**

3820 This proposal will lower the average age of justices serving in the Supreme Court at any time
3821 and increase the adequacy of the justices to represent the words of the Constitution in the eyes
3822 of the average citizen.



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3823 **Proposal # 86**

3824 **Author:** Kristian Wydysch

Committee: 14

Delegation: Florida

3825

3826 **Title:**

3827 A national proposal to create advisory boards of public school students, grades 6-12, who shall
3828 meet regularly to propose, debate, and submit formal recommendations to their respective local
3829 governments regarding ways in which these local government entit

3830

3831 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3832 All public school students, grades 6-12; all local governments, which include, but are not limited
3833 to, city councils, county commissions, and/or school boards; specifically concerning the topic of
3834 sexual assault– the U.S. Department of Health and Human Se

3835

3836 **Justification:**

3837 According to the National Sexual Violence Resource Center, “1 in 5 women in the United States
3838 have experienced sexual violence during their lifetime, and for men, it is 24.8%”, “1 in 3 women
3839 have experienced sexual violence for the first time between the ages of 11-17, and for men, it is
3840 1 in 4”. The Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network also measured that 13% of female
3841 victims of sexual violence contemplate suicide during the post-experience portion of the
3842 remainder of their life. RAINN also predicted that every 68 seconds, an individual holding
3843 citizenship within the United States experiences sexual violence. The Center for Disease
3844 Control further projected that “over half of women in the United States have experienced sexual
3845 violence at some point in their lifetime”, and “more than 2 in 5 women of non-Hispanic American
3846 Indian or Alaska-native and non-Hispanic multi racial ethnic background have experienced
3847 sexual violence at some point in their lifetime”. Clearly, a widespread issue can be identified
3848 here, but the issue of sexual assault is not just an issue within itself, but it is also an issue that
3849 almost never sees government attention. The current up-and-coming Generation Z has taken
3850 the stage of political activism by force, where many of the community-organizing groups of
3851 today have catered to ensuring that the voices of today's youth, especially those of Generation
3852 Z, are heard. However, in the formal setting of government, little to no recognition, let alone
3853 formal consideration in the decisions of the government regarding a multitude of issues,
3854 including sexual assault, is present. Therefore, it is hereby considered necessary and
3855 imperative that the Conference on National Affairs adopt this proposal to institute advisory
3856 boards of students to have formal consideration in the decisions of government concerning the
3857 issue of sexual assault so as to strengthen the presence of the voices of todays youth on an
3858 ongoing issue, giving them a platform to create impactful change.

3859

3860

3861 **Proposal for Action:**

3862 Upon passage, this proposal shall immediately fall under formal consideration. Managed in
3863 collaboration with the federal, state, and respective local government(s), these advisory boards
3864 shall be made to possess respective meeting chambers within the necessary government
3865 locations, whereby these meetings shall be made public and accessible to all persons. Under
3866 strict supervision by upper levels of government, the respective local governments shall make
3867 appointments of public school students, grades 6-12, based upon consideration of community
3868 involvement, such as the number of community service hours in which various students
3869 possess. No academic factors may be considered when appointing students, as to procure a
3870 more inclusive board. Once appointments are made, which shall be conducted in a timely
3871 manner, the board shall meet regularly to enter into formal correspondence, debate, and if seen



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3872 necessary by consensus of the board, action by motion to make formal recommendations to
3873 their respective local governments based upon what these entities may do to more positively
3874 mitigate the issue of sexual assault in their respective jurisdictions. These include, but are not
3875 limited to, recommendations for appropriations, reform of policy, strategic planning, and others.
3876 It shall be a requirement that these boards be selected on a non-partisan and non-
3877 discriminatory basis, which shall be monitored and enforced by the necessary upper levels of
3878 government. In addition, credited advisors and designated officials shall be present to advise
3879 the board on their decisions, and assist in the procedural processes included in their work.

3880

3881

3882 **Results to be Expected:**

3883 Although the issue of sexual assault may never be wholly eradicated, the many steps towards
3884 the various solutions lie within being “proactive about reactivity”. Governments must prepare
3885 to perform, arguably, two key tasks, which are legislating with consideration for victims, and no
3886 longer catering to any benefit of the perpetrators. For far too long has our government
3887 structurally protected offenders, maintaining their position of power over their victims, and
3888 perpetuating degradation to recovery for the thousands victimized each year. This proposal
3889 aims to mitigate this. By compelling local governments to formally consider recommendations to
3890 their conduct on the topic of sexual assault, this brings the issue to the forefront. In addition,
3891 instituting these advisory boards of public school students, grades 6-12, represents a large
3892 demographic of Generation Z, and other generations, giving these students a voice in the
3893 consideration of an issue most affecting them at their age.



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3894 **Proposal # 87**

3895 **Author:** Luke Fosdick

Committee: 19

Delegation: Illinois

3896

3897 **Title:**

3898 Outlawing the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Federal and State Elections to
3899 Ensure Election Integrity

3900

3901 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

3902 The United States; Federal and State Elections; US Code Title 52; Candidates for Office;
3903 Political Campaigns; Voters

3904

3905 **Justification:**

3906 In the last two decades, artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities have expanded exponentially, with
3907 generative AI (AI that can be used to create new content such as text, images, audio, or video)
3908 undergoing a particularly drastic evolution as evidenced through the development of tools like
3909 ChatGPT and DALL-E 2. While these programs have positive creative applications, they can
3910 also be extremely dangerous as “deep-fakes” and other AI-generated media blur the lines
3911 between real and imaginary—this is especially concerning when considering that 91% of
3912 American adults believe that online misinformation is increasingly problematic.

3913 Simultaneously, the internet has become deeply ingrained in modern US elections, with most
3914 candidates utilizing social media as a powerful mechanism to connect with the voting public; for
3915 example, in the 2022 election cycle, almost \$8 billion dollars were spent on digital political
3916 advertisements alone.

3917 In tandem, these developments pose a grave threat to election integrity as AI generated
3918 misinformation is disseminated online in order to manipulate voters and their beliefs; deep-faked
3919 videos of politicians spouting conspiracy theories, chatbot-drafted press releases, and
3920 fraudulent social media accounts are just a few of the generative-AI-based hazards that have
3921 already impacted our elections. As generative AI continues to improve, it is paramount that
3922 action is taken to separate it from the democratic process by banning its use in governmental
3923 elections.

3924

3925 **Proposal for Action:**

3926 All candidates running for statewide or federal office will be banned from utilizing generative
3927 artificial intelligence in any capacity related to their campaign, including but not limited to
3928 advertisement, voter outreach, campaign financing, and platform development. Additionally,
3929 candidates may not accept campaign contributions (eg; donations or endorsements) from any
3930 group or individual known to be using generative AI in any political capacity.

3931 Violations will be investigated and addressed on a case-by-case basis by the authority most
3932 pertinent to the given candidate and campaign; such authorities include but are not limited to
3933 state electoral boards, election oversight committees, the Public Integrity Section, and the FEC.

3934 Candidates running for local/municipal elections will be initially exempt from these regulations
3935 as enforcing them would be logistically impractical; as enforcement bandwidth increases,
3936 states/municipalities may decide to apply these regulations to local elections as well.

3937

3938 **Results to be Expected:**

3939 By outlawing the use of dangerous generative AI tools in federal and statewide elections, a
3940 transparent and equitable foundation for democracy will be established as election integrity is
3941 meaningfully bolstered. Citizens deserve straightforward, factual, and useful information when
3942 voting for their representatives; this proposal takes a crucial step towards protecting access to



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3943 that information in the digital age while simultaneously encouraging candidates to run
3944 campaigns based on respect and authenticity.



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3945 **Proposal # 88**
3946 **Author:** Meiling Sun

Committee: 11
Delegation: Illinois

3947
3948 **Title:**
3949 Expansion of the House of Representatives

3950
3951 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3952 The United States, the House of Representatives

3953
3954 **Justification:**
3955 Though the House of Representatives ceased expansion in 1929 due to the Permanent
3956 Reapportionment Act, which halted the House's size at 435 seats, the population has nearly
3957 tripled since then. According to the 2020 Census, there is an average of 762,000 constituents
3958 per congressional district. Congresspeople should represent each and every one of their
3959 constituents, but such a feat is impossible to accomplish with the unreasonably high ratio of
3960 constituents to representatives. Furthermore, the influence of average citizens on federal
3961 government proceedings is diminished due to the high volume of constituents per congressional
3962 district. Representatives' offices are unable to directly connect with and accommodate the
3963 needs of constituents, and the difficulty of winning an election in a massive district leads to
3964 various forms of political bargaining (lobbying, fundraising, PAC action, etc.) that devalues the
3965 minority voice and vote.
3966 In addition to the lack of proper constituent representation, there exists the issue of unequal
3967 representation by state. For instance, Montana has one representative for a population of
3968 994,000, while Rhode Island has one representative for a population of just 528,000
3969 constituents, insinuating that a constituent in Rhode Island has nearly twice as much political
3970 leverage as a constituent in Montana. These discrepancies, which exist across the spectrum of
3971 all 50 states, cause constituents to be unequally represented in the legislative chamber that was
3972 designed expressly to represent individual constituents over state power. While an expansion of
3973 the House does not entirely guarantee an equal division of representation, the presence of more
3974 seats will bridge the largest gaps.
3975 All in all, 435 seats is an arbitrary number that brings with it numerous democratic oversights.
3976 Thus, it is imperative to expand the House of Representatives in order to achieve a more direct
3977 application of popular sovereignty and amplify all American voices.

3978
3979 **Proposal for Action:**
3980 In accordance with the Cube Root Rule—a pattern that dictates the legislative representation of
3981 many other mature democracies—the number of House seats shall be equal to the cube root of
3982 the national population, rounded down to the nearest whole number, and decreased by 100—so
3983 as to preserve the foundations of the Senate. Such a principle allows for a robust yet stable
3984 expansion of the House that mirrors population growth.

3985
3986 **Results to be Expected:**
3987 By expanding the House through an internationally-accepted democratic principle, the United
3988 States can return to its core values of popular sovereignty and equal representation. In doing
3989 so, it will restore the connection between the federal government and the American population,
3990 ensuring that democracy continues to take ultimate precedence in "The People's House".



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3991 **Proposal # 89**
3992 **Author:** April Zhang

Committee: 19
Delegation: Illinois

3993
3994 **Title:**
3995 Prohibiting Misleading Verbiage within Gambling Advertisements
3996

3997 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
3998 The United States; The Federal Trade Commission; Gambling Companies
3999

4000 **Justification:**
4001 For several years, gambling companies have poured hundreds of millions of dollars annually
4002 into advertising, be it through television, online, original content marketing, or otherwise. Many
4003 of these companies have starting bonuses or a “risk-free” first bet in order to draw new users in.
4004 Even these offers usually result in a loss for consumers, as the money lost is not returned and
4005 can only be used to place another wager. Because of these initial offers, advertisers will market
4006 gambling as a whole as being risk-free, with nothing to lose and everything to gain. These
4007 claims are blatantly false — Americans lose over 100 billion dollars per year to gambling, and
4008 several million Americans experience further consequences such as bankruptcy, job loss, and
4009 suicide due to gambling addiction and problem gambling.
4010 The Federal Trade Commission is responsible for protecting consumers from “fraud and
4011 deception in the marketplace”. However, because of the recent shift in gambling promotion
4012 tactics due to the legalization of sports betting, these deceptive statements have only been
4013 sparsely regulated in a few states and institutions across the United States. Further federal
4014 action is needed to prevent industry-wide manipulation in advertising. The betting industry’s
4015 claims of the no-stakes, glamorous nature of gambling are lies meant to extort money out of
4016 consumers. Anyone who chooses to gamble should not do so under the espoused false
4017 pretense that there is no potential loss involved.
4018

4019 **Proposal for Action:**
4020 The Federal Trade Commission will implement new trade regulation rules explicitly banning the
4021 usage of deceptive terminology discounting the potential consequences of gambling (such as
4022 “risk-free”) within gambling advertisements of all mediums. Further, all such advertisements
4023 must make clear the potential financial and health risks that problem gambling entails. The
4024 Commission will also keep record of and create reports regarding the marketing and
4025 promotional expenditures of gambling companies, and use this data to advise further legislative
4026 action to commerce-related committees within the Senate and House of Representatives.
4027

4028 **Results to be Expected:**
4029 Much like with other vice industries, gambling companies will still be able to advertise, but with
4030 greater stringency and clarity in the messaging sent to consumers. These measures will
4031 increase people’s cognizance regarding the risks of gambling, decrease positive connotations
4032 towards the behavior, and deter many from being duped into the activity via false claims.
4033 Further action regulating the industry as a whole is needed, but this proposal is one of the first
4034 steps necessary to defraud it.



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4035 **Proposal # 90**
4036 **Author:** Adrian Fisher

Committee: 26
Delegation: Indiana

4037
4038 **Title:**
4039 Addressing the Housing Crisis in the U.S.
4040

4041 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4042 The housing crisis in the United States affects all urban, suburban, and rural areas.
4043 Justification:

4044
4045 **Justification:**

4046 The justification for addressing the housing crisis lies in its far-reaching consequences on both
4047 individual lives and our society as a whole. A lack of affordable housing options leads to
4048 increased homelessness rates, and heightened levels of stress among those living paycheck-to-
4049 paycheck. It contributes to cycles of poverty that can span generations. When access to stable
4050 housing becomes limited, individuals face challenges in securing employment or maintaining
4051 good physical and mental health. As a result, tackling the housing crisis head-on will provide
4052 relief for millions of Americans, strengthen communities,
4053 and stimulate economic growth.

4054
4055 **Proposal for Action:**

4056 The proposal for action is to enforce more zoning reforms, to allow for more affordable housing
4057 to be built. To increase knowledge on Section 8 vouchers, and to bring more funding to the
4058 Public Housing Agency. Offering incentives for home developers who build affordable housing
4059 with mixed-income individuals in consideration, to require new housing to be built around areas
4060 like green spaces and local transportation, and to implement measures to educate homeowners
4061 about mortgage terms.

4062
4063 **Results to be Expected:**

4064 If implemented, this proposal expects to decrease the percentage of homeless individuals in the
4065 United States. Also to increase knowledge on everything renting and mortgage based. This will
4066 promote social equity and mixed-income communities. It will also allow for a decrease in the
4067 United States' unemployed population.



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4068 **Proposal #** 91
4069 **Author:** Ethan Hilton

Committee: 8
Delegation: Indiana

4070
4071 **Title:**
4072 Eliminate the luxury tax on menstrual products
4073

4074 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
4075 Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
4076

4077 **Justification:**
4078 Menstrual products are a necessity for half of the population and not a
4079 luxury item. However, in 22 US states, these products are subjected to sales tax while "essential
4080 health purchases" such as groceries and even erectile dysfunction pills are tax-exempt. This
4081 discriminatory practice unfairly targets women and perpetuates the societal stigma surrounding
4082 menstruation. Furthermore, the sales tax on menstrual products is regressive, meaning that it
4083 takes a larger percentage of income from low-income groups than from high-income groups,
4084 disproportionately affecting impoverished females across the
4085 nation. This places an undue economic burden on individuals who may already struggle to
4086 afford these necessary products. A 2020 study by the charity Bloody Good Period found that 1
4087 in 3 low-income women in the UK had to choose between buying food or menstrual products,
4088 and in the United States, a 2019 survey by Thinx found that 66% of women in the US had been
4089 unable to afford menstrual products at some point in their lives. Eliminating this tax is a
4090 necessary step in recognizing menstruation as a natural process and ensuring that individuals
4091 of all socioeconomic backgrounds have access to the products they need for their health and
4092 wellbeing.
4093

4094
4095 **Proposal for Action:**
4096 SECTION I
4097 For the purpose of this proposal, "menstrual products" shall mean any product that is intended
4098 for use during menstruation and shall include, but not be limited to, sanitary napkins, tampons,
4099 menstrual cups, and panty liners.

4100 SECTION II
4101 In accordance with the provisions outlined in this proposal, sales and use tax exemptions shall
4102 be granted to menstrual products under the laws of the United States.

4103 SECTION III
4104 This proposal shall take effect on January 1 of 2024. If any provision of this proposal or the
4105 application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect
4106 other provisions or applications of the proposal which can be given effect without the invalid
4107 provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this proposal are severable.
4108

4109 **Results to be Expected:**
4110 This proposal is about recognizing that menstrual products are a necessity for half of the
4111 population and not a luxury item or a vice. The imposition of a sales tax on these products is not
4112 only unfair but also discriminatory towards women.
4113 Eliminating the sales tax on menstrual products will result in a reduction in the cost of these
4114 essential items, increasing accessibility for individuals who menstruate, and lead to an
4115 improvement in health outcomes for those who have previously struggled to afford these
4116 products. Additionally, it will enable individuals from all socioeconomic backgrounds to obtain



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4117 the necessary menstrual products required to maintain optimal health and hygiene. Such a step
4118 would help to promote menstrual equity and reaffirm the importance of adequate menstrual
4119 care.

4120 Passing this proposal will send a message that the United States of America values the health
4121 and well-being of all its citizens, especially its women. It will demonstrate a commitment to
4122 promoting menstrual equity and creating a more inclusive and equitable society.



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4123 **Proposal # 92**

4124 **Author:** Casen Lake

Committee: 20

Delegation: Indiana

4125

4126 **Title:**

4127 An act to regulate and reduce American economic outsourcing. Areas to be affected: U.S. and
4128 Global Economy, Dept. of Treasury.

4129

4130 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4131 The US, as well as the global economy and national policy.

4132

4133 **Justification:**

4134 The US has or had a long-standing history of being an independent country
4135 leading the global economy and other significant global achievements. Yet as the US economy
4136 and society shifted into its current state. Major changes occurred. Jobs and products and
4137 services have been majorly outsourced to many overseas countries and as a result created a
4138 US reliance on foreign industries, cheaper and unethical practices in business, and stolen well-
4139 needed jobs from Americans.

4140

4141 **Proposal for Action:**

4142 Overall Topic

4143 1. -On the national policy issues concerning Economic Prosperity and Trade Policy.

4144 When it comes to this policy issue this resolution concerns the adaptation to the U.S.'s
4145 interpretation of Outsourcing and the Economic sustainability of the American economy.

4146 1.1 -This resolution will nationally regulate US companies' ability to outsource
4147 important and bountiful jobs to our international neighbors.

4148 1.2 -It will make it harder for the company's products production and or corporate
4149 to be operated outside the U.S.

4150 1.3 -Companies will slowly be encouraged to manufacture most of their products
4151 in the U.S. and which will provide aid overall to the American economy.

4152 Structure Breakdown:

4153 2. -Whereas more than half of America's economy is outsourced to reduce labor costs
4154 and to avoid work ethics and U.S. regulations, companies will be encouraged to slowly
4155 over the course of 15-20 years evaluate and thus remove their resources from foreign
4156 countries and find local areas to invest such work and jobs in the U.S.

4157 2.1. -These jobs will be then assessed to be distributed in areas of economic and
4158 labor need in American Society. Thus creating; local jobs, new local incomes,
4159 new opportunities, and overall advancement of the American economy.

4160 2.2 -While these jobs are moved into America they will build and manufacture
4161 important and necessary goods typically imported into the country. This will allow
4162 CONA Proposal

4163 the U.S. to import less and export more essentially resorting back to a previous
4164 economy the U.S. had experienced.

4165 2.3 -This will also lead to a slow decrease in our debt as we have countries buy
4166 essential American goods and products.

4167 2.4 -And Importantly revamp a decreasing American experience and spirit, with
4168 the elimination of unemployment, increased salaries, and such.

4169 Regulation and Enforcement:

4170 3. -Companies will be required under the implementation of this law to report

4171 their outsourcing stats and their economic possibilities to the U.S. government.



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4172 3.1 -They will then have 15-20 years to comply with this regulation slowly.
4173 3.2 -If they don't comply with the following regulations then they will be fined
4174 accordingly based on the rate of revenue from outsourced sources. A rate of 5%-25%
4175 will apply in taxes until they comply.
4176 3.3- This bill would also require a plan of implementing tariffs on American-made
4177 imports to help with regulation. Whereas the revenue created by the tariffs and rate of
4178 revenue fines would be used to write off excess costs of American production, and used
4179 to supplement the price to buy products.
4180 3.4-Companies who comply within the timeframe may see a convenience of a
4181 tax decrease over the period of 10 or more years to help with labor costs and removal,
4182 as an encouragement to move back to America.
4183

4184 **Results to be Expected:**

4185
4186 This bill will also more or less introduce the movements to create
4187 assessments and boards for such economic evaluation.
4188 -This bill will not affect any foreign US-based companies or products of
4189 import with non-US origin, ie. Materials that cannot be created or discovered
4190 within the US's borders
4191 -This legislation will repeal any and all regulations preventing such a law to
4192 take place
4193 -And such take place within a year of its passing.
4194 By doing so the economy will build back, Americans will have more jobs, lowering
4195 unemployment, and reliance on such will cease. Companies can or will slowly increase their
4196 earnings after a mix of economic flows hopefully.



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4197 **Proposal # 93**
4198 **Author:** Melissa Moise

Committee: 23
Delegation: Indiana

4199
4200 **Title:**
4201 Ban the sale of Confederate flags in the United States.

4202
4203 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
4204 The United States (mostly the South) and businesses.

4205
4206 **Justification:**
4207 The purpose of this proposal is to ban the sale of Confederate flags in the United States and
4208 allow people to feel comfortable with who they are, no matter their race. The confederate flag
4209 represents an oppressive history in the United States. People have argued that it is a symbol of
4210 southern heritage, but we must also acknowledge that it is a symbol of slavery, racism, and
4211 white supremacy. By allowing people to display this symbol of hate in the U.S. sends a
4212 message that we are accepting of these values. The Confederate flag has been used by groups
4213 like the KKK and neo-Nazis to show their hate towards POC. There are many ways to celebrate
4214 southern heritage such as food and music.

4215
4216
4217 **Proposal for Action:**
4218 This proposal would ban the display and sale of the Confederate flag and would stop the ability
4219 of groups of people to spread hate and intolerance. Banning the confederate flag would be the
4220 right direction toward being inclusive and creating a comfortable environment for our society.
4221 Symbols have power and that power can have a toll on groups of people who are being
4222 discriminated against and we must show that the United States is no place for bigotry.

4223
4224
4225 **Results to be Expected:**



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4226 **Proposal # 94**

4227 **Author:** Bella (Pixel) Phieler

Committee: 1

Delegation: Indiana

4228

4229 **Title:**

4230 A Bill for An Act to ban “Gay Panic” and “Trans Panic” defense in criminal cases

4231

4232 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4233 All states,LGBTQIA+ People and families

4234

4235

4236 **Justification:**

4237 Justification: In the year 1594, imagery from the Western Hemisphere showed homosexuals,
4238 specifically indigenous people, being murdered. This evidence shows discrimination and blood
4239 thirst for the LGBTQIA+ community for centuries. As early as the 1820s in the United States,
4240 citizens that committed crimes against homosexuals were already using defense strategies that
4241 excused their actions because of their fear of those individuals. In the 1800s anti-sodomy laws
4242 began appearing in North America and Europe.

4243 In the Enforcement of Act of 1871, also known as the Ku Klux Klan Act, the US government
4244 began to criminalize hate crimes. This act aimed to create protections for former slaves and
4245 other citizens based on “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”. The 1968 Civil Rights
4246 Law when produced was made to protect people and saying they couldn’t attack them based on
4247 their race, color, religion, or national origin, but these did not protect homosexuals and made a
4248 point not to.

4249 Anti sodomy crimes aren’t really a new idea. For example in June 2016 at the Pulse nightclub
4250 46 people were killed and 53 people wounded. This is the largest anti-LGBTQIA+ shooting in
4251 this shooting. About 90% of the people killed were LatinX. LGBTQIA+ crimes against people of
4252 color are severely common especially if there are trans women like Angie Renee in May of 2022
4253 but it's also common for people of color in general. On Oct 22 2009 with James Byrd Jr where
4254 he was picked up in a truck to be given a ride home and ended up being left for dead in the
4255 woods. But this is deadly in all situations where they are shot like the previous or if the person is
4256 tortured then murdered like Matthew Shepard in 1998.

4257 Gay and Trans Panic defense passed the senate once it was decided that being LGBTQIA+
4258 wasn’t a mental illness causing an increase in violent crimes against LGBTQIA+ people by
4259 almost 20%. Currently, there are 34 states that allow plaintiffs to claim a crime was committed
4260 but if the defendant says they committed said crime because the victim of it was LGBTQIA+
4261 they can be found innocent or the case could be dropped or dismissed.

4262

4263

4264 **Proposal for Action:**

4265 Proposal for Action: Every state in the US must have a bill claiming that in violent crimes were
4266 Gay or Trans “Panic” defense is used the plaintiff can not have charges dropped,dismissed or
4267 plead down.

4268 **Definitions:**

4269 “Gay panic/trans panic” shall be defined as the legal act of allowing a crime against a
4270 LGBTQIA+ person based on their sexual or gender identity.

4271 “LGBTQIA+” shall be defined as a person who isn't straight or doesn't identify with their birth
4272 gender (Cis/het)

4273 This will put a law in place to eliminate Gay “Panic” and Trans “Panic” defense in any violence
4274 court cases in which LGBTQIA+ individuals were murdered, assaulted, etc. These cases can



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4275 not be dropped, dismissed, or pled down because of a plaintiff's claim of Gay "Panic" causing
4276 the crime. Legal defenses can no longer use Gay "Panic" or Trans "Panic" defense as a liable
4277 source to shorten or fully relieve sentencing in violent crimes.

4278 All states are expected to be in compliance by May 1, 2025. All laws or parts of laws in conflict
4279 herewith are hereby repealed.

4280

4281

4282 **Results to be Expected:**

4283 Results to be Expected:

4284 By May 1 2025 there will be a federal law against Gay and Trans "Panic" defenses that states in
4285 violent crimes the plaintiff can not have charges dropped, dismissed or plead down.



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4286 **Proposal # 95**
4287 **Author:** Jackson Ray

Committee: 20
Delegation: Indiana

4288
4289 **Title:**
4290 Bust The Media Monopolies

4291
4292 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
4293 United States Economy, American Press, American Media

4294
4295 **Justification:**
4296 The American media is broken, six corporations have consolidated 90% of the American media.
4297 The First Amendment protects a right to a free press, But what is free about a press so
4298 corporately consolidated that a handful of executives may determine the entire media
4299 programming for the nation? In 1914 the Clayton Antitrust Act was passed, Section seven of this
4300 act states that "one company cannot acquire another's stock or assets if the combination is
4301 likely to substantially lessen competition or create a monopoly". Throughout the past 40 years
4302 illegal mergers and acquisitions in defiance of the Clayton Act, have allowed for what in 1980
4303 was 50 companies controlling 90% of the media, to now 6 companies controlling that very same
4304 market share. The Judiciary must be utilized to make a ruling using the Clayton Act as a way of
4305 dissolving the media giants. Viacom, Times Warner, CBS, Walt Disney, News Corp, and Hearst
4306 Communication must be dissolved. Monopolies are incredibly dangerous to an economy, but a
4307 monopoly on media is incredibly dangerous to a democracy.

4308
4309 **Proposal for Action:**
4310 Utilize the Judiciary to dissolve the "Big Six" media corporations into their smaller subsidiaries.
4311 Additionally, set a Judicial precedent that allows future rulings on the over-consolidation of
4312 media companies.
4313 Dissolve Viacom into subsidiaries
4314 Dissolve Walt Disney into subsidiaries
4315 Dissolve CBS into subsidiaries
4316 Dissolve News Corp into subsidiaries
4317 Dissolve Times Warner into subsidiaries
4318 Dissolve Hearst Communications into subsidiaries
4319 Set a Judicial Precedent to rule against mergers and acquisitions that could create future mass
4320 media consolidation.

4321
4322
4323 **Results to be Expected:**
4324 Deconsolidated media would allow for better journalism, a variety of options, and a healthier
4325 democracy. The dissolution of the "Big Six" media corporations would help Americans begin to
4326 trust media once again as it is no longer subservient to lawyers of parent companies' financial
4327 and political ties.



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4328 **Proposal # 96**
4329 **Author:** Emily Rudolph

Committee: 15
Delegation: Indiana

4330

4331 **Title:**

4332 To prevent the weaponization of space through clarification of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967

4333

4334 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4335 All countries involved with the exploration of space.

4336

4337 **Justification:**

4338 Definitions: The term, 'outer space' refers to the above the Earth's atmosphere (approximately
4339 10,000km in altitude). The term, 'weapons of mass destruction' refers to a nuclear, radiological,
4340 chemical, biological, or other device intended to harm a large number of people or cause
4341 extensive damage to its surrounding environment.

4342 In recent years, countries have begun to test the boundaries of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967.

4343 This document was written and signed 56 years ago, and it's due for an upgrade.

4344 In 2017, Luxembourg passed a law that provides a legal framework for private companies to
4345 mine resources in space. While the Outer Space Treaty prohibits claiming sovereignty over
4346 celestial bodies, Luxembourg's law allows companies to own the resources they extract. This
4347 legal framework effectively allows companies based in Luxembourg to exploit space resources
4348 without violating the Outer Space Treaty.

4349 In 2015, Russia launched a satellite that was not listed in the United Nations' registry of space
4350 objects, raising concerns that the satellite could be used for military purposes. The Outer Space
4351 Treaty requires countries to register all space objects and provide information about their orbits
4352 and characteristics to the UN. By not registering the satellite, Russia was able to avoid scrutiny
4353 and potentially violate the treaty.

4354 To prevent this constant push, this treaty needs to be amended. By clarifying some vague
4355 language in the treaty, we can prevent this defiance and a future war. These vague wordings
4356 include specifying statements like "nuclear weaponry" to all-encompassing "weapons"
4357 The following is one example of language this proposal would change.

4358 The Outer Space Treaty:

4359 Original Article IV:

4360 "States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects
4361 carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such
4362 weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner."

4363 Article IV Proposed Changes:

4364 "States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in space any objects carrying nuclear
4365 weapons, weapons of mass destruction, or any kinds of arms meant to cause harm, or install
4366 such weapons on celestial bodies."

4367 To keep countries accountable for following these changes and the treaty as a whole, an
4368 international council will be organized. All countries involved in outer space exploration will
4369 assign two people to join the International Space Policy Oversight Council (ISPOC), a council
4370 dedicated to maintaining peace in space. Along with this, it is proposed that the United Nations
4371 Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS) be dissolved. Space activities
4372 will be reported to the ISPOC instead of the UNCOPUOS prior to launch.

4373

4374

4375

4376



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4377 **Proposal for Action:**
4378 Revise the Outer Space Treaty of 1967.
4379

4380 **Results to be Expected:**
4381 Prevention of wars in outer space.



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4382 **Proposal # 97**

4383 **Author:** Tomas Sandefer

Committee: 23

Delegation: Indiana

4384

4385 **Title:**

4386 A Proposal to remove Confederate monuments from government property

4387

4388 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4389 The States in the country that have confederate monuments.

4390

4391

4392 **Justification:**

4393 The Confederacy of America is and always will be a dissolved nation. There is no need to have
4394 statues of bigoted war heroes out in a plaza. But history is history nonetheless. So my proposal
4395 is that we move all confederate monuments to state or city museums or destroy the statues- At
4396 the governor's choice.

4397 With the exception of battlefield memorials, cemeteries, natural land, and monuments also
4398 commemorating Union Soldiers- The only place a monument idolizing a nation that no longer
4399 exists is a museum. Moving the statues prevents the probability of vandalism, and eases those
4400 who see the confederate monuments as discriminatory and racist.

4401

4402

4403 **Proposal for Action:**

4404 My proposal for action is that a letter is sent to the cities these statues are in, and the mayor of
4405 said city (or governor if it's a capital), will decide what to do with the statues. Their two options
4406 would be destruction, or the better choice- museums.

4407 The statues will then either be moved or destroyed- placed in their proper locations in both
4408 outcomes.

4409

4410 **Results to be Expected:**

4411 The 52% of Americans that want the statues to be removed will be at ease, and the 44% of
4412 Americans that want them to stay- still have a sense of joy in seeing them all not being
4413 destroyed.



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4414 **Proposal # 98**

4415 **Author:** Charlie Stauffacher

Committee: 16

Delegation: Indiana

4416

4417 **Title:**

4418 To Limit Economic Support of Ukraine while continuing Tactical Military and Humanitarian
4419 Support

4420

4421 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4422 Department of Defense, the Russian Invasion of Ukraine, and the Ukrainian People

4423

4424

4425 **Justification:**

4426 The Russian invasion of Ukraine has been one of the most interesting and ever changing
4427 conflicts of this century. It has given the west and its allies a unique opportunity to see how our
4428 modern weapons perform against a foe who has similar equipment and is a modernized military
4429 all without having any American blood spilled on foreign soil. The Ukrainians aren't winning,
4430 they are outmatched in artillery and many of their current offensives aren't working like the one
4431 at Kharkiv. However there is no need to continue the economic support that we have been
4432 giving Ukraine. We have essentially been giving money right out of our pockets to Ukraine
4433 which is completely unjustifiable. While yes, it would be great to see the Ukrainian economy do
4434 very well, it isn't our responsibility and it isn't our job to ensure that another country is doing well
4435 economically. The United States has sent 26.4 billion dollars worth of economic aid (or 34% of
4436 the aid sent so far), this has come in the form of loans, support funds and other similar forms of
4437 aid. There is no need for us to be worrying about the economic stability of a nation while they
4438 are currently being invaded. The number one priority should be ensuring that Ukraine stays a
4439 free and democratic nation, while also making sure that its people are able to have access to
4440 basic necessities that would be provided by humanitarian support. After the Ukrainian position is
4441 stable and the Russian threat isn't as present then there will be a need for economic support but
4442 until then there is no reason for the billions of dollars we are sending. You can't economically
4443 aid a warzone effectively and the parts of Ukraine that are no longer under direct attack are able
4444 to support themselves and won't have to rely on the aid from the United States and west as a
4445 whole.

4446

4447 **Proposal for Action:**

4448 Any specifically economic support for Ukraine should be put to an end immediately. The United
4449 States will end economic support, but it should be able to be continued once the Russian
4450 invasion is fully repealed and there are no visible and obvious threats against the Ukrainian
4451 state. There will be a drive for increased support on the military and humanitarian front, using
4452 the 6 billion dollars that is left from the initial support package, putting it towards purely
4453 humanitarian and military support. The United States will only work on military and humanitarian
4454 support, if other nations want to continue supporting economically, that is great but the United
4455 States has no need or reason to do that.

4456

4457

4458 **Results to be Expected:**

4459 The Ukrainian economy will still be able to operate in the parts of the nation that aren't as
4460 affected by the war as the rest. The west is mostly agrarian so their crops are becoming more
4461 and more important, leading to economic growth. Kyiv and the surrounding areas that aren't the
4462 target of as many attacks are based on the service economy which is still in a good state



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4463 because of the population of the area. The east (and south) is a war zone, so their economy is
4464 stagnant anyway, there is no reason to spend money we don't need to economically aid a war
4465 zone. We should continue to focus on military aid, pushing the Russians out of the south and
4466 east, getting Ukraine back to its old borders, then focus on economic aid, until then we should
4467 focus on the military and humanitarian aspects.



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4468 **Proposal # 99**

4469 **Author:** Shu Jing Zheng

Committee: 26

Delegation: Indiana

4470

4471 **Title:**

4472 Reduce the United States' Dependence on Chinese Imports in the International Trade Economy

4473

4474 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4475 International trade, United States' economy, and China's economy

4476

4477

4478 **Justification:**

4479 The United States and China's competing economic systems have been the source of the trade
4480 war between the two countries for decades. According to the United States Trade
4481 Representative, China is the top supplier of U.S. goods imports with a \$452 billion value which
4482 makes up 22.3% of the U.S.' total imports. As a result of the trade relationship with the U.S.,
4483 China's economy has grown five-fold, and it is currently the world's second largest economy, or
4484 the largest by some measures, right behind the U.S. (Council on Foreign Relations). Allowing
4485 China, a country with an authoritarian government and run by the Communist Party, to reap
4486 tremendous benefits and to hold great control over the American market holds serious
4487 implications for the United States. The U.S.' trade with China has resulted in a trade deficit of
4488 \$382.9 billion and immense manufacturing job losses, national security concerns, increases in
4489 Chinese industries and state-owned enterprises' subsidization, and promotion of human rights
4490 labor violations. To prevent the growth of China's political power and capital markets in the
4491 international trade economy, the United States must reduce its dependence on Chinese
4492 imports. This proposal outlines the processes for limiting the U.S.' dependence on Chinese
4493 imports by raising tariffs on Chinese-imported goods to 15% to lead to a decline in Chinese
4494 imports, increasing U.S. domestic production of goods and promotion of the U.S. service sector
4495 to grow the U.S. economy, and increasing U.S. trade with other democratic countries. It is under
4496 these circumstances that the U.S. must take a stand in protecting its values and economy from
4497 the control of China.

4498

4499 **Proposal for Action:**

4500 The United States' will reduce its dependence on Chinese imports in the international trade
4501 economy by doing the following:

4502 Increasing the current tariffs on Chinese-imported goods to 15% to collect revenue and to cause
4503 a decline in Chinese imported-goods and business in the United States.

4504 Using the revenue from the tariffs on Chinese-imported goods to invest in U.S. domestic
4505 production of goods and expansion of the U.S. service sector and its jobs.

4506 Limiting trade with China and redirect trade efforts to other countries that support democratic
4507 governments for goods such as Mexico, Canada, Japan, Germany, etc.

4508

4509

4510 **Results to be Expected:**

4511 The implementation of this proposal holds great benefits for the U.S.' economy and the United
4512 States as a whole. Less Chinese imports will be circulating in the U.S.' economy, and China's
4513 power over international trade will decrease tremendously due to the limited trade with the
4514 United States. Imports from other countries will increase, which will be higher-quality goods, and
4515 more jobs and factories to expand American production will be created to foster economic
4516 growth. American goods' competition with other goods in the market will decrease as funding is



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4517 invested into domestic manufacturing. The trade deficit between the U.S. and China will
4518 decrease. Americans will be purchasing American-produced goods from American
4519 manufacturing which supports the United States' growth and the expansion of the economy.
4520 The most crucial result for reducing the United States' dependence on Chinese imports is to
4521 prevent the authoritarian government of China from becoming a world superpower through
4522 control of international trade.



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4523 **Proposal #** 100
4524 **Author:** Nel Afenya

Committee: 21
Delegation: Kentucky

4525
4526 **Title:**
4527 To eliminate the subminimum wage
4528

4529 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
4530 Businesses, Low-wage workers, service workers, corporations, people of color, women
4531

4532 **Justification:**
4533 The conversation surrounding increasing the federal minimum wage seldom includes those who
4534 receive a tipped wage. The minimum wage for tipped workers currently stands at \$2.13 with a
4535 concession of said workers receiving at least \$30 in tips. This calculates to far lower than the
4536 cost of living in the United States today. In addition, tipping culture relies heavily on the
4537 customer to determine how much a worker deserves to live on. This may be in favor of some
4538 workers, but it discounts the biases associated with tipping. About 49% of restaurant and food
4539 service employees are minorities while only making up 38% of the United States' employed
4540 labor force. Women make up 64% of food servers. Both of these populations face mass
4541 discrimination that is especially apparent in customer service jobs. This discrimination causes
4542 inequity in how much these workers take home to the same expenses. A 2008 study comparing
4543 the differences in tip quantity in various racial groups found that black servers were tipped an
4544 average of 16.6% of the bill no matter the customer's satisfaction, while white servers' tip
4545 increased from 16.8% to 23.4% if customers were more satisfied.
4546 Tipping is a much less official means of receiving a wage as it is not fiercely regulated, due to
4547 this, wage theft is pervasive in spaces where workers rely on tips. In 2017, the poverty rate for
4548 those working for tips was double of those not working for tips. The tipped minimum wage has
4549 remained stagnant since 1991. When the service minimum wage was established the wage was
4550 about 50% of the standard minimum wage but now stands at barely 30% of the current
4551 minimum wage. We must take action to improve the quality of life of many by eliminating the
4552 tipped minimum wage.

4553
4554 **Proposal for Action:**
4555 The federal subminimum wage will be eliminated in all fifty states in the United States of
4556 America. Wages will be relegated to the standard minimum wage, and determined by each
4557 state.
4558

4559 **Results to be Expected:**
4560 This will positively impact women and people of color who experience subconscious and
4561 conscious bias in the United States, but it will ultimately help all workers. Advocating for
4562 minorities in service jobs will provide an example for more advancements in wage equity.



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4563 **Proposal #** 101

4564 **Author:** Nate Barker

Committee: 14

Delegation: Kentucky

4565

4566 **Title:**

4567 Proposal to Implement Multilingual Education and Immersion Programs Throughout the
4568 American Public School System

4569

4570 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4571 American public schools and their students, the American Department of Education, School
4572 Administrative Boards, the U.S. Census Bureau

4573

4574 **Justification:**

4575 In the United States, there are over 350 different languages being spoken. Around 23% of the
4576 American population over the age of five (approximately 85 million), speaks a language other
4577 than English at home. The most commonly spoken non-English languages are Spanish,
4578 Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese, and other dialects), Tagalog, Vietnamese, Arabic, and French.
4579 The geographical and proportional distribution of languages in the United States is intertwined
4580 with the history of the nation's various industries, immigration patterns, and more.

4581 Additionally, there are many cognitive and social benefits to be found from speaking multiple
4582 languages. Studies have shown that if children are raised as multilingual or bilingual, it often
4583 helps them with problem-solving, multitasking, creativity, and increased focus. These skills have
4584 been shown to improve performance in school.

4585 In Q1 and Q2 of 2022, the number of U.S. Citizens increased by 449,502 (about 53% updates
4586 of status, and around 47% new arrivals). These numbers have been steadily increasing both
4587 Quarterly and Annually. It is estimated that anywhere from 43-60% of the global population
4588 speaks more than one language fluently; America, however, has an estimated ~20%
4589 bilingual/multilingual population. Having acknowledged the steady influx of majority non-
4590 Anglophonic immigrants, the need for multilingual education can be clearly seen.

4591 With an increasingly global society, it is critical that future generations of Americans be prepared
4592 to interact on a global scale. While English is often considered a universal language, there are
4593 immeasurable benefits to be acquired from increasing the number of U.S. citizens who can
4594 effectively communicate in more than one language.

4595

4596 **Proposal for Action:**

4597 Issue Federal Department of Education guidelines regarding the implementation and creation of
4598 multilingual education programs:

- 4599 1. Creation of a standard model for immersion learning
- 4600 2. Program implemented throughout elementary education.
- 4601 3. The languages used in the model will be chosen by school districts/sbdlm councils based on
4602 the linguistic distribution of their students/households
- 4603 4. Make foreign language courses a requirement in middle and high schools.
- 4604 5. Implement a test that measures target language proficiency prior to high school graduation.

4605

4606 **Results to be Expected:**

4607 With the implementation of immersion language learning during elementary school, students will
4608 develop the skills required to learn foreign languages and maintain proficiency, eventually
4609 attaining fluency. It is also to be expected that these skills will be honed as students age and
4610 continue learning a foreign language. With this program, upon completion of 12th grade, an
4611 average student in the American Public Education System shall exhibit proficiency in more than



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4612 one language, as well as a refined set of skills that increases productivity, desirability in the
4613 workforce, and functionality as a citizen of America, and the world as a whole.



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4614 **Proposal #** 102
4615 **Author:** Kenleigh Cates

Committee: 11
Delegation: Kentucky

4616
4617 **Title:**
4618 Abolishing the Electoral College
4619

4620 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
4621 Executive Branch, Presidential Campaigning, Presidential Elections
4622

4623 **Justification:**
4624 The Electoral College is an improper method of electing our nation's president. There have
4625 been five instances where a candidate won the popular vote but did not take office. Most
4626 recently, being the Clinton vs. Trump election, where Hillary Clinton had 2.8 million more votes
4627 yet lost by 77 electoral votes. The American people decided who they wanted to lead them, yet
4628 their opinions were disregarded. Abolishing the Electoral College ensures that the president is
4629 decided by their constituents instead of a voting system. Additionally, current campaigns focus
4630 too heavily on a small number of states. Parties target historically bipartisan states with more
4631 advertisements and events. Thereby better informing particular voters on who they place more
4632 value. 87% of all TV ads for the 2020 election went to just six states. And 96% of all campaign
4633 events were held in only six. This disproportionately prepares voters in certain locations. The
4634 popular vote is a more just election method. It means that every voter has equal value, and the
4635 people have the power to decide who leads them. Abolishing the Electoral College ends this
4636 unequal information distribution and promises the leader of our country is who was voted for by
4637 more people, as democracy demands.
4638

4639 **Proposal for Action:**
4640 Amend Article Two of the Constitution outlining the choosing of a president so that the Electoral
4641 College is effectively disbanded and the popular vote becomes the sole election option. States
4642 will no longer be assigned a number of electors to represent them in elections. And the popular
4643 vote replaces the Electoral College. Every individual's vote counts for one vote. All the votes
4644 would be counted, and whichever candidate receives the most votes at the end of the election
4645 takes office as President. Neither political party is favored in this because neither is given
4646 disproportionate vote values. Everything is equal at one.
4647

4648 **Results to be Expected:**
4649 The goal of the electoral college's equal representation can still be realized in the Senate. True
4650 democracy, where the citizens decide who represents them directly, will be the result. No longer
4651 will a candidate receive more votes and not be inaugurated. The will of Americans will be heard
4652 and respected. A clear correlation between votes and leaders will be apparent, and
4653 discrepancies will disappear. Fairness of elections will be not only prioritized but a reality as
4654 Americans, for the first time in history, get to choose their president.
4655 Information and campaigning will be more evenly issued throughout the nation, lessening
4656 confusion at the polls. Candidates will have to spread their message to every citizen throughout
4657 America. Thereby educating everyone clearly with their platforms. Advertisements and other
4658 campaign events requiring expenditures would be evenly distributed because each vote would
4659 matter, and not all go to a single person.



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4660 **Proposal #** 103

4661 **Author:** Reagan Evans

Committee: 5

Delegation: Kentucky

4662

4663 **Title:**

4664 A Proposal to ban Monocrotophos, Methamidophos, and Endosulfan Pesticides

4665

4666 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4667 Americans in the business of commercial agriculture (farm owners, farm hands, outdoor
4668 laborers), anyone who uses a garden to grow their own produce, anyone who comes into
4669 constant contact with produce exposed to pesticides, environments and ecosystems sur

4670

4671 **Justification:**

4672 According to the CDC people who have been exposed to endosulfan through the more common
4673 forms of exposure (contaminated food or exposure to spraying fields) have suffered symptoms
4674 such as tremors, seizures and even death. The same can be said for animals who have been
4675 exposed. Another study done by the CDC suggested that exposure to endosulfan compromised
4676 the immune system of the rats that were tested. There have also been studies that suggest a
4677 correlation between these chemicals and exposure during pregnancy resulting in autism, thyroid
4678 dysfunction, and development of the nervous system in newborn children. There has been
4679 research that suggests a possible association between direct exposure to children and blood
4680 cancer. The U.S EPA has found endosulfan in 10.35% of the most hazardous waste sites in the
4681 nation also known as the National Priority List (NLP).

4682

4683 **Proposal for Action:**

4684 Ban the use of pesticides containing monocrotophos, methamidophos, and endosulfan.

4685

4686 **Results to be Expected:**

4687 Decrease in poisonings by pesticide including accidental and suicide, no decrease in
4688 farm/garden production.



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4689 **Proposal #** 104

4690 **Author:** Cari-Bella Fowler

Committee: 21

Delegation: Kentucky

4691

4692 **Title:**

4693 A nation-wide salary increase for Educators' salaries

4694

4695 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4696 Department of Education, educators, and taxpayers

4697

4698 **Justification:**

4699 Currently, in the United States, more than three-quarters of U.S. States are suffering from a
4700 teacher shortage. This number is driven and is continuing to grow due to a stressful work
4701 environment and poor pay. This proposal seeks to increase educators' salaries across the
4702 nation. Higher salaries will attract more qualified teachers to the education field. Also, solving
4703 this problem of the teacher shortage that is affecting the nation will also decrease the number of
4704 teachers that work extra jobs outside of teaching. In a 2021 national survey, 82% of the
4705 respondents said they either currently or previously had taken multiple jobs to make ends meet.
4706 Of those, 56% said they were currently working multiple jobs, including 17% who held jobs
4707 unrelated to teaching. Increasing teacher salaries will increase the percentage of teachers
4708 entering the workforce. Many teachers agree that low salaries prevent more teachers from
4709 entering the workforce and are driving teachers to leave the workforce. According to the TIME
4710 poll, 76% agreed that the low compensation for teaching discourages many people from
4711 entering the field. Overall, increasing educators' salaries will increase morale and students'
4712 performance in the classroom. In conclusion, increasing the salaries of educators across the
4713 nation will greatly benefit our education system in the United States.

4714

4715 **Proposal for Action:**

4716 The average salary for teachers in the United States is \$42,514; this proposal intends to raise
4717 the salary to \$60,000-70,000 per year. However, the cost of living is different in different places
4718 across the country. Therefore, the salary considerations will be dependent on location. Since
4719 COVID, teachers have had to work overtime to try to restore the education system in America.
4720 Across the country, students are currently performing below grade level, and teachers are
4721 extremely overworked and underpaid.

4722

4723 **Results to be Expected:**

4724 A salary that will help fix the teacher shortage that the country is currently suffering with. Also, a
4725 salary that allows teachers to live comfortably without working jobs outside of teaching. Lastly,
4726 increasing educators' salaries will improve students' quality of education.



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4727 **Proposal #** 105

4728 **Author:** Emerson Harned

Committee: 23

Delegation: Kentucky

4729

4730 **Title:**

4731 To make a federal minimum of twelve weeks for paid parental leave for teachers

4732

4733 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4734 Department of education, Department of Health and Human Services, educators, taxpayers

4735

4736 **Justification:**

4737 In comparison to other developed countries, the United States does not mandate paid parental
4738 leave. Only a few states provide paid parental leave for teachers, including Washington,
4739 Delaware, and New Jersey. In most places around the United States, teachers use sick days in
4740 place of parental leave. Due to this, many are forced to come back to the classroom before they
4741 are physically, mentally, and emotionally ready.

4742 Under the Family Medical Leave Act, teachers qualify for 12 weeks of unpaid time off. The
4743 current lack of support leads to higher stress levels, medical issues, and higher rates of infant
4744 mortality.

4745

4746 **Proposal for Action:**

4747 This calls for a federal minimum of twelve weeks of paid parental leave for teachers. All those
4748 who qualify for the Family Medical Leave Act qualify for this minimum. Each person who
4749 qualifies will be entitled to the twelve weeks; the time will not be split.

4750 This leave must be used within a year of the birth or placement of the child.

4751

4752 **Results to be Expected:**

4753 The current high-stress levels, medical issues, and rate of infant mortality will decrease. Parents
4754 will have adequate time to bond with their child. The rate of spending on healthcare services for
4755 postpartum care and infants will decrease.



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4756 **Proposal #** 106
4757 **Author:** Nora Holmes

Committee: 6
Delegation: Kentucky

4758
4759 **Title:**
4760 A Proposal to Protect the Mental Health of Youth in Public Schools
4761

4762 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
4763 All public schools, school boards, students, teachers, other administrators, and the national and
4764 statewide departments of education.
4765

4766 **Justification:**
4767 In a study conducted by the CDC in 2021, “more than 4 in 10 (42%) students felt persistently
4768 sad or hopeless and nearly one-third (29%) experienced poor mental health” and “ more than 1
4769 in 5 (22%) students seriously considered attempting suicide and 1 in 10 (10%) attempted
4770 suicide.” Children in public schools in our country are struggling with mental health. While some
4771 small steps are being taken to fix this, the numbers are progressively worsening. The same
4772 CDC study showed suicidal thoughts are more common among LGBTQ+ students, females,
4773 and students across racial and ethnic groups. These are the same groups of children that are
4774 often ignored or negatively targeted during recent changes such as Florida’s House Bill 1557
4775 also known as the Don’t Say Gay Bill. Bills have been being made in recent years for political
4776 gain rather than in the best interest of the children that are actually being affected.
4777

4778 **Proposal for Action:**
4779 The US Department of Education will be notified of any mandates that violate the protection of
4780 the well-being of all students and will track any proposed legislation concerning public school
4781 students. It will act to reduce the frequent use of school-based concerns for political gain and
4782 repeal laws targeting schools/school-age children on matters focusing on censorship, gender
4783 identity, sexuality, racism, self-discovery, etc. as they are currently showing no signs of
4784 improvement and are instead causing more students to report feeling targeted, afraid, and in
4785 many cases depressed because of the environment at their school.
4786

4787 **Results to be Expected:**
4788 Students around America should feel safer and more included in schools. As the targeting of
4789 LGBTQ+ students is reported to be one of the main causes of depressive or suicidal thoughts
4790 among students, this proposal would act to reduce that as much as possible.



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4791 **Proposal #** 107

4792 **Author:** Victoria Lavinder

Committee: 1

Delegation: Kentucky

4793

4794 **Title:**

4795 Banning and criminalizing further use of teen wilderness camp programs, and assisting victims
4796 of said programs.

4797

4798 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4799 Troubled youth, teen wilderness programs, teen wilderness program victims.

4800

4801 **Justification:**

4802 Teen wilderness programs have been around for quite awhile, and their negative implications
4803 have been just as steady. Outward bound, founded in Germany, by a man by the name of Kurt
4804 Kahn was the first form of a wilderness programs, teaching young sailors life at open sea, and
4805 hoping for positive behavioral redirection. Currently, 91 of these programs still exist, 65 of which
4806 are self-identifying, meaning there is no government direction, supervision or legality
4807 surrounding the heinous, damaging acts committed by these programs. Even amongst the 26
4808 official programs, any government stipulation or guidelines is ignored, and the ramifications still
4809 apply to those who are forced to attend. Programs such as Provo Canyon school are put in
4810 place to build self-esteem, redirect challenging to dangerous behaviors, and form more positive
4811 attitudes. Many survivors of these programs say they are rampantly run, and full of abuse,
4812 neglect and pain filled experiences; I say survivors because unfortunatly, some teens don't
4813 make it back home. Withing 4 years, 3 youth passed away, all at 3 different wilderness camps in
4814 Utah. These programs have reliable research surrounding their negative implications, and
4815 undoubtedly cause long standing mental, physical and emotional trauma.

4816

4817 **Proposal for Action:**

4818 With the passing of my proposal, I fully intend for all teen wilderness camps to be shut down,
4819 and if any programs continue to actively function under any circumstance, the possibility for
4820 punishment will exist. Working alongside my proposal, I wish to pass the breaking code silence
4821 act, solidfiyng the end of youth wilderness programs. As for victims of wilderness programs, this
4822 proposal stands to provide them with any mental, physical and emotional treatment deemed
4823 necessary; this 'necessary' treatment must be directly related and caused by the wilderness
4824 programs.

4825

4826 **Results to be Expected:**

4827 End the emotional, physical and mental abuse caused by wilderness programs; protecting teens
4828 all throughout the nation.

4829 Help assist, re-establish, and reduce mental trauma done to previous victims and survivors of
4830 youth wilderness programs.

4831 Protect futture generations from a harmful, and dangerous program.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

4832 **Proposal #** 108

4833 **Author:** Charlie Manning

Committee: 6

Delegation: Kentucky

4834

4835 **Title:**

4836 Inclusion of hygiene products in food stamp benefits

4837

4838 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4839 SNAP- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program , WIC - Women, Infants, and Children,
4840 People receiving SNAP benefits, Retail stores check out system (including products in benefits)

4841

4842 **Justification:**

4843 In the United States, 12% of the population is on food stamps; this is about 38 Million people. In
4844 the younger population that attends school, many children are bullied or discriminated against
4845 because they smell bad, their hair is greasy, their clothes are dirty, their teeth are dirty, and their
4846 breath smells bad. These are just examples of the pain and discrimination the impoverished
4847 have to suffer in our country. These altercations with peers lead to a high suicide rate. For
4848 students under 20, the suicide rate is 17%. 1 and 20 of those deaths are caused by bullying or
4849 past trauma from being bullied. If beneficiaries are already receiving benefits, why should they
4850 be unable to purchase necessary items for their hygiene? Food stamp benefits do not include
4851 things like soaps, deodorant, shampoo, toothpaste, cosmetics, baby wipes, and diapers.
4852 Necessary items that are not being covered in benefits need to change. Additionally, Tampons,
4853 pads, condoms, and birth control are all not included in food stamp benefits. These are
4854 necessary items for many women that are not available for the poor and less fortunate.

4855

4856 **Proposal for Action:**

4857 To include hygiene products in food stamp benefits (SNAP and the WIC program) by changing
4858 the approved items that are included in benefits. Working with the U.S Department of
4859 Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service Administration to change certain products to make
4860 them eligible for purchase using a government-issued EBT card.

4861

4862 **Results to be Expected:**

4863 The results to be expected are to give less fortunate people the opportunity to have the same
4864 rights and be treated the same as people who are more fortunate. Including hygiene products in
4865 food stamp benefits, beneficiaries should reallocate benefits received to fit the budget need for
4866 hygiene products. People who cannot afford these products are having the opportunity to use
4867 them. This will lead to less discrimination, depression, and suicide rates. The inclusion of
4868 hygiene products in food stamp benefits will introduce the idea that the less fortunate are the
4869 same as people who are more fortunate, which will ultimately lead to a happier and healthier
4870 society for years to come.



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4871 **Proposal #** 109

4872 **Author:** Griffin McNamara

Committee: 3

Delegation: Kentucky

4873

4874 **Title:**

4875 Replacing vehicle fuel taxes with a Vehicle Miles Traveled tax based on the vehicle's weight

4876

4877 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4878 Vehicle owners, Gas station owners, US Department of Transportation, Automakers,
4879 transportation of goods

4880

4881 **Justification:**

4882 Gas taxes force low income people who drive older, less efficient, lighter cars to pay a
4883 disproportionate amount of road costs. Road damage increases with the fourth power of the
4884 weight per axle. That means doubling the weight of a car causes 16 times more damage to the
4885 road.

4886 For example, currently a 2003 Chevy Impala owner pays 15% more in gas taxes per mile driven
4887 than a 2023 F-150 Hybrid owner. This is despite the F-150 Hybrid causing more than 8 times as
4888 much damage to the road.

4889 Federal Gasoline taxes have stayed stagnant, not even rising with inflation since 1993. This
4890 means that, in order to keep up with inflation, the \$0.18 per gallon tax in 1993 would have had
4891 to increase to \$0.37 to have the same ability to maintain the roads. In addition, cars have gotten
4892 heavier and more efficient. This means they do more damage to the roads while paying less in
4893 gas taxes to fund repairing the roads. This has led to a situation where more than 40% of the
4894 USA's roads are in poor or mediocre condition.

4895 The solution is to implement a Vehicle Miles Traveled tax that increases with the weight of the
4896 vehicle. This will allow funds for road repair to be collected fairly, instead of unfairly targeting
4897 owners of older less efficient vehicles.

4898

4899 **Proposal for Action:**

4900 1-Instruct the US Department of Transportation to create a Vehicle Miles Traveled tax that will
4901 replace the current federal vehicle fuel taxes. This tax shall:

4902 a. Increase with the weight of the vehicle.

4903 b. Raise enough money to fully fund the Highway Trust Fund.

4904 c. Increase with the Producer Price Index after 2025.

4905 d. Send all revenue to the Highway Trust Fund, and be split between the Highway Account and
4906 the Mass Transit Account as the Department of Transportation sees fit.

4907 e. Be collected when the vehicle owner files their taxes, and verified by state vehicle titling
4908 agencies every time they have access to that information.

4909 f. Take into account its economic impact and not make trucking unprofitable.

4910 2-Implement the Vehicle Miles Traveled tax that the Department of Transportation creates under
4911 action number one.

4912 3-Eliminate the taxes on: Gasoline, Gasohol, Diesel Fuel, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Liquefied
4913 Natural Gas, M85, and Compressed Natural Gas.

4914 4-Implement a \$0.001 per gallon tax on: Gasoline, Gasohol, Diesel Fuel, and M85. This revenue
4915 shall go directly to the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.

4916

4917 **Results to be Expected:**

4918 Due to the removal of taxes, prices will decrease for: Gasoline, Gasohol, Diesel Fuel, Liquefied
4919 Petroleum Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas, M85, and Compressed Natural Gas. This is due to



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4920 vehicle owners being taxed based on the damage they do to the roads. Thus owners of lighter
4921 vehicles will pay less in taxes and owners of heavier vehicles will pay more.
4922 Since automakers will produce lighter vehicles to cater to consumers not wanting to pay taxes,
4923 vehicle related injuries and deaths will decrease. This is because lighter vehicles are safer for
4924 everyone around them.
4925 Rural roads, highways, and mass transit systems will all be improved, lowering commute times,
4926 and reducing vehicle damage due to broken roads. This is due to the increased revenue that will
4927 be collected by the Department of Transportation to fix, improve, and build new infrastructure.
4928 Because this will raise sufficient funds to maintain the roads, American drivers will save over
4929 \$130 billion a year (\$599 per person) that they would otherwise have spent on vehicle repair
4930 caused by disrepaired roads.



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4931 **Proposal #** 110

4932 **Author:** Rhodri McNamara

Committee: 23

Delegation: Kentucky

4933

4934 **Title:**

4935 Changing the Pledge of Allegiance to better represent the Separation of Church and State.

4936

4937 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4938 People who don't worship one god, naturalized citizens, Senators, Representatives, most
4939 school-age children, and all others who repeat the Pledge of Allegiance

4940

4941 **Justification:**

4942 In the pledge of allegiance you say:

4943 "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America

4944 and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation

4945 under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"

4946 It says there that the nation is "under God" which is opposite to the separation of church and
4947 state, which is one of our fundamental goals in America.

4948 If you don't make sure that the state and church are two separate entities, then you will get the
4949 problem that the country will not be a place where everyone is considered equal. The pledge of
4950 allegiance may not directly do anything, but it helps to influence the way people think in the
4951 USA. The pledge of allegiance is something that everyone should know, and if it's that
4952 important, then it should help to represent the goals of the country correctly. In the USA, it is
4953 very important to everyone that everyone is treated equally, and the pledge of allegiance is
4954 saying that people who worship a single god are more a part of the nation and, therefore, it
4955 should be changed to "under law" because the law of the USA applies to everyone.

4956

4957 **Proposal for Action:**

4958 Change the pledge of allegiance to:

4959 "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America

4960 and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation

4961 under Law, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

4962

4963 **Results to be Expected:**

4964 When this is passed it will show that the American government is not religious, it is a secular
4965 country. This will show people who follow religions other than those which only have one god
4966 and those who don't follow a religion at all, are welcome in our country. Passing this will make it
4967 so that the USA is saying that it welcomes all who live in the country, more than it does now.



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4968 **Proposal #** 111

4969 **Author:** Adam Mouchrani

Committee: 19

Delegation: Kentucky

4970

4971 **Title:**

4972 A Proposal to Safeguard Online User Data

4973

4974 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

4975 Search Engines, ISPs, Banks, Social Media Companies, The FCC, COPPA, Other Existing
4976 Online Privacy Laws, All Companies Storing User Data Digitally

4977

4978 **Justification:**

4979 We live in a new digital age, where nearly everything is online. Which, for the most part, is
4980 amazing. We can write research papers from the comfort of our bed, rather than having to scour
4981 the dusty textbooks in the back corner of a library just to find a quote that you could've found
4982 with a quick Google search. However, none of this is free, and everything costs money, even
4983 when you're not handing them the money yourself. The primary sources of the internet's money
4984 are online shopping, advertising, and the sale of consumer data.

4985

4986 The problem with selling the data of consumers is that frequently it is collected without their
4987 knowledge or consent. And once it is collected, it's frequently improperly stored, making it highly
4988 vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Almost every company you can think of has been subject to data
4989 leaks. From banks to search engines and social media platforms, no company or sector is safe.
4990 These data leaks famously include far more than just a name and email. Usernames,
4991 passwords (frequently reused across multiple sites), addresses, phone numbers, location
4992 histories, social security numbers, credit card numbers, IP addresses, usage histories, and
4993 more, (including data that companies claimed to have deleted) have also been leaked
4994 numerous times.

4995 All of this is why we need to come together and ensure that safeguards are put in place to
4996 protect not only our information once it is collected but to limit what and when it is collected in
4997 the first place.

4998

4999 **Proposal for Action:**

5000 1. Off by Default' legislation:

5001 Mandate that before recording user data, the user must choose to opt-in rather than opting out
5002 of data collection, and once opted-in, opting out and the ability to have data deleted must
5003 remain an option.

5004 2. Minimal use required legislation

5005 Rather than accept or reject all cookies (which usually closes a webpage). Mandate a minimal
5006 use required option, so that users can easily choose to have only the cookies necessary for the
5007 page's function be used, rather than searching through menus to select what they're looking for.

5008 3. Set baseline standards for data storage.

5009 Mandate data protection minimums for user data and have it scale with data sensitivity. For
5010 example, social security numbers likely need to be stored behind higher levels of encryption
5011 than something such as an email address.

5012

5013 **Results to be Expected:**

5014 Online data collection will be slowed and some data collection agencies may be forced to close.

5015 Advertisement targeting will be shifted to being less targeted, rather than specifically targeting
5016 certain groups of people. Stored data will be more protected as data protection standards will



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5017 have been set, hopefully decreasing how often data breaches occur. Subsequently decreasing
5018 how often fraudulent charges are made as information such as credit card numbers and social
5019 security numbers will be less public.



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5020 **Proposal #** 112

5021 **Author:** Anna Palumbo

Committee: 13

Delegation: Kentucky

5022

5023 **Title:**

5024 Getting Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs) In Schools

5025

5026 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5027 Attendees of Elementary, Middle, and High Schools Across the United States

5028

5029 **Justification:**

5030 According to the Center of Disease Control, 2,000 people under the age of 25 die from sudden
5031 cardiac arrest each year. Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) happens when a person's heart stops
5032 pumping blood and stops beating. Whether on the football field, in the classroom, or at recess,
5033 every second counts to get that person's heart to start beating again. Automatic External
5034 Defibrillators are imperative whenever someone's heart stops. However, only 17 states have
5035 made it mandatory for Automatic External Defibrillators to be in schools. According to a study by
5036 the University of Washington, 64% of students who suffered SCA but had an AED in the school
5037 have survived. Modern AEDs come with visual and vocal instruction, so anyone can use the
5038 device without prior understanding.

5039

5040 **Proposal for Action:**

5041 Establish a fund, which shall be called "Federal School AED" and shall be used to award grants
5042 to schools in the United States. The grant money shall be used by schools only to purchase and
5043 maintain AED machines. Schools shall be required to 1) provide faculty and students with
5044 proper education in regards to the use of an AED and how to respond in a case of sudden
5045 cardiac arrest and 2) have at least one portable AED on school grounds and present at sporting
5046 games, musical events, and other major in school activities. The fund shall be created using
5047 money from the Department of Education.

5048

5049 **Results to be Expected:**

5050 One result to expect is an increase in survival from sudden cardiac arrest. People's chance of
5051 survival decreases by 7%-10% with every minute that passes without defibrillation. With more
5052 access to AEDs in schools, we expect a decrease in waiting time for a student suffering. More
5053 people will know how to react whenever someone has SAC, and better understand how to help
5054 in those situations. Moving forward, they'll know how to respond and how to address any heart
5055 issues outside of school. With readily available AEDs in schools, people will be more likely to
5056 survive their attacks.



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5057 **Proposal #** 113
5058 **Author:** Neel Patel

Committee: 10
Delegation: Kentucky

5059
5060 **Title:**
5061 Establishing an Universal Child Care System
5062

5063 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5064 Businesses across all industries, child care deserts, children, parents in the workforce, parents,
5065 single parent households, and rural communities
5066

5067 **Justification:**
5068 There are two main problems the creation of a universal child care system would help solve.
5069 The first is decreasing child poverty. The US continues to have higher child poverty rates than
5070 other wealthy nations. According to an article from the Century Foundation, of all OECD
5071 countries, only Chile, Israel, and Turkey have higher instances of child poverty than the US,
5072 which has a poverty rate of 13.7% for those between 0-17 year olds. Before the COVID
5073 pandemic, one in seven children in the US lived in poverty. That is over 10 million children. The
5074 rates have gone down as of the latest data from the US Census Bureau, but these rates are
5075 expected to increase.
5076 The second problem is the lack of gender equality in the workforce. A 2016 National Survey of
5077 Children's Health revealed that almost 2 million parents with children less than 5 years old had
5078 to drop out of the workforce in that year alone. In March of 2019, 2,000 employees of Amazon
5079 with young children organized a campaign to urge the company to provide backup child care
5080 benefits after seeing their colleagues quit because of a lack of child care. This is a clear
5081 example that highlights the correlation between quality child care availability and labor force
5082 participation. With the pandemic, the numbers got worse. For instance, in September 2020
5083 alone, there were 1.6 million fewer working mothers of children between 5-17.
5084 Another justification for a universal child care system comes from simply the cost to the
5085 economy. According to a 2018 report from the Council for a Strong America, the infant-toddler
5086 child care crisis cost the pre-pandemic economy \$57 billion. According to updated numbers in
5087 the report, the total cost has increased to \$122 billion. The report also provides a breakdown of
5088 the cost by state. The five states with the highest costs are California (\$17 billion), Texas (\$11.4
5089 billion), New York (\$9.8 billion), Florida (\$6.6 billion), and Illinois (\$4.9 billion). Annually, the child
5090 care crisis costs parents a total of \$78 billion, businesses a total of \$23 billion, and taxpayers a
5091 total of \$21 billion.
5092

5093 **Proposal for Action:**
5094 A universal child care system is to be established through a combination of the following:
5095 - Increased child tax credits
5096 - The construction or establishment of public child care centers, much like public schools
5097 - Subsidized private child care.
5098 The creation and implementation of such a system shall be overseen by the Department of
5099 Education and the Department of Health and Human Services.
5100

5101 **Results to be Expected:**
5102 One of the obvious results is an increase in women participation in the labor force. For instance,
5103 we can look at the impact of Quebec's model, which set global records for the rate of women
5104 between the ages of 26 to 44 in the workforce with 86% in 2017. It is also expected that women



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5105 would stay in the labor force longer, contribute to higher quality work, and maintain higher
5106 positions of power.

5107 A problem that most developed nations face is a birth rate that is below the rate of replacement.
5108 This means that we have an aging population, with a smaller labor force to support it. An
5109 universal child care system will also help raise fertility rates as it removes many barriers to those
5110 wishing to have children.

5111 Another expected result is helping improve the quality of life for children. Universal child care
5112 would help ensure education of children, and previous programs have been found to create
5113 better employment opportunities for children that go through such a program. This is a long-run
5114 economic benefit. There is also an expectation for a quicker economic benefit. As more women
5115 join the workforce and stay in the workforce, there will be more taxable income. Businesses will
5116 become more efficient, making the economy more efficient as well.



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5117 **Proposal #** 114

5118 **Author:** Sydney Putnam

Committee: 5

Delegation: Kentucky

5119

5120 **Title:**

5121 Institute a Cap and Trade System on Greenhouse Gas Emissions

5122

5123 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5124 US economy, areas affected by climate change, fossil fuels sector

5125

5126 **Justification:**

5127 Global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions is one of humanity's most prominent
5128 issues. Average global temperatures have already increased by over 1°C and will only continue
5129 to do so with our current greenhouse gas emissions. It is completely feasible to greatly reduce
5130 these emissions, but corporations responsible for the majority of them choose not to invest in
5131 infrastructure that will lead to a decrease simply because it is not economically advantageous.
5132 In the 1960s, acid rain became an issue in the US as a result of nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide
5133 emissions. The government quickly took action and instituted a cap and trade system on these
5134 emissions. Corporations were allowed to emit a certain amount of sulfur dioxide and nitrous
5135 oxide before reaching a "cap". If a corporation did not reach its cap, it could sell its credits to
5136 other corporations that had exceeded its emission cap. This gave corporations an economic
5137 incentive to invest in infrastructure and processes that would decrease their emissions. Since
5138 this cap and trade system was instituted, sulfur dioxide concentrations have decreased by 93%,
5139 and the majority of issues caused by acid rain have disappeared.

5140

5141 **Proposal for Action:**

5142 The US government will institute a cap and trade system on greenhouse gas emissions,
5143 including but not limited to carbon dioxide and methane. Corporations in the US will be given an
5144 annual carbon emission cap. Once the caps are set, corporations can freely buy and sell
5145 carbon emission credits. These caps will be set based on corporation size, necessity, and
5146 apparent difficulty of decreasing emissions. Carbon caps will be set in terms of CO2 emissions
5147 and based on global warming capacity (ex. methane's global warming capacity is 25x greater
5148 than CO2's by volume, so 1T of methane emissions would equate to 25T of CO2 emissions).
5149 Carbon caps will slowly decrease over time, allowing companies to gradually make the switch to
5150 lower carbon emissions, preventing rapid price fluctuations from occurring and negatively
5151 affecting the economy.

5152

5153 **Results to be Expected:**

5154 The opportunity to sell additional credits and avoid buying extra credits when surpassing carbon
5155 caps will give companies an economic incentive to decrease carbon emissions. Investing in
5156 infrastructure to decrease these emissions will become economically efficient compared to the
5157 alternative of paying for additional credits, leading corporations to decrease their emissions.
5158 The US's greenhouse gas emissions will likely decrease significantly, decreasing the rate of
5159 global warming and climate change.



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5160 **Proposal #** 115

5161 **Author:** Zunairah Sattaur

Committee: 23

Delegation: Kentucky

5162

5163 **Title:**

5164 Reinventing the Double Jeopardy Clause

5165

5166 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5167

5168 **Justification:**

5169 The double jeopardy clause is a clause of the fifth amendment that prevents an individual from
5170 being tried twice for the same crime. The reason this clause was created was to protect people
5171 from the financial and emotional risks of undergoing multiple prosecutions. However, this clause
5172 has proven to be more harmful than helpful. Re-making the double jeopardy clause would affect
5173 the American justice system as a whole and make it so criminals get the punishment they truly
5174 deserve whilst still offering protection to American citizens. As stated, the double jeopardy
5175 clause stops individuals from being tried for the same offense twice. This means that if concrete
5176 evidence has surfaced proving an individual is responsible for a crime, the individual will not be
5177 punished if they have already been tried. Even if the defendant themselves were to confess
5178 after their trial, they still would not face charges. This is true for all sorts of crimes, even murder.
5179 In fact, there have been multiple real cases where people were able to get away with murder
5180 thanks to the double jeopardy clause. This clause is still in full effect to this day regardless of the
5181 numerous cases proving the obvious flaws to it.

5182

5183 **Proposal for Action:**

5184 The aim of this proposal isn't to completely get rid of the double jeopardy clause. Although it has
5185 numerous weaknesses, it serves a good purpose. Being on trial can hurt a person's wellbeing
5186 and their wallet. Citizens of America still deserve to be protected and given the benefit of the
5187 doubt. The best solution to this dilemma is to tweak the clause to allow individuals to be tried a
5188 second time, but only if new evidence has been discovered. This solution wouldn't cost an
5189 exorbitant amount of money, just the expenses for the second trial, and it would not waste too
5190 much time as the only way a second trial would happen is if reasonable evidence has shown up.

5191

5192 **Results to be Expected:**

5193 After this new and improved clause has been implemented, the justice system most likely would
5194 not have any radical changes. However, adding this change would put a stop to the
5195 unreasonable amount of people getting away with serious criminal activity in this state while still
5196 carrying out the protection the clause was meant to offer in the first place.



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5197 **Proposal #** 116
5198 **Author:** Kishan Situr

Committee: 10
Delegation: Kentucky

5199
5200 **Title:**
5201 A Proposal To Delay Middle and High School Start Times Nationwide
5202

5203 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5204 School Districts, Bus Routes
5205

5206 **Justification:**
5207 According to The American Academy of Sleep Medicine, teenagers, ages 13-18, should be
5208 sleeping 8 to 10 hours per night in order to maintain good health. 42 students have reported that
5209 75-100% of their public schools start before 8:30am. Students who receive inadequate hours of
5210 sleep (6 hours or less) are more likely to suffer from symptoms of depression, have poor
5211 grades, and not engage in daily physical activity. Inadequate amounts of sleep results in brain
5212 impairment and increases risk of indulging in caffeine, nicotine, unhealthy food, and alcohol.
5213 According to one study published in the Journal of Pediatric Orthopedics, "student athletes who
5214 received less than 8 hours of sleep each night were 1.7 times more likely to experience a sports
5215 injury than student athletes who slept the recommended amount." During a time when many
5216 teenagers are also focused on obtaining their licenses, early school start times increase their
5217 chances of getting into an accident. According to Sleepfoundation.org, "drivers who get six
5218 hours of sleep or less are 33% more likely to have an accident on the road." "About 1 in 10 car
5219 crashes are due to drowsy driving, and young drivers, people between the ages of 16-24,
5220 account for more than 50% of them."
5221 A 2016 study conducted by the University of Minnesota observed "9,395 students across eight
5222 high schools who chose later start times ranging from 8am to 8:55am." The results showed that
5223 later start times not only improved tardiness and absences, but students who got eight or more
5224 hours of sleep were less likely to report poor mood and symptoms of depression." In addition to
5225 this, "within the districts studied, after changing to a later start time, the number of car crashes
5226 was reduced by 13 percent." A study conducted by the University of Washington found that final
5227 biology grades were 4.5 percent higher for students who took the class after school start times
5228 were pushed back compared to the students who took the class when schools started earlier."
5229 Middle and high school students would also be positively affected by a delay in start times. US
5230 teachers work an average of 56 hours per week and many teachers are forced to stay up late in
5231 order to grade student work, make lesson plans, and do other work. This lack of sleep causes
5232 teachers to be more irritable and nervous and causes them to project their frustration onto
5233 students which weakens their desire to learn according to one study published in 2019 of high
5234 school classes in Hong Kong. The lack of sleep also increases a teacher's susceptibility to
5235 infections and chronic diseases such as diabetes which increases a risk in absenteeism. This
5236 poses a significant threat to the US education system as there is a teacher shortage in plenty of
5237 states. In Fall 2017, Cherry Creek School District changed its start times from 8am to 8:50am
5238 for middle schools and 7:10 to 8:20am for high schools and studied effects of a later start time
5239 on teachers through school-based online surveys. Like middle and high school students, middle
5240 and high school teachers working in the Cherry Creek District reported a significant increase in
5241 sleep after delaying start times and reported less daytime sleepiness. Cherry Creek also
5242 partnered with National Jewish Health to collect data on students and teachers following the
5243 delay in start times and found that there was 45 minute increase in the amount of sleep middle
5244 and high students received and that the delay in start times had a minimal affect on student
5245 participation in student participation in extracurricular activities. In 2019, California legislature



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5246 passed a law (SB 328) stating that public high schools shall not start earlier than 8:30am and
5247 8am for middle schools. This change in policy has resulted in better grades and less absences.
5248

5249

Proposal for Action:

5250
5251 US middle and high schools that start prior to 8am delay their start times so it's no earlier than 8
5252 am. School administrators will delay start times by no more than an hour and a 15 minutes. A
5253 delay of more than hour and 15 minutes and would result in various logistical issues such as
5254 transportation of students and make it increasingly more difficult for students to participate in
5255 extracircular activities. Ensure that schools open their doors open 30 minutes to 1 hour before
5256 class starts for parents who work early and have to drop off their children.
5257

Results to be Expected:

5258
5259 It can be expected that we will see students who are more successful in school and have better
5260 mental health. With additional sleep, students would see improvements in academic
5261 performance and would have less tardies and absences, overall resulting in a better mood.



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5262 **Proposal #** 117

5263 **Author:** Cate Skolnick

Committee: 24

Delegation: Kentucky

5264

5265 **Title:**

5266 The permanent closure of private for-profit immigration detention centers within the United
5267 States.

5268

5269 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5270 Undocumented immigrant population, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration
5271 and Customs Enforcement, Department of Justice, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

5272

5273 **Justification:**

5274 An undocumented immigrant is defined by the Department of Homeland Security as a foreign-
5275 born non-citizen who is not a legal resident of the United States. Currently, there are estimated
5276 to be around 25 million undocumented immigrants within the U.S. Many of these individuals are
5277 innocent people fleeing their home countries to escape war, persecution, or worse. Despite this
5278 search for safety and a promise of an "American dream" advertised by the United States,
5279 thousands of these migrants are left under the control of a corrupt system of detainment. On
5280 January 26th, 2021, President Joe Biden passed an executive order abolishing existing
5281 contracts with for-profit prisons. This order left an income gap for the companies running these
5282 establishments. With the number of detained migrants in the United States rising at a rate of
5283 80% over the course of the last ten years, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
5284 (ICE) has run out of infrastructure to house detainees in. Consequently, ICE has turned to use
5285 private for-profit immigration detention centers run by big-name private prison companies such
5286 as the GEO Group and Core Civic. These detention sites are reported to abuse detainees, allow
5287 severe medical neglect, split up families, and offer no Covid-19 prevention methods. With a
5288 country-wide detainment number above 25 thousand, more individuals will continue to be
5289 placed into inhumane facilities in order to line the pockets of the 3 billion dollar private prison
5290 industry.

5291

5292 **Proposal for Action:**

5293 Calls on the Biden Administration to permanently close private for-profit immigration detention
5294 centers. The Department of Justice will freeze any current or upcoming contracts with these
5295 establishments. Any immigrant detainment under U.S. law is barred from taking place in a
5296 private facility.

5297

5298 **Results to be Expected:**

5299 Thousands of undocumented immigrants will be housed within public facilities that are legally
5300 prohibited from exhibiting maltreatment. Funding of unconstitutional private immigration
5301 detention centers will rapidly decrease. Detained immigrants will become more informed on how
5302 to obtain documentation necessary for citizenship, overall decreasing prolonged detainment
5303 times through education.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

5304 **Proposal #** 118
5305 **Author:** Ben Walton

Committee: 3
Delegation: Kentucky

5306
5307 **Title:**
5308 No taxation without representation for minors
5309

5310 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5311 Americans under the age of 18, IRS, American adults, future and current politicians.
5312

5313 **Justification:**
5314 Currently, in America children under the age of 18 are subject to paying federal taxes without
5315 having a vote to represent those taxes. The majority of these children are students that can
5316 work minimal hours. Because of their age, other than a select few, children are unable to work
5317 mid to high paying jobs. Many of these children are paying for their own car insurance, food,
5318 gas, possibly children, and countless other expenses.
5319 The average annual salary of minors who are employed is \$26,000. In order for a minor to be
5320 required to file taxes they must make between \$10,276 and \$41,775, at a 12% rate in 2022.
5321 According to the US Bureau Census, those under 18 make up 22% of the American workforce.
5322 Roughly 37% of the minor population is employed. Applying these rates to the 2021 year,
5323 considering very marginal differences, a child dependent during the Corona-virus pandemic
5324 making \$11000-\$12000, had to pay more federal tax than any of the stimulus checks gave back
5325 to them. This not only greatly affected their ability to continue living the lifestyle most familiar to
5326 them, but set them back further than most adults, which is a hot topic frequently addressed in
5327 America.

5328 TAXES ON SALES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS PROPOSAL

5329
5330 **Proposal for Action:**
5331 Federal and state taxes for minors are to be removed until their 18th birthday. If a person who
5332 reaches 18 is still listed as a dependent, then regular tax procedures are to be followed. Minors
5333 will not be subject to taxes such as: income tax, property tax, gift tax, or payroll tax. The
5334 recovery for the tax loss will be a separate issue addressed however seen fit by the IRS. By
5335 making the recovery a separate issue, the use of tax money may be made more efficient which,
5336 has the possibility to increase taxes.

5337
5338 **Results to be Expected:**
5339 A fairer and more just system for America's youth. Politicians will be better represented. Minors
5340 can establish a basis for their future at a young age projecting a higher general success level.
5341 Taxes may rise or money will be more efficiently used with no change to cost.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

5342 **Proposal #** 119
5343 **Author:** Logan Ward

Committee: 12
Delegation: Kentucky

5344
5345 **Title:**
5346 Establishing Non-Partisan Congressional Elections
5347

5348 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5349 The election of members of the U.S. Congress and the U.S. political party system
5350

5351 **Justification:**
5352 According to the Pew Research Center, the Democratic and Republican parties are further apart
5353 ideologically today than they were fifty years ago. While one may hope that this increased
5354 ideological cohesion might lead to a more focused Congress, that is not the case. According to
5355 Roll Call, the average amount of legislation passed by each congress has decreased from 828
5356 in the 1950s to 339 in the past decade.

5357 The 2022 Fall Harvard Youth Poll has found that 38% of polled registered voters ages 18-29 are
5358 registered as independents. This is tied with youth registration for the Democratic Party. The
5359 Republican Party trails at 23%. As youth voter engagement has increased heavily in recent
5360 years, it is clear that the newest generation of American voters recognizes the current gridlock
5361 and dysfunction of congress, and furthermore feels threatened by the action that it does take.
5362 The youth poll additionally found that 73% of young Americans feel that the rights of others are
5363 under attack, and that 59% of young Americans feel that their own rights are under attack. This
5364 demonstrates a troubling disconnect, one that if it is not addressed, could actively weaken the
5365 legitimacy of American democracy.
5366

5367 **Proposal for Action:**
5368 All elections for both chambers of the U.S. Congress shall henceforth be non-partisan. This
5369 proposal does not outlaw the existence of political parties, nor regulate their ability to endorse
5370 political candidates as any other entity would. Individual states would be responsible for
5371 determining how elections would subsequently be run in the aftermath of the abolition of a
5372 partisan system.
5373

5374 **Results to be Expected:**
5375 It can be expected that this proposal will engage independent and third-party voters who may be
5376 alienated by the two-party system. Furthermore, it can also be expected that independent
5377 candidates or candidates with the endorsement of minor political parties will have a greater
5378 chance to succeed under this system.

5379 It can be expected that this proposal will foster more informed voting from both the general
5380 electorate and legislators themselves, who now have only the merits of candidates or legislation
5381 to lean on rather than partisan affiliation. Beyond simply legislation, this proposal may positively
5382 impact other important democratic mechanisms entrusted to congress, such as the judicial
5383 confirmation process or the presidential impeachment process.

5384 Finally, it can be expected that gerrymandering will be cut down on, as state legislators no
5385 longer have as much of a partisan benefit to engaging in the practice as they did before.
5386 Seeing as this proposal would be instituted on a national level, it is likely some may challenge it
5387 as a violation of federalism. However, the U.S. Constitution grants congress the ability to
5388 regulate the administration of elections in Article I, Section 4. Additionally, this proposal further
5389 maintains federalism through allowing states to determine how they administer elections in the
5390 aftermath of the abolition of a partisan system.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

5391 **Proposal #** 120

5392 **Author:** Abigail Wissing

Committee: 6

Delegation: Kentucky

5393

5394 **Title:**

5395 A Proposal to Legalize Assisted Suicide for the Terminally ill and Advanced Aged, When
5396 Recommended by a Treating Physician

5397

5398 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5399 Terminally Ill Patients in the United States, Elderly of the United States, Families of Terminally
5400 Ill and Elderly, Medical Physicians, Social Security Administration, Medicare, Medicaid, End of
5401 Life Care Centers

5402

5403 **Justification:**

5404 In the last 20 years, physician-assisted suicide (PAS) and other forms of helped death have
5405 become more common. PAS refers to a health care practitioner administering or prescribing
5406 medicines to a patient so that patients can end their own life. Euthanasia applies to a health
5407 care professional purposely ending a patient's life using medical means at that patient's explicit
5408 instruction. As the world's population ages and the frequency of chronic diseases and long-term
5409 illnesses grows, so does the attention on end-of-life concerns, and social and legislative
5410 discussions are still struggling with the complicated moral and ethical dilemmas that these
5411 challenges involve.

5412 Assisted suicide is currently legal in 18 jurisdictions, giving over 200 million individuals access to
5413 euthanasia and/or physician-assisted suicide (PAS). Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany,
5414 Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, and Australia are all countries
5415 that have made it legal. Assisted suicide is mandated by state law in Colorado, Hawaii, Maine,
5416 New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, and the District of Columbia.

5417

5418 **Proposal for Action:**

5419 Patients suffering from terminal illnesses will be allowed to request and obtain a lethal dose of
5420 medications to be consumed at their ease under the supervision of a hospice specialist.
5421 Patients must undergo both a mental health and a decisional capacity examination. Patients
5422 who are unable to do this test themselves may have approved medical power of attorneys do it
5423 on their behalf.

5424

5425 **Results to be Expected:**

5426 By allowing assisted suicide and euthanasia to be accessed by the estimated 56.8 million
5427 people, including the 25.7 million in the last year of life in need of palliative care, the United
5428 States can prevent suicide forests from developing, reduce the chances of PTSD in family
5429 members who take care of their dying family and decrease claims to insurance companies.



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5430 **Proposal #** 121
5431 **Author:** Sela Alwood

Committee: 18
Delegation: Louisiana

5432
5433 **Title:**
5434 Mandate Entrance and Semiannual HIV Testing in Federal and State Prisons
5435

5436 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5437 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Federal Prisons/Penitentiaries , State
5438 Prisons/Penitentiaries, Federal Bureau of Prisons, State and Federal Incarcerated Persons
5439

5440 **Justification:**
5441 Human Immunodeficiency Virus, more commonly known as HIV, is a virus known to attack the
5442 body's immune system and if left untreated, typically leads to the development of Acquired
5443 Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). HIV is spread through bodily fluids. The HIV/AIDS
5444 epidemic first arose in June of 1981 and since then, has tragically spread throughout the
5445 citizens of the United States. Currently, there are over 1.2 million people living with HIV and
5446 almost 35,000 new infections every year. HIV often heavily affects gay and bisexual men,
5447 people of racial and ethnic minorities, and drug users that inject themselves. Currently there is
5448 no cure for HIV or AIDS but with medical care and treatment, the virus can be subdued,
5449 controlled, and stopped from spreading. Although the HIV epidemic has seen significant
5450 improvements over the past decade, there is still more to be done and HIV still affects a large
5451 portion of the United States.
5452 In Federal and State prisons, Black Americans are incarcerated at a rate that is 5x more than
5453 White Americans and Latinx individuals at a rate 1.3x higher. Gay or bisexual individuals are
5454 2.25x more likely to be arrested than the straight person. Almost 85% of prisoners are reported
5455 to have an active substance abuse issue. Because of these staggering statistics, federal and
5456 state incarcerated individuals are at a much higher risk of HIV, especially incarcerated men.
5457 One out of seven people living with HIV will enter a jail or prison each year. At year end 2021,
5458 an estimated 11,810 persons with HIV were in the custody of state and federal correctional
5459 authorities. Of the 50 jurisdictions reporting their HIV testing practices, 16 jurisdictions (which
5460 accounted for 40% of prison admissions) conducted mandatory HIV testing during intake and a
5461 total of 18 jurisdictions offered HIV tests during routine medical exams of persons in custody, up
5462 from 11 in 2017. Yet no one is stepping up to confront the issue at hand and be the voice of the
5463 affected incarcerated persons.

5464
5465
5466 **Proposal for Action:**
5467 Starting before the end of 2023, and then on a semiannual basis, all state and federal
5468 penitentiaries, prisons, or other government regulated institutions housing incarcerated
5469 individuals will be required to administer mandatory HIV testing to all of its incarcerated persons.
5470 Testing will be administered to all federal or state incarcerated persons over the age of 18.
5471 Testing will be done by a team of compensated medical professionals hired by the state or
5472 federal government to perform these tests, and labs will be sent directly to and from state or
5473 federal laboratories qualified to run and observe HIV tests. These tests will be administered
5474 through the use of a capillary blood test. If positive tests occur, incarcerated individuals will be
5475 immediately taken to the medical wing where they will set up an antiretroviral treatment plan.
5476 Medical professionals will work with each incarcerated individual to choose a regimen that fits
5477 their individual needs, and medication will be provided from that moment forward until the end of



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5478 their sentence, including a “grace year” ending approximately one year after the date of their
5479 release.

5480

5481 **Results to be Expected:**

5482 Following the implementation of semiannual and entrance HIV testing in state and federal
5483 prisons, HIV rates for incarcerated persons will go down. Those currently affected by HIV but
5484 are unaware will be enlightened and can take adequate precaution in and out of prison.

5485 Prevention of spreading and potential further affection will be beneficial to both incarcerated
5486 individuals and prison employees. Safety and health of incarcerated persons will be protected
5487 and those affected will be treated and taken proper care of. Persons released from prisons will
5488 be less likely to transmit the disease to the outside population, decreasing the rate of infection
5489 for and furthering the wellbeing of the country as a whole.



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5490 **Proposal #** 122

5491 **Author:** Hannah Champagne

Committee: 10

Delegation: Louisiana

5492

5493 **Title:**

5494 Save the Readers of America

5495

5496 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5497 Public School Libraries and Public Libraries

5498

5499 **Justification:**

5500 Book banning is a form of censorship where books are removed from libraries, reading lists, or
5501 bookstores because of their content. Most books that are banned are children's literature. In the
5502 past, books have been banned because of obscenity. 92.5% of banned books are banned
5503 because of sexual content. However, in recent years 23.5% of banned books are banned
5504 because of LGBTQIA+ content and 16.5% are banned because the books have themes
5505 pertaining to race. Courts have argued that book banning can be permissible if the content
5506 violates community standards. Officials have been arguing that all books banned contain sexual
5507 content; however a majority of the books banned in 2022 are centered on LGBTQIA+ and/or
5508 POC individuals. Some of these books are Gender Queer: A Memoir, All Boys Aren't Blue, The
5509 Lawn Boy, and This Book is Gay. Some books that have been banned that have themes related
5510 to race are: Out of Darkness, The Bluest Eye, The Hate U Give, and The Absolute True Diary of
5511 a Part-Time Indian. The government has been given the power to dictate what books are
5512 socially acceptable, and this is a clear overstep and violation of the First Amendment.

5513

5514 **Proposal for Action:**

5515 This proposal will make the banning/prohibiting of books illegal. It will also require all public
5516 libraries and libraries located in public schools to be separated into children and adult sections,
5517 if they are not already sectioned off. Finally it will require all books that contain sensitive material
5518 to be rated using the ESRB rating system. The rating will be clearly marked inside the front
5519 cover of the books. On the label, it will indicate whether the book is rated EC (Early childhood),
5520 E (Everyone), E10+ (Everyone 10+), T(Teen), or M(Mature), and will explain what content the
5521 book contains that makes it sensitive. Librarians will be responsible for designating what the
5522 books are rated. Each state has a Library Development Division, and they provide consultants
5523 that visit each library regularly. These consultants will verify that the set standards are being
5524 followed. Libraries found in violation will be fined 350 USD and will be given 5 additional months
5525 to comply with these rules before they are fined again. This proposal will take effect one year
5526 after its passage.

5527

5528

5529 **Results to be Expected:**

5530 This proposal will allow people to read whatever they want, without government interference. It
5531 will allow people to be informed about the contents of books, so they can decide whether the
5532 content is suitable for them. It will also prevent children from obtaining non-age appropriate
5533 books by mandating that libraries have adult and children sections.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

5534 **Proposal #** 123

5535 **Author:** Margo Esquivel

Committee: 11

Delegation: Louisiana

5536

5537 **Title:**

5538 To Reform Election Registration and Voting

5539

5540 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5541 All voting-eligible US citizens, state election committees, the Federal Election Committee

5542

5543 **Justification:**

5544 The current election system in the United States is confusing, hard to navigate, and inefficient.

5545 Under the current system, registering to vote is a difficult thing to do, and voting itself even more

5546 difficult. Low-income voters have a significantly lower turnout than voters in higher income

5547 brackets. These voters cannot afford to take time off work to register or vote in elections, which

5548 leads to a growing disparity between higher- and lower- income voters. Additionally, many

5549 eligible voters cannot make it to the polls for a variety of reasons, or simply see it as too much of

5550 an effort, contributing to low voter turnout. This proposal addresses several issues within the

5551 current election system that prevent the disenfranchising of voters, especially low-income

5552 citizens.

5553

5554 **Proposal for Action:**

5555 Under this proposal, the national Election Day would be moved from the first Tuesday after

5556 November 1st to the first Saturday after November 1st to allow voters who cannot take time off

5557 work to go to the voting polls. Additionally, states would be required to offer same-day

5558 registration at the voting polls, making voter registration easier and more convenient, and no-

5559 excuse absentee ballots, which allows citizens to use an absentee ballot without a specified

5560 reason. Same-day registration may add an additional cost at the voting sites to provide the

5561 proper documents and personnel, but moving Election Day would require minimal funding if only

5562 to advertise the date change, and no-excuse absentee ballots potentially lower the overall cost

5563 of Election Day.

5564

5565 **Results to be Expected:**

5566 Voter registration is expected to rise with same-day registration, leading to a larger voting

5567 population. Voter turnout is expected to rise significantly, especially amongst lower-income

5568 voter-eligible populations. Waiting times at poll locations are expected to decrease.



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5569 **Proposal #** 124

5570 **Author:** Kearra Grisby

Committee: 6

Delegation: Louisiana

5571

5572 **Title:**

5573 To Improve Access to Quality Healthcare Focusing on Minority Patients

5574

5575 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5576 Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Education (federal), All doctors,
5577 nurses, or other medical professionals, medical students, All U.S. citizens, Americans of color,
5578 U.S citizens living below the poverty line, Minority U.S. citizens

5579

5580

5581 **Justification:**

5582 Health equity is defined as everyone having the fair and just opportunity to remain as healthy as
5583 possible. High insurance costs, lack of transportation, lack of availability, and poor bedside
5584 manner are many factors preventing people from being as healthy as possible. These factors
5585 disproportionately affect minority patients. 31.6% of Americans do not have access to insurance
5586 due to the high cost. Infant mortality for Black infants is 2.3 times higher than white infants.
5587 People of color in the U.S. have higher rates of diabetes and people of color are more likely to
5588 contract Covid-19. Black patients are also less likely to receive healthcare because 10% of
5589 Black patients have reported facing discrimination in the health system. Additionally, many
5590 minority patients live in areas where they have to drive 40-plus miles to receive life-saving
5591 healthcare.

5592 Minority patients are disproportionately affected by factors that take away their access to quality
5593 healthcare. It is necessary to improve minority access to healthcare by systematically increasing
5594 their access and addressing the direct areas to improve access to healthcare.

5595

5596

5597 **Proposal for Action:**

5598 This proposal will cover the five main areas to improve access to healthcare for minority
5599 individuals:

5600 Transportation- All hospitals will have a funded transportation budget, where they may use any
5601 form of transportation, such as buses that will be driven to and from low-income and minority
5602 areas, ensuring low-income and minority individuals have the ability to access a quality hospital.

5603 Low-Cost Care- an increase in funding for and the number of low-cost care centers, including
5604 community health care centers, urgent care centers, pharmacy care clinics, mobile clinics, and
5605 teaching hospitals where low-income and minority patients will be more likely to access a health
5606 facility

5607 Community View- as a part of a medical professionals continuation of their education per the
5608 Hippocratic oath, mandated courses on "what health equity is, and a reflection on the
5609 professionals own way of treatment", "the historical construct of race and the obstacles race has
5610 on achieving health", and a course "analyzing the social determinants of health during a real-
5611 world scenario to improve the patient view and the medical professional's actions". Courses
5612 similar to these as well as classes on what different diseases look like on varying colors of skin
5613 will be added to public and private (a health and safety law) medical school curriculums. Medical
5614 students must take these courses to receive their degree (the Department of Education has the
5615 right to do this because it decreases discrimination and equal access)

5616 Medicaid expansion- The income limit for Medicaid will be expanded to 138% of the federal
5617 poverty line



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5618 Health Literacy- making all patient forms easily readable and understandable, involving
5619 community members in plans for designing materials and programs for health, educating people
5620 through classes at medical offices: on how to read health information, how to interpret medical
5621 charts, how to participate in research studies, and how to use basic medical tools at home
5622 (thermometer, gauze, heart rate monitor, etc.), calculating timing or dosage of medicine
5623 Funding- Using the budgetary resources for the 2023 fiscal year, a Federal Account under the
5624 Health Resources and Services Administration will be created to fund health equity for
5625 minorities and improve access to healthcare. The total budgetary resources for the Health
5626 Resources and Services Administration sub-component in the Department of Health and
5627 Human Services is \$16.09 billion with \$8.62 billion committed (obligated) to be used. A total
5628 amount and title for this Federal Account for Health Equity for Minorities and access to
5629 healthcare will be calculated and named at the passing of this proposal.
5630

5631

5632 **Results to be Expected:**

5633 While healthcare for all Americans will be greatly improved, the healthcare of all minority
5634 patients will be improved. Access to healthcare for minority patients will increase because they
5635 will be more aware of the health options open to them. Minority patients' view of healthcare will
5636 improve and the patient-doctor relationship will improve. Implicit bias for medical professionals
5637 will be decreased. These factors will improve minorities' access to quality healthcare, leading to
5638 more positive health outcomes for them.



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5639 **Proposal #** 125
5640 **Author:** Alissa Julien

Committee: 18
Delegation: Louisiana

5641
5642 **Title:**
5643 Private Prison and Detention Reform
5644

5645 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5646 Private Prison Corporations (CoreCivic, GEO Group, and Management & Training
5647 Corporation), Bureau of Prisons, Office of the Inspector General, federal and state inmates, U.S.
5648 Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and detained immigrants.
5649

5650 **Justification:**
5651 Private prisons have signed contracts with state and federal governments to maintain prisons
5652 for profit for many years. Recently, an order from President Biden prohibited the renewal of
5653 federal private prison contracts. This comes after years of evidence that private prisons have
5654 worse conditions for inmates and help maintain high incarceration rates. Despite this policy
5655 change, the executive order did not address private immigration detention centers and allowed
5656 private prison companies to find loopholes and contract directly with state and county
5657 governments. Around 8% of state and federal inmates are housed in private federal or state
5658 facilities and 79% of people detained by ICE are in private facilities as of 2021. Private prisons
5659 are known for their dangerous conditions, cutting corners, and lack of oversight. Since states
5660 and private corporations can still sign contracts with them, strict guidelines need to be in place
5661 to limit the negative effect of these facilities and use them for what prisons were supposed to be
5662 for reform. The current contracts do not protect prisoners, citizens, or detained immigrants.
5663 Creating strict guidelines for these companies is necessary to eliminate loopholes created by
5664 the federal order and increase inmate safety and rehabilitation. Since private prisons want to
5665 remain in operation, following new regulations would actually help them avoid insolvency.
5666 Changing the current scheme of rules and regulations on private prisons will impact the lives
5667 and rehabilitation of incarcerated and detained people.
5668

5669
5670 **Proposal for Action:**
5671 One year after the proposal's enactment, all private prisons and detention centers (state and
5672 federal) must follow new rules and guidelines. These include tri-annual inspections, no bed fill
5673 quotas, and a new compensation method based on inmate safety, health, and rehabilitation
5674 efforts. New standards and regulations will be set by a committee within the Bureau of Prisons
5675 which will include representation from formerly incarcerated individuals, advocates for prison
5676 reform, and former prison employees. Private prisons that fail to follow the new regulations will
5677 have their contracts terminated immediately.
5678

5679 **Results to be Expected:**
5680 If enacted, private prisons and detention centers will be safer. The new rules and guidelines
5681 would improve inmate safety and increase rehabilitation efforts. Private prisons will either follow
5682 the new regulations, leading to better outcomes for incarcerated individuals, or they will have
5683 their contracts terminated for failure to comply. Immigrant detention centers will also receive
5684 oversight that will lead to better conditions.



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5685 **Proposal #** 126
5686 **Author:** Miniya Malone

Committee: 11
Delegation: Louisiana

5687
5688 **Title:**
5689 Give Non-Voting House Representatives Voting Power
5690

5691 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5692 United States House of Representatives, Citizens of United States Territories, Citizens of the
5693 District of Columbia
5694

5695 **Justification:**
5696 There are currently six nonvoting members of the House of Representatives: one representing
5697 the District of Columbia and the other five representing the US territories of Puerto Rico,
5698 American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the US Virgin Islands. These
5699 nonvoting members have all the rights and privileges of voting representatives (ie. serve on
5700 committees, introduce bills, speak on the floor, offer amendments) besides the right to vote on
5701 the final passage of legislation. The idea of nonvoting members of Congress originates from
5702 times of imperialism within the nation where territories were seen as nothing more than pieces
5703 of land for the US to use for economic gain. It has been almost half a century since the US
5704 acquired its last territory, the Northern Mariana Islands, and while it is true that United States
5705 territories all have their own unique cultures and characteristics outside of their American
5706 identity, residents of US territories are undoubtedly American not just on paper but also in spirit,
5707 and for this reason they deserve to be properly represented. The lack of full representation for
5708 Americans living in US territories makes these Americans feel unappreciated, neglected, and
5709 overlooked by their own country. Additionally, it raises the question of whether America is
5710 disregarding its founding value of “no taxation without representation”, since residents of
5711 territories are required to pay several federal taxes despite their lack of voting representatives or
5712 the right to vote for President. Overall, because residents of US territories so closely identify
5713 with their American identity, they should be represented similarly to Americans living in the
5714 states, which means that their representatives should have the right to vote on United States
5715 legislation, especially considering that this legislation will affect the lives of those that they
5716 represent. Therefore, Americans should get rid of nonvoting representatives and allow all
5717 delegates of Congress the right to vote on legislation. This is important not just for the citizens of
5718 territories and the District of Columbia, but for all Americans, as it is necessary that all
5719 Americans take part in our country’s democracy.
5720

5721 **Proposal for Action:**
5722 -48 USC Ch. 16 Sec. 1711 shall be amended to allow Guam to be represented by a voting
5723 delegate to the House of Representatives
5724 -48 USC Ch. 16 Sec. 1711 shall be amended to allow the US Virgin Islands to be represented
5725 by a voting delegate to the House of Representatives
5726 -48 USC Ch. 16 Sec. 1731 shall be amended to allow American Samoa to be represented by a
5727 voting delegate to the House of Representatives
5728 -48 USC Ch. 16 Sec. 1751 shall be amended to allow the Northern Mariana Islands to be
5729 represented by a voting delegate to the House of Representatives
5730 -48 USC Ch. 4 Sec. 893 shall be amended to grant the Resident Commissioner voting
5731 privileges
5732 -DC Code 1- 401 shall be amended grant the privilege of voting to the House Representative of
5733 the District of Columbia



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5734

5735

Results to be Expected:

5736

The extension of voting privileges to nonvoting representatives serves to extend the American promise of democracy to more Americans and make Americans that live outside US states still

5737

feel connected, respected, and appreciated by their country.

5738



56th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 1-July 6, 2023

5739 **Proposal #** 127

5740 **Author:** Spencer McNeely

Committee: 16

Delegation: Louisiana

5741

5742 **Title:**

5743 Reaffirming Congress's Role in Authorizing the Use of Military Force

5744

5745 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5746 the United States Congress, the President of the United States, the Department of Defense, the
5747 American public

5748

5749 **Justification:**

5750 The War Powers Act, established in 1973, was a direct response to the erosion of congressional
5751 authority and the need to address the unchecked power of the executive branch in matters of
5752 war. It was a result of growing concerns over the Vietnam War and the actions taken by
5753 President Lyndon B. Johnson and President Richard Nixon without explicit authorization from
5754 Congress. During the Vietnam War, the United States became embroiled in a highly
5755 controversial and deeply divisive conflict. The war, which lasted for over a decade, resulted in
5756 the loss of tens of thousands of American lives and millions of casualties among the
5757 Vietnamese people. The lack of a clear congressional declaration of war and the perceived
5758 abuse of executive power deeply troubled the American public and raised questions about the
5759 role of Congress in authorizing military engagements. The War Powers Act was intended to
5760 rectify these issues and reaffirm Congress's constitutional authority to declare war and authorize
5761 the use of military force. It aimed to establish a framework to prevent the United States from
5762 engaging in prolonged and unpopular wars without proper deliberation and oversight. However,
5763 the very problems that the War Powers Act sought to address continue to occur. Presidents
5764 from both political parties have increasingly relied on executive orders and unilateral actions to
5765 initiate military engagements, bypassing the need for explicit authorization from Congress. This
5766 erosion of congressional oversight has had severe consequences. Hundreds of thousands of
5767 lives have been lost in wars such as the Iraq War and the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, which
5768 were initiated without a formal declaration of war from Congress. These prolonged conflicts
5769 have not only resulted in immense human suffering but have also strained the resources and
5770 capabilities of the United States. Additionally, the lack of congressional authorization and
5771 oversight has damaged the reputation of the United States on the global stage. The perception
5772 that the United States engages in unilateral military actions without proper checks and balances
5773 has led to widespread distrust and animosity towards the nation, particularly among nations in
5774 the Middle East.

5775

5776 **Proposal for Action:**

5777 This proposal amends the War Powers Act and the Authorized Use of Military Force to clarify
5778 the role of Congress and the President in making decisions on military engagements. The
5779 following changes will be made to the War Powers Act to achieve this goal:

5780 Requiring the President to obtain explicit authorization from Congress before initiating any
5781 military action, except in cases of immediate self-defense.

5782 Requiring the President to provide regular updates to Congress on the progress and
5783 effectiveness of any ongoing military engagements.

5784 Requiring the President to report to Congress within 48 hours of initiating any military action,
5785 including the scope, objectives, and expected duration of the engagement.



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5786 Requiring Congress to provide a declaration of war for any military engagement lasting longer
5787 than 60 days, with the option for the President to request an extension of up to 30 days in cases
5788 of emergency.

5789 Requiring Congress to vote on a new authorization for the use of military force every five years,
5790 and allowing for earlier votes if circumstances change.

5791 Establishing clear guidelines for the use of military force in response to terrorist attacks or other
5792 national security threats.

5793

5794

5795 **Results to be Expected:**

5796 The proposed reforms would promote greater transparency and accountability in military
5797 decision-making, while still allowing for timely and effective responses to national security
5798 threats. By reaffirming Congress's role in authorizing the use of military force, this proposal
5799 would help ensure that military engagements have the necessary public support and oversight.

5800 By requiring the President to report to Congress and provide regular updates, this proposal
5801 would help ensure that Congress is informed and engaged in the decision-making process. By
5802 addressing the constitutional concerns and limitations surrounding military engagements, this
5803 proposal would help protect the democratic values and principles of the United States.

5804 Ultimately, this proposal would strengthen the War Powers Act and reinforce the importance of
5805 democratic decision-making in matters of national security.



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5806 **Proposal #** 128
5807 **Author:** Margaret Moe

Committee: 8
Delegation: Louisiana

5808
5809 **Title:**
5810 To include optical care in basic healthcare insurance plans
5811

5812 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5813 Healthcare industry, insurance agencies, doctors, optometrists, citizens with health insurance,
5814 Medicare, and Medicaid
5815

5816 **Justification:**
5817 According to joint research by the CDC, NIH, and Census Bureau, 64% of adult citizens in the
5818 United States experience some form of vision loss, blindness, difficulty seeing at night,
5819 problems with reading, or general vision problems. Approximately 13 million Americans age 10
5820 and above need glasses or other aids to correct visual impairment. However, optical care in the
5821 United States is significantly lacking, with very little health insurance coverage for optometry.
5822 Specifically with programs like Medicare and Medicaid, optometry is covered in very small
5823 amounts only for children and young adults, with adult visual coverage depending on state
5824 residency; as well as all policyholders requiring a referral and prior authorization to access these
5825 services. Outside of government funded programs, optometry is expensive and not many low-
5826 cost insurance programs cover it, making visual healthcare out of reach for many Americans.
5827
5828

5829 **Proposal for Action:**
5830 This proposal would create a requirement for all federally funded healthcare insurance
5831 programs to fully cover the cost of one routine visit to an optometrist to be fully covered once
5832 every calendar year, setting the copay for this at \$0 for all policy holders regardless of age.
5833 Further vision healthcare will be placed at incredibly low cost, with subsequent visits for further
5834 care set at a copay of \$20, and with additional lowered costs for items like glasses or other
5835 vision correctors.
5836 This would be paired with a requirement for all insurance companies, private or public, to
5837 include an optical coverage option with every health plan they offer, without raising overall
5838 premiums more than 10%. All insurance companies choosing not to include optical care will be
5839 taxed at higher rates according to their size, revenue, and user base.
5840 The addition of this care will be funded, in federal programs like Medicare and Medicaid, under
5841 the care category of preventative screening services care. Medicare and Medicaid both already
5842 cover low levels of vision care and corrective measures, so the use of taxes would be used to
5843 lower costs to policyholders and make vision care accessible to the average user. The taxes
5844 collected from non-compliant companies will go toward funding optical care increases in
5845 Medicaid, and a 0.01% increase of the Medicare income tax would go towards funding optical
5846 care increases in Medicare.
5847

5848 **Results to be Expected:**
5849 Results from this proposal include better standards of eye care in the United States, increased
5850 availability and quality of optical care, and healthier citizen populations. This proposal will also
5851 lower the rate of car crashes, emergency room visits, and critical care needs caused by people
5852 with low vision quality who had no access to visual aids or correctors, reducing the burden on
5853 the American healthcare system.



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5854 **Proposal #** 129
5855 **Author:** Paul Pittman

Committee: 21
Delegation: Louisiana

5856
5857 **Title:**
5858 Destroy the Wealth Gap and Preserve a Middle Class
5859

5860 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5861 All U.S. citizens, specifically billionaires and those below the poverty line
5862

5863 **Justification:**
5864 The wealth gap has grown substantially in the last twenty years. Big corporations profited from
5865 COVID-19 and have continued to take the control of American society out of the hands and
5866 private homes of American citizens. This proposal will close that wealth gap while promoting
5867 land ownership and market independence for the average American.
5868 It is impossible for the United States to preserve itself as a republic or as a democracy when
5869 600 families own more of this Nation's wealth—in fact, twice as much— than the remainder of
5870 the people put together. 11% of our people live below the poverty line, while 1% have half the
5871 wealth of the other 99%. America can have enough for all to live in comfort and still permit
5872 millionaires to own more than they can ever spend and to have more than they can ever use;
5873 but America cannot allow the multimillionaires and the billionaires, a small minority of them, to
5874 own everything unless we are willing to allow a considerable percentage of people to live in
5875 poverty.
5876

5877
5878 **Proposal for Action:**
5879 Everyone with more than 100 times the median family fortune (\$12,100,000) will forfeit the
5880 excess to the IRS, additionally the IRS can use any other agency they deem necessary to
5881 collect these assets. The excess funds collected by the IRS will be distributed to Americans with
5882 less than 1/3 the median wealth. This means Americans with less than 250,000 in total wealth will
5883 receive the direct payments from the asset forfeitures.
5884

5885
5886 **Results to be Expected:**
5887 This proposal will lead to a much narrower wealth gap and lower crime rates. All families in
5888 America will be able to afford more basic necessities and just as importantly, this will create a
5889 more equitable balance of economic power between the working class and the elites.



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5890 **Proposal #** 130
5891 **Author:** Neal Tandon

Committee: 2
Delegation: Louisiana

5892
5893 **Title:**
5894 National Disaster Relief for Children and Families
5895

5896 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5897 Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Housing and Urban Development,
5898 homeowners, families affected by natural disasters, landlords
5899

5900 **Justification:**
5901 In 2022, more than 3.3 million U.S. residents were displaced by natural disasters, according to
5902 the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey. National disasters not only destroy homes
5903 but also uproot communities and the lives of families. From the devastation caused by
5904 hurricanes in coastal communities to the destruction wreaked by wildfires in the western US, we
5905 have witnessed a disproportionate impact on families, especially children. Time and time again,
5906 it is the most vulnerable among us who bear the brunt of these disasters, furthering pre-existing
5907 social and economic inequalities. Those affected by these disasters have lost their homes, and
5908 their jobs, and will have difficulty getting back on their feet. Children affected by these disasters
5909 lose proper education stability and safety from disasters that they can't control. This proposal
5910 aims to support those children and families impacted by these circumstances.
5911

5912 **Proposal for Action:**
5913 This proposal grants homeowners who have one or more children under the age of 18, or a
5914 family member who is pregnant, with sustainable housing in the event of a federally declared
5915 natural disaster. Families will go through an expedited application process to receive benefits,
5916 specifically what percentage of money the government spends for these homeowners for
5917 housing. A committee will be formed to review these applications and ensure that approved
5918 families have a place to live. The application process will be similar to FEMA's Individual and
5919 Households Program. Eligibility criteria will include verification of identity, a household income
5920 cutoff of \$80,000 for the current year, and verification of previous homeownership or occupancy
5921 of housing that has been damaged. Approved families will be given \$1,000 a month for two
5922 years to pay for housing. Landlords who accept these tenants are exempt from paying property
5923 taxes while the subsidy is in place to incentivize homeowners to house displaced families.
5924 These houses can either be in-state or out-of-state, depending on the applicant's selection. This
5925 grant can be used for up to 2 years after a federally declared natural disaster, and further
5926 assistance can be granted for one year if necessary through a continued application.
5927

5928 **Results to be Expected:**
5929 Families who have been impacted by natural disasters will be able to afford adequate housing
5930 for their children, allowing children to receive continued education, safety, and stability.
5931 Homeowners will be able to regroup at a faster rate by living in an area that has not been
5932 impacted by the natural disaster and will be able to have a steady source of income over the
5933 program's 2-year span.



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5934 **Proposal #** 131
5935 **Author:** Aidan Wang

Committee: 16
Delegation: Louisiana

5936
5937 **Title:**
5938 The Act to Ensure the American, British, and Australian Dominance of Undersea Warfare
5939

5940 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
5941 Foreign Relations, Balance of Power, Industrial Capacity, Exportation, Defense Contractors,
5942 Military-Industrial Complex, Asia-Pacific, Arms Control
5943

5944 **Justification:**
5945 The West is falling behind and well on its way of not being able to defend its seas. China has 79
5946 submarines and only plans on building more. The US has 71 and is projected to shrink up to
5947 20% in just the decade. Australia has 6 and is in dire need of replacement. The UK has 10.
5948 The US, UK, and AUS already have a trilateral security agreement (AUKUS) in place and the
5949 main goal is to allow Australia to operate its own nuclear-powered submarines. Australia's
5950 aging Collins class submarines are conventionally powered and thus do not have the range and
5951 capability to operate far from Australia. Australia has strategic interests in the Eastern Pacific
5952 and South China Sea. In order for Australia to protect these interests independently, its allies
5953 must assist in Australia.
5954 Currently, Australia has no nuclear experience or industry at all. The US and UK have been the
5955 foremost nuclear experts for decades, building the most advanced independent and military
5956 nuclear systems known to mankind. The US and UK have the ability to share this knowledge
5957 with their ally, Australia. The only caveat is that both the US and UK have difficulties with their
5958 own nuclear submarine industries and cannot support Australia at the moment. This proposal
5959 would revive American and British nuclear submarine industries and allow Australia to become
5960 a nuclear submarine power in its own right.

5961
5962
5963 **Proposal for Action:**
5964 The United States will support the growth of Australia's submarine capabilities. This includes
5965 immediately working with Australian crews onboard US nuclear submarines and American
5966 nuclear infrastructure. No Australians are currently on US submarines. In parallel, the US will
5967 set up study abroad programs and recruit Australian students to learn from the best across
5968 industry and academia. The US will also work on establishing nuclear training in Australia. By
5969 the end of the decade to early 2030s, the United States will lease 2-4 Virginia Class Submarines
5970 to Australia at a profitable price to build even more experience. Leasing existing submarines is
5971 faster and the US will get them back at the end of term—when Australia receives their own—
5972 avoiding any drastic shortfall of a sale.
5973 The United States will provide additional funding to the 4 Navy-owned shipyards (Portsmouth,
5974 Norfolk, Puget Sound, Pearl Harbor) to overhaul existing infrastructure to build and maintain the
5975 additional submarines for the United States and Australia. New funding will be used to educate
5976 additional shipbuilders to make up for any current or future labor shortages. Additionally, laws
5977 require that a majority of the maintenance and overhaul for nuclear submarines take place in
5978 Navy-owned yards. The laws will be modified to allow certain credible private shipyards as
5979 authorized to perform more work, which would allow for the Navy-owned yards to focus on
5980 larger tasks such as heavier or more complex maintenance work or submarine construction.

5981
5982



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5983 **Results to be Expected:**

5984 Together, all three allies will be properly armed and ready to protect and defend their interests
5985 and global peace and security. The United States will reach its goal of building 3 submarines
5986 annually and 66-72 attack submarines and will have the capability to adequately repair and
5987 maintain them all on time and on budget. The Australians will have experienced and well-trained
5988 crew to handle their newly leased and acquired submarines Britain will still have and maintain
5989 their cutting-edge undersea dominance.



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5990 **Proposal #** 132

5991 **Author:** Carlo Andanar

Committee: 19

Delegation: Maryland

5992

5993 **Title:**

5994 That Was Out-of-Pocket: Banning the use of algorithms/artificial intelligence to deny health
5995 insurance claims.

5996

5997 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

5998 Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), state insurance commissioners, the health
5999 insurance industry, and insured individuals.

6000

6001 **Justification:**

6002 In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) and complex algorithms have exponentially advanced,
6003 coupled with an increased in the automation of manual tasks to increase efficiency and in turn,
6004 increase profits. While AI has its benefits to make aspects of life more convenient and
6005 accessible, AI also has the opportunity to be detrimental and harmful to humans.

6006 A recent ProPublica article investigated one health insurance company, Cigna, and their use of
6007 an algorithm called PxDx. This system allows doctors to mass-reject thousands of insurance
6008 claims, deeming them “medically unnecessary,” flagging supposed mismatches between
6009 diagnoses and what Cigna considers acceptable treatments to be covered. This allowed Cigna
6010 to reject 300,000 insurance claims in 2022, giving an average rate of 1.2 seconds spent per
6011 case, without even looking at the patient’s own file.

6012 Across HealthCare.gov (ACA) insurers, Cigna takes a considerable portion their of rejections
6013 falling under “medical necessity,” which are decided by the PxDx algorithm, ranging from 24-
6014 37% of their total denials, while other companies fall around 7%. This algorithm has resulted in
6015 a greater amount of health insurance claims being denied overall, leaving more individuals to
6016 pay for their treatment out-of-pocket, leaving a financial burden on those who are supposed to
6017 be insured for their treatments.

6018 While companies such as Cigna claim these types of algorithms simplify the process and “save”
6019 billions of dollars, it only drives their profits higher and recklessly harms patients financially and
6020 medically through mass rejections. 80% of Cigna’s denials for Medicare Advantage coverage
6021 were actually overturned in the past year, suggesting that the PxDx algorithm resulted in
6022 patients paying out-of-pocket costs for treatments that usually turn out to be covered once they
6023 were appealed.

6024 Certain examples of those left in financial burden include Dan Peterson, who had a heart
6025 arrhythmia intervention, costing \$143,206. He was preapproved by his insurer but then his
6026 payment was later denied for a “not medically necessary” injection. Another example includes
6027 Deirdre O’Reilly’s son, who had a life-threatening anaphylactic reaction, costing \$4,792. His
6028 coverage was denied for a “not medically necessary” treatment of epinephrine and steroids that
6029 saved his life.

6030 Despite state insurance commissioners regulating that claims should be fairly and meaningfully
6031 reviewed, Cigna found itself in a legal gray zone. The United States House of Representatives
6032 Committee on Energy and Commerce has recently investigated Cigna for its indiscriminate
6033 practices regarding the PxDx algorithm and review process.

6034

6035 **Proposal for Action:**

6036 The use of computer algorithms and artificial intelligence to deny “medically unnecessary”
6037 health insurance claims shall be banned. Health insurance companies must manually review
6038 and subsequently approve or deny insurance claims.



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6039

6040

Results to be Expected:

6041

Without the use of algorithms to unfairly reject health insurance claims in bulk, all patients are

6042

given a fair time to be reviewed for their claim to pay for their care. Overall claim rejections

6043

would decrease as claims are more carefully reviewed and not automatically rejected, meaning

6044

that patients would also be lifted of the burden from previously having to pay high out-of-pocket

6045

costs for their treatments.



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6046 **Proposal #** 133
6047 **Author:** Sofía Cabrera

Committee: 24
Delegation: Maryland

6048
6049 **Title:**
6050 NaturalizeUS: An act to increase the amount of USCIS officers to expedite to process of
6051 citizenship.

6052 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
6053 Prospective American Citizens, Immigrants, those with a Green Card or Visa certification,
6054 USCIS Employees/officers.

6057 **Justification:**
6058 "Do it the legal way" a common phrase said by those who resent immigrants and their attempts
6059 to seek refuge in America. One factor they tend to forget is the amount of time it takes to
6060 become a citizen. The immense amount of time it takes to complete the five long and tedious
6061 steps towards naturalization is primarily thanks to the lack of United States Citizenship
6062 Immigration Service (USCIS) officers. This proposal is an investment in our future and the future
6063 of thousands of immigrants.
6064 More USCIS workers are needed so that the applications, interviews, and additional paperwork
6065 are approved and done so in a much-needed faster manner. On average the citizenship
6066 process after being a permanent resident for five years can be an additional two years or more.
6067 USCIS receives a large number of applications for citizenship and immense backlogs, which is
6068 why it takes over 14 months for USCIS to process just the application, and this time frame does
6069 not even account for the time it takes to carry out additional processes like the biometrics
6070 appointment, citizenship Interview and test, and the oath of allegiance.
6071 The only way to solve this issue is to hire more USCIS officers so that applications and
6072 additional steps can be completed faster. To accomplish this, what is needed? Money. Gradual
6073 increase of pay for existing USCIS officers and funding for new employees is needed. The
6074 computer science field has proven that when there is a higher demand, there is a higher salary,
6075 and when there's a higher salary, there is a higher propensity for those interested in the job.
6076 More USCIS officers equals less time for immigrants.
6077 Now why is this important? Many around the country believe immigrants are unnecessary or
6078 even contribute to the downfall of the county, but that is simply untrue. Contrary to popular
6079 belief, America is falling into an immense population crisis. According to the Atlantic, the U.S.
6080 population grew at the slowest pace in history in 2022. In 2020 the US saw one of the lowest
6081 U.S. population-growth rates in the history of the county. U.S. growth didn't slowly fade away: It
6082 slipped, slipped, and fell off a cliff. The U.S. population grew at a slower rate in 2021 than in any
6083 other year since the founding of the nation, based on historical decennial censuses and annual
6084 population estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau also estimates that the population grew only
6085 0.1% in 2021. Immigrants are essential now more than ever, to continue the growth of America.
6086 A central power for expanding the labor force is a growing population. This occurs through
6087 either natural increases—more domestic births—or through more immigrants arriving in the US.
6088 As said before, U.S. domestic-born population growth has slowed in recent years through low
6089 fertility rates and the new generation's lack of interest in conceiving children. Yet the discussion
6090 over immigration often pays insufficient attention to the lack of fertility in America. Consequently,
6091 the difference in population will produce population declines which could disrupt labor markets,
6092 threaten the fiscal sustainability of pension systems, and slow down economic growth, unless
6093 total net immigration offsets such declines.



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6094 Immigrants are vital to the US economy and fill thousands of US jobs. According to research
6095 done by Booking.com millions of immigrants work in occupations that are central to the rest of
6096 the workforce, thereby supporting millions of American jobs. Entrepreneurship is also a key
6097 factor in the contributions immigrants make economically in America. A study done by Pierre
6098 Azoulay of MIT, Daniel Kim of University of Pennsylvania, and Javier Miranda of the U.S.
6099 Census Bureau took a comprehensive look at how immigration shapes the economy. They
6100 analyzed immigrants' contributions as both employees and founders, focusing on both the
6101 number and the size of companies that immigrants start. This research revealed that immigrants
6102 do start companies at higher levels than native-born Americans—and that this is true for both
6103 small companies and very large ones.

6104 The bottom line is that only immigration can ensure population stability and growth in the aging
6105 advanced economies of America—and this will happen only if we promote forward-looking
6106 immigration policies that allow long-run impact, rather than focusing only on the short-term
6107 calculations.

6108
6109 It's not that immigrants don't want to come to the country legally, it's the fact that for so many,
6110 the process is so long and tedious that it is incredibly out of their reach. So many immigrants
6111 don't have time to wait years to get a green card so that they can provide for their families and
6112 escape dangerous environments. It is time the US works to correct the incredibly prominent
6113 variable of time in the naturalization process.

6114

Proposal for Action:

6115 A small continuous additional .5% (32.6% total) of federal tax from those in the top 1% of
6116 earners in the US (\$823,763 as of 2020 according to the economic policy institute) would be
6117 continuously attributed to the salaries of current and new USCIS Employees/officers. This tax
6118 will allow for at least \$260,800 annually per each taxed individual, all of which will be allocated
6119 to the salaries of USCIS Employees/officers. In approximately five years the salaries of USCIS
6120 Employees/officers will increase from an average of approximately \$82,000 to \$98,000.

6122

Results to be Expected:

6123 Over the span of five years, the US will start to see an increase in salaries and an increase in
6124 the amount of USCIS employees/officers. This change that the US would be investing in would
6125 allow the application for naturalization to become substantially shortened from 8-14 months to 1-
6126 5. As well as cutting the time needed for the additional steps of citizenship interview & test from
6127 an average of 4 months to less than one.

6128



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6129 **Proposal #** 134
6130 **Author:** Abigail Chan

Committee: 23
Delegation: Maryland

6131

6132 **Title:**

6133 Decrease the Delight in Drinking: Lowering the Drinking Age to 18 Across the Nation
6134

6135 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6136 Young adults ages 18-20, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax
6137 and Trade Bureau (TTB)
6138

6139 **Justification:**

6140 With 30% of rape and sexual assault cases, 21% of aggravated assault cases, (Bureau of
6141 Justice), and 31% of traffic accidents accounted for by people under the influence of alcohol,
6142 there needs to be action. According to The National Institutes of Health, approximately 696,000
6143 college students were assaulted by someone who was under the influence of alcohol and there
6144 are over 140,000 alcohol-related deaths per year in the United States alone. While lowering the
6145 drinking age to 18 may seem counterproductive, allowing college students to feel safe while
6146 drinking will be crucial in saving countless lives. Raising the drinking age to 21 has not seen the
6147 effects expected when the national drinking age was set at 21 in 1984. The United States still
6148 has underage drinking problems prevalent among college students and has one of the highest
6149 drunk driving rates in the world.

6150 College-age individuals still go out drinking, however, they do so in secret. Young adults sneak
6151 off campus and go to parties where there is no transparency about the alcoholic beverages
6152 provided. At college parties, it is not uncommon for mixed drinks to be prepared beforehand and
6153 left out in the open in large containers. These drinking practices are unsafe as individuals are
6154 unable to know the specific alcoholic content of the liquid and ensure that the provided mixture
6155 does not contain other substances. Lowering the drinking age to 18 would allow all college
6156 students to purchase alcohol, therefore knowing exactly what they are consuming. According to
6157 a recent study by NBC News, almost 8% of college students thought they had been given a
6158 doctored drink, and over 1% of people admitted to doctoring someone else's drink. Not knowing
6159 the alcohol content of these mixed drinks makes it challenging for students to regulate their
6160 alcohol intake. Allowing students to buy their own alcohol lets them know what they are
6161 ingesting.

6162 Being able to drink on campus will provide a safe environment, the ability to get emergency
6163 services quickly if necessary, and allow for campuses to provide extra safety measures.
6164 Campuses can provide extra transportation to reduce drunk driving and provide campus police
6165 where drinking may be prevalent - helping prevent sexual assault and violence from occurring.
6166 A lower drinking age will also provide younger drinkers with a sense of security if dealing with a
6167 case of overdose or alcohol poisoning. Although the Good Samaritan Law currently protects
6168 underage drinkers requesting medical assistance, many people do not know this or are still
6169 weary of calling for help. With 18-20-year-olds able to legally drink, they will feel safe calling for
6170 assistance.

6171 Not only will a lower drinking age keep college students safe, but it may help reduce the
6172 proportion of drunk driving accidents. The United States' drunk driving rate is much higher than
6173 in countries with lower drinking ages. For example, the rate of drunk driving accounting for traffic
6174 accidents is 16% in the UK (drinking age of 18,) 9% in Germany (drinking age of 16,) and 4% in
6175 China (drinking age of 18.) These lower proportions of drunk driving accidents suggest safer
6176 roads with lower drinking ages.



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6177 Lower drinking ages promote healthy drinking habits at younger ages. 3 of the 5
6178 countries with the highest liver disease rates all have a drinking age of 21. However, Brunei
6179 Darussalam, a country with a drinking age of 18, has the lowest liver disease rate in the world. A
6180 drinking age of 18 will also normalize drinking. Again, while this may sound counterproductive to
6181 the goal, teens often engage in dangerous or illegal activities to seem cool and rebellious.
6182 Allowing 18-20-year-olds to drink legally will remove the idea of drinking being taboo.

6183 Finally, lowering the drinking age to 18 will help the economy, too. A drinking age of 18
6184 will allow more businesses selling alcohol to produce more sales, including small businesses.
6185 Not only will these businesses get an influx of money, but the federal government will have an
6186 increase in tax revenue from the nationwide alcohol tax.

6187 Lowering the drinking age back to 18 would allow college students and others in the 18-
6188 20-year-old range to now go to bars or restaurants and order alcohol. This will help prevent
6189 binge drinking seen when students drink in private, and allow the public to feel comfortable
6190 calling for help at parties where there may be binge drinking. With a lower drinking age, the
6191 United States may be able to prevent a large portion of the 50% of alcohol-related deaths which
6192 are due to binge drinking (CDC). A lower drinking age will not only help prevent deaths among
6193 young adults, but make our roads, colleges, and other areas safer.

6194
6195

Proposal for Action:

6196 Change the 1984 National Minimum Drinking Age Act to legalize drinking at the age of 18 as
6197 opposed to the current age of 21.

6198 Raise the alcohol tax from 9% to 12%.

6200 Allocate 25% of the revenue obtained through alcohol taxes to the education of high school
6201 students on the impacts alcohol can have on the brain and health.

6202
6203

Results to be Expected:

6204 By lowering the drinking age to 18, not only will our economy receive more revenue as the
6205 United States approaches the debt ceiling, but the young adults in our society will be able to
6206 drink in safe spaces and develop safe drinking habits before they live on their own outside of
6207 college. The lower drinking age is predicted to lower drunk driving accidents, lower rates of liver
6208 disease, and will prompt Colleges and Universities to hire campus police -protecting younger,
6209 legal drinkers.
6210



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6211 **Proposal #** 135
6212 **Author:** Irene Chung

Committee: 19
Delegation: Maryland

6213
6214 **Title:**
6215 Clarify, Combine, Commit: Establishing a Comprehensive Federal Standard for Data Privacy
6216

6217 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
6218 People residing within the U.S, major tech companies, data brokers, the global marketplace
6219

6220 **Justification:**
6221 Currently, the United States' protection of data privacy is limited. Instead of one comprehensive
6222 federal standard, several laws, such as HIPAA, COPPA, and the FTC (Federal Trade
6223 Commission) Act, have separate jurisdiction over specific industries such as healthcare, student
6224 education, and credit. However, these laws do not cover all aspects of data privacy from their
6225 respective areas. Notable examples include HIPAA not protecting health information outside of
6226 what a healthcare provider is given — and the FTC Act only protecting consumers from
6227 economic harm such as fraud or deceptive business practices. These laws do not prevent data
6228 brokers from selling to foreign entities; entities overseas can purchase and collect information
6229 about Americans with very little regulation involved.
6230 Information has become a major currency in today's digital age. The collection and sale of
6231 personal data is more popular than ever, with companies and advertisers creating a billion-dollar
6232 data brokerage industry. Concerns about how personal data is used and sold have increased;
6233 according to the Pew Research Center, 84% of Americans today (regardless of political
6234 affiliation) say that they want more control over their personal data and the way it is being sold
6235 or used. Another 81% believe that the potential risks of data collection outweigh the benefits.
6236 These fears are not unfounded, as multiple companies (such as Twitter, Verizon, and Lenovo)
6237 have had a history of unethical selling and collection of sensitive personal information.
6238 The EU's GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) is one of the most extensive pieces of
6239 legislation concerning data privacy. It requires entities collecting data — inside and outside the
6240 EU — to comply with certain regulations concerning privacy and protection. It has had great
6241 success in improving business practices, awareness, and security concerning the personal data
6242 of EU residents but has only highlighted the shortcomings of the system in the U.S.
6243 The United States must consolidate and expand protections concerning personal data in order
6244 to better provide for the safety of its people.
6245

6246 **Proposal for Action:**
6247 The United States shall consolidate data privacy protections found in (1) the GDPR and (2)
6248 existing U.S. privacy laws into one piece of legislation. Note that the definition of "personal
6249 data" in the GDPR is "any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person
6250 ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly,
6251 in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location
6252 data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic,
6253 mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person."
6254 Some of the most crucial information concerning data privacy protections in the GDPR
6255 includes...
6256 I. The anonymization of data. Data processors may collect information as long as it is nearly
6257 impossible to identify whom it belongs to. This allows for the collection of info on the processor's
6258 customer base and thus profit, but safety/privacy is retained as it should be impossible to tell
6259 whom the data belongs to.



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6260 II. Data minimization. Data processors may only collect as much data as they need or as they
6261 state under the principle of transparency.
6262 III. The principle of transparency. Data processors must be open and honest about their data
6263 collection practices, and make their intent easily accessible and easy to understand.
6264 IV. Data security and confidentiality. Data processors must implement security measures that
6265 are equally appropriate to the level of risk involved should there be a breach in security.
6266 V. The right to request access to or delete data. Data processors must allow and comply with
6267 requests to see or delete processed data unless this conflicts with freedom of expression, legal
6268 reasons, the interest of the general public, etc.
6269 VI. The right to clear and easy consent to data collection, along with the withdrawal of that
6270 consent. Data processors may not process personal information under most conditions unless
6271 clear and easy consent has been given. Withdrawing consent must be as simple as giving
6272 consent. The withdrawal of consent does not change the legality of data processing before
6273 withdrawal.
6274 Compliance would be required of any person, business, or organization that processes or stores
6275 personal data on U.S. citizens and residents.
6276 This proposal would also establish an American Data Protection Board in a similar fashion in
6277 which the GDPR's Article 68 establishes the European Data Protection Board (EDPB). It would
6278 also require state governments to establish Data Protection Authorities (DPA's) in a similar
6279 manner to how the GDPR establishes DPA's for each EU member. However, these entities
6280 would not be independent of the government.
6281 Compliance would be enforced by strict fines (depending on the severity of the offense). The
6282 people would maintain their private right of action provided that there is a legitimate cause for
6283 concern (this would be the only exception to the rule regarding preemption stated below).
6284 Protections provided by existing privacy laws (such as the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act and
6285 COPPA) would be incorporated under the new standard (either by nature or as separate
6286 articles), and privacy laws exclusive to certain states such as the CCPA would cease to exist.
6287 Note that pre-existing privacy protections may not and would not be removed by this new
6288 federal standard. The new standard would only have the power to expand pre-existing
6289 protections or add new ones.
6290 The full text of this law must be made readable, easily accessible, and understandable by the
6291 general public.
6292 A grace period of one year would be given before the new federal standard would preempt state
6293 laws and before the people could exercise their private right of action.
6294
6295 **Results to be Expected:**
6296 Americans would have more control over a considerable quantity of data. Processors that utilize
6297 unlawful or unethical policies of data collection and selling would be fined. More active
6298 measures surrounding data privacy and security would be taken, and trust in compliant
6299 businesses would increase. Criminal prosecution and matters concerning national security
6300 would likely not be affected.



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6301 **Proposal #** 136

6302 **Author:** Elizabeth Cumblidge

Committee: 6

Delegation: Maryland

6303

6304 **Title:**

6305 Trans Healthcare Equality Act

6306

6307 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6308 Medicare/Medicaid, private health insurance companies, medical practitioners, transgender
6309 individuals, the doctors and guardians of trans people, states

6310

6311

6312 **Justification:**

6313 Transgender people face widespread discrimination in the health care system and additional
6314 barriers when trying to access gender-affirming care. According to the Kaiser Family
6315 Foundation, 17% of trans adults have been refused healthcare because of their trans identity
6316 and 22% say their health insurance doesn't cover any gender-affirming care. Lack of insurance
6317 coverage can make gender-affirming surgeries financially inaccessible; for instance, genital
6318 reassignment surgery can cost upwards of 25,000 dollars. In addition to these barriers, 20
6319 states have banned gender-affirming care for minors, preventing over 92,000 youths from
6320 accessing gender-affirming care, according to the Human Rights Campaign Foundation.
6321 These barriers are put up despite the fact that almost every major health organization advocates
6322 the use of gender-affirming care for transgender patients; this includes the World Health
6323 Organization, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Psychiatric Association, American
6324 Medical Association, and many others. A 2022 study of transgender youths found that youths
6325 who received gender-affirming care were 73% less likely to report suicidality than youths who
6326 did not receive gender-affirming care. A review of 27 studies pooling 7928 patients done by the
6327 the American Association of Plastics Surgeons found that gender-affirming surgeries had an
6328 extremely low regret rate of 1% compared to a 14% average regret rate across all surgeries
6329 found by a 2017 review.

6330 This proposal aims to remove these barriers by decriminalizing gender-affirming care,
6331 giving transgender patients explicit protections against medical discrimination, and making sure
6332 that gender-affirming care is covered by insurance. By doing this, the proposal will allow doctors
6333 and patients to work together to administer appropriate medically necessary gender-affirming
6334 care affordably and without harmful legal barriers. Similar legislation has been successfully
6335 passed in 23 states, and this proposal aims to bring these benefits to a federal level.

6336

6337

6338

6339 **Proposal for Action:**

6340 **Terms**

6341 Gender-affirming care is defined as any medically necessary treatment consistent with current
6342 clinical standards of care prescribed by a licensed healthcare provider for the treatment of a
6343 condition related to the individual's gender identity.

6344 **Legalization**

6345 Create a mandate prohibiting states from criminalizing giving or receiving gender-affirming care.
6346 Prohibit states from taking custody of or punishing the parents of minors on the basis of the
6347 minors receiving or expecting to receive gender-affirming care.

6348 **Anti-discrimination**



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6349 Add Transgender people as one of the groups protected by Section 1557 of the Affordable Care
6350 Act
6351 Affordability
6352 Require state Medicare and Medicaid programs to cover gender-affirming care for trans
6353 individuals in a nondiscriminatory manner
6354 Require private healthcare providers to cover gender-affirming care for trans individuals in a
6355 nondiscriminatory manner
6356
6357

6358 **Results to be Expected:**

6359 Increasing access to and insurance coverage of gender affirming care would serve to greatly
6360 improve trans people's quality of life in the United States. Improving access to gender affirming
6361 care will help reduce the suicide rate of transgender individuals; 19% of transgender youth
6362 attempted suicide in the past year, according to the Trevor Project. Increasing insurance for
6363 gender affirming care would reduce the financial burden of high out of pocket costs trans people
6364 pay for gender affirming care.



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6365 **Proposal # 137**

6366 **Author:** Chidalu Emy-Munonye

Committee: 6

Delegation: Maryland

6367

6368 **Title:**

6369 The True Twin: Standardizing Genetic Legislation in the United States

6370

6371 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6372 Genetic testing clinics, Fertility clinics, National Institutes of Health, National Human Genome
6373 Research Institute, Patients and families undergoing therapeutic cloning, Animals undergoing
6374 reproductive cloning, Center for Disease Control, For-profit comp

6375

6376 **Justification:**

6377 Have you ever been interested in finding out more about your ancestry? Ever struggled with
6378 infertility and had the idea of having children placed out of your reach? Have you ever needed to
6379 know more than anything if you were going to have cancer like your mother before you? In all of
6380 these cases, the answer is typically either genetic testing or cloning. Genomics is on the cutting
6381 edge of technology, expanding and becoming more viable over time. The danger here lies in
6382 leaving this powerful technology unchecked by systems of government.

6383 There are three different types of artificial cloning: gene cloning, reproductive cloning, and
6384 therapeutic cloning. When discussing animals and humans, reproductive and therapeutic
6385 cloning are often the focus. Reproductive cloning produces copies of whole animals.

6386 Therapeutic cloning produces embryonic stem cells for experiments aimed at creating tissues to
6387 replace injured or diseased tissues. Genetic testing is a type of medical test that identifies
6388 changes in genes, chromosomes, or proteins. It is often used for medical diagnostics, but direct-
6389 to-consumer (D-T-C) testing companies can help people find out more about their ethnicity or
6390 family. Genetic testing and cloning are two sides of the biomedical coin. Both revolve around the
6391 important and specific handling of DNA, come with vast social repercussions, and are left
6392 relatively unchecked by the American government. The goals of these systems can be carried
6393 out properly way, but the variance in execution across the US can lead to serious problems.

6394 Inaccurate genetic results can permanently alter someone's life. In the case of Maureen
6395 Boesen, her participation in a research study led to a researcher assuring her that she tested
6396 positive for a BRCA1 gene mutation which is linked to breast cancer. This information led to her
6397 undergoing a double prophylactic mastectomy at age 23. In late 2018, at the age of 33, it was
6398 revealed that she was actually negative. This story, provided by HuffPost News, asserts two
6399 main things. Firstly, the quality of genetic testing kits must be standardized across the board.
6400 Kits below a certain price threshold can decrease in accuracy, making certain and informed
6401 medical decisions more complicated. Secondly, it shows the need for multiple opinions from
6402 medical professionals when it comes to serious genetic predispositions such as cancer. Both of
6403 these issues can be solved with proper federal guidelines when it comes to genetic testing.

6404 The problems with genetic testing are not only limited to the medical field. DTC testing
6405 companies such as 23andMe and GEDmatch are known to have issues. One such issue is
6406 privacy. According to an article from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of
6407 the United States of America, companies allow users to upload genetic data from other services
6408 to grow their own database. This amount of uploads leaves companies susceptible to hackers
6409 and real people vulnerable. If such massive databases aren't properly monitored, these hackers
6410 can use fake info to find the genetic information of a real person or use someone's information
6411 for identity theft. Companies must stay vigilant in protecting the digital records of genetic testing.
6412 Some companies, though, are also available for any third party to use the genetic information as
6413 they see fit. Harvard researcher Julian Segert maintains that " a total of 25 cases have been



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6414 solved using public genealogy databases that can be queried without a warrant, a practice that
6415 is actively encouraged by GEDmatch.”. The four biggest ancestry companies have previously
6416 promised they wouldn't let police search without a warrant, but others are changing policies to
6417 allow police access to these databases. Change in policy like this has been deemed concerning
6418 by researchers at MIT, primarily due to a lack of communication with users. They recognize that
6419 this “means that our DNA, just like our posts on social media or our location data, is at the
6420 mercy of user agreements none of us have any control over or even bother to read”.
6421 Federal legislation on this topic is seriously lacking, forcing states to take matters into their own
6422 hands. As of a legislative summary in 2015, 8 states prohibit cloning for any purpose, 4 states
6423 expressly prohibit state funding of human cloning for any purpose, and 10 states with "clone and
6424 kill" laws. These laws prevent cloned embryo implantation for childbirth but allow embryos to be
6425 destroyed. All of these states have different standards and discrepancies for what truly counts
6426 as cloning. Compare this convoluted model to that of other developed nations. In China,
6427 embryonic stem cell research and therapeutic cloning are permitted, but reproductive cloning is
6428 banned. The country uses the "Guidelines for Research on Human Embryonic Stem Cells"
6429 released in 2004 by China's Ministry of Science and Technology, and Ministry of Health to guide
6430 all genetic decisions (World Human Cloning Policies). In the UK, Colombia, and Japan this
6431 same standard (Embryonic stem cell research and therapeutic cloning are permitted, but
6432 reproductive cloning is banned) has been adopted (World Human Cloning Policies). Countries
6433 around the world have clear, decisive, and overarching legislation concerning genetics research
6434 and practice. The United States needs to follow this precedent as citizens deserve to access the
6435 same quality and type of care across the board.

6436
6437

Proposal for Action:

Genetic Testing:

- 6440 - A unique cryptographic signature must be assigned to uploaded DNA to ensure information
 - 6441 security;
 - 6442 - Must follow all genetics testing guidelines set out by the FDA;
 - 6443 - Legal Jurisdiction of Genetic Information:
 - 6444 - Forensic DNA analysis and search may not be initiated without certifying information
 - 6445 before a court and obtaining authorization from the court;
 - 6446 - Prohibit certain biological samples subjected to certain forensic genetic genealogical
 - 6447 profile analyses to be used to determine certain information about a certain donor;
 - 6448 - Private Genetics Testing:
 - 6449 - Give customers a complete readout of their genome;
 - 6450 - Provide a consumer with a publicly available privacy notice;
 - 6451 - Obtain a consumer's express and informed consent for certain collection, use, sale, or
 - 6452 disclosure of the consumer's genetic data;
 - 6453 - Allow a consumer to access and delete the consumer's genetic data and destroy a
 - 6454 consumer's biological sample upon request;
 - 6455 - Give customers sole ownership of their data and the ability to anonymously share it with
 - 6456 companies of their choosing using a secure data transfer network;
 - 6457 - Monetarily incentivize any company that gives shares or compensation to participants who
 - 6458 anonymously license personal data through their network;
 - 6459 - Genetic testing of life-threatening diseases must be reviewed multiple times before patient
 - 6460 communication and action;
-



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6461 **Proposal # 138**

6462 **Author:** Ava Frederick

Committee: 21

Delegation: Maryland

6463

6464 **Title:**

6465 Equal Rights Means Equal Pay: An Act to Remove the Subminimum Wage For Disabled
6466 Americans

6467

6468 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6469 Disabled Americans, Businesses Which Utilize Subminimum Wage

6470

6471

6472 **Justification:**

6473 In 1938, the subminimum wage was developed as part of Section 14 of the Fair Labor
6474 Standards Act. Section 14c of the act allows for "Substandard Workers" to be paid below the
6475 federal or state minimum wage. This was done originally to help veterans who came home from
6476 World War I with physical disabilities in order to help them get jobs, instead it has allowed the
6477 average salary for people with disabilities to be under \$3.50 an hour, ergo subminimum,
6478 according to the United States Government Accountability Office. Many companies which hire
6479 disabled people and pay them below federal or state minimum wage are certified by the federal
6480 government to do this. To qualify for this certification they provide workshops, training, and
6481 social activities, aimed to prepare the workers with disabilities for jobs which pay higher wages.
6482 However, only 5% of disabled workers get these higher paying jobs according to the World
6483 Institute on Disability. The subminimum wage is not achieving its main goal of helping those with
6484 disabilities to get better jobs.

6485 Being disabled is expensive. According to the National Disability Institute, a household with an
6486 adult with a disability requires 28% more income, or \$17,690 a year, yet according to the US
6487 Census Bureau, on average they are paid 87% what their non-disabled peers are paid. Being
6488 paid below the minimum wage does not generate enough income to make a reasonable dent in
6489 this disparity. According to a study done by Statistica, 25% of disabled people live in poverty,
6490 this is over double the percentage of those without a disability, which is 12%. Many individuals
6491 with disabilities are financially supported and cared for by friends and family, but not everyone is
6492 able to rely on others. According to the University of Cincinnati, 25% of America's homeless
6493 population consists of people with disabilities. The poverty and homelessness rates show the
6494 impact of the low wage disabled people are legally paid.

6495 People may say that there are benefits given to disabled people to help them. These benefits
6496 are money in order to assist in day to day expenses such as food and medical treatment. Those
6497 making subminimum wage qualify for them due to how little they make. Therefore, something
6498 said against the raising of the subminimum wage is that it would cause these workers to lose
6499 their benefits. The logical solution to this is to raise the income cap of benefits in order to
6500 account for the increased income.

6501

6502

6503 **Proposal for Action:**

6504 Eliminate Section 14c of the Fair Labor Standards Act which allows the Department of Labor to
6505 hand out certificates to pay subminimum wages to employees based on their productivity.

6506 Require all employers to pay their disabled workers at least the federal minimum wage,
6507 including employers that previously qualified for the 14c certification.



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6508 Raise the margin of who qualifies for Disability Benefits by 50% in order to account for the
6509 increased income possibilities, raising it to \$3,690 per month for those who are blind, and
6510 \$2,205 per month for those who aren't blind.

6511

6512

6513 **Results to be Expected:**

6514 This proposal would allow for increased independence for the 27% of Americans with
6515 disabilities, according to the CDC, by allowing them to make more income. Increasing income
6516 would increase the quality of life for disabled people, by allowing them to spend more on food
6517 and medical treatments, as well as more disposable income. Being paid a fair wage would also
6518 help to bring more people with disabilities above the federal poverty line, as well as to decrease
6519 the amount of homeless people with disabilities.



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6520 **Proposal #** 139
6521 **Author:** Kevin Jones

Committee: 2
Delegation: Maryland

6522
6523 **Title:**
6524 2023 Federal Assault Weapons Ban
6525

6526 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
6527 Private sector, the American population, gun companies, state and local governments, private
6528 businesses
6529

6530
6531 **Justification:**
6532 Assault weapons can be defined as a semi-automatic gun designed for military use and quick,
6533 efficient killing. It is a clear fact that assault weapons make shootings more lethal. These guns
6534 are often used in mass shootings and recovered at crime scenes, but research shows a
6535 prohibition on assault weapons can prevent mass shooting fatalities and active shooter events.
6536 Mass shootings have been a stain on our country that has fundamentally impacted the make-up
6537 of our country. School shootings kill an estimated 12 students each day according to the Sandy
6538 Hook Institute. Further, every year, more than 3,500 children and teens (defined as infants
6539 through age 19) are shot and killed in the U.S. and another 15,000 are wounded in shootings
6540 involving an assault weapon according to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. And yet
6541 as of June 1st, the 151st day of 2023, there have been over 200 mass shootings involving an
6542 assault-style weapon, according to a BBC news report. According to American Progress, "When
6543 assault weapons were used, six times more people were shot compared with those incidents in
6544 which other firearms were used." Not only that, but according to the CDC, "when high-capacity
6545 magazines were used, five times more people were shot compared with those mass shootings
6546 with no high-capacity magazines." These statistics are true, meaningful, and an accurate
6547 depiction of the dangers of weapons.
6548 Military-grade weapons are being used by everyday Americans and civilians. In 1994, a federal
6549 ban was enacted on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines as part of the Violent Crime
6550 Control and Law Enforcement Act. Unfortunately, it expired in 2004. An independent study by
6551 MSNBC found that since 2004 mass shootings involving assault type weapons have gone up
6552 by nearly 200 % . Seven states and the District of Columbia all have measures or bans put into
6553 play, but it doesn't stop mass shootings from occurring in their states. For example, according to
6554 American Progress, "In 2019, a shooter shot 15 people, killing 3, in Gilroy, California, using an
6555 assault rifle purchased in Nevada." Although this firearm was banned and unavailable for sale in
6556 California, it was easily available in Nevada, which does not have a state-level assault weapons
6557 ban. This is why a federal assault weapons ban is needed because it is not just to prevent
6558 loopholes around state law but to prevent and protect the American population.
6559 In El Paso, Texas, 46 people were shot with 22 fatalities; in Parkland, Florida, 34 people were
6560 shot with 17 fatalities; in Sutherland Springs, Texas, 46 people were shot with 26 fatalities; In
6561 Las Vegas, 480 people were shot with 58 fatalities; In Orlando, Florida, 102 people were shot
6562 with 49 fatalities.; in Newtown, Connecticut, 28 people were shot with 26 fatalities; Aurora,
6563 Colorado, 70 people were shot with 12 fatalities. The only common factor in all of these
6564 scenarios is that an assault styled weapon was used. The solution is clear: a national assault
6565 weapons ban is needed.
6566
6567
6568



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6569 **Proposal for Action:**

6570 Enact a national assault weapons ban that would prohibit the sales and operations of any and
6571 all assault weapons in the United States and ban the sale, transfer, and importation of

6572 All semiautomatic rifles that can accept a detachable magazine and have at least one military
6573 feature: pistol grip; forward grip; folding, telescoping, or detachable stock; grenade launcher or
6574 rocket launcher; barrel shroud; or threaded barrel.

6575 All semiautomatic pistols that can accept a detachable magazine and have at least one military
6576 feature: threaded barrel; second pistol grip; barrel shroud; capacity to accept a detachable
6577 magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip; or semiautomatic version of an automatic
6578 firearm.

6579 All semiautomatic rifles and handguns that have a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept
6580 more than 10 rounds.

6581 All semiautomatic shotguns that have a folding, telescoping, or detachable stock; pistol grip;
6582 fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 5 rounds; ability to accept a detachable
6583 magazine; forward grip; grenade launcher or rocket launcher; or shotgun with a revolving
6584 cylinder.

6585 All ammunition feeding devices (magazines, strips, and drums) capable of accepting more than
6586 10 rounds.

6587 Any military grade semi automatic
6588

6589

6590 **Results to be Expected:**

6591 With a federal assault weapons ban, the number of mass shootings and mass killings will
6592 significantly decrease as it did when a ban was put into place in 1994. During the 10 year ban
6593 from 1994 to 2004 decreased 70%. It will also close a loophole in breaking state law.



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6594 **Proposal #** 140

6595 **Author:** Zoe Kazanzides

Committee: 9

Delegation: Maryland

6596

6597 **Title:**

6598 National Healthcare Equity Scholarship

6599

6600 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6601 General Health, Minority Communities, Higher Education

6602

6603 **Justification:**

6604 The lack of minority representation in the U.S. healthcare system has exacerbated inequalities
6605 in health outcomes for minority groups. In the United States, minority groups experience higher
6606 rates than Caucasians for health problems such as hypertension, diabetes, asthma, obesity,
6607 and heart disease (CDC). Minorities utilize healthcare less frequently, receive inaccurate
6608 diagnoses at higher rates, and suffer ineffective treatments; this is especially evident for African
6609 Americans (Williams). Health disparities are avoidable differences in health or influences on
6610 health between certain groups, in this case, racial/ethnic groups (Braveman).

6611 The lack of minority representation in the healthcare workplace contributes to the health
6612 disparity, as research has shown that patients from minority groups aided by healthcare workers
6613 of the same race/ethnicity generally have better outcomes (Holden). There is a history of
6614 minority distrust in medicine due to the exploitation of minorities, many used as subjects for
6615 medical experiments. They were deemed acceptable subjects in many cases because it was a
6616 widespread belief that black people experienced less pain than white people (The Washington
6617 Post). In 1808, the federal ban on importing slaves caused a dependence on domestic slave
6618 birth. Gynecological examinations became widespread on enslaved black women in order to
6619 increase the number of domestic births for economic profit in the slave market (The Washington
6620 Post).

6621 Many Caucasians in the medical field face bias, as they have a neural, unconscious, and
6622 emotional reaction to African Americans, noting an individual's race and determining
6623 trustworthiness in less than 100 milliseconds (Williams). Research has also shown that racism
6624 affects the patient as well, since experiencing racism can negatively impact health (CDC). When
6625 a minority person experiences a racist encounter, it can cause heart rate and blood pressure to
6626 increase, and muscles to contract; the endocrine system is activated, and glucose levels rise
6627 (Owens). This is a reason racism concerns many health experts, as experiences of racism put
6628 minorities at greater risk for chronic health conditions, such as high blood pressure (Owens).
6629 Additionally, during racist situations, the body releases stress hormones (cortisol) (Nguyen-
6630 Robertson). Chronic stress can lead to health conditions such as depression, weight gain,
6631 arthritis, hypertension and sleep deprivation. When experiencing high stress, minority patients
6632 may wish to meet with a healthcare professional of the same race. However, minority patients
6633 will often receive Caucasian doctors because all minority groups except Asians are
6634 underrepresented in the healthcare field (Howard). Only five percent of physicians are African
6635 Americans (Figure 18), despite making up 13.4% of the U.S. population (US Census Bureau).
6636 Minorities, especially African Americans, have far less application and acceptance rates into
6637 medical school than their Caucasian counterparts. As reported by the AAMC for 2021 medical
6638 school applicants, only 9% of accepted applicants were African Americans (Shemmassian).
6639 36% of only 6,169 African American applicants were accepted, while out of 25,322 Caucasian
6640 applicants, 39% were accepted (Shemmassian). Going to medical school requires access to
6641 money and resources. According to the AAMC, the average cost of medical school for the 2019-
6642 2020 year was \$32,520. This is for public in-state only, and out of state applicants had to pay an



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6643 average of \$56,284 a year at a public institution. Private institutions are even more expensive.
6644 Additionally, there are other fees such as the MCAT and preparation for the MCAT, as well as
6645 the purchase of necessary school supplies. Medical school is often disregarded as an option for
6646 people in low-income areas because of the steep costs.

6647 This proposal aims to create a scholarship to encourage an increase of minority medical
6648 representatives who will serve in Critical Shortage Facilities, which are public or private health
6649 facilities located in or serving in a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA). HPSAs are areas
6650 lacking enough primary care or mental health professionals (Health Resources and Services
6651 Administration).

6652

6653 **Proposal for Action:**

6654 The creation of the National Healthcare Equality Scholarship, sponsored by the Health
6655 Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

6656 **Functions**

6657 Tuition, fees, and other educational costs for those awarded the scholarship will be covered by
6658 the scholarship program.

6659 Hire ambassadors to promote the National Health-Care Equity Scholarship at high schools in
6660 HPSA areas and Historically Black Universities and Colleges (HBCUs).

6661 Will consider Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) criteria when awarding scholarships with the
6662 goal of increasing underrepresented minority groups in the medical field.

6663 **Eligibility to apply**

6664 Must be a US citizen, a national, or lawful permanent resident

6665 Must have a minimum GPA of 3.0

6666 Proof of household income– must be less than or equal to \$150,000 per household

6667 Must pursue higher education in one of the following areas:

6668 Clinical psychologist

6669 Psychiatrist

6670 Dentist/Dental Hygienist

6671 Nutritionist

6672 Pharmacist

6673 Nurse/Nurse Practitioner

6674 Physician/Physicians's Assistant

6675 Surgeon

6676 **Requirements**

6677 If accepted, the awardee is required to work at a Critical Shortage Facility (CSF)

6678 Minimum of one year of service for each year of scholarship

6679 If the awardee has received more than one year of scholarship, after a year of service in a CSF,
6680 they may continue that service or become an alum ambassador for the scholarship program.

6681

6682 **Results to be Expected:**

6683 This scholarship program aims to increase minority representation in medicine and overall
6684 medical persons and services for HPSAs. Due to a long history of segregation and continued
6685 segregation, segregated schools are unequal in many ways, including teacher quality,
6686 educational resources, school funds, neighborhood violence, and poverty (Williams). Many of
6687 these schools are located in HPSAs. Bringing in ambassadors to inform them of the National
6688 Health-Care Equity Scholarship will create a system that encourages underprivileged people in
6689 these areas to pursue higher education in medicine and then return to serve in these
6690 underprivileged areas. This will help both mitigate the healthcare disparity across low and high-
6691 income areas and promote diverse body of healthcare professionals from underprivileged area



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6692 **Proposal #** 141

6693 **Author:** Charlotte Kingsley

Committee: 6

Delegation: Maryland

6694

6695 **Title:**

6696 Changing the organ donation system from opt-in to opt-out

6697

6698 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6699 Hospitals, Citizens, Patients, MVA, State registry systems

6700

6701 **Justification:**

6702 An organ transplant refers to a procedure where an organ is transferred from one person's body
6703 to others to save their life. Every donor can help save 8 lives and enhance 75 more.

6704 In the US, over 42,800 organ transplants took place in 2022. Nonetheless, 17 people die
6705 everyday because of the lack of transplants. There are over 104,234 men, women, and children
6706 on the transplant waiting list as of May 2023. Every 10 minutes, someone else is added to the
6707 transplant waiting list.

6708 Currently in the US states have an opt-in system, where citizens must go to the MVA, or use the
6709 online state registry system, to register to be an organ donor. However in many countries,
6710 including Spain, Austria and Belgium, there is an opt-out system where citizens are
6711 automatically organ donors until they notify the state and opt-out.

6712 Utilizing an opt-out system would help reduce 3-10% of people who die because of illnesses or
6713 organ failures who are currently on the waitlist for organ donation and could help decrease
6714 waitlist removal because of death by 52%. Studies have shown that Opt out systems could lead
6715 to a 5%-25% increase in donations.

6716 Opt-out countries like Austria have 90% of people registered to donate, while opt-in countries
6717 like the US and Germany there are less than 15% that register. After analyzing 48 countries, 23
6718 opt-in and 25 opt-out, researchers from the University of Nottingham in the UK found that opt-
6719 out systems had an overall higher amount of kidneys donated.

6720 Countries with the opt-out system save countless lives every day, simply by switching to
6721 presumed consent systems.

6722

6723 **Proposal for Action:**

6724 This proposal is to change the opt-in system of organ donation to an opt-out system of donation.
6725 If the person has not specifically stated, the person will be assumed to be an organ donor when
6726 they turn 18 years old.

6727 A person may opt-out at any time at their local MVA or online state registry even before
6728 they are 18 years old.

6729 A pamphlet will be sent out to the person's home when they are 17 years and 6 months
6730 giving information on organ donation, what it is, what it means for them and how to opt-out of
6731 the system.

6732

6733 **Results to be Expected:**

6734 The opt-out system will save countless lives. In simulations during 2004-2014 in the US, an opt-
6735 out system would add 4,300 to 11,400 life years to more than half a million patients. Under ideal
6736 conditions could have led to 52% less waitlist removal from illness.



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6737 **Proposal #** 142

6738 **Author:** Neha Manickam

Committee: 18

Delegation: Maryland

6739

6740 **Title:**

6741 Addressing the Issues of Big Pharma: The Need to Lower Prescription Drug Costs

6742

6743 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6744 Big Pharma (collective of major pharmaceutical companies and PhRMA), taxpayers, target
6745 market of pharmacies/Americans with drug prescriptions

6746

6747 **Justification:**

6748 In 2022, according to a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) analysis, the list
6749 prices of over 1,200 prescription drugs increased by an average of 31.6%, which far outpaces
6750 the year's 8.5% inflation rate (July 2021-July 2022). Such drastic differences in prices compared
6751 to the rate of inflation are devastating to accessibility and affordability, putting lives at risk when
6752 people are forced to turn to drug rationing or medication discontinuation altogether.

6753 Just one example of the disparity caused by this list price increase is the price of insulin. As of
6754 2022, about 1.3 million people diagnosed with diabetes have had to ration their use of insulin
6755 due to the extreme increases in cost. For people with diabetes, insulin must be supplied to the
6756 body in order to maintain healthy glucose levels in the blood. Specifically in Type 1 diabetes,
6757 access to insulin is a matter of life and death. Even so, insulin costs have increased 600% in the
6758 US over the last 20 years, only fueling this danger.

6759 Federal and state funding, as well as the funds from taxpayers are currently being used
6760 for the creation and marketing of new drugs. Yet, the increasingly enormous funds for the
6761 pharmaceutical industry have only resulted in Americans having to pay increasingly higher
6762 prices for prescription drugs. Pharmaceutical companies benefit from research and
6763 development tax credits as well, which aim to encourage development of advanced products
6764 and trade processes. In 2015, Obama signed the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act,
6765 which made these tax credits permanent. Furthermore, the tax reductions for marketing and
6766 advertising expenses in the pharmaceutical industry have only enabled profits for companies at
6767 the expense of consumers. The launching of new drugs by pharmaceutical companies are
6768 designed to enlarge profit margins and maximize profits with certain marketing and pricing
6769 strategies with no regard for affordability. The patents awarded to these companies for
6770 developing new drugs facilitate monopolistic power over their products, which ensure that prices
6771 can remain high. With practices like evergreening, companies can preserve these patents for
6772 upwards of 20 years.

6773 Legislation like The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 and The Affordable Insulin Now Act are
6774 examples of attempts to mitigate the issue of prescription drug costs, but will ultimately not
6775 resolve the issue long term. The Affordable Insulin Now Act was introduced by Susan Collins
6776 (R-ME) and Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) to control the damage caused by these exorbitant prices
6777 by limiting out-of-pocket costs for patients with diabetes, mandating PBMs to pass through
6778 100% of insulin rebates and other discounts received from manufacturers to plan sponsors, and
6779 promoting generic and biosimilar competition. However, this bill has not been passed in the
6780 Senate yet, and most of the plan is limited to solely insulin price reduction. With The Inflation
6781 Reduction Act of 2022, insulin copays are capped at \$35 per month for more than three million
6782 people with diabetes covered by Medicare. Unfortunately, the passing of this bill does not have
6783 very good prospects for mitigating inflation and high prescription drug prices long term. This
6784 problem needs to be addressed at a broader level that will result in more widespread benefits
6785 and a more effective resolution.



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6786

6787

6788 **Proposal for Action:**

6789 Tax pharmaceutical companies' respective pricing proportionately to the divergence from
6790 inflation projection.

6791 Reduce tax breaks for Big Pharma, as the lenience of taxes allows for big companies to get
6792 away with profits that increase greatly every year.

6793 Mandate pharmaceutical manufacturers to make medicines available to Medicare at prices that
6794 do not exceed the prices offered to either the VA or the General Services Administration

6795 Schedule (whichever is lower).

6796 Target misuse of patents of pharmaceutical companies' products and set specific standards for
6797 altering/ renewing patents.

6798 Promote generic and biosimilar competition to allow for patients to save money when paying for
6799 prescription drugs.

6800

6801

6802 **Results to be Expected:**

6803 Reducing Big Pharma tax breaks and taxing (unjustly) exorbitant prices will force
6804 pharmaceutical companies to carefully plan expenditure during research and development.

6805 These companies rely on sales for profit, and thus will still have to supply prescription drugs, but
6806 at a lower price. Medicare would save an estimated \$835 billion over the next decade. The

6807 money from taxing high prices would be supplied to Medicaid and would further reduce
6808 uncompensated care and healthcare costs. The higher the prices initiated by Big Pharma

6809 companies, the more money they would lose from taxing, increasing incentives to keep prices
6810 lower. The promotion of generic and biosimilar competition would allow patients to buy

6811 prescription drugs with exactly (or nearly) identical composition to brand name drugs from other
6812 companies at more affordable prices, also destabilizing the monopoly held by Big Pharma on

6813 certain prescription drugs.



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6814 **Proposal #** 143

6815 **Author:** Gabrielle Moore Brooks

Committee: 3

Delegation: Maryland

6816

6817 **Title:**

6818 A proposal to give tax breaks to companies that give paid parental leave to those who work 40+
6819 hours a week.

6820

6821 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6822 Workforce, Day care, children, parents.

6823

6824

6825 **Justification:**

6826 Those who work over 40 hours a week have to dedicate a lot of time towards their career and
6827 often have little off time. The first few weeks after a child is born is essential bonding time for the
6828 newborn and the parents as it allows for them to get used to family dynamics and allows for the
6829 parent/parents to find child care. Additionally, many birthing people can get severely hurt during
6830 labor and it is important that they have enough time to heal after giving birth. Parental leave, at
6831 least in some form, is very common all over the world; the United States is one of 6 countries
6832 that doesn't offer paid parental leave. Only 45% of employers in the US offer paid paternity
6833 leave in some form, and 40% of employers in the US offer paid maternity leave in some form. A
6834 large percent of the American population don't have the financial security to be able to take time
6835 off their job for a weeks and not get paid, leading to many new parents going back to work very
6836 soon after the child is born. 82% of Americans want some form of federal paid maternity leave.
6837 It is essential that the government starts making legislature that will positively affect new
6838 parents.

6839

6840 **Proposal for Action:**

6841 Companies that give all employees who have work the employer for at least a year and work
6842 over 40 hours, paid parental leave for at least 4 weeks, are eligible for an income tax break of
6843 2%

6844

6845

6846 **Results to be Expected:**

6847

6848 Children of people who work 40+ hours will have more time with their parents and will get to
6849 spend more time with their parents and have a smaller likelihood of being neglected. People
6850 who work wouldn't have to worry about who is going to take care of their child. More resources
6851 can go to the family, and it can promote a better economy. Workers will have more energy
6852 which they can put into their work.



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6853 **Proposal #** 144

6854 **Author:** Samantha Mouyard

Committee: 4

Delegation: Maryland

6855

6856 **Title:**

6857 Granting Living-Environmental Equity (The GLEE Act)

6858

6859 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

6860 The Superfund program, Public Health, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Agency
6861 for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, impoverished & minority communities, fossil fuel
6862 industries, US Internal Revenue Service (IRS), American taxpayers.

6863

6864 **Justification:**

6865 Toxic waste sites are an ongoing calamity to public health in the United States. In a 2020 EPA
6866 report, they determined that 22.3% of American citizens live within 3 miles of one of the
6867 government-identified high pollution areas known as Superfund sites. Most of these sites are
6868 near, or right under, established communities. The air we breathe, water we drink, food we eat,
6869 products we use, and places where we live all impact our nation's children's development, our
6870 life expectancy, and our long-term health implications. As for environmental justice, based on
6871 reports from the Government Accountability Office, Union of Concerned Scientists, and the EPA
6872 themselves, toxic waste sites are disproportionately located near minority communities, who
6873 are significantly less likely to get their site onto the Superfund list.

6874 Actions from industries up to over a century ago have led to environmental consequences of
6875 the present, and current industry treatment of the environment is inducing a similar-looking
6876 future. The present measures in place are insufficient in providing necessary funding, ensuring
6877 projects submitted for Superfund cleanup are assessed equitably, and discouraging ongoing &
6878 future poor toxic waste disposal habits. The past legislation mentioned namely includes the
6879 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, also
6880 known as the Superfund law, 1980), National Risk-Based Priority Panel, the Polluters Pay Act,
6881 and the outside legislation amending CERCLA (including the 2021 Infrastructure Investment
6882 and Jobs Act).

6883 The Superfund program aimed to hold Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) liable for the
6884 cleanup and/or financial remediations, and also served as a trust fund in instances of sites with
6885 unidentifiable PRPs. The trust was built up through a tax on the manufacturing, production,
6886 import, or domestic trade of eligible chemicals. But the tax expired in 1995, and though the 2021
6887 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) pushed the expiry date to 2031, reinstating the tax,
6888 the fund has been consistently depleting, inadequate in providing for the remediation of sites
6889 and the prevention of further problems.

6890 Superfund sites, by definition, contain toxic and poisonous substances. There are hundreds of
6891 contaminants at Superfund sites that can make a person sick, including known carcinogens and
6892 neurotoxins. People can be exposed to contaminants from air emissions, eating fish that have
6893 absorbed toxic substances from the contaminated sediment and water, eating food grown in
6894 contaminated soil, and drinking or swimming in contaminated water, according to a report by the
6895 University of Louisville. An EPA site cleanup manual states, "Risk assessors are particularly
6896 concerned about people who might be especially sensitive, such as children or pregnant
6897 women." Lead poisoning specifically, has caused water safety crises around the country
6898 (namely in Flint, Michigan 2014-present, and DC 2001-present), and it completely exemplifies
6899 the long-term effects that these toxic contaminants have. Health effects include hearing loss,
6900 anemia, hypertension, kidney impairment, immune system dysfunction, and toxicity to the



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6901 reproductive organs. Even low levels of lead exposure can interfere with thought processes &
6902 lower a child's IQ, and also cause attention & behavioral problems, according to the CDC.
6903 The federal government has a role in fixing the insufficient funding of the Superfund, discourage
6904 new site developments, address existing exposure for communities living near toxic waste sites,
6905 and ensure projects submitted for Superfund cleanup are assessed equitably, accounting for
6906 health disparities, income, and community partnership capacity. The GLEE Act combines the
6907 proven effective components of the CERCLA & IIJA tax, PRPs, the Polluters Pay Act, the NPL,
6908 and reforms the Superfund program as a whole.

6909

6910 **Proposal for Action:**

6911

6912 1) Establishing Potentially Responsible Industry Corporations (PRICs) as an extension of
6913 Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) who specifically,

6914 a) Are Corporations worth over \$3,000,000,000 (three billion); and,

6915 b) Own, operate, transport, or generate toxic substances including

6916 i) Those listed in subsection (b) of section 80201 in Title II of the Infrastructure Investment &
6917 Jobs Act, and,

6918 ii) Petroleum.

6919 2) Establishing a Modified Environmental Tax on PRICs Corporate Profit. Granting all revenue
6920 from the tax to the Superfund program within the EPA.

6921 3) Establishing tax breaks for PRIC eligible entities, upon the achievement of significant
6922 environmental & sustainability milestones. To be determined by the legislative body, with the
6923 guidance, interpretation, and enforcement by an executive department, namely the EPA and/or
6924 IRS. Open to be reassessed & raised in expectations by the legislative body.

6925 4) Requiring that the EPA chosen members of the National Risk-Based Priority Panel
6926 proportionately reflect, within a range, the cumulative racial demographics of communities near
6927 an identified National Priority List (NPL) site.

6928

6929

6930 **Results to be Expected:**

6931 By taxing PRICKs on their corporate profit rather than excess profit, it discourages companies
6932 from staying in the toxic waste & fossil fuel sector of their industry. The additive of a tax break
6933 will maintain American energy industries as a whole, because it pushes the focus towards clean
6934 energy. This act is an incentive for the industries to "go-green" or significantly fund the cleanup
6935 efforts that their waste is causing. The United States would likely see an uptick in Superfunding
6936 during the upcoming years, and then a gradual decades-long industry shift towards clean
6937 energy. Having the National Risk-Based priority panel made up of the same kinds of people that
6938 have to deal with the real life effects eliminates discrimination when the time comes to choose,
6939 rank, and listen to the community advocates of a given site. Restoring these communities'
6940 environment through these funds would set them up for economic, collaborative, lifelong
6941 success, and a healthier future. Overall, this act would ensure equity of objective priority
6942 decisions related to the Superfund program, provide the funding needed to restore current
6943 Superfund sites, and discourage future impacted areas from developing into priority sites.



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6944 **Proposal #** 145
6945 **Author:** Natalie Mullens

Committee: 23
Delegation: Maryland

6946
6947 **Title:**
6948 Gun Death Prevention Act
6949

6950 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
6951 People Affected By Gun Violence, Gun Owners, Gun Manufacturers
6952

6953
6954 **Justification:**
6955

6956 The United States is in the midst of a gun violence crisis. According to CNN, between
6957 January 1st to June 1st, 2023, in the US, there have been 265 mass shootings (a shooting that
6958 injured or killed four or more people, not including the shooter). These shootings led to the
6959 deaths of 325 people. On average, 2.2 people die every day from only this particular branch of
6960 gun violence. According to USA Facts in 2021, there were 48,000 firearm deaths, which is
6961 around 130 of these preventable deaths every day, and the Gun Violence Archive's data shows
6962 that as of June 1st, 17,740 have died from gun violence in 2023.

6963 To combat this catastrophic death toll, decisive gun control measures must be
6964 implemented. In the past, such efforts have been stalled or abridged by questions of their
6965 efficacy and constitutional challenges centering on the 2nd amendment. This proposal seeks to
6966 decrease gun deaths and gun violence by implementing measures that have withstood
6967 constitutional challenges in the courts and are supported by a wealth of data.

6968 The first measure is a Universal Background Check measure that would fix problems in
6969 existing legislation addressing firearm background checks. In 1993 Bill Clinton passed the Brady
6970 Bill, which required background checks for gun purchases, but with a few exploitable loopholes
6971 that the Universal Background Check requirement would address. The first loophole is the
6972 default proceed loophole which allows for firearm transactions to be completed without the
6973 background check if more than 3 business days pass and the background check has not been
6974 received by the firearm dealer.
6975

6976 The second main loophole that will be addressed is that private gun sales do not require a
6977 background check which leads to many people having the potential to obtain guns who are not
6978 legally allowed to own them. This is shown in a study by researchers at Northeastern and
6979 Harvard Universities. 22% of the participants surveyed in that said that they had obtained
6980 firearms without a background check, and 13% said they had purchased a firearm with a
6981 background check.

6982 The benefits of enforcing these protective measures to the fullest degree are clear.
6983 According to the Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (EFSGV), background checks
6984 enforced by the Brady Act have prevented 3 million people from acquiring firearms who would
6985 have been legally prohibited from owning them. The EFSGV also explored the effect of a similar
6986 measure in Virginia and found that it decreased firearm trafficking in Virginia by 29%. This
6987 measure is also supported by the vast majority of Americans. A poll by Morning Consult and
6988 Politico showed that 83% of Americans supported universal background checks.

6989 The second measure is a Violent Misdemeanor Firearm Prohibition would further limit the
6990 number of potentially harmful individuals from owning guns. Research by Tufts University
6991 School of Medicine and 97percent suggests that this measure could reduce gun homicide rates
6992 by as much as 19%.



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6993 The two measures listed above have also been shown to work in conjunction to decrease
6994 deaths. A study on the Impact of State Firearm Laws on Homicide and Suicide Deaths in the US
6995 showed that states with these two policies had 13% lower homicide rates.

6996 The third measure is a Ban On Assault Weapons and High-Capacity Magazines which
6997 mirrors the Federal Assault Weapons Ban in place from 1994 to 2004, which bans the
6998 production and purchasing of Assault Weapons and High-Capacity Magazines for civilian use.
6999 Assault Weapons and High-Capacity Magazines are designed to kill as many people as quickly
7000 as possible. There is no civilian context in which they are necessary, and in recent years the
7001 data has very clearly shown that since the ban was lifted, these guns have been used to cause
7002 devastating death and violence.

7003 Data compiled by the New York Times shows that since the Federal Assault Weapons Ban
7004 expired in 2004, there has been a 347% increase in fatalities in gun massacres, this is while
7005 overall violent crime decreased. According to the EFSGV assault weapons accounted for up to
7006 "86% of the mass-shooting fatalities reported from 1981-2017" and "that large capacity
7007 magazines are involved in half to two-thirds of public mass shootings and firearm mass murders
7008 involving six more fatalities". Other data suggests that these weapons increase fatalities by
7009 97% and injuries by 81%. Additionally, the US selling these weapons is leading to death and
7010 violence in other countries when these weapons are smuggled over borders. Again information
7011 from the EFSGV demonstrates this. They say, "More than 20,000 Mexicans were murdered by a
7012 gun in 2018 — nearly seven times as many as in 2003 before the federal assault weapons ban
7013 expired." and "an estimated 70% of all guns recovered at crime scenes in Mexico [originated in]
7014 the United States".

7015 While banning the production and use of these weapons will help prevent future violence,
7016 there are still weapons that people already own to contend with. That is where the fourth and
7017 final measure of the proposal comes in. It creates a government program where individuals
7018 could exchange specifically assault weapons and high-capacity magazines for compensation
7019 and the government would then safely store or dispose of those weapons. The goal of this
7020 measure would be to help take the existing weapons out of public access.

7021 According to RAND and American Research Corporation, buyback programs have not
7022 been as successful in the United States because of the general availability of guns, thus by
7023 combining both the ban and the buyback program, this regulation allows for an actual decrease
7024 in the number of these dangerous firearms in communities around the United States. This is
7025 also why this particular buyback program would only be limited to assault weapons and high
7026 capacity magazines because only in the context of these weapons would it be assured that the
7027 buyback program was making a positive impact, not spending money for no guaranteed gain.
7028 RAND also says that the majority of buyback programs in the US are on the local level, so
7029 implementing one on the national level would ensure that everyone in the US would be able and
7030 incentivized to turn in any assault weapons or high capacity magazines in their possession.

7031 One obstacle that hinders the implementation of gun regulations in the United States is that
7032 issues of constitutionality are often raised, particularly challenges that certain laws violate the
7033 2nd amendment of the Constitution. All of the regulations included in this proposal have been
7034 affirmed as constitutional by the courts of the United States. According to the Brennan Center
7035 for Justice, "Every federal appeals court that's ruled on assault rifle and large-capacity
7036 magazine bans has concluded that they comply with the Constitution." and "no courts have held
7037 that the current background check system violates the right to keep and bear arms". 15 states
7038 have implemented laws preventing individuals who have been convicted of a violent
7039 misdemeanor for purchasing and/or owning a firearm and none of these laws have been
7040 overturned by the courts. Additionally other misdemeanor convictions, specifically misdemeanor



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7041 **Proposal #** 146

7042 **Author:** Sharada Narayanan

Committee: 12

Delegation: Maryland

7043

7044 **Title:**

7045 The O.L.D.E. Act (The Organization of a Limit on the Department of the Executive)

7046

7047 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7048 Government Electioneering, Politicians, Executive Branch, Citizens, Citizens Eligible for

7049 Running for Office, Presidential Candidates, Voting Peoples of the United States, the

7050 Constitution of the United States, the Government of the United States.

7051

7052

7053 **Justification:**

7054

7055 How old is too old to be president? This age-old question regarding limits to the presidency has
7056 been asked since the beginning. Our Founding Fathers had to confront the idea of setting an
7057 age minimum for candidates at 35. The nation's chief executive must be at least somewhat
7058 mature and have some relevant experience, according to the Framers, who clearly believed that
7059 establishing a minimum age was vital. However, one aspect was completely neglected by our
7060 founding fathers and that is the idea of an age maximum.

7061 For the founding fathers, there was no need to implement a maximum age limit as the average
7062 life expectancy was astonishingly low at 35-40. People were lucky to live to the ripe age of 50.

7063 Although they were aware that there might be 25-year-olds who were equally prepared to carry
7064 out the responsibilities of the position, they refused to allow for such brilliant exceptions since
7065 exceptions are not the rule and a constitution cannot take such chances if it hopes to endure.

7066 However in today's time, according to the World Bank, the average life expectancy in America is
7067 77 years. We live longer and overall are in better health for a variety of reasons. But the fact that
7068 almost all of us slow cognitively and physically as we age is unavoidable. Seeing as such our
7069 country must adapt to our changing needs.

7070 That being said, a large majority of Americans have expressed dissatisfaction with the
7071 increasing ages of the elected officials representing them. According to a survey conducted by
7072 YouGov, more than half (58%) of Americans say that there should be a maximum age limit. A
7073 poll from Ipsos found that 67% of Americans think there should be a maximum age limit for U.S.
7074 presidents as well as members of the Senate and House. In terms of what the actual age limit
7075 should be, while there is not a clear majority, most can agree to the age of 70. To further
7076 elaborate, 39% say it should be 70.

7077 This proposal aims to set the age ceiling at 70. This factors in health conditions such as
7078 Dementia and Alzheimer's. In most people with Alzheimer's and Dementia, symptoms first
7079 appear later in life around the age of 65. However, these health ailments aren't the main
7080 concern of Americans. Regardless of political background, most Americans feel that there is a
7081 broadening generational gap between the citizens and their elected officials. A new CBS News
7082 poll shows that almost three in four Americans (73%) think there should be some sort of
7083 maximum age limit placed on elected officials. Support for such an age limit is consistent across
7084 party lines. Seven in ten Democrats (71%) are on board, as are three quarters of Republicans
7085 and independents. Support is also remarkably consistent among age groups. As these leaders
7086 are no longer considered part of the average work force, the issues that they focus on aren't
7087 relevant nor representative to the American population, making a broader gap between the
7088 public and the issues they want to see resolved by the government. Right now, we have a lot of
7089 voter apathy among younger voters, but the newer emerging populations of "Gen Z" are getting



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7090 more politically active. Supporting the next generation of voters is extremely important for the
7091 continuing of our democracy. By showing them leaders reflective of themselves, we can make
7092 this change.

7093 All in all, it is no secret that there is a trend of older elected officials. Americans over 60
7094 hold many of the highest offices in the U.S. government. An analysis of the current 117th
7095 Congress revealed that it's the oldest, on average, of any Congress in at least the past 20
7096 years. The average age of U.S. Senators is currently 64 and the average age of U.S. House
7097 members is 58. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi is 81 and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer
7098 is 71. Presidents are also being elected at older ages than in the past; at 70, President Donald
7099 Trump was the oldest to take office, though his record was quickly surpassed by his successor,
7100 President Joe Biden, who took office at age 78. Before that Ronald Reagan was the oldest, at
7101 69. Americans don't feel represented by these increasingly older leaders, in fact most
7102 Americans tend to vote for leaders who are closest to them in age group. Generational
7103 differences play a key role in legislation and it is evident that our leaders don't represent the
7104 current population in the workforce and those emerging soon. Together, we can elect leaders
7105 that truly represent the America we need and deserve.

7106
7107

Proposal for Action:

7108 Article II Section 1, Clause 5 of the U.S. The Constitution shall be amended to include "...nor
7109 those who have reached the age 70 years and beyond..." following the 35 age minimum
7110 requirement. Congress shall carry out all necessary procedures for this action.

7111 Amended Clause: No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at
7112 the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither
7113 shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five
7114 Years nor those who have reached the age 70 years and beyond, and been fourteen Years a
7115 Resident within the United States.

7116
7117
7118

Results to be Expected:

7119 America needs more young leaders. But if places for them to arise are disproportionately filled
7120 by octogenarians and, maybe one day soon, nonagenarians who enjoy substantial competitive
7121 benefits over younger office seekers, will miss out. A constitutional amendment capping the age
7122 for federal office at 70 would help shift the balance. This proposal does just that. Currently,
7123 Americans primarily rely on people who are older than the typical 67-year-old retirement age to
7124 continue working and running the country. Because these are the people who make decisions
7125 that have an effect on our day-to-day lives, this is the most important job in the United States.
7126 Consequently, it is essential that these individuals are mentally and physically capable of
7127 performing these tasks; however, as they get older, their capacity to do so diminishes. A
7128 maximum age limit would make sure this does not happen, and that the people representing the
7129 citizens in the government are in-touch and best able to keep up with the will of the people.
7130



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7131 **Proposal #** 147

7132 **Author:** Parker Ofner

Committee: 18

Delegation: Maryland

7133

7134 **Title:**

7135 Defending Prisoners' Eighth Amendment Rights: Abolition of Capital Punishment

7136

7137 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7138 Federal and state criminal justice systems, prison systems, and execution teams for capital
7139 punishment

7140

7141

7142 **Justification:**

7143 According to the Death Penalty Information Center, 35% of executions performed in 2022 were
7144 "botched". July 28, 2022, executioners in Alabama took three hours to set an IV line before
7145 putting Joe James Jr. to death, the longest botched lethal injection execution in U.S. history. It
7146 took 3 hours for executioners to set an IV line before carrying out the execution of Joe James Jr.
7147 This was the longest lethal injection in US history. His execution was scheduled for 6 p.m. on
7148 that day but it wasn't until 9:27 p.m. that he was declared dead. When asked about why his
7149 execution was delayed, officials from Alabama said initially that "there was nothing out of the
7150 ordinary" but later went back on their claim to say that his execution was botched.

7151 On February 2, 2018, executioners in Alabama attempted to execute Doyle Lee Hamm.

7152 However, because of cancer, hepatitis c, and drug use, doctors warned against lethal injection
7153 as his veins would be inaccessible. This resulted in the executioners, "puncturing him at least 11
7154 times in his legs, ankles and groin and apparently injuring several organs" (New York Times).
7155 They stopped at 11:27 p.m. because the death warrant for Hamm expired at midnight.

7156 Gerald Pizzuto was sentenced to death in Idaho by lethal injection - the only legal method of
7157 execution in the state - but before December 15th, 2022, the state was unable to obtain the
7158 chemicals needed for lethal injections and allowed his death warrant (the justification needed by
7159 the state to legally execute a death row inmate) to expire. Pizzuto has been on death row in
7160 Idaho since May 1986 and is terminally ill with cancer, meaning that in 37 years, the state of
7161 Idaho had not been able to complete his execution. Pizzuto had also written to the prison
7162 warden on June 4, 2021 stating that lethal injection would violate the 8th amendment and that
7163 he would prefer using a firing squad, even though it was not legalized for use as an execution
7164 method in Idaho during this time.

7165 Racial biases are built into the system of capital punishment and only add to the hardships that
7166 prisoners must go through on death row. According to the US Department of Justice in a 2016
7167 report, death row inmates' races were almost evenly split with White inmates (including
7168 Hispanic/Latino) making up 55.4% of the death row population and Black inmates making up
7169 42.3% of total prisoners. However, of total exonerations of people on death row, White people
7170 made up 60% of those found innocent and Black people only made up 36.7%. This split in those
7171 found to be innocent under law shows a clear bias in the criminal justice system and how people
7172 are being sentenced. According to the Equal Justice Initiative, 1 in 8 people executed from
7173 death row are found innocent. Often those on death row who were wrongfully convicted are put
7174 there because of false accusations or perjury. These problems are exacerbated by racial
7175 biases, in fact, "87% of Black exonerees who were sentenced to death were victims of official
7176 misconduct, compared to 67% of White death row exonerees."(EJI, 2018).

7177 These deficits of justice are shown through various differences connected to the race of both the
7178 accused and the victims of these crimes. In 2018, according to the Death Penalty Information
7179 Center and the US Census Bureau, 41% of people on death row were Black and 34% of



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7180 executions were of Black inmates, however, Black people only made up 12% of the US
7181 population. Today capital punishment is only used for murder cases, however 75% of the
7182 victims in these cases are White, even though White victims made up 50.2% and Black victims
7183 made up 44.2% of total murder cases in 2022.

7184 Some people spend up to four decades on death row before either being executed,
7185 resentenced, or found innocent. More than half of all current residents of death row have been
7186 there for over 18 years, and over half of exonerations since 2013 have taken over 25 years
7187 (Death Penalty Information Center). The pattern of making prisoners wait for extremely long
7188 periods of time shows repeated uses of unnecessary and cruel punishment, and therefore,
7189 violates the eighth amendment.

7190 These failures of the system of capital punishment and the criminal justice system as a whole
7191 prove that the execution of prisoners should be outlawed.

7192

7193 **Proposal for Action:**

7194 All executions currently scheduled are to be canceled for prisoners in the United States and all
7195 people currently incarcerated on Death Row in any state will be moved into maximum security
7196 prisons.

7197

7198 **Results to be Expected:**

7199 Reduction in violations of the 8th amendment in prison systems across America, reduced
7200 production of toxic chemicals used for lethal injection



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7201 **Proposal #** 148

7202 **Author:** Marley Pinsky

Committee: 22

Delegation: Maryland

7203

7204 **Title:**

7205 The Proletariat in the Boardroom: Implementing Codetermination in US Corporations

7206

7207 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7208 US corporations, employees of US corporations

7209

7210 **Justification:**

7211 From the exploitation of prison labor to the denial of health insurance to the overconsumption of
7212 our planet's resources, many of our country's most pressing issues stem from unchecked
7213 capitalism. Many greed-driven corporate actions can be traced to one overarching corporate law
7214 philosophy: shareholder primacy. Corporate law scholars argue that this traditional model -
7215 holding that a corporation's main function is to maximize shareholder wealth - has resulted in
7216 "massive income inequality, dislocated multinational firms acting without accountability,
7217 alienation from work, and a disregard for anything beyond shareholder returns" (Law and
7218 Political Economy Project).

7219 An alternative to shareholder primacy that has seen tremendous success in Europe is
7220 co-determination. Co-determination allows employees to elect a certain percentage of their
7221 corporations' directors. According to the IZA Institute of Labor Economics, this system serves as
7222 an "antidote for power imbalances between workers and employers" and can "prevent the
7223 exploitation, abuse, and underpayment of workers."

7224 Co-determination not only facilitates collaboration between classes and increases corporate
7225 accountability, but it has also been proven to build economic stability. Since passing the 1976
7226 Codetermination Act, Germany has seen higher wages for employees and stronger job security.
7227 A St. Louis University School of Law study cites Germany as an "island of economic stability"
7228 and states that during the 2008 financial crisis, "systems with codetermination were more
7229 resilient than most." German employees have even voted to cut their own pay during downturns
7230 to preserve jobs.

7231 While shareholder primacy drives corporations to exploit labor and natural resources for the
7232 sake of shareholders, LPE found "no evidence that codetermination negatively impacts other
7233 stakeholders, such as shareholders, creditors, and the environment - in fact, codetermined firms
7234 have generally offered stronger long-term protections for these groups." Co-determination is a
7235 win-win system that gives the working class a voice - one that may speak on behalf of our
7236 communities and our planet.

7237

7238 **Proposal for Action:**

7239 - All US corporations with over \$1 billion in annual revenue must ensure that no less than 40%
7240 of directors are elected by the corporation's employees.

7241 - Corporations must ensure elections are secure, private, and accessible to all employees
7242 from different regions and language backgrounds.

7243 - If a corporation is administering elections unfairly, failing to administer elections, or
7244 undermining the voices of employee-elected directors, they will be subject to investigation from
7245 the Department of Labor.

7246

7247 **Results to be Expected:**

7248 Based on results from Germany's Codetermination Act of 1976, United States employees can
7249 expect higher wages, stronger job security, and better protections in the workplace. We can also



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7250 anticipate a more resilient and participatory economy, in which corporations consider not only
7251 their financial shareholders, but every employee, community, and ecosystem with a stake in
7252 their actions.



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7253 **Proposal #** 149
7254 **Author:** Alexis Steele

Committee: 5
Delegation: Maryland

7255
7256 **Title:**
7257 The Power of Pictures: Breaking Barriers with Illustrated Allergen Labeling
7258

7259 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
7260 Food and Drug Administration, the significant portion of citizens who have food allergies, the
7261 significant portion of citizens who struggle with comprehensive English literacy, consumer-
7262 packaged food production companies, Food Safety Inspection Service,
7263

7264 **Justification:**
7265 As of 2021, around 20 million people in the United States were found to have food allergies,
7266 with around 16 million adults, 6.2 %, and around 4 million children, 5.8% having recorded food
7267 allergies. This is a significant portion of the population that has only been increasing among
7268 children and adults for the past twenty years. Yet even with this significant portion of the
7269 population affected within the United State there had not been a unified set of standards across
7270 the United States regulating the allergen information that must be stated on consumer packaged
7271 food products up until fairly recently.

7272 In 2004, the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act (FALCPA) was passed to
7273 address these concerns. It ensured that there would be clearer labeling to help the millions of
7274 Americans with allergies easily recognize the presence of allergens in their food. FALCPA
7275 identifies the eight major food allergens as milk, eggs, fish, Crustacean shellfish, tree nuts,
7276 peanuts, wheat, and soybeans, which at the time made up 90% of food allergies and serious
7277 allergic reactions in the U.S.. This law requires that all foods and ingredients that contained a
7278 major food allergen had to be specifically labeled with the name of the allergen source. The law
7279 also requires that the specific type of nut, fish, and crustacean shellfish be specified in the
7280 labeling. The provisions of this law apply to most packaged foods and dietary supplements but
7281 excludes meat, poultry, egg products, alcoholic beverages, rare agricultural commodities, highly
7282 refined oils, drugs, cosmetics and most foods sold at retail or food service establishments that
7283 are not prepackaged with a label. The law went into effect on January 1, 2006.

7284 To meet the provision of this law, the name of the food source with a major allergen must
7285 appear either listed explicitly in the ingredients list, in parentheses following the name of the
7286 ingredient in the ingredients list or immediately after or next to the list of ingredients in a
7287 contains statement. Only one version is required to meet the standards for the law. May
7288 contains statements used by manufacturers in cases where there is a possibility that the
7289 allergen may be used in a small amount are not mandatory.

7290 The list of allergens was expanded by the Food Allergy Safety, Treatment, Education, and
7291 Research Act passed on April 23, 2021 to include sesame, as it is a rising food allergy
7292 estimated to affect 1 million people as of 2021. This change was made effective on January 1,
7293 2023, causing all FDA requirements applicable to the major food allergens to apply to sesame.
7294 As expected with any relatively new system, there are still some major flaws that need to be
7295 addressed.

7296 Imagine the average American with an allergy to one of the nine major food allergens. Before
7297 buying any type of prepackaged food, the label has to be thoroughly inspected as there is no
7298 singular uniform method that all companies have to follow when identifying the allergens in the
7299 product. The consumer must first read the ingredients list, inspecting every single ingredient and
7300 word within parentheses; making sure to pay close attention to every word as a missed allergen
7301 has the potential to cause a severe allergic reaction. If the major allergens are not listed



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7302 explicitly in the ingredients list, the consumer must find and examine a contained list to ensure
7303 they do not miss any major allergen that might have a detrimental effect on them. The countless
7304 time scouring the small print on packages is a hassle and an annoyance for an average
7305 American with a food allergy, not even considering the effort that must be made by those close
7306 to them including friends and family if they want to provide food for the affected person. But
7307 those outside the typical norm within America also have to be considered in allergen labeling,
7308 something the current system established within the U.S. does little to address.
7309 About 21% of the United States is completely illiterate, unable to read or write, combined with
7310 54% of adults who are literate possessing a literacy comprehension level below that of a sixth
7311 grader's. There are a myriad of reasons that can cause illiteracy among adults including little
7312 schooling, lack of books at home and lack of stimulation as to the importance of reading, doing
7313 badly at or dropping out of school, Difficult living and environment conditions including poverty,
7314 and learning disabilities, such as dyslexia. Inability to comprehend reading and writing already
7315 has detrimental effects to these adults in various areas of their life; those who struggle with
7316 illiteracy shouldn't have to struggle to keep themselves healthy and protect themselves from
7317 allergic reactions. Allergen labels are difficult to comprehend for an average American; for the
7318 large percentage of Americans who struggle with reading comprehension this is seemingly
7319 insurmountable. There is no way for them to individually verify that what they are buying is safe
7320 for them to consume as they are unable to either read and understand the allergens listed in the
7321 ingredients list, placing their health at risk.
7322 A similar situation can also apply to those immigrating to the U.S.. Over a million people
7323 immigrate to the United States each year, with only around 53% of those immigrants as of 2018
7324 immigrating with proficiency in English speaking and reading comprehension. Although the
7325 United States does not have an official language, labels pertaining to the ingredients list and
7326 allergen information are predominantly written in English. This completely disregards and
7327 creates barriers for those immigrating to the United States who are not proficient in English
7328 reading comprehension. The current system does nothing to cater to those who are proficient in
7329 languages other than English, a disgrace for a country that considers itself a hub for a myriad of
7330 cultures and languages. Those who cannot fully read and comprehend the English listing of the
7331 allergens and ingredients are unable to keep themselves safe and prevent themselves from
7332 having serious allergic reactions, as there is no clear allergen information accessible to them.
7333 The system for allergen labeling also has the potential to discriminate against children with
7334 lower reading comprehension levels. Although children with allergies typically have a parent to
7335 guide what food they consume, there are times the child is left to find and procure food for
7336 themselves. It is difficult for adults to understand and comprehend what is on an ingredient and
7337 allergen list; this difficulty is only amplified for children. The lack of a clear, singular uniform
7338 standard for identifying allergen information has the potential to cause problems for children with
7339 allergies, leaving them unable to adequately preserve their health as they are not able to
7340 comprehend what is labeled on the consumer packaged food product.

7341
7342

Proposal for Action:

7344 The implementation of a nationally recognized set of symbols representing each of the
7345 individual major allergens established by the FALCPA and FASTER Acts. These sets of
7346 symbols would be required to be placed prominently on every prepackaged food product that
7347 currently falls under the regulation of the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act.
7348 If the major allergen is present in the food product then the symbol would remain unaltered. If
7349 the allergen is not present within the prepackaged consumer food product then the symbol
7350 would be crossed out as a representation of its absence in the product.



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7351 **Proposal #** 150

7352 **Author:** Vignesh Sundaram

Committee: 15

Delegation: Maryland

7353

7354 **Title:**

7355 Free Trade to Cuba Act

7356

7357 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7358 Private Sector International Trade, United States-Cuba Diplomatic Relations, Macroeconomic

7359 Policy, Foreign Trade Policy

7360

7361 **Justification:**

7362 The sole aim of this proposal is the complete abolition of the United States Embargo against
7363 Cuba. The embargo must be repealed entirely as it has severe negative consequences on the
7364 Republic of Cuba, the United States, and the entire world ranging from violent terrorism,
7365 poverty, lower life expectancy, declining human rights, wealth inequality, economic deadweight
7366 loss, declining foreign relations and decreased political accountability. Consequently the
7367 embargo has been condemned by over 180 countries in the last 30 years for its flagrant
7368 violations of human rights and international law.

7369 The United States Embargo against Cuba is a series of economic sanctions put in place by the
7370 Federal Government over the last 60 years, beginning with the Kennedy administration. These
7371 sanctions make trade, finance, and investment between the United States and Cuba either
7372 impossible or heavily regulated. While the embargo does not prohibit other countries from
7373 trading with Cuba, if a product is at least 10% American-made, it must receive a license,
7374 through a long and bureaucratic process, from the United States to trade with Cuba. As a result,
7375 there is a significant incentive for private capital to avoid the Cuban market altogether.

7376 Based on declassified government records, the embargo intends to create the “greatest inroads
7377 in denying money and supplies to Cuba, to decrease monetary and real wages, to bring about
7378 hunger, desperation and overthrow of government.” This quote, from a memorandum to the
7379 Assistant Secretary of State also acknowledges that the embargo’s goal is regime change
7380 despite overwhelmingly high support for the new government. In fact, when asked about the
7381 legitimacy of the embargo in 1994, one of the embargo authors, House of Representatives
7382 member Robert Torricelli claimed it was to “wreak havoc on that island.”

7383 As the purpose of the embargo was Cuban economic and political collapse, macroeconomic
7384 trends and data thoroughly reflect this intention. As outlined in a United Nations report, the
7385 aggregate losses induced by the embargo “amount to \$933,678,000,000, taking into account
7386 the depreciation of the dollar against the price of gold on the international market. At current
7387 prices, the embargo has caused quantifiable losses of more than \$134,499,800,000.” There is
7388 also a significant domestic consequence to the embargo, in that it hurts the United States. The
7389 estimated cost of the embargo to the United States ranges from \$1.2-\$4.84 billion annually.

7390 Consequently, the aim of the embargo may best be described as neocolonialism. The express
7391 purpose of these sanctions has always been to financially undermine the Cuban economy so as
7392 to manufacture the social conditions of revolution to institute a new government that is
7393 subservient to the United States' financial interests. The embargo intentionally hinders Cuba's
7394 self-determination as a sovereign country due to its non-conformity to Western market forces.

7395 This is proven by the historical context by which the embargo was created, namely that the
7396 embargo was put in place due to the Castro government's expropriation of foreign assets.

7397 Despite democratic rhetoric, the embargo was put into place immediately following the
7398 overthrow of the Fulgencio Batista regime, a United States-backed military dictator whose

7399 economic policies led to mass poverty for the Cuban working class and almost all of Cuba's



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7400 resources to be owned by foreign investors. The embargo was created unilaterally as a
7401 retaliation for the overthrow of this brutal dictatorship without regard to Cuban self-determination
7402 or human rights.

7403 Further, the embargo is a violation of international law, in contradiction of Articles 55 and 56 of
7404 Chapter IX (International Economic and Social Cooperation) of the United Nations Charter.

7405 These articles specify that member states of the UN must attempt to create the “conditions of
7406 stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations
7407 based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.” Article 55
7408 also states that economic policy must be aimed at higher standards of living, solutions for
7409 international economic, social and health problems, and human rights promotion. The Cuban
7410 Embargo fails in every single one of these categories by both intention and praxis.

7411 The Cuban Embargo also violates the Charter of the Organization of American States, Chapter
7412 IV (Fundamental Rights and Duties of States), in Articles 15, 17, 19, and 20, which specify,
7413 among other provisions, that “No State may use or encourage the use of coercive measures of
7414 an economic or political character in order to force the sovereign will of another State and obtain
7415 from it advantages of any kind” and that “No State or group of States has the right to intervene,
7416 directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other
7417 State... also any other form of interference or attempted threat against the personality of the
7418 State or against its political, economic, and cultural elements.”

7419 As such, the United Nations General Assembly has voted to condemn the embargo every single
7420 year for the last thirty years, with the only two member states consistently refusing to condemn
7421 the embargo being the United States and their ally Israel. The November 2022 UN Vote was
7422 185-2 in favor of condemnation, with Brazil and Ukraine abstaining. As stated in the Report of
7423 the Secretary-General on 2018 UN Resolution 72/4, the embargo “hinders implementation not
7424 only of the country’s national economic and social development plan but also of the 2030
7425 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. It is the main
7426 obstacle to the development of the economic, commercial and financial relations of Cuba with
7427 the United States and, owing to its extraterritorial nature, the rest of the world.”

7428 The issue of the highest significance created by the embargo is undeniably its human cost.
7429 Economic sanctions such as those that compose the embargo are directly and indirectly linked
7430 to declining living standards, especially for vulnerable groups in targeted economies. A report
7431 from the Center for Economics and Policy Research finds that “sanctions have negative effects
7432 on outcomes ranging from per capita income to poverty, inequality, mortality, and human rights”
7433 and further that through their inflicting of financial pressure onto the poor, sanctions there exists
7434 a “consistent effect of sanctions on terrorism, with the imposition of sanctions leading to
7435 a 93 percent increase in incidents of international terrorism.”

7436 In fact, concerns over the humanitarian consequences of the embargo are numerous. Over
7437 twenty-five years ago, a National Institute of Health paper found that “the embargo is shown to
7438 make the supply of essential goods more costly, more difficult, and more time consuming to
7439 procure and maintain.” The Washington Office on Latin America has found that the embargo
7440 “jeopardizes the health and the welfare of women, children and people living with cancer.”
7441 Despite nominal reforms to allow for the distribution of food and medicine as an exception to the
7442 embargo, the complexity of the regulations process has thoroughly inhibited this process,
7443 especially during the recent Covid-19 pandemic. The Office of the United Nations High
7444 Commissioner for Human Rights found that “the export and re-export of goods to Cuba requires
7445 a cumbersome and expensive licensing process because of the US embargo, which
7446 undermines the efficiency of buying medicine, medical equipment and technology, given that the
7447 issuance of licenses or clearance for exemptions can take several months.”
7448



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7449 **Proposal #** 151

7450 **Author:** Sofía Ugarte Restrepo

Committee: 9

Delegation: Maryland

7451

7452 **Title:**

7453 Pay It Forward Test Program

7454

7455 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7456 public universities, students going into university

7457

7458 **Justification:**

7459 Americans are currently \$1.75 trillion in student loan debt, according to Forbes. The high cost of
7460 attending college is the most significant factor keeping American high school graduates from
7461 receiving a college degree. Tuition keeping students from attaining a college degree is
7462 unsurprising as the National Center for Education Statistics has reported an increase of 143% in
7463 college tuition between 1963 and 2020. The rate at which the cost of attending college has
7464 grown has also meant that student loans are being taken out at rates higher than ever before.
7465 Over half of students who graduate with a bachelor's degree also graduate with student loan
7466 debt.

7467 High tuition costs affect middle-class families more than any other class as they fall in
7468 between making too much to qualify for student aid packages but don't make enough to cover
7469 the cost of tuition. In a study conducted by Jason Houle, a Dartmouth sociology professor, it
7470 was concluded that families earning between \$40,000 and \$59,000 had 60% more student debt
7471 than lower-income students and 280% more than families earning \$100,000.

7472 The most overlooked long-term impact of student loan debt on students is that it controls
7473 what individuals are able to do even after graduation. An Equifax study found that 55.7% of
7474 millennials did not buy a home because of student loan debt. Moreover, while some may be
7475 able to rent homes, many student loan borrowers can not even rent, meaning they have to live
7476 at home with their parents. Not owning property has huge financial limitations and it also means
7477 a lack of stability. University graduates with student loan debt also tend to settle for lower-paying
7478 jobs that they are overqualified for in order to start paying off their loans as fast as they can, as
7479 noted by Scholarship America. These are just two examples of the plethora of issues that come
7480 with taking out student loans.

7481 The concept of creating a Pay It Forward program originated from a group of senior
7482 students at Portland State University for their senior class final project. The Pay It Forward
7483 program seeks to admit students into university tuition free. Upon graduation, the students have
7484 to pay 3% of their income after taxes back to the university for a total of 24 years. Students who
7485 attended college but did not graduate would have to pay 3% of their income after tax for the
7486 proportion of years they attended the institution. For example, if they only completed half of their
7487 degree, they would pay for 12 years rather than 24. Students who attended university tuition-
7488 free but have no income do not have to pay back until they are employed. The Pay It Forward
7489 program uses a model similar to Social Security. The project gained support from the Oregon
7490 State Government and was unanimously passed in both chambers. Additionally, a number of
7491 states – Maryland, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Vermont, Michigan, Ohio,
7492 Texas, and California – have shown interest in the plan.

7493 Hope College, a private Christian college in Michigan, has also taken action to
7494 implement a similar program called Hope Forward. The program relies on a model founded in
7495 the Christian principles of generosity as per the Hope College website. Compared to Oregon's
7496 Pay It Forward, Hope College has a much more philanthropic approach to the Pay It Forward
7497 program where donors cover the cost of tuition and then graduated students "sign a covenant to



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7498 annually 'pay it forward' upon their graduation". The annual amount that students invest back in
7499 the school is dependent on how much the alumni chooses to donate back to the college.

7500

7501

7502 **Proposal for Action:**

7503 Create a 10-year-long program to test out the Pay It Forward method at three public universities
7504 that vary in average income, size, demographics, and geographical locations to assess if the
7505 program could be implemented on a national scale and how effective it could be.

7506 The incoming freshmen class at the chosen public universities would have their tuition fully
7507 funded by the university. Upon graduation and having received jobs, the alumni would have to
7508 pay a percentage of their income back to the university 30 years following graduation in order to
7509 support incoming classes. The percentage would be progressive based on the individual's
7510 income ranging from 0.5% to 2%. Individuals who attended college but were unable to complete
7511 their degree would still have to pay a percentage of their income back to the institution, but only
7512 for the proportion of the years they attended.

7513 In a four-year college degree program:

7514 1 year attended : payback for 8 years

7515 2 years attended : payback for 15 years

7516 3 years attended : payback for 23 years

7517 After the 10-year period, the program would be assessed to see how effective it has been, and
7518 projected data on paying back based on income would be calculated to evaluate the
7519 sustainability of the program. If found to be sustainable the program would expand nationally to
7520 all public universities.

7521

7522

7523 **Results to be Expected:**

7524 The Pay It Forward program would allow middle and lower-income students to attend college
7525 and universities at higher rates. The program would remove financial barriers to attending
7526 college and account for middle-income students who do not qualify for financial aid but are not
7527 able to cover tuition costs. Additionally, the Pay It Forward program would allow students to
7528 study subjects they are genuinely interested in rather than subjects that have high incomes
7529 because there would be no need to pay back loans.



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7530 **Proposal #** 152
7531 **Author:** Abby Walker

Committee: 10
Delegation: Maryland

7532
7533 **Title:**
7534 The Federal Maternal Health and Paid Medical Leave Act
7535

7536 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
7537 Employers with 50 or more employees, pregnant individuals, families, families who lost a child,
7538 FMLA
7539

7540
7541 **Justification:**
7542 After childbirth, it is crucial for pregnant people to recover from childbirth, adapt to
7543 breastfeeding, to adjust to changing family dynamics. In the months after birth, a pregnant
7544 person's body goes through incredible changes, physically, hormonally, and emotionally—
7545 adequate time for emotional and physical healing to guarantee the long-term health of both
7546 gestational parents and infants. Extending paid maternity leave to 12 weeks would provide
7547 recovering birthing people with crucial support and time for recovery, increasing maternal health
7548 and well-being.

7549 The United States has significantly high maternal mortality rates, considerably affecting
7550 marginalized communities. In 2021 there were 1,205 maternal deaths, and 50.6% were people
7551 of color. Individuals with uncomplicated vaginal births can be discharged home after 24 hours.
7552 However, most complications take longer to show symptoms. By increasing the paid time off,
7553 recovering parents will have increased access to postpartum care, including monitoring and
7554 managing potential complications, which would improve health outcomes.

7555 Many families strain financially due to the extremely high costs associated with childbirth
7556 and postpartum care. In a study done by the University of Michigan, 60% of women reported
7557 healthcare unaffordability and described their stress about paying off medical bills. Without
7558 health insurance, the average hospital bill after birth is \$18,865. For the 43% of U.S. workers
7559 that are not adequately insured, this cost can put new parents under incredible financial stress
7560 when they're not receiving their usual paycheck. By providing 12 weeks of paid medical leave,
7561 this proposal helps alleviate the financial burden new parents face, ensuring they can prioritize
7562 their health and the health of their infants without jeopardizing their financial stability.

7563 The provision of extended paid medical leave promotes workplace equality and
7564 employee well-being. It allows parents, particularly mothers, to balance their professional and
7565 caregiving responsibilities, reducing the stress and pressure faced by individuals transitioning
7566 back to work after childbirth. This legislation fosters a supportive work environment that
7567 recognizes the value of family and enables employees to maintain their productivity and
7568 contribute effectively to the workforce.

7569 1 in 4 pregnant individuals goes back to work after two weeks due to the rising costs of
7570 having a baby. But, when returning to work so early it can have damaging effects on the parents
7571 and the infant. Caring for a newborn is nothing but easy, the body not only needs time to heal
7572 but the early weeks of an infant's life are essential for creating an emotional connection.
7573 Newborns require constant attention, feeding, and care leading to sleep deprivation and fatigue
7574 for both parents. An employee's best work can not be done under such stressful circumstances.

7575 In conclusion, the Federal Maternal Health and Paid Medical Leave Act
7576 recognizes the pressing need to prioritize the health and well-being of mothers and infants
7577 during the postpartum period. By extending paid medical leave to 12 weeks, this legislation



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7578 seeks to promote maternal health, reduce maternal mortality rates, alleviate financial burdens,
7579 address health disparities, and foster workplace equality.

7580

7581

7582 **Proposal for Action:**

7583 Employers with 50 or more employees will be required to offer 12 weeks of paid, job-protected
7584 maternity leave for eligible employees. Employees do not have to utilize all 12 weeks of paid
7585 leave and will not receive consequences for utilizing the full 12 weeks.

7586 Employees experiencing the following circumstances and can provide documentation are
7587 eligible for paid leave:

7588 For the birth and care of the newborn child of an employee.

7589 For placement with the employee of a child for adoption or foster care. The employee who
7590 receives the leave must be the primary caregiver, despite gender.

7591 To take leave if a postpartum complication arises and the employee is unable to work due to
7592 physical restraints.

7593 For the leave of an employee whose baby is born dead after 24 completed weeks of pregnancy
7594 or whose baby is born alive at any gestation but who dies shortly after birth.

7595

7596

7597 **Results to be Expected:**

7598 By allowing all parents to have 12 weeks of paid parental leave, this proposal will promote
7599 equity in the workplace, allow more birth complications to be identified and treated, and lessen
7600 the financial strain of raising a child and paying for insurance by providing guaranteed income
7601 following childbirth.



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7602 **Proposal #** 153
7603 **Author:** Pablo Avila

Committee: 5
Delegation: Massachusetts

7604
7605 **Title:**
7606 An act to prevent oil drilling from being opened over the arctic national wildlife refuge program
7607

7608 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
7609 The major area to be affected by this Act is the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), located
7610 in northeastern Alaska, which is renowned for its diverse wildlife, fragile ecosystems, and
7611 pristine landscapes.
7612

7613 **Justification:**
7614 The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a unique and irreplaceable ecosystem, home to a vast
7615 array of wildlife species, including polar bears, caribou herds, migratory birds, and many others.
7616 The refuge also plays a crucial role in supporting the traditional livelihoods and cultures of
7617 indigenous communities. Opening the ANWR for oil drilling would have severe and irreversible
7618 impacts on this delicate ecosystem, endangering numerous species and compromising the
7619 ecological balance. Moreover, the urgency of combating climate change and transitioning to
7620 renewable energy sources necessitates the preservation of such pristine environments.
7621 Expanding oil drilling in the ANWR would contradict our commitments to reduce greenhouse
7622 gas emissions and accelerate the shift to a clean energy economy.
7623

7624 **Proposal for Action:**
7625 **Prohibition of Oil Drilling:** It shall be unlawful to conduct any oil drilling activities, including
7626 exploration, extraction, and production, within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
7627 **Repeal of Prior Authorizations:** Any existing authorizations, permits, or leases for oil drilling in
7628 the ANWR shall be immediately revoked and rendered null and void.
7629 **Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement:** Adequate resources and funding shall be allocated
7630 to monitor the ANWR and ensure strict compliance with this Act. Violators shall face substantial
7631 penalties and legal consequences.
7632 **Renewable Energy Transition:** The federal government shall actively support and promote the
7633 development of renewable energy sources and technologies as a viable alternative to fossil
7634 fuels, fostering a sustainable and clean energy future.
7635

7636 **Results to be Expected:**
7637 **Conservation of Biodiversity:** By preventing oil drilling in the ANWR, this Act aims to safeguard
7638 the unique biodiversity and ecological integrity of the refuge, preserving it for present and future
7639 generations.
7640 **Protection of Indigenous Communities:** The legislation seeks to protect the traditional
7641 livelihoods, cultural heritage, and rights of indigenous communities that depend on the Arctic
7642 National Wildlife Refuge.
7643 **Mitigation of Climate Change:** By preserving the ANWR, this Act contributes to global efforts to
7644 mitigate climate change by keeping significant carbon stocks intact and reducing greenhouse
7645 gas emissions associated with fossil fuel extraction and combustion.
7646 **Promotion of Renewable Energy:** This Act encourages the development and deployment of
7647 renewable energy sources, fostering job creation, economic growth, and a sustainable energy
7648 sector.



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7649 **Proposal #** 154

7650 **Author:** Gabriel Aviles-Lemus

Committee: 2

Delegation: Massachusetts

7651

7652 **Title:**

7653 Eliminating the Potential of a Catastrophic National Default

7654

7655 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7656 The country as a whole, specifically government, politics, and congress.

7657

7658 **Justification:**

7659 If at any point the United States were to surpass the debt ceiling the country would go into
7660 default. This means the country would have to pay its current debt in full, which is estimated to
7661 be around as of writing this \$32 Trillion. The US simply does not have that kind of money in the
7662 National Treasury at this point. Interest goes up, debt increases later on, we would then wait for
7663 taxes and such to come in and it would all go into paying off the debts. Government workers,
7664 socials benefits, health care, veterans benefits, military funding, defense funding, etc would be
7665 temporarily discontinued, as any funding in going into those systems would be redirected into
7666 fulfilling the debt, and taxes would exponentially increase, overall bad day for everyone

7667

7668

7669 **Proposal for Action:**

7670 Enforce the 14th Amendment: A clause which states "The validity of the public debt Shall Not
7671 Be Questioned". The debt ceiling would essentially be bypassed and Congress would not have
7672 to be consulted in order to relieve the country of a potential default. Meaning the economy the
7673 would no longer be vulnerable to the whims of those in control of congress.

7674 Eliminate/Nullify the debt ceiling: A step further in removing the ceiling itself. If the 14th
7675 Amendment is enforced then there would be no reason to continue supporting the debt ceiling.
7676 Any further meetings would be a waste of both the President's and Congress's times, which
7677 could be spend on other matters

7678

7679

7680 **Results to be Expected:**

7681 Removal of the Possibility of Economic Failure: If the country is not at threat of default then
7682 there is no need for the government or the public to fear the results that would occur if it did.
7683 Risking the lives of those who are within the US poverty guidelines and using S.N.A.P benefits,
7684 the health and safety of those who once served his or her nation, and put the country at risk of
7685 insufficient military funding and lowering the strength of our national defense

7686 Removal of Potential Extortion: Those who have control over congress would no longer have
7687 control over the ceiling debt. Meaning they would no longer be able to force the President or
7688 lawmakers to satisfy their demands by refusing to raise the ceiling and threatening economic
7689 instability



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7690 **Proposal #** 155

7691 **Author:** Nicholas Duggan

Committee: 24

Delegation: Massachusetts

7692

7693 **Title:**

7694 US-Mexico Border Reinforcement Act

7695

7696 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7697 Boarder States, US Citizens, Immigrants, United States Citizen and Immigration

7698 Services(USCIS), and Border Agencies

7699

7700

7701 **Justification:**

7702 The Southern Border of the United States, commonly known as the US-Mexico Border is getting

7703 run over when it comes to an influx of illegal immigrants in recent years. The border is getting so

7704 overrun that it is seeing more than 10,000 people per day trying to enter the United States

7705 illegally. While most might think that as an established superpower, the United States should be

7706 working to help people in need such as Venezuelans, Cubans, and Nicaraguans, it is important

7707 to keep in mind that the United States already has a legal process of accepting immigrants into

7708 the United States. According to the Department of Homeland Security, around 286,000

7709 immigrants were able to obtain a lawful permanent residence within the fourth quarter of 2022

7710 alone. Encouraging immigrants to work to enter the United States legally should be one of the

7711 main motivations when processing immigrants. Yet when it comes to both our border security

7712 and process of establng lawful permanent residence, they are both seen as highly ineffective.

7713 With the Southern Border getting little support from the federal government, states like Texas

7714 have been left alone to solve this overburdening problem. Not only with the solutions costing

7715 high prices for the border states to cover alone, the process of the immigrants becoming active

7716 contributors into society needs to be amended as well. In the current system, the time for

7717 processing immigrant work permits by the United States Citizen Immigration Services(USCIS)

7718 has increased from 5.7 months to about 15 months due to a backlog. Due to the massive wait

7719 time in work permits being distributed, it often leads to aspiring citizens having to rely on

7720 government assistance to get by or get jobs that pay under the counter. With massive amount of

7721 time being taken to process the work permit form known as Form I-765, it could be solved by

7722 having an on hand staff processing these forms while immigrants are beginning the process of

7723 becoming a citizen.

7724 It it seen that many of the border states already being overrun, as shown by the school systems

7725 being flooded and their streets being crowded with homeless illegal immigrants. Having an

7726 established system of reducing illegal immigrants and increasing the immigrants that are able to

7727 work and contribute to the economy would be highly beneficial. Especially as it it would be

7728 combatting the crisis of having too many immigrants coming into a city that can't handle it.

7729 Another crisis that is seen coming through the United States Southern Border is the Fentanyl.

7730 Fentanyl which is a high addictive opioid drug that is 50 times stronger than heroin and 100

7731 times more powerful than morphine. With the leading way it gets into the United States being

7732 through the Mexico border, it stresses the urgency for tighter security. According to the National

7733 Safety Council, Fentanyl accounted for 67,325 deaths in 2021 that could've been prevented

7734 stress a need for more enforcement.

7735

7736

7737 **Proposal for Action:**



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7738 A. Upon passage, an assessment will be conducted to accurately predict the costs to finish
7739 constructing the wall on the Southern border. Although it is predicted for the finishing of the
7740 border to be around \$15 billion, it would be evaluated to get an up-to-date cost of what it would
7741 be.

7742 B. The project of finishing the border would then be broken up into multiple years in order to
7743 make the funding more feasible in the long run.

7744 C. The USCIS will be given 3 years to redesign the current system of processing Form I-765 in
7745 order to shorten the processing time to be as efficient as possible.

7746 D. Upon the fourth year after passing, congress shall reevaluate the system of immigration and
7747 shall award funding based on the results of the renovation.

7748

7749 **Results to be Expected:**

7750 This proposal will lead to a drop in the amount of illegal immigrants crossing the border through
7751 finalizing the construction of the wall. The finishing of construction of the wall will also
7752 consequently reduce the stress that border states are feeling by moderating the immigration
7753 process more. Through establishing a quicker way for Form I-765 to be processed, more
7754 immigrants will be able to work to contribute to the U.S. economy as well as rely less on
7755 governmental assistance. In the long run, this bill hopes to encourage an increase in legal
7756 immigration while simultaneously making it easier for immigrants to get jobs and get involved
7757 within society upon entry.



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7758 **Proposal #** 156

7759 **Author:** Jesse Fitzelle-Jones

Committee: 18

Delegation: Massachusetts

7760

7761 **Title:**

7762 A Proposal to Decriminalize Opioid and Opioid Derivatives Alongside the Establishment of Safe
7763 Opioid Distribution Centers

7764

7765 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7766 Drug manufacturers, individuals addicted to opioids, local governments, hospitals, nurses, state
7767 governments

7768

7769 **Justification:**

7770 Laws that heavily criminalize opioids and opioid derivatives tend to be incredibly ineffective at
7771 actually curtailing the usage. Opioids are widely known to be some of the most addictive and
7772 damaging drugs in the world. What this means is that policies aimed at putting high penalties on
7773 the usage of such substances tend to be ignorant of the realities of chemical dependence. It
7774 would be like asking people to give up food or water. Intense rehab is usually necessary to
7775 reduce or eliminate addictive tendencies. Far too many people are imprisoned for additions they
7776 had no control over.

7777 Unfortunately, current actions undertaken by the U.S. government do not only do nothing to
7778 reduce addiction and overdoses but also fuel a large deal of underground illicit activity around
7779 them. Some of the most common substances distributed illicitly are opioids. Many of them are
7780 laced with problematic substances like fentanyl, which lead to greater death rates. Particularly
7781 when individuals are using these drugs alone and unsupervised overdoses or otherwise health
7782 issues are incredibly common.

7783 By changing the focus from heavy penalization to harm reduction not only will the problematic
7784 criminal ethos around opioids disappear, but many fewer people will die of opioid-related
7785 deaths. By establishing safe opioid distribution centers, those addicted will be much less likely
7786 to overdose, use unsafe needles, or otherwise do greater harm to their body. Furthermore, a
7787 greater amount of support and direction toward rehab will surround these safe distribution
7788 centers in comparison to consumption on the street. By offering free and monitored programs,
7789 illegal markets will be decimated due to having their prices undercut. It is highly unlikely that
7790 people not already addicted to opioids are going to engage with these facilities due to the non-
7791 recreational essence that comes with them.

7792

7793

7794 **Proposal for Action:**

7795 It shall be enacted that opioids and opioid derivatives shall no longer carry a federal penalty for
7796 possession and usage. Any penalty for possession with intent to sell, or for the sale of opioids,
7797 without proper authorization, shall remain in place. Following this ruling, a Safe Opioid
7798 Distribution Center Authority shall be instituted to establish publicly owned opioid distribution
7799 centers. These opioid distribution centers shall be authorized to allow registered nurses to
7800 distribute opioids in doses that are safe and free from dangerous additives. These distribution
7801 centers shall be related to and actively working with rehabilitation programs.

7802

7803 **Results to be Expected:**

7804 The goal of the proposal is to diminish the harm opioids have on our society through harm
7805 reduction strategies and undercutting illicit markets. It also seeks to reduce the imprisonment of
7806 individuals who are unfortunately addicted to opioids.



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7807 **Proposal #** 157

7808 **Author:** Alana Haley

Committee: 14

Delegation: Massachusetts

7809

7810 **Title:**

7811 A proposal to mandate the installment of cases containing non-lethal, high-powered, pepper gel
7812 in all public schools.

7813

7814 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7815 All US citizens, public schools, teachers and staff of public schools, and all taxpayers in the
7816 United States of America.

7817

7818 **Justification:**

7819 Since 2018 alone, there have been 158 school shootings in the United States of America. The
7820 goal of many educators is to protect their students, however, they have no way to do this. They
7821 may have their bare hands and perhaps a pen or pencil, but these options require these
7822 educators to be in extremely close proximity to the shooter. The idea of providing educators with
7823 firearms has been presented in the American government a multitude of times, however, this
7824 idea presents many issues: teachers would need to be trained and evaluated, many teachers
7825 would refuse to have this weapon in their classroom or even use it. Most people do not ever
7826 want to take a life, and many never would, no matter the circumstance. It is wrong for any
7827 person to think our educators should have to add using a gun to their job description. This idea
7828 also presents the worry that young students may somehow gain access to these weapons and
7829 seriously and permanently harm themselves or others(physically and emotionally).

7830

7831

7832 **Proposal for Action:**

7833 To supply all public schools in the U.S. with these units, a tax increase will be necessary. Based
7834 on research on systems similar to what would be installed, each unit would cost around \$750
7835 plus an added \$2100 for the Dashboard/communication system, which covers all units in the
7836 school. Assuming the average school has 20 classrooms, we can estimate the math and come
7837 up with an overall total of \$1.5 billion for all public schools. The increase in federal tax
7838 necessary would be .0557%. Which would allocate \$1.5 billion.

7839 -The \$1.5 billion gained from these taxes will go to the federal government which will use it as
7840 an incentive for companies to create and provide these systems.

7841 -Teachers and all school staff will be required to attend a short informational session, lasting
7842 less than half an hour, to learn how to properly use the pepper gel. An extra hour would be
7843 added to that month's wages.

7844 -All classrooms will be supplied with these units.

7845

7846 **Results to be Expected:**

7847 Should it be passed, this proposal will hopefully decrease injuries and fatalities in cases of
7848 intruders in public schools. If passed this proposal will allow for teachers and adult staff in public
7849 schools to defend themselves and their students. Hopefully, once passed, this proposal will help
7850 to lower the rate of school shootings in America.



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7851 **Proposal #** 158

7852 **Author:** Joshlyn Jarrett

Committee: 10

Delegation: Massachusetts

7853

7854 **Title:**

7855 Personalized Learning

7856

7857 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7858 Public High School Education Systems, Urban Areas, Students, Families, and Educators

7859

7860 **Justification:**

7861 "Education" is something that is widespread and important but the most valuable of education

7862 would be ones that are streamlined to an individual's strengths and specialties. With a

7863 personalized learning approach, schools will be revitalized to the state they should be.

7864 According to knowledgeworks.org, one-third of states have personalization at the core of their

7865 vision for K-12 education. It also identifies key opportunities like greater equity.

7866

7867

7868 **Proposal for Action:**

7869 Personalized learning has the potential to transform public education by providing students with
7870 a customized learning experience that meets their individual needs.

7871 Conduct assessments of existing resources, needs, and goals at the school and district levels to
7872 identify where and how Personalized Learning could be most effective.

7873 Develop plans for implementing Personalized Learning that include strategies for teacher
7874 training and support, student engagement, and ongoing evaluations.

7875 Pilot Personalized Learning programs in select schools or districts to refine the approach before
7876 a widespread scale.

7877

7878

7879 **Results to be Expected:**

7880 While the effectiveness of Personalized Learning depends on a range of factors, this learning
7881 approach will create a more streamlined education for high school students leading to better
7882 and skill-specialized graduates. The expected results include:

7883 Improved academic outcomes and enhanced student agency. Personalized Learning can help

7884 students to work at their own pace and level, which may lead to improved academic outcomes

7885 such as increased engagement and better grades. This learning approach can empower

7886 students to take greater control over their own learning, which can lead to increased confidence,

7887 self-efficacy, and a greater sense of agency.



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7888 **Proposal #** 159

7889 **Author:** Kavinprasad Kanagaraju

Committee: 18

Delegation: Massachusetts

7890

7891 **Title:**

7892 Ban on Drug patents

7893

7894 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7895 Pharmaceutical industry, Healthcare providers, Patients and healthcare consumers, Research
7896 and development institutions, Government agencies, and regulatory bodies

7897

7898

7899 **Justification:**

7900 Healthcare is one of if not the most significant issues in our country today. This is because it is
7901 just so expensive. One of the reasons that healthcare is so expensive is that drug costs are
7902 rising, and this is because of patent manipulation by pharmaceutical companies. Some negative
7903 effects of patent manipulation are it is too expensive to buy necessary drugs, and people
7904 without coverage will not be able to afford them. Both of these problems lead to poor health
7905 which could result in death. This also contributes to inequality, and spending money on
7906 overpriced health care results in not being able to maybe invest in education. It also places
7907 stress on healthcare systems so people will only go when it is life or death which could cause
7908 spikes in demand which cannot be met. Every 6 in 10 adults take prescribed drugs, and every 3
7909 in 10 say that they don't take it properly because of the price, which can lead to bad health.
7910 More than half of American adults are taking prescribed drugs, and many need to take more
7911 than just one. On top of that Americans are spending more than 256% more on it than their
7912 European counterparts on average. This is absurd as people are overpaying for these drugs,
7913 and many cannot take them properly because of the price. All of this is because of patent
7914 manipulation by pharmaceutical companies. Not only does patent manipulation hurt the
7915 consumer, but it also hurts the entire field. The excessive protection of patents can discourage
7916 innovation. When pharmaceutical companies focus more on extending patent exclusivity for
7917 existing drugs rather than investing in research and development for new and improved
7918 treatments, it hampers the development of innovative therapies. This can slow down progress in
7919 medical advancements and limit patients' access to potentially better and more effective
7920 medications. Patents also restrict generic, inexpensive drugs to be sold in developing nations
7921 which leads to poor health there. Overall this is why this problem must be addressed.

7922

7923

7924 **Proposal for Action:**

7925 The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office shall invalidate all existing drug patents and provide
7926 appropriate compensation to patent holders based on a fair valuation of their investments upon
7927 passage of the bill through taxes

7928 After compensation, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office will Implement a comprehensive ban
7929 on the granting of new drug patents, regardless of the nature of the drug or the disease it
7930 targets.

7931

7932

7933 **Results to be Expected:**

7934 By banning patents it would eliminate the monopoly power held by pharmaceutical companies,
7935 leading to greater competition and lower prices for drugs. This would enhance access to
7936 essential medications, especially for those who currently struggle to afford them. Lower drug



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7937 prices resulting from increased competition could alleviate the financial burden on healthcare
7938 systems, including public health programs and insurance providers. This would free up
7939 resources to be allocated to other areas of healthcare. This would also allow people without
7940 insurance coverage to buy drugs that they need at an affordable price. Patents often restrict
7941 access to medications in developing countries, where affordability is a major concern. A ban on
7942 patents could lead to improved availability of life-saving drugs in these regions, potentially
7943 reducing healthcare disparities. Without patent protection, pharmaceutical companies may be
7944 more inclined to collaborate and share knowledge. This could foster greater innovation through
7945 collective efforts, as companies work together to develop new treatments and therapies. The
7946 absence of patent barriers would expedite the entry of generic drugs into the market. Patients
7947 could access cheaper alternatives sooner, leading to more immediate cost savings and
7948 increased affordability. It might also encourage greater transparency and sharing of information
7949 on drug safety and efficacy. In addition, with less concern about potential patent infringement
7950 lawsuits, companies could collaborate on comprehensive research and analysis, leading to
7951 improved patient safety standards. Banning patents could simplify these approval processes,
7952 facilitating faster market entry for safe and effective medications. Overall these are benefits that
7953 banning patents in the drug industry would have.



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7954 **Proposal #** 160

7955 **Author:** Akyedze Kusi

Committee: 14

Delegation: Massachusetts

7956

7957 **Title:**

7958 Cultural Biases in Standardised Testing

7959

7960 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

7961 The United States Public Schools, Learning Centers, Department of Education, College Board

7962

7963 **Justification:**

7964 Standardised testing was created to determine student prep for college, they were also created
7965 to offer an objective measurement of education and good metrics to gauge areas for
7966 improvement. To also offer meaningful data to help students in marginalised groups and that the
7967 scores are good indicators for college and job success. US students slipped from being ranked
7968 18th in the world in maths in 2000 to 40th in 2015, from 14th to 25th in science, and 15th to 24th
7969 in reading. Failures in education have been blamed on rising poverty levels, teacher quality,
7970 tenure policies, and increasingly, on the persuasive use of standardised tests. It is argued that
7971 standardised testing are useful metrics for teacher evaluations. Standardised testing is actually
7972 proven to do more harm than good. There have numerous revisions of the actual contents of the
7973 tests, where there have been flawed questions that have popped up including no right answers,
7974 wording unclear or misleading, reading passages or problems that are developmentally
7975 inappropriate or contain product placements, test questions on material never taught and
7976 bizarre

7977

7978 **Proposal for Action:**

7979 Section 1:

7980 Effective immediately starting 2024-2025 school year to testing including SAT and ACT.

7981 Yearly National Tests: Teachers in the same field of said subjects with different expertise come
7982 together/pass around ideas to create a test for said subject that are catered to the students
7983 in/within the nation/district. [i.e SAT, ACT tests]

7984 Quarterly National Meetings: The school district as well as the committee comes together during
7985 these meetings with one representative from each school and each subject (alternated). Talk on
7986 the topics that have been focused on during the quarter, problems areas and as well test
7987 average (tell where strength and weaknesses are).

7988 Topics Taught Show Up On Test: Topics discussed or taught are to show up on the test, in
7989 some way and must show up in a wording that is clear and not misleading that helps in
7990 understanding said questions.

7991 Diversity, Equity, Justice and Inclusion Committee: This committee will be incharge of
7992 overseeing that all tests are created in a fashion that is culturally unbiased. This committee will
7993 set measures in place that if a question is found to be culturally biased in any way, they will
7994 either change or fix the question.

7995 Section 2: Any Entities that actively refuse to follow or accommodate must/should testify against
7996 the school/district committee as to why they couldn't follow or accommodate. What made it hard
7997 if there were better resources needed.

7998

7999

8000 **Results to be Expected:**

8001 That all public schools that do have standardised testing realise and re-educate themselves on
8002 the effects and cultural biases within these tests that they give out. Also, find a way to cater to



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8003 all students in any way shape or form so that better results are produced when alternate tests
8004 are taken. Making sure that improvement flows every year and the gaps are filled out. The
8005 results and progress gets better and more kids feel comfortable taking the tests.



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8006 **Proposal #** 161

8007 **Author:** Delaney Mayo

Committee: 9

Delegation: Massachusetts

8008

8009 **Title:**

8010 An act to strengthen Child Protective Services in the United States of America.

8011

8012 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8013 The people who would be affected by this are teachers in all classrooms as well as children in
8014 all classrooms. This will benefit children struggling from abuse and neglect.

8015 Each individual state's Child Protective Service organization will be affected by

8016

8017 **Justification:**

8018 There are so many children in the United States who are struggling from neglect and abuse.

8019 This is not something that should be normalized. There have been multiple occasions where

8020 children have clearly been abused or neglected and that has been reported, but nothing has

8021 been done to stop it. Ensuring yearly wellness checks into the curriculum, both one on one and

8022 recorded on paper, will give students a chance to talk to their teacher and let them know if

8023 something is happening to them at home that should not be happening. The teacher will then

8024 report the results to the Child Protective Service Organization in that state. Children, who have

8025 been raised by their parents are being abused and neglected and this problem is only going to

8026 continue, unless something is done to stop it. Children are raised by their parents and are

8027 known to look up to them as role models, and follow in their footsteps. This is usually a good

8028 thing, but not in the case of abuse and neglect.

8029 Some children think that being abused and neglected is normal and something that happens

8030 from time to time when it is not. It should never happen and it should never even be thought of.

8031 The only way that we can stop further abuse in the future, is if the child protective services laws

8032 are strengthened and a way out of this terrible abuse is more readily available to children who

8033 are suffering every day of their life. Lessons on what abuse and neglect are will also be

8034 implemented into the curriculum of all schools in order to let children know what is not okay. If

8035 they have been neglected and abused all their life, they might not know that it is wrong. So

8036 many children feel like there is no way out of this terrible nightmare, when there is a way out,

8037 and that needs to be more widely known.

8038

8039 **Proposal for Action:**

8040 The first thing that needs to be done is install these new protocols into the curriculums of all

8041 schools across the United States. The second thing that needs to be done is to make sure that

8042 the jury, in each trial knows the severity of child abuse. The third thing that needs to be done is

8043 to make the hotline more available for children who are being abused. This needs to be

8044 something that is shared with everyone in the country to ensure that they know that there is a

8045 way out. The fourth thing that must be done is certify all teachers across the United States in

8046 order to make sure they are able to teach this new curriculum as well as identify signs of abuse.

8047 This will ensure any child who is being abused has a way out of this abuse, right at their

8048 fingertips, as well as give them a chance to tell someone they trust about this abuse, such as

8049 their teacher, who can help them.

8050

8051 **Results to be Expected:**

8052 This will accomplish a country where every child feels safe. It is so completely unacceptable for

8053 someone to feel like they cannot ask for help when they are being abused. This needs to end

8054 now and a start to that is passing this proposal.



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8055 **Proposal #** 162

8056 **Author:** Grayson Pelletier

Committee: 11

Delegation: Massachusetts

8057

8058 **Title:**

8059 The US Abolishes the Electoral College

8060

8061 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8062 The Federal Election Commission (FEC), Registered voters, Supreme Court, The Constitution,
8063 State Legislatures, The Archivist

8064

8065 **Justification:**

8066 The Electoral College system was founded by the founding fathers 1787 when its creation was
8067 practical at the time. News was on horseback and can take weeks or months to get from
8068 Washington so it only made sense to send electors to the capital. With that said we don't live in
8069 1787 we get news within seconds nowadays. The technology has outgrown this outdated
8070 system. It also allows for a candidate to win the presidency without winning the popular vote.
8071 This has happened in five presidential elections including the election in 2016, where the
8072 republican candidate won the presidency despite receiving nearly 3 million fewer popular votes
8073 than his opponent. The Electoral College also is a system that does not allow residents of US
8074 territories that include 339,000 residents that can't vote. How can we let such a system go
8075 almost unchanged in 240 years?

8076

8077 **Proposal for Action:**

8078 This proposal will have to major affects which is to edit amendments to the constitution and
8079 establish change in are election laws:

8080 Amendments

8081 Change the 12th amendment to remove the Electoral College from the constitution

8082 Change the 23rd amendment to to remove the need for the Electoral College in the District of
8083 Columbia and the US territories

8084 Change to Election Laws:

8085 -Section A

8086 On election day (The first tuesday after first monday in november) voters will cast their ballot
8087 starting the statewide tally. The state (and amendment 23 territories) will have 21 day to count
8088 the number of votes and send that information to the Senate President and Archivist

8089 -Section B

8090 Congress will then meet in a joint session to certify and count the certificates sent by the states.

8091 The President of the Senate then declares which persons, if any, have been elected President
8092 and Vice President of the United States.

8093 -Section C

8094 If any objections to the vote are made they must be submitted in writing and be signed by at
8095 least 3 members of the House and 2 Senators. If objections are presented, the House and
8096 Senate withdraw to their respective quarters to consider for 3 hours the merits of the objection.
8097 Then meet back to vote to recount the votes. If there is a 280 vote or above Congress will
8098 recount the votes. This process can only happen 3 times till the winner is declared

8099

8100

8101 **Results to be Expected:**

8102 By removing the electoral college it will expect that a U.S Presidential candidate will not win the
8103 presidency without winning the popular vote. Expanding the vote to more US citizens and



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8104 ensuring all voices are heard in the country when picking a president is critical in restoring faith
8105 into the election system.



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8106 **Proposal #** 163

8107 **Author:** Jesse Ramos

Committee: 20

Delegation: Massachusetts

8108

8109 **Title:**

8110 Combating Anti-Union Tactics

8111

8112 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8113 The lives of people supporting unionization efforts. The working conditions of future unionized
8114 workplaces.

8115

8116 **Justification:**

8117 Large corporations have many options to prevent unionization (or being forced to give workers
8118 suitable wages and working conditions). These workers are often mistreated during their
8119 workdays while being paid unjust wages. These companies disregard their workers' rights and
8120 dignity, and unionization is a great way to combat this.

8121

8122 **Proposal for Action:**

8123 • Increase funding to the FDC to strengthen its power.

8124 o Allows these anti-unions to be punished (Which are already illegal but had no way of
8125 being enforced)

8126 • Force the Corporation to sign a negotiated contract within a set period of time or be
8127 severely penalized.

8128 o Corporations currently are allowed to indefinitely postpone signing the contract, killing
8129 all the progress the works had made.

8130

8131

8132 **Results to be Expected:**

8133 • Rate of unionization will increase: This proposal will make it easier for workers to
8134 organize their efforts and fight for just compensation.

8135 • Workers' wages will increase as a whole as more companies become unionized: Wages
8136 at non-unionized companies will also increase to be competitive with unionized companies

8137 • Increased healthcare coverage: Most unionized companies provide fair health insurance
8138 to their workers. If more people can work at unionized companies, more people can have
8139 access to healthcare.



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8140 **Proposal #** 164
8141 **Author:** Pampam San

Committee: 3
Delegation: Massachusetts

8142
8143 **Title:**
8144 The Implementation of Federal Vape Tax Across America
8145

8146 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8147 Consumers, Retailers, International Revenue Service, Schools
8148

8149
8150 **Justification:**
8151 In 2020, it was recorded that there were 2,807 hospitalizations and 68 deaths associated with
8152 the usage of vaping products. As of 2021, there are estimated to be nearly 55 million e-cigarette
8153 users worldwide. It is now 2023, and the number of e-cigarette users has skyrocketed to nearly
8154 86.1 million, ultimately meaning that the amount of hospitalizations and deaths has increased as
8155 well. The usage of e-cigarettes and vape products has become a very common practice
8156 amongst individuals, especially adolescents as it has been “the better alternative” to smoking
8157 tobacco cigarettes. As recorded by a National Youth Tobacco Survey, more than 1 in 4 youth
8158 use e-cigarettes daily and that teenage e-cigarette consumption has increased by 1800% over
8159 the last year. It is also reported that 2.4 million high school students and nearly 400,000 middle
8160 school students use e-cigarettes and vapes, making vaping a common occurrence amongst
8161 students and youth. Due to the affordability of many vape products, the number of adolescents
8162 vaping will continue to increase as many can easily access these products, which is why it is
8163 important that a federal tax on vapes are implemented. Similarly with the taxation of cigarettes
8164 and tobacco products in 1921, the taxation of e-cigarettes and vapes must be implemented in
8165 order to decrease the amount of vape users, with a main focus on the health of the youth.
8166

8167
8168 **Proposal for Action:**
8169 This proposal seeks to place a federal mandate on the taxation of e-cigarettes and vape
8170 products as the government already does with tobacco products, alcohol, and fuel, this is known
8171 as excise taxes. Although some states in the United States of America already have a state-tax
8172 on e-cigarettes and vape products depending on how they see fit, whether it be by unit,
8173 manufacturing price, wholesale price, retail price, etc, there will be a separate federal tax. This
8174 means that the Federal Reserve System (FEDS) is regulating taxes for the e-cigarette and vape
8175 products. All e-cigarettes and vape products will have a federal taxation “baseline” of 1.5% of
8176 the sales price of the product. Along with this federal taxation, states can also tax these e-
8177 cigarettes and vape products as they see fit, again, depending on unit, manufacturing price,
8178 wholesale price, etc.
8179

8180
8181 **Results to be Expected:**
8182 Upon the passage of this proposal, there will be excise taxes on e-cigarettes and vape products
8183 which will then ultimately increase the price of vape products due to the increased tax. With the
8184 increase in tax and pricing of vape products, this will then decrease the amount of e-cigarette
8185 and vape users. Along with the decrease in the amount of e-cigarette and vape users, this could
8186 also potentially be the solution to students vaping in schools and the Vaping Epidemic amongst
8187 adolescents as these vape products will no longer be accessible to teens and young adults as it
8188 will be more pricey. Additionally, by implementing taxes on e-cigarettes and vape products, the



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8189 hospitalization and death rates caused by these vape products and e-cigarettes would then
8190 decrease. By administering taxes on e-cigarettes and vape products, this could also play a role
8191 in stimulating the economy. For instance, in 1993, consumer excise taxes on tobacco generated
8192 more than \$12 billion in tax revenue. If this proposal were to be implemented, a lot of tax
8193 revenue would derive from the excise taxes on e-cigarettes and vape products, which could
8194 then be used towards our country.



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8195 **Proposal #** 165

8196 **Author:** Felipe Sathler

Committee: 25

Delegation: Massachusetts

8197

8198 **Title:**

8199 Grant all undocumented immigrants all available protections provided by the US Constitution
8200 and ensure that these protections are recognized throughout any and all legal proceedings
8201 regarding asylum or deportation.

8202

8203 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8204 Illegal and undocumented immigrants and the United States justice system

8205

8206

8207 **Justification:**

8208 The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution granted the American
8209 people the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Despite this, we as a
8210 nation have decided that our most basic rights shouldn't apply to almost 3.6% of our population.
8211 An estimated 11,000,000 people on American soil are denied the rights enshrined in our
8212 constitution for the simple fact that they do not have the right piece of paper—a piece of paper
8213 without which you are sent into a realm of uncertainty, vulnerability, and limited opportunity. Out
8214 of the 27 Amendments in the Constitution, only five are granted to non-citizens, including the
8215 First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth; however, even the use of these in defense of illegal
8216 immigrants in the United States is questionable. The Sixth Amendment is one of the most
8217 important amendments in the Constitution and grants one the right to a speedy and public trial,
8218 along with the right to legal counsel. Yet these rights are denied in almost every deportation
8219 proceeding, where undocumented immigrants stand trial in front of a judge and only have a few
8220 minutes to plead their cases before the judge ultimately makes a decision. This, combined with
8221 the fact that evidence doesn't have to be authenticated as long as it is deemed relevant (EOIR,
8222 IJ Benchbook), This even applies to hearsay, a major rule of evidence that essentially means
8223 that immigration judges can receive any oral statement made by someone during the
8224 investigation as admissible evidence, going against any other criminal trial in the US where
8225 hearsay is inadmissible. The obvious counterargument as to why these rights don't apply is that
8226 deportation proceedings are civil cases and therefore do not have the right to a speedy trial as
8227 well as the right to legal counsel. Although that may be true, for a trial that dictates a
8228 defendant's livelihood, the right to legal counsel should be necessary. All of this goes without
8229 mentioning that there are many immigrants who were deported without a trial in the first place,
8230 which goes against one of the rights undocumented immigrants are already supposed to have.
8231 With the expiration of Title 42 and new oppressive legislation on a state level, the need for this
8232 proposal is at an all-time high.

8233

8234

8235 **Proposal for Action:**

8236 SECTION A

8237 - Any and all undocumented immigrants on US soil will be granted every right enumerated in the
8238 Constitution.

8239

8240 SECTION B

8241 - Deportation proceedings are to be classified as criminal misdemeanors, allowing for certain
8242 rights under the 6th Amendment, as stated: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy
8243 the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state."



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- 8244 - Evidence in deportation proceedings must be authenticated and follow all rules of evidence
8245 before becoming admissible.
8246 - Deportation proceedings will be as long as they need to be, allowing for sufficient time for both
8247 sides to make their case and for the judge to properly deliberate before ultimately ruling.
8248 - All undocumented immigrants that are caught must have a trial to determine their future.
8249
8250

8251 **Results to be Expected:**

8252 This proposal ultimately grants undocumented immigrants the rights they should have as
8253 humans, as well as legally granting them the right to live happy lives as they pursue the
8254 "American Dream." Outside of the moral reasons, this policy would also bolster the economy, as
8255 undocumented immigrants would be more likely to work since they'd be less worried about
8256 being deported due to the protections they have. They'd also be allowed to vote for government
8257 officials, making elected officials more representative of the actual community. As a whole, this
8258 proposal works to correct the way undocumented immigrants have been mistreated in America.



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8259 **Proposal #** 166

8260 **Author:** Makeila Scott

Committee: 17

Delegation: Massachusetts

8261

8262 **Title:**

8263 Public Corrections Accountability Act: Banning Private Prisons and Non-Renewal of Contractual
8264 Agreements

8265

8266 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8267 Criminal Justice System, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Law
8268 enforcement Agencies

8269

8270

8271 **Justification:**

8272 The United States has the highest incarceration rates in the world; according to data from the
8273 Bureau of Justice Statistics, as of 2020, there were approximately 1.5 million people
8274 incarcerated in state and federal prisons in the United States. Through the utilization of private
8275 prisons, which are for-profit prisons contracted by the government, these facilities function on a
8276 profit motive that fundamentally contradicts the rehabilitative purpose of prisons and correctional
8277 facilities as they strive to keep the maximum number of inmates possible. Additionally, Through
8278 a UC Berkeley study it becomes apparent that these private prisons disproportionately target
8279 latinos, African Americans and other people of color.

8280

8281 Although President Biden has made an executive order to ban BOP federal private prisons in
8282 August of 2022, there are still remaining loopholes that fail to address immigrant detention
8283 centers, which are run by the Department of Homeland Security, where a staggering 79% of all
8284 people in

8285 ICE custody is held in private facilities. This proposal seeks to limit such loopholes.

8286 It is imperative we ban all private prisons in the US in order to ensure accountability,
8287 transparency, and adequate oversight within the corrections system. According to a U.S.

8288 Department of Justice study covering federal prisons, violent attacks by inmates on correctional
8289 staff were 163% higher in private than in public prisons, and inmate-on-inmate assaults were
8290 nearly 30% higher. By eliminating private prisons, lawmakers can establish a more transparent
8291 and accountable system that prioritizes the well-being and rehabilitation of inmates over profit-
8292 driven motives.

8293

8294

8295 **Proposal for Action:**

8296 (a) Effective immediately, the establishment of any federal private prison in the country is
8297 prohibited.

8298 (b) Contractual agreements with federal private prisons that are currently operating shall be
8299 phased out of and the facility shall be converted into government run prisons.

8300 (i) States and localities that continue the establishment or operation of private prisons
8301 will

8302 lose federal funding for all prisons and law enforcement.

8303 (c) No new contracts for the establishment or operation of federal private prisons shall be
8304 entered into by the government or any of its agencies, and existing contracts shall not be
8305 renewed upon.

8306

8307 **Results to be Expected:**



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8308 This will result in a greater focus on rehabilitation, increased protection for detained immigrants,
8309 reducing recidivism, and improving conditions for inmates that would mark a significant step
8310 towards a more just and humane criminal justice system. With enhanced accountability and
8311 oversight by the government, this mistreatment and inhumane practices are significantly
8312 minimized. This will also promote efficient resource allocation, ensuring that public funds are
8313 utilized effectively to address the root causes of crime that contribute to safer communities
8314 where people of color and people as a whole are not being subjected to unjust practices by the
8315 hands of for-profit corporations.



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8316 **Proposal #** 167
8317 **Author:** Arya Shah

Committee: 1
Delegation: Massachusetts

8318
8319 **Title:**
8320 Removing School Resource Officers in Secondary and Elementary Schools.
8321

8322 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8323 States' Board of Education, Schools, Students.
8324

8325
8326 **Justification:**
8327 Police officers who are assigned to schools for a long term basis, known as School Resource
8328 Officers (SROs) are greatly detrimental towards the youth and future generations. Student
8329 resource officers are treating children as criminals for minor infractions. According to the
8330 Department of Education 69% of school police officers are involved in routine disciplinary cases.
8331 Using police to deal with issues that can be dealt with by teachers is very unnecessary. This
8332 overcriminalization of the youth also carries long term effects. Using the police for such minor
8333 occurrences can instill negative ideas in children leading them to think of themselves as
8334 criminals and making them more likely to drop out of school and play out the part of a criminal
8335 as they grow older.
8336 Considering that as of 2018 around 45% of schools had School Resource Officers, and that
8337 schools with them have 5 times the arrest rates on average, it is clear that SRO's are creating a
8338 crisis by propelling the Student to Prison Pipeline for issues that do not require such a
8339 punishment.
8340 Also, considering 70% of in-school arrests are of Black and Latino students, it is clear that
8341 SROs are disproportionately pushing back these communities of color. By increasing the
8342 Student to Prison pipeline and making students of color more likely to have an unsuccessful
8343 future they are making it harder for the communities to grow. Even students of color who are
8344 not directly interfered with by the police are affected as the SROs can create a hostile learning
8345 environment.
8346 SROs are sacrificing student's long term security and well-being to do their job, yet research
8347 shows that they do little to stop on-campus violence or school shootings. It is necessary to
8348 switch to different security methods that will maintain or even improve in-school safety, that do
8349 not have such detrimental effects on the youth.

8350
8351
8352 **Proposal for Action:**
8353 '- As of one year upon passage each State's Board of Education must have created
8354 comprehensive sets of safety measures that can be used to replace SROs. A set of measures
8355 must be created for school areas with population densities between 100 and 10,000 people per
8356 kilometer squared (Suburban), less than 100 people per kilometer squared (Rural), and more
8357 than 10,000 people per kilometer squared (Urban).
8358 - The State's Board of Education must also create a report detailing their plan to gradually
8359 remove all School Resource Officers while simultaneously gradually implementing new security
8360 measures that will be put in place to replace SROs within a duration of 5 years.
8361 - School's will have five years upon completion of the state guidelines to completely remove
8362 School Resource Officers and implement the new security measures.
8363 - Oversight shall be conducted by the United States Department of Justice to ensure that
8364 adequate plans have been created at the one year mark.



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8365 - After the 6th year the Department of Justice will ensure SROs are removed. Any district or
8366 school who is continuing an extensive assignment of police in schools shall receive a warning. If
8367 the assignment continues upon receiving the warning, districts or schools shall be fined.
8368

8369

Results to be Expected:

8370
8371 This proposal will lead to less students being handled by the police for regular disciplinary
8372 infractions that could be handled by schools, dramatically decreasing the school to prison
8373 pipeline. Also, Black and brown communities as a whole will face less pushback as less in-
8374 school interference with the police will allow for them to prosper in a healthy way and not think
8375 of themselves as a criminal, making them more likely to finish school and stay out of prison.
8376 Throughout this process security levels that had previously been maintained by Student
8377 Resource Officers will be made up for with new security and safety methods. These will be
8378 effective for all kinds of issues regarding safety in school such as school attacks, in-school drug
8379 crimes, and in-school violence. In addition, police resources will no longer be wasted on routine
8380 disciplinary actions in schools.



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8381 **Proposal #** 168
8382 **Author:** Jelani Tah

Committee: 24
Delegation: Massachusetts

8383
8384 **Title:**
8385 An act to create a program that will provide assistance and support to undocumented immigrant
8386 children.

8387
8388 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8389 Department of Homeland Security, UCIS, ICE, ACF, recipients of DACA, immigrant children and
8390 their families.

8391
8392
8393 **Justification:**
8394 undocumented immigrants, especially children, are a vulnerable population due to their legal
8395 status. They often end up living in poverty and have limited access to basic resources like
8396 education, healthcare, and housing. This puts them at risk of exploitation and abuse. As a
8397 society, it is our responsibility to provide for their needs and ensure that they get a chance to
8398 live a dignified life. To destroy the futures of children simply because of their legal status despite
8399 the troubles they come from and what they have gone through, goes against the American
8400 values of tolerance, inclusivity, and giving everyone a chance. On top of that it is simply
8401 unethical to allow them to remain as they are.

8402
8403
8404 **Proposal for Action:**
8405 The creation of a program that would grant orphaned immigrant children with necessary
8406 resources.
8407 A. Resources like education: basic literacy and numeracy skills, life skills such as
8408 communication and problem-solving).
8409 B. As well as healthcare which includes but is not limited to basic checkups and access to
8410 mental health services.
8411 C. This program was built around the goal of integrating these children into society and as such
8412 language classes and vocational training in order to help them become contributing members of
8413 society.
8414 D. To ensure this program is available for as many undocumented immigrant children as
8415 possible, qualified personnel will be hired and tasked with extensive work to identify and reach
8416 out in whatever way necessary to bring such children into the program. This program will create
8417 a safe, stable environment free from the exploitation and abuse that forced them to flee their
8418 home countries.
8419 E. This program will mainly run on the state level to prevent as much oversight as possible
8420 however it is a federal program. As such it will be funded by the federal government and states
8421 will not be able to make any changes to how the program is run without clearance from the
8422 federal government.

8423
8424
8425 **Results to be Expected:**
8426 This program will alleviate the situation at our border and it will ensure that these children will
8427 grow up in a safe and nurturing environment that will prevent them from having mental and or
8428 health issues that may keep them from becoming contributing members of society.



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8429 **Proposal #** 169
8430 **Author:** Walter Valle

Committee: 3
Delegation: Massachusetts

8431
8432 **Title:**
8433 Stricter Expansion on the FDA for Products by Taxing.
8434

8435 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8436 The entities that would be impacted by this proposal are any nation selling nourishment in the
8437 United States, including the United States itself. The FDA, U.S. food organizations, Owners of
8438 food companies, U.S. manufacturers, all U.S. Citizens, U.S. Chari
8439

8440 **Justification:**

8441 The issue that the United States has, that surrounds all U.S. citizens and visitors is the
8442 unrealistic food. All food that is accessible usually have contain dyes that many other nations
8443 either don't have or aren't allowed to use. Many U.S. citizens often don't know the danger of
8444 these dyes that haven't been heavily researched or know the exact content in their food, but
8445 they always expect it to be safe since the FDA allows for it to be sold. Many fruits and meat
8446 such as salmon have added food dye or filling in order to appear more appealing and pleasing.
8447 The FDA isn't strict enough and usually only extends up to only food and drink, which leaves
8448 products that make the food or drink unchecked and unregulated. Not all grills are safe, and
8449 supporting products such as grill brushes have injured 16,000 people from 2002-2016 in
8450 Missouri, but have killed a large number of people in the rest of the states. There is no
8451 regulation on air fryers with incompatible and cheap metal causing toxic air or small amounts of
8452 metal to get into the food. Comparing the United States with other nations, U.S. food is brighter,
8453 fatter, and has the appearance of being the same or larger. The FDA should force both food and
8454 product companies to use tricks to reveal their secrets to their consumers on a label, instead of
8455 letting the consumer do all the research to see the long effects of getting the product. A
8456 common tactic companies usually do because of inflation is changing the packaging and logo,
8457 adding dents or textures, adding more air, sizing (making the product longer to appear larger),
8458 and different colors in order to distract the consumer from all the taken product from the original
8459 amount of product the consumer used to get before, instead of increasing the price to keep the
8460 illusion of the product staying the same, the people are being fooled.
8461

8462 **Proposal for Action:**

8463 The course of action of this proposal will not eliminate added possibly harmful substances in
8464 food and liquids but rather make a 20-cent tax on the owners of the company in all naturally
8465 occurring food if the food contains added substances with a label that has a QR code explaining
8466 the reason the food was taxed on the official FDA website. This proposal would terminate all
8467 products that contain something deemed too unhealthy or dangerous over the duration of your
8468 life because there are levels of something being bad to consume. Stickers will be added on food
8469 and food products, with a total of 3 new different types of stickers saying it is FDA approved, the
8470 change of the product if there was one, and a sticker if the product is being taxed and the
8471 reason provided. The money earned from the taxes will be used by the FDA, and any large
8472 surplus can be given back to the most needed communities.
8473

8474 **Results to be Expected:**

8475 Stricter Expansion on the FDA for Products by Taxing will hopefully encourage Americans to
8476 see the natural way food looks like, encourage healthier choices at getting food, acknowledge
8477 the health of food, and most importantly improve their lives by keeping them safe. Eliminating



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8478 safety hazards and allowing better choices later in life. This proposal will prolong the life
8479 expectancy of anyone living in the United States.



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8480 **Proposal #** 170

8481 **Author:** Adriana Velasco

Committee: 10

Delegation: Massachusetts

8482

8483 **Title:**

8484 Eliminating "Pink" Taxes

8485

8486 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8487 Women, healthcare and fashion companies

8488

8489 **Justification:**

8490 In today's society, where progress toward gender equality is being actively pursued, it is
8491 disheartening to witness the persistence of an unjust practice known as pink taxes. These
8492 discriminatory pricing practices, which involve charging higher prices for products marketed
8493 towards women, undermine the principles of fairness and equality. It is imperative that we
8494 confront and eliminate pink taxes, as they not only perpetuate gender-based discrimination but
8495 also place an unfair burden on women's wallets. Firstly, this practice reinforces harmful gender
8496 stereotypes and undermines the principle of gender equality. Secondly, pink taxes impose an
8497 unfair financial burden on women, particularly those from low-income backgrounds, as they are
8498 forced to pay more for essential items such as personal care products and clothing .On data
8499 gathered conducted by the Assembly Consumer Protection, Governmental Efficiency &
8500 Economic Development Committee. They documented that a woman pays about \$2,381 more
8501 for the same goods and services than her male counterpart. Meaning an average women in
8502 average California woman pays pink tax of approximately \$188,000 over the course of her
8503 lifetime. That is in a single state. Eliminating pink taxes would alleviate this economic strain and
8504 contribute to a more equitable society. Furthermore, addressing pink taxes aligns with the
8505 government's responsibility to protect consumer rights and promote fair market practices. By
8506 eliminating this form of pricing discrimination, the government can foster a more inclusive and
8507 just economy that benefits all individuals, regardless of their gender.

8508

8509

8510 **Proposal for Action:**

8511

8512 Pricing Transparency Requirements: Introduce regulations that require retailers and
8513 manufacturers to provide transparent pricing information for products marketed towards different
8514 genders. This ensures that consumers can easily compare prices and identify instances of
8515 gender-based price disparities.

8516 Equalization of Taxation: Examine tax policies to ensure that products marketed toward women
8517 are not subject to higher tax rates compared to similar products marketed towards men. Adjust
8518 tax structures to eliminate any discriminatory tax burdens on gender-specific products.

8519 Government Procurement Policies: Implement government procurement policies that prioritize
8520 purchasing products from businesses that adhere to fair pricing practices and do not engage in
8521 pink taxes. This sends a clear signal to the market and encourages companies to align their
8522 pricing strategies with gender equality principles

8523

8524

8525 **Results to be Expected:**

8526 This bill will not only help alleviate the economic strain on women and contribute to their
8527 economic empowerment. It would provide them with more financial resources to invest, save,
8528 and spend on essential needs, ultimately promoting greater economic stability and



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8529 independence. The existence of pink taxes contributes to the gender wealth gap, as women are
8530 forced to spend more on essential items throughout their lives. In addition, addressing pink
8531 taxes aligns with the government's responsibility to protect consumer rights and promote fair
8532 market practices. By eliminating this form of pricing discrimination, the government ensures that
8533 consumers, regardless of their gender, are not subjected to unjust and discriminatory pricing
8534 practices.



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8535 **Proposal #** 171
8536 **Author:** Henry Wallis

Committee: 4
Delegation: Massachusetts

8537
8538 **Title:**
8539 Carbon Resilience and Taxation Act

8540
8541 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8542 All United States taxpayers, businesses, fuel suppliers, public and private facilities/plants,
8543 transportation services and the like that interact with carbon dioxide

8544
8545 **Justification:**
8546 Excess carbon emissions are a significant problem that has far-reaching consequences for not
8547 only the environment, but for the safety of our people and the economy as well. The Center for
8548 Climate and Energy Solutions states that CO₂ contributes to around 76 percent of the
8549 greenhouse emissions, proving that CO₂ is the largest contributor to climate change. To answer
8550 the question of where all of the CO₂ emissions come from, the answer lies in fossil fuels—
8551 naturally, through the process of photosynthesis, plants pull out and cycle carbon dioxide
8552 throughout the atmosphere over a period of millions of years, but the burning of these sources
8553 such as coal and oil is containing this carbon and returning it to the atmosphere in just a few
8554 hundred by comparison. The resulting air pollution naturally harms us as a species, on top of
8555 our environment. Our global average temperatures have risen by at least 1.1° Celsius [1.9°
8556 Fahrenheit] since 1880, as stated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The
8557 sea level has risen globally about 8-9 inches since the year 1880, and the rate is ever-
8558 accelerating. Furthermore, over 570 coastal cities are to be affected by this water displacement
8559 from now until 2050.

8560 These findings point to a grim future; the harmful effects of climate change will take a massive
8561 toll on not only the United States, but the world as a whole without urgent action. The
8562 implementation of a universal, federal tax on carbon dioxide will provide the necessary
8563 framework in order to eliminate these harmful emissions and, ultimately, heal our environment.
8564 Setting a system of pricing on carbon emissions, on top of being simple to implement, is widely
8565 regarded as the most effective way to minimize these harmful greenhouse gas emissions, while
8566 promoting progress and innovation at the same time. Carbon taxation, also, would help to
8567 internalize the external costs associated with climate change, including damage to
8568 infrastructure, property, and ecosystems, and drastically improve the efficiency of the market.
8569 Analysts at the Congressional Budget Office have stated that the United States could generate
8570 a substantial amount of revenue from implementing this, finding that a so-called “cap-and-trade
8571 program” that establishes an initial price tag of \$20 to emit a single ton of carbon dioxide, and
8572 increasing by 5.6 percent each following year, would raise nearly \$3.6 trillion during the first
8573 decade of practice. This revenue generated could then be used to invest in renewable energy
8574 sources and other climate change mitigation efforts. This solution would encourage the
8575 transition to a cleaner, more sustainable energy system, generate revenue for further climate
8576 change mitigation measures, and level the playing field between fossil fuels and renewable
8577 energy, on top of the obvious positive effects on our environment and ecosystems.

8578
8579 **Proposal for Action:**
8580 1. Carbon Tax Structure
8581 a. Tax rate: The act proposes an initial carbon tax rate of \$20 per ton of CO₂ emissions, with
8582 provisions for periodic increases to achieve emission reduction targets.



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8583 b. Taxable entities: The carbon tax will be applicable to fossil fuel producers, importers, and
8584 large industrial facilities responsible for significant emissions. Exemptions or reduced rates may
8585 be considered for certain sectors based on their unique circumstances and competitiveness
8586 concerns.

8587 c. Revenue distribution: A significant portion of the carbon tax revenue will be allocated to
8588 finance clean energy initiatives, research and development, and climate adaptation measures.
8589 The remaining funds will be used to provide tax rebates or relief to low-income households and
8590 affected industries to mitigate the economic impact.

8591 d. Border adjustment mechanism: To ensure a level playing field for domestic industries and
8592 prevent carbon leakage, the act proposes a border carbon adjustment mechanism, levying
8593 tariffs on imported goods based on their embedded carbon content.

8594 2. Implementation

8595 a. Timeline: The act will outline a timeline for the gradual implementation of the carbon tax,
8596 allowing industries and households sufficient time to adapt to the new framework.

8597 b. Administrative agency: A dedicated federal agency will be established to oversee the
8598 implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of the carbon tax. The agency will collaborate with
8599 relevant stakeholders, conduct regular audits, and provide guidance to ensure compliance.

8600 c. Reporting and monitoring: The act requires entities subject to the carbon tax to report their
8601 emissions and comply with monitoring and verification protocols. The agency will publish annual
8602 reports on emissions reductions, revenue allocation, and the overall impact of the carbon tax.

8603 d. Public awareness and education: The act emphasizes the importance of public awareness
8604 and education programs to inform citizens about the benefits of carbon pricing, energy
8605 conservation, and the transition to clean energy sources. Public-private partnerships will be
8606 encouraged to support these initiatives.

8607 3. Evaluation and Adjustment

8608 a. Review mechanism: The act will establish a regular review mechanism to evaluate the
8609 effectiveness of the carbon tax in reducing emissions, achieving climate targets, and fostering
8610 the transition to a low-carbon economy. The review will allow for adjustments to the tax rate and
8611 coverage based on scientific advancements, technological innovations, and international climate
8612 agreements.

8613 b. Collaboration with states: The act encourages collaboration between the federal government
8614 and states to align existing state-level carbon pricing mechanisms, such as regional cap-and-
8615 trade programs, with the federal carbon tax. Flexibility will be provided for states to implement
8616 complementary policies, provided they meet the minimum requirements outlined in the federal
8617 act.

8618

8619 **Results to be Expected:**

8620 The purpose of this proposal is to outline the key components and benefits of implementing a
8621 federal carbon tax in the United States. The Carbon Resilience and Taxation Act aims to
8622 establish a comprehensive framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, encouraging
8623 clean energy alternatives, and combating climate change. This act recognizes the urgency of
8624 addressing climate change and adopts an economically efficient market-based approach to
8625 reduce carbon emissions. The act aims to decrease carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other
8626 greenhouse gas emissions by incentivizing industries and individuals to adopt cleaner energy
8627 sources and reduce carbon-intensive activities. The act encourages the development and
8628 adoption of renewable energy sources, energy-efficient technologies, and sustainable practices.
8629 The carbon tax revenue will be used to fund research and development of clean technologies,
8630 support affected industries and communities, and invest in climate adaptation and mitigation



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8631 **Proposal #** 172

8632 **Author:** Kathleen Bailey

Committee: 15

Delegation: Michigan

8633

8634 **Title:**

8635 Constitutional Amendment to Article Three

8636

8637 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8638 All lifetime appointed Article III Judges, Congress, Presidents, and the general public.

8639

8640

8641 **Justification:**

8642 For too long, United States Supreme Court Justice nominations have been highly contested and
8643 filled with drama, fights, and terrible comments. The Supreme Court, although supposedly
8644 nonpartisan, has been labeled as “hyper-partisan” and “having lost the public's trust” in the
8645 media, as some of their most recent decisions have been against the wishes of the majority of
8646 the country. The abolition of lifetime appointments would result in a cyclical turnover that would
8647 allow for the will of the people to be upheld and for there to be new, fresh ideas being brought to
8648 the court at a given time. Lifetime appointments also tend to create a highly controversial
8649 nomination process as seen with the recent nomination and subsequent approval of Justice
8650 Amy Coney Barrett. Barrett was known for her republican ideals and the fact that she historically
8651 ruled towards right-wing ideals. Many argued how ACB's appointment was a race against the
8652 clock, similar to the nomination (but not appointment) of Merrick Garland. The biggest problem
8653 is that ACB was appointed to the court (by a Republican Senate) but Garland was not (also by a
8654 Republican Senate). By creating a process that allows for recurring appointments people would
8655 be less likely to create tension as it is likely they will see another nomination during their time in
8656 Congress or even as President. To lean into public opinion it is reported that nearly 67%
8657 (Brookings Institute) of people are for the creation of term limits on article three judges. Another
8658 key factor in the decision to not only cap terms but also the age of SCOTUS judges would be
8659 the rapidly declining health of human beings as they age. Over 50% of states have an age cap
8660 on their State Supreme Court Justices, including Texas, New York, Florida, Michigan, Iowa, and
8661 Arizona. These age caps help create turnover that allows for healthier, younger judges to take
8662 the place of the older ones and create a court that better reflects the demographics of the
8663 nation.

8664

8665

8666 **Proposal for Action:**

8667 The proposal for action is a constitutional amendment to end lifetime appointments and set a
8668 cap on the number of years an Article III judge can serve in their position at 20 years. The
8669 amendment would also set an age cap at 70 years old, meaning Justices could finish the term in
8670 which they turn 70, but then would be required to retire before the start of the new term.

8671

8672

8673 **Results to be Expected:**

8674 Many results are to be expected including a less partisan nomination process, healthier justices,
8675 and a court that is more in tune with the needs of such a large country. It is also to be expected
8676 that the rulings of the court would be less politically divided (less 5-4 decisions) and would thus
8677 reflect the will of both the people and the Constitution as well as provide the country with judges
8678 of better overall health.



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8679 **Proposal #** 173
8680 **Author:** Ethan Bryant

Committee: 14
Delegation: Michigan

8681
8682 **Title:**
8683 A Proposal to Address the Disparities Between the Educational Systems of Individual States
8684 and Empower the Federal Department of Education (ED) to Resolve These Inequities.
8685

8686 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8687 The United States Department of Education, K-12 Schools Nationwide
8688

8689
8690 **Justification:**
8691 Only some schools are alike. Something that seems so simple to understand; many cannot
8692 fathom that
8693 idea. Schools have been funded based on the surrounding community's tax base. However,
8694 because of this, schools in rural areas cannot have the same resources as those in suburban or
8695 urban areas. Schools on the border of their respective district or locale are not given the same
8696 funding per student. Take New York City Geographic District #1, for example; the total per pupil
8697 expenditures (PPE) at University Neighborhood High School is \$22,238.00. Orchard Collegiate
8698 Academy, located just 0.3 miles from University Neighborhood High School, has a per pupil
8699 expenditure of \$32,293.00—just over \$10,000
8700 more PPE than the school less than a mile away. This is the situation in many schools across
8701 the United
8702 States, where students are missing out on educational opportunities. The funds allocated to that
8703 school are
8704 insufficient to purchase and maintain adequate software and programming for our nation's
8705 students.
8706

8707 **Proposal for Action:**
8708 I. The United States Department of Education (ED) should audit the Per Pupil Expenditures
8709 (PPE) of every school in every school district across the United States
8710 II. Given the results of the audit, the United States Department of Education will determine the
8711 school with the highest PPE as the "baseline" school in the district and issue funds to other
8712 schools in the district to equate the difference between other schools and the "baseline"—
8713 equity.
8714 III. Every district having established a "baseline" in their district will report new "baseline" PPE
8715 to the respective state's Department of Education so that a statewide baseline can be
8716 established. The legislature will then implement the processes followed in (II) to apply them
8717 statewide.
8718 IV. Once the statewide PPE is established, every state will report its new baseline PPE to create
8719 a
8720 national baseline. Following the same processes outlined in (II) & (III), the United States
8721 Department of Education will give states and districts funding that will equate to the
8722 difference between the top baseline PPE of a state.
8723 a. Example: If New York's statewide PPE baseline is \$116,930.00 and Michigan's
8724 statewide PPE baseline is \$88,827.00, the United States Department of Education would issue
8725 the difference to the respective state to make their educational systems more equitable. In this
8726 case, the Michigan Department of Education would receive \$28,103.00
8727 to distribute funds or programming to districts to make education nationwide equitable.



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8728

8729 **Results to be Expected:**

8730 As outlined above, should my proposal be passed, school districts will have access to equitable
8731 funding

8732 for programming in school, and a state will receive funding per the newly established national

8733 baseline.



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8734 **Proposal #** 174

8735 **Author:** Stella Camerlengo

Committee: 14

Delegation: Michigan

8736

8737 **Title:**

8738 The Civic Education Enhancement Act: A proposal to provide Federal Incentives for Civic
8739 Education

8740

8741 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8742 State Education Departments, School Boards, High Schools, State Governments, Students
8743 from 9-12 Grade, Teachers.

8744

8745 **Justification:**

8746 While federal education policy has prioritized academic accomplishment in reading and math, it
8747 has come at the expense of a broader, more comprehensive curriculum. Most states have
8748 allocated insufficient class time to learning about basic government functions due to other
8749 subjects set as priorities. As a direct outcome of education policy on a federal and local scale,
8750 civic education has been chronically underfunded. According to the ABA, "the federal
8751 government invests a mere 5 cents per K–12 student [when looking at civic education]
8752 compared to \$54 per student for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)."
8753 Although all 50 states legally establish standards for social studies classes, only 39/50 states
8754 require at least one course in government/civics courses.

8755

8756 **Proposal for Action:**

8757 With that being said, this proposal aims to incentivize all 50 states to adopt a compulsory civics
8758 course in their high school curriculum by providing federal funding and resources for states that
8759 make civics education a priority. The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE)
8760 will play a leading role in appropriately allocating funds and resources to states that gear them
8761 in the direction of implementing a statewide civics curriculum. This includes, but is not limited to,
8762 curriculum development, advocacy of civic education, and funding for the establishment of the
8763 class, including the hiring of teachers and the purchase of materials.

8764 In addition to providing proper funding, the Civic Education Enhancement Act would establish a
8765 National Commission on Civic Education. This commission would be in charge of formulating
8766 solutions on the best methods/curriculums for civic education, completing and publicizing study
8767 results, as well as maintaining the accountability of the development of high-quality civic
8768 education across the nation. The National Commission on Civic Education will be made up of a
8769 diverse group of people with expertise in an array of domains pertaining to civic education.

8770 Educators, students, community leaders, lawmakers, representatives from charitable
8771 organizations, and those with direct experience in civic engagement may be considered.

8772 Individuals with a demonstrated commitment to advancing civic education as well as a good
8773 track record of integrity and skill in their respective disciplines will be prioritized in the
8774 appointment process. To ensure accountability, recipients of funding and resources would be
8775 required to report on their progress in enhancing civic education and demonstrate how their
8776 programs align with the Commission's recommendations.

8777

8778 **Results to be Expected:**

8779 When civics education is taught effectively, it can provide students with the knowledge, skills,
8780 and disposition necessary to become informed and engaged citizens. As a direct result of The
8781 Civic Education Enhancement Act, states will be better equipped to establish a mandated civics



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8782 course. Civic education across all 50 states is expected to become of heightened priority,
8783 predominately in high schools.



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8784 **Proposal #** 175
8785 **Author:** Dylan Cornish

Committee: 18
Delegation: Michigan

8786
8787 **Title:**
8788 Rehabilitation for minor offenses
8789

8790 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8791 Prisoners, federal prisons, rehab centers
8792

8793 **Justification:**
8794 Sending people to prison on their first minor offense is costly to the state and federal
8795 government. According to US News and World Report, it costs \$407.58 per person per day.
8796 That average translates to \$148,767 per person every year. Whereas Rehabilitation, according
8797 to Drug Helpline.org, only costs \$5,300-\$80,000 in total. Rehabilitation centers would also
8798 ensure that all financial classes have punishments of equal magnitude. Having offenders go to
8799 rehab will decrease the number of repeat offenders. Having offenders go to rehabilitation
8800 centers would also help them socialize in a more relaxed environment, so they can build their
8801 social skills in preparation to re-enter society. According to Vertavahealth.com, rehabilitation
8802 centers come with their own specialist to help acquire jobs for patients by communicating with
8803 local employers, typically if a center doesn't have a specialist they have an aftercare program,
8804 which includes scheduling techniques and job-hunting advice.
8805

8806 **Proposal for Action:**
8807 Rather than admitting new prisoners that are in on their first minor offense, have them be
8808 admitted to the nearest rehab center for mandatory Rehabilitation classes, whose duration is
8809 determined by the presiding judge.
8810 The funding will come from the funds that would originally be used to house, feed, and facilitate
8811 the prisoners.
8812

8813
8814 **Results to be Expected:**
8815 We will see a decrease in repeat offenders, going to Rehabilitation centers will also increase
8816 their social skills and help them re-enter society.



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8817 **Proposal #** 176

8818 **Author:** Tamarus Darby Jr

Committee: 2

Delegation: Michigan

8819

8820 **Title:**

8821 The C.R.O.W.N Act (Create a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair)

8822

8823 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8824 EEOC (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission), State FEPA's (Fair Employment Practice
8825 Agencies), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and state equivalents, Fair
8826 Housing Act, Civil Rights Act of 1964, section 1977 of the Revised Statutes, U.S.

8827

8828 **Justification:**

8829 Throughout United States history, society has used (in conjunction with skin color) hair texture
8830 and hairstyle to classify individuals based on race. Employers, schools, businesses, and courts
8831 need to understand that the regulation of protective
8832 hairstyles—based on an unspoken normative assumption that straight, fine hair is considered
8833 professional—is race discrimination. This proposal will allow U.S. citizens to understand that
8834 workplaces and schools that apply their grooming policies in ways that prohibit natural and
8835 protective hairstyles are essentially requiring people of color to change the texture of their hair
8836 to satisfy a physical standard of professionalism that has been defined by European standards.
8837 Therefore, our laws would not, and should not, uphold any restriction that implicitly requires a
8838 person of color to alter their natural hair to receive a job,
8839 promotion or to avoid being fired.

8840

8841

8842 **Proposal for Action:**

8843 Clear, consistent, and enforceable legal standards will be developed to redress the widespread
8844 incidences of race and national origin and ban discrimination based on hair texture and hairstyle
8845 in schools, workplaces, housing, federally funded institutions, and other contexts. Schools,
8846 workplaces, and other applicable standards will be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner to
8847 explicitly prohibit the adoption or implementation of grooming requirements that
8848 disproportionately impact people of African descent and people of color. Make provisions
8849 to/revise the Fair Housing Act, Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Section 1977 of the Revised
8850 Statutes. It will be deemed as unlawful employment practice for an employer, employment
8851 agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee apprenticeship.

8852

8853

8854 **Results to be Expected:**

8855 The proposal would prevent a larger trend across the US, with more and more Black students
8856 saying they were being penalized for their hairstyles. Grooming policies around the country will
8857 also take into account an increasingly diverse student body and will not penalize students for
8858 their natural and unique characteristics as it pertains to appearance. Black People and people of
8859 color across the country will no longer be required to alter their natural hair to receive a job, or
8860 promotion or to avoid being fired.



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8861 **Proposal #** 177

8862 **Author:** Sydney Fraley

Committee: 5

Delegation: Michigan

8863

8864 **Title:**

8865 A proposal to create new and replace existing farming subsidies for high albedo crops (namely
8866 switchgrass and barley) in order to mitigate climate change

8867

8868 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

8869 This policy shall affect Americans with unused crop fields, 2% of farmers who operate using
8870 existing corn subsidies, and Americans with unused, farmable land who are interested in
8871 creating fields for the subsidies.

8872

8873 **Justification:**

8874 Climate change is one of the largest issues currently plaguing our society. Most mitigation
8875 strategies seem to target CO2 emissions, when in reality, there are a multitude of reasons as to
8876 why our planet is warming. One reason is because of the melting polar ice caps combined with
8877 growing urbanization of once forest or plain covered area, lowering the amount of expansive
8878 high-albedo area and increasing the amount of extremely low-albedo area. Our planet is
8879 actually warmed from below, as light energy from the sun is absorbed by the Earth and turned
8880 into heat energy. The ability to absorb or reflect light is known as albedo. The higher the albedo,
8881 the higher the reflectivity and the less light gets absorbed, which means it also produces less
8882 heat. Black or dark colored pavement and roofs absorb light and in turn causes even more
8883 warming than most natural surfaces. To counteract this problem, this proposal is fighting climate
8884 change by encouraging farmers to plant crops with high albedo levels that will reflect light rather
8885 than absorb it.

8886

8887 **Proposal for Action:**

8888 Following the implementation of this proposal, American farmers or citizens with unused land,
8889 will be given the option to accept farming subsidies for barley or switchgrass, two useful and
8890 high-albedo crops. 2% of subsidies meant to be used specifically for corn will also be converted
8891 into these barley and switchgrass specific subsidies.

8892

8893 **Results to be Expected:**

8894 More switchgrass and barley will be grown in the US. Climate change mitigation will be
8895 furthered through large numbers of high-albedo crops across the US.



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8896 **Proposal #** 178
8897 **Author:** Abby Gaskill

Committee: 16
Delegation: Michigan

8898
8899 **Title:**
8900 Mandatory Public Service for US Citizens Between the Ages 18 and 30
8901

8902 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8903 US Citizens, Public Service Institutions, Military Reserves
8904

8905 **Justification:**
8906 Commonly referred to as Zivildienst, mandatory public service is an accepted practice in several
8907 European countries. For example, in Austria, citizens choose to either be in military service for
8908 six months or do public service for nine months. Public service in Austria, Germany, and
8909 Switzerland is commonly defined as voluntary work in a social work field (i.e. hospital, nursing
8910 home, or emergency medical services.). In Germany, public service agencies must be pre-
8911 approved accredited institutions and those who go to public service may request a specific
8912 accredited institution or be randomly assigned to one
8913

8914 **Proposal for Action:**
8915 All citizens age 18 will be required to serve in public service to their country. Service needs to
8916 be carried out prior to the individual turning 30. Service can be completed by either six months
8917 in the military reserves, or, one year in an accredited institution. An individual is allowed to
8918 choose which public service option they will work in. If an individual has not completed public
8919 service by the time they turn 28 and 10 months old they will be automatically assigned to an
8920 accredited institution to serve their public service. Failure to complete service by turning 30 will
8921 result in a sentence of up to 1500 hours of community service to be completed in a one-year
8922 period. Institutions become accredited by being an accredited hospital, an accredited
8923 emergency unit including fire, police, and paramedic, public upkeep divisions, and any state or
8924 national parks and forests. Public service shall be determined by the need of the institution, but
8925 the institution shall not mandate work above an individuals' knowledge or skills. Pay is
8926 determined by the institution. An individual can not work more than 25 hours per week at their
8927 institution to allow for time to seek employment at a place of work if they need. Institution
8928 assignment is based on a 25-mile radius of the individuals' precinct. If there are more than one
8929 institutions in a 25-mile radius the individual will get to decide which institution they wish to
8930 serve at. The serving period is 1300 hours served in an institution between the time the
8931 individuals' turn 18 and 30 years old. They must serve the full time at one institution. Upon
8932 completing civil service, the institution will provide a pass or fail evaluation of the individual. If an
8933 individual fails they will serve another year in a different institution. If an individual fails
8934 evaluations from all accredited institutions within their radius they may be assigned community
8935 service, or the military reserves. Fulfilling public service in the military reserves would take place
8936 over a six-month period and would include all of the pay and benefits that come with being in
8937 the reserves programs. An individual is allowed to choose which branch of the reserves they
8938 would like to serve under. Failure to complete the reserves program, or getting expelled from
8939 the program will result in revoking all benefits earned since entering the program under the
8940 pretense of public service and will result in the individual being assigned community service.
8941

8942
8943 **Results to be Expected:**



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8944 Citizens will feel a stronger sense of patriotism because they will be serving their country and
8945 from this sense of patriotism may engage more civically. Places with accredited institutions
8946 where service is carried out will have more participation within the community. This will also
8947 increase the amount of help in facilities in fields that consistently struggle with gaining help and
8948 bring awareness to the importance of these areas of work. From the reserve aspect, people will
8949 be able to explore a career in the military prior to commitment to join, reducing desertion rates
8950 that have risen in recent years. Community ties are expected to strengthen as people will be
8951 working in their communities more.



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8952 **Proposal #** 179
8953 **Author:** Sophi Hagen

Committee: 14
Delegation: Michigan

8954
8955 **Title:**
8956 Require every public school and all schools that receive government funding in the U.S to have
8957 an active shooter protocol according to each school

8958
8959 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8960 All schools that receive government funding in the U.S, local police/ law enforcers, department
8961 of defense, and department of education

8962
8963 **Justification:**
8964 According to the CDC 45,222 people died from gun-related injuries in 2020. The safety of the
8965 students, teachers, and staff is in jeopardy. In schools we are taught either the ALICE or the
8966 "run, hide, fight" protocols. During the 2021 Oxford shooting the students were locked in the
8967 classroom while they waited in fear. "My teacher walked into the classroom; he locked the door,
8968 and he told us to call 911. And then we heard the rest of the gunshots go off, more screams,"
8969 this is a quote from a student who was in the shooting. There were 51 school shootings in 2022
8970 that resulted in injuries or deaths, the most in a single year and there have been 24 school
8971 shootings this year that resulted in injuries or deaths, according to an Education Week analysis.
8972 We need a change.

8973
8974 **Proposal for Action:**
8975 Local police/law enforcement will create a plan according to each government funded school in
8976 their district, they will create a "protocol" or evacuation plan to each school's needs; in addition
8977 to the protocol the local police/law enforcement will also provide a course available to students.
8978 Teachers and staff will be required to take the course. The course will include the evacuation
8979 plan for the school created by local police/law enforcement for that school's needs, and an
8980 active shooter training or learning what to do in the act of an active shooter.

8981
8982 **Results to be Expected:**
8983 A better and safer way to treat a school shooting. With proper evacuation plans and safer
8984 environment for the students and staff of schools.



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8985 **Proposal #** 180
8986 **Author:** Kai Hartson

Committee: 14
Delegation: Michigan

8987
8988 **Title:**
8989 Information Freedom Act
8990

8991 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
8992 Public libraries, Public and private schools, and school districts.
8993

8994 **Justification:**
8995 In 2023 we are seeing the highest number of literary censors in decades. The American Library
8996 Association (ALA) states: "ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom documented 1,269 demands to
8997 censor library books and resources in 2022, the highest number of attempted book bans since
8998 ALA began compiling data about censorship in libraries more than 20 years ago. The
8999 unparalleled number of reported book challenges in 2022 nearly doubles the 729 book
9000 challenges reported in 2021." States are making laws to control what literature is being put in
9001 classrooms and public libraries. Currently, Texas, Florida, Missouri, Utah, and South Carolina all
9002 have legislation limiting access to literary works with some of them limiting access to public
9003 resources and libraries This is a blatant infringement of the people's first amendment right to
9004 freedom of information. The government has no right to dictate what is or isn't allowed in our
9005 libraries. This proposal gives rights back to the people and individual schools of America.
9006

9007 **Proposal for Action:**
9008 Enact a federal law explicitly prohibiting states from banning books or imposing any form of
9009 censorship on literary works.
9010

9011 **Results to be Expected:**
9012 This proposal will preserve intellectual freedom, create increased access to diverse literature,
9013 and protect the first amendment rights of the American people.



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9014 **Proposal #** 181

9015 **Author:** Luke Hinkson

Committee: 20

Delegation: Michigan

9016

9017 **Title:**

9018 Ban the advertising of prescription drugs.

9019

9020 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9021 Companies that rely on advertising revenue and pharmaceutical companies. The Federal Trade
9022 Commission.

9023

9024 **Justification:**

9025 Advertising's goal is to influence consumers into buying or supporting a product, service, or
9026 idea. The goal of medical professionals is to provide each patient with the best possible
9027 treatment or remedy to any issue or ailment. The advertising of prescription drugs could
9028 influence consumers to take a product that is not the best possible treatment as recommended
9029 by a medical professional or to purchase a needlessly expensive medication to treat an issue.
9030 According to the University of Pennsylvania, a 10% increase in the advertising of a drug
9031 increases the amount purchased by 5%. Therefore, advertising is influencing consumers who
9032 should be getting their information from medical professionals.

9033

9034 **Proposal for Action:**

9035 Legislation shall be created outlawing the advertising of prescription drugs. The consumer
9036 advertising department of the Federal Trade Commission shall be put in charge of regulating
9037 and enacting potential prosecution for any prescription drug advertising.

9038

9039 **Results to be Expected:**

9040 An increase in the effectiveness of prescriptions in general and a decreased cost to individual
9041 consumers, as well as a decrease in consumer misinformation.



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9042 **Proposal # 182**

9043 **Author:** Michael Kenny

Committee: 10

Delegation: Michigan

9044

9045 **Title:**

9046 UPLIFT- Universal Preschool: Learning, Innovation, and Future Transformation, creating a
9047 curriculum-based universal preschool program in the United States of America.

9048

9049 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9050 The Department of Education, preschool institutions, teachers, students, and families of young
9051 children

9052

9053

9054 **Justification:**

9055 Across many fields, the United States ranks highly as compared to other countries: from the
9056 economy to the military to innovation. However, the United States lags far behind other
9057 countries regarding preschool education. According to the Center for American Progress, the
9058 United States ranks 26th in preschool participation for 4-year-olds, with less than 50% of
9059 children receiving preschool education compared to a required minimum of 90% enrolled in
9060 France, Italy, and several other countries. Investing an additional \$30 billion per year in early
9061 childhood education would supply every child (3-4) in the US with a preschool education
9062 (American Progress). Preschool is an extremely important aspect of the formation of young
9063 children, and the implementation of a federally funded program to provide universal preschool
9064 education will only benefit the United States in the long run. Our own Department of Education
9065 states in Educational Leadership and Administration that “the academically rich environment
9066 established by preschool is designed to close this [achievement gap] disparity.”

9067

9068

9069 **Proposal for Action:**

9070 UPLIFT is a decisive plan that guarantees and requires a high-quality preschool education for
9071 all children. In terms of curriculum, UPLIFT will be developed by a conjoined force of the
9072 Department of Education, the American Psychological Association, and certified
9073 teachers/professors in the preschool education field. The curriculum will then require teaching
9074 and examination by staff in:

9075 Pre-literacy skills

9076 Mathematics

9077 Social-emotional learning

9078 Appreciation of self, others, and ideas

9079 Self-regulatory skills

9080 Play-based learning

9081 UPLIFT sets expectations and quality standards for each preschool formed and covers
9082 teachers' qualifications and training, requiring at least a bachelor's degree in early childhood
9083 education or a state-approved teaching certification. UPLIFT will work to and eventually require
9084 a 10:1 student-teacher ratio or better to ensure each student has a proper high-quality
9085 education. Preschools will be evaluated monthly by an UPLIFT-specific task force in the
9086 Department of Education made up of educators and policymakers to ensure the quality of
9087 teaching and allocate resources to preschools in low-income areas.

9088

9089 **Results to be Expected:**



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9090 By creating a universal preschool education system, educational gaps related to race, mental,
9091 physical, and socioeconomic differences can begin to be closed. The National Center for
9092 Educational Statistics supports this statement finding causation that, “children from low-income
9093 families who attended preschool demonstrated higher reading and mathematics scores in early
9094 elementary school compared to those who did not attend preschool.” By investing in preschool
9095 for all children in the USA, we can proactively combat the ongoing mental health crisis plaguing
9096 America. According to The Centers for Disease Control and The American Journal of
9097 Psychiatry, “individuals that had high-quality early childhood education demonstrated lower
9098 rates of mental health disorders in adulthood.” By creating UPLIFT, young children will be given
9099 the tools to succeed and gain an impactful education. Every child deserves a high-quality
9100 education, regardless of their differences, and UPLIFT seeks to provide that education to every
9101 child in the United States of America.



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9102 **Proposal #** 183
9103 **Author:** Ryan Lewis

Committee: 11
Delegation: Michigan

9104
9105 **Title:**
9106 A proposal to enact a popular vote system for presidential elections in the United States.
9107

9108 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
9109 Elections, Electoral College, Presidential selection processes, composition of government
9110

9111 **Justification:**
9112 Currently, the process we use to pick our president is relatively undemocratic compared to other
9113 western countries. Instead of using a purely popular system, we instead rely on a few crucial
9114 swing states to decide the direction of our country for the next four years, while at the same time
9115 major candidates avoid any states not in play. This has the effect of driving up turnout only in
9116 places that are important to the final result, while driving down turnout for both candidates in
9117 non-competitive states, meaning that overall, the results of our elections consistently fail to
9118 represent the will of the people. For example, in the 2016 presidential election, voter turnout
9119 ended up at 65.61% in the state of Florida, a crucial swing state in nearly every recent
9120 presidential election; similarly, turnout in Michigan and Wisconsin was 64.59% and 68.33%,
9121 respectively. By contrast, the solidly blue state of Hawaii garnered a turnout rate of 42.52%,
9122 while the conservative stronghold of Utah had only 46.4%. This massive difference in turnout
9123 rates, especially when taking into account states' political influences in presidential elections,
9124 makes it startlingly clear that a change to our current system is necessary.
9125

9126
9127 **Proposal for Action:**
9128 Each state shall implement legislation that allows for the state's electoral votes, in each election,
9129 to be allocated to the candidate who wins the national popular vote. This may be achieved
9130 through independent legislation, or through joining the National Popular Vote Interstate
9131 Compact. Congress shall implement legislation providing a financial incentive, established on a
9132 per-citizen basis from the last census, to each state individually. This amount may be adjusted
9133 at Congress's discretion, but may not fall below an amount equal to \$50 per resident.
9134
9135

9136 **Results to be Expected:**
9137 Our elections on a national level will become far more representative and democratic, as there
9138 is no possibility that a candidate that loses the popular vote can still win the presidency.
9139 Additionally, turnout will improve among the minority party in states in which that party is
9140 typically inconsequential in determining the final result (for example, Democrats in Wyoming or
9141 Republicans in California).



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9142 **Proposal #** 184

9143 **Author:** Zoe Macaluso

Committee: 10

Delegation: Michigan

9144

9145 **Title:**

9146 A proposal to alter The Family and Medical Leave Act to add monetary benefits for new parents.

9147

9148 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9149 This proposal will benefit both parents and children. This proposal will also require places of
9150 employment not offering paid leave at a longer period than 12 weeks at higher compensation
9151 than minimum wage to pay fees based on their number of employees.

9152

9153 **Justification:**

9154 The United States is the only first-world country in the world without any guaranteed paid
9155 parental leave at the national level. Only a handful of other countries, all developing, offer
9156 nothing. Family leave falls on an extremely impactful period in child development, but a lot of
9157 parents do not have the savings to take twelve weeks off of work. The World Policy Analysis
9158 Center discovered that only 21% of U.S. workers have access to paid family leave through their
9159 employers. This proposal would guarantee virtually 100% of U.S. workers a paid twelve-week
9160 period immediately following the birth or adoption of their child or children. This would ensure
9161 the most financially and mentally secure environment for new parents and better circumstances
9162 to raise a new child.

9163

9164 **Proposal for Action:**

9165 Every year businesses not offering paid family leave for at least twelve weeks would be required
9166 to pay a fee (less than \$100) for every employee. These funds will be held in a financial trust
9167 fund account in the U.S. Treasury. Every parent working more than 36 hours per week and is
9168 employed at a place that does not offer family leave at a greater compensation than outlined
9169 below from their place of employment is eligible to secure funds, the amount of which is
9170 equivalent to earning \$11 dollars an hour, for eight hours, five days a week, for twelve weeks.
9171 This would total \$5,280 for the entirety of the leave. The only requirement for gaining this money
9172 would be proof that the parent has been employed for ninety days. Money comes in the form of
9173 a check from the federal government close to their child's arrival date of which the application
9174 will ask.

9175

9176 **Results to be Expected:**

9177 This will benefit parents in numerous aspects of parenting. Parental leave policies bolster
9178 physical and mental health among lower-income parents as well as improve household security.
9179 After California passed its paid family leave law, poverty risk among mothers of infants
9180 decreased by more than 10% according to the Social Science Review. Additionally, paid leave
9181 has historically led to greater relationship stability and reduced intimate partner violence.
9182 Mandated twelve weeks of paid, job-protected leave lessens the stress of becoming a new
9183 parent and allows parents to focus solely on their new child or children. In fact, the Journal of
9184 Social Policy found that paid leave is associated with lower infant mortality rates and higher
9185 rates of vaccination, especially for families below the poverty line. All aspects of becoming a
9186 new parent will be greatly enhanced with modifications to FMLA and America's future
9187 generations will thrive.



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9188 **Proposal #** 185

9189 **Author:** Jack Novotny

Committee: 26

Delegation: Michigan

9190

9191 **Title:**

9192 A proposal to consider the College Board a monopoly and break it into several organizations.

9193

9194 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9195 The College Board Organization, High school students.

9196

9197 **Justification:**

9198 The College Board is chartered as a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization, therefore it must follow its
9199 mission statement to retain that IRS designation. Therefore they must show that they are
9200 "expanding access to higher education and connecting students to college success and
9201 opportunity". However, the college board has strayed from this noble course. In 2020, With a
9202 revenue of over \$1.2 Billion Dollars, and a profit margin of between 10 and 14%, the College
9203 Board organization is turning a profit of over \$100 million dollars, paid out to the highest ranking
9204 employees. All of these earnings are tax exempt thanks to the College Board's 501(c)3 nonprofit
9205 designation.

9206 On top of the high earnings, the College Board is also detrimental to the American education
9207 system in its current form. In recent years, the College Board has consolidated control over
9208 higher education courses and standardized testing used by higher learning institutions. Through
9209 offering pay-to-play Advanced Placement (AP) courses in conjunction with development of the
9210 SAT exam, the College Board retains control over multiple aspects of high school learning.
9211 Students without access to Advanced Placement Courses are therefore placed at a
9212 disadvantage when taking the similarly styled SAT exam.

9213 Access to Advanced Placement courses has increased thanks to schools' usage of state and
9214 federal funding to pay for these exams, though this system is not mandated. While the system
9215 itself is beneficial to equality in education, there is a downside. An unintended consequence of
9216 this has been the further expansion of Advanced Placement courses in schools, causing yet
9217 more control of our education system to be placed in the hands of the College Board.

9218

9219 **Proposal for Action:**

9220 The United States court system will declare the College Board to be in violation of the Sherman
9221 Antitrust act on the grounds that it maintains a harmful monopoly over the education system.
9222 Following this decision, the College Board will be broken into 3 separate organizations: one
9223 focusing on development and management of Advanced Placement courses, another on
9224 development and management of the SAT and PSAT standardized tests, and a third taking
9225 control of their Big Future program.

9226

9227 **Results to be Expected:**

9228 As the College Board is Broken into 3 organizations, there will be less of a tie between optional
9229 Advanced Placement courses and often required SAT testing. This will lead to a more fair
9230 education system, as students' overall literary, numeracy, and writing skills (as judged by the
9231 SAT) will be less of a reflection on specific Advanced Placement courses they have taken.
9232 Advanced Placement courses will function as they are intended to, offering a form of higher
9233 education while still in high school, and offering a chance at college credits while still in high
9234 school, however they remain more independent and low cost thanks to government
9235 sponsorship. College Board's current BigFuture programs will function independent of



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9236 Advanced Placement Courses as well as SAT testing, catering more towards the transition to
9237 college.
9238 Students' anxieties about higher education will be somewhat alleviated as students will
9239 have better access to these courses, but less anxiety about their pathway forwards. The
9240 courses will function as they are stated to, offering some forms of higher education during high
9241 school, but no longer being integral to the higher education pathway.



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9242 **Proposal #** 186
9243 **Author:** Grace Polzin

Committee: 4
Delegation: Michigan

9244
9245 **Title:**
9246 Ending United States Involvement in the Waste Trade

9247
9248 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
9249 Developing countries, American consumers, waste management corporations, recycling
9250 corporations.

9251
9252 **Justification:**
9253 When dealing with our trash, Americans take an “out of sight out of mind approach”. We ship
9254 our recyclables to developing countries, in exchange for money. These countries often don’t
9255 have the resources to properly dispose of the waste, and the waste ends up in oceans, on
9256 streets, and creating un-livable environments for locals. In most countries receiving waste, the
9257 recyclable plastics aren’t recycled - they’re burned, releasing massive amounts of toxins into the
9258 atmosphere. Not only are plastics shipped to far away countries, toxic waste and chemicals are
9259 also shipped overseas, sent out of harm's way for Americans. In one town in Malaysia, a
9260 country commonly used as waste dumping grounds, “around 4,000 residents developed
9261 mysterious ailments which were later linked to the dumping of toxic factory waste” (CNN). This
9262 waste trade is detrimental to our global environment and to the developing countries without the
9263 means to deal with the trash. Ending US involvement in the waste trade would force the United
9264 States to create new environmentally sound methods of disposing of waste. By putting the
9265 responsibility back in the hands of corporations within the US, our country is forced to develop
9266 efficient and greener practices regarding waste management. The corporations producing the
9267 plastics need to be held responsible for their impact on the environment, rather than framing the
9268 blame on developing countries without the resources to deal with our trash. It is immoral to ship
9269 our trash to developing countries that don’t have the means to deal with it.

9270
9271 **Proposal for Action:**
9272 The enactment of the waste management plan. The timeline for this plan is ten years. US waste
9273 corporations and companies will have ten years to cease the shipment of waste plastics and
9274 other materials for intended recycling. The export of plastic recyclables will be banned ten years
9275 after the start of the Waste Management plan. During the ten year period, it will be the
9276 responsibility of corporations to build and develop facilities within the US capable of processing
9277 recyclable waste in a green and sustainable manner. These facilities must sort, clean, and
9278 process materials to then be used in manufacturing. Money previously allocated to the shipment
9279 of waste will be redirected towards the development of new technologies and facilities to better
9280 manage our waste.

9281
9282 **Results to be Expected:**
9283 Developing new and clean technologies to deal with waste will be prioritized within the United
9284 States. The United States will cease exportation of recyclable waste, and therefore reduce the
9285 burden regarding our waste management on developing countries. The environmental
9286 condition will improve, as less waste will be found in the oceans and in rural areas,
9287 decomposing and entering the environment. Less plastic material will be burned, resulting in
9288 lower levels of pollutants entering the atmosphere. Living conditions for locals in waste receiving
9289 countries will improve, and blame for environmental pollution will no longer fall on developing
9290 countries.



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9291 **Proposal # 187**

9292 **Author:** Saachi Rajgarhia

Committee: 9

Delegation: Michigan

9293

9294 **Title:**

9295 A proposal to encourage former foster children to attend colleges

9296

9297 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9298 Foster children, students, community colleges, Department of education

9299

9300 **Justification:**

9301 Across the country, there are almost 400,000 foster children. Of that, Less than 5% graduate
9302 from a 4-year college. One in five end up homeless by the time they are 20. Most end up in
9303 prison, poverty, or in life changing scenarios. One in five end up homeless by the time they are
9304 20. 70% of female former foster youth are pregnant before their 21st birthdays. Former foster
9305 children are almost 2 times more likely to enter the justice system. Studies show that adults
9306 with a bachelor's degree are much less likely to go to jail or live below the poverty line. The FBI
9307 and US Census Bureau reports that the states with higher college enrollments and graduates
9308 have exponentially lower violent crime rates. Furthermore, only 15% of inmates have a college
9309 degree of any kind. Foster children lack the stability to often fund, or stay consistent with
9310 education. By moving around from home to home, it is hard to find a consistent job. Because of
9311 this, most children who are still in foster care when they graduate, do not have the money to go
9312 to college. Additionally, because students' academic progress is disrupted so often, foster
9313 children often do not have the skills or requirements to compete for a spot in a college.
9314 Community colleges accept about 90% of students, often, regardless of GPA and extracurricular
9315 activities. However, a lot of states still do not have free community colleges. 27 states currently
9316 do not offer free programs or opportunities for struggling students. The average cost for
9317 community college is about \$5,000-\$8,000 per year in states where there is no free community
9318 college state wide. And for students coming out of the foster system, this can be near
9319 impossible to pay. Multi-state studies show that 47% of former foster youth are unemployed,
9320 while 71% of the employed former foster children report an annual income of less than \$25,000
9321 dollars. Without proper education, the former foster children are unable to thrive or have a
9322 successful life after coming out of the system.

9323

9324 **Proposal for Action:**

9325 When a foster child turns 18 or graduates from highschool, they 'age out' from the foster care
9326 system. The proposal for action is to allow children who have been in the foster care complex
9327 for at least 3 years and age out of the system to be entitled to free community college. This shall
9328 apply to all states regardless of where the child grew up or stayed. The students will be able to
9329 attend the college for a total of 4 years free of cost. This shall count toward the award of a
9330 specific, declared, bachelor's degree (only in states where community colleges award
9331 bachelor's degrees) or associate's degree.

9332

9333 **Results to be Expected:**

9334 Children who have graduated from the foster care system will have the opportunity to go to
9335 college. Courses from these colleges can allow adults to get higher paying jobs and become
9336 more successful. More foster children will be able to create a life for themselves and stay out of
9337 prison or low income areas. Through free community college, students can find their passion and
9338 continue on with it. It can cause students to save money in order to go to a 4 year school or
9339 continue their education.



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9340 **Proposal #** 188

9341 **Author:** Krisha Ramani

Committee: 5

Delegation: Michigan

9342

9343 **Title:**

9344 Sets a national clean energy standard, incentivizing the electric power sector (the second
9345 largest source of greenhouse gas emissions) to generate renewable, zero-carbon emitting
9346 energy.

9347

9348 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9349 Public and private energy plants, US Office of Global Change, US EPA, US National Climate
9350 Task Force, US Department of Energy

9351

9352 **Justification:**

9353 It is no secret that we are in a climate crisis: if we do not take decisive action, we risk our
9354 planet's future. Decarbonizing technology is not just the "right" decision -- it is the economic,
9355 business-minded one. Currently, the electric power sector is the second largest source of
9356 greenhouse gas emissions in the United States. On top of this, leading energy-consuming firms
9357 are demanding more energy than ever before. For example, Ford has invested \$525M in
9358 electric vehicles over the next five years, requiring a greater degree of electrification in the
9359 automotive industry. Thus, it is pertinent that US power companies move towards a zero-carbon
9360 strategy. The resulting strategy introduces an innovative clean energy standard designed to shift
9361 the power companies contributing most heavily to climate change towards zero-carbon energy
9362 sources.

9363

9364 **Proposal for Action:**

9365 Introduces a national clean energy standard that requires power companies to, incrementally,
9366 generate renewable, zero-carbon energy over time. Requires 50% of retail electricity sales to
9367 come from zero-carbon energy sources by 2035. By 2070, 100% of retail electricity sales will
9368 come from zero-carbon energy sources. Thus, the share of clean energy will increase
9369 incrementally, as private investment in clean energy increases. Qualifying zero-carbon sources
9370 shall be evaluated and stipulated every year. Under the CES, qualifying sources will earn
9371 tradable credits for each megawatt-hour of renewable energy generated.

9372

9373 **Results to be Expected:**

9374 Decarbonizing the power sector is the key to a zero-carbon economy. As the demand for energy
9375 grows within the automotive, transportation, and fashion industries as technology becomes
9376 electric (electric cars, buses, and textile production machines), this clean energy standard
9377 ensures the electricity generated does not further exacerbate the climate crisis. This clean
9378 energy standard ensures that private firms invest in decarbonization technology, ensuring clean
9379 electricity sources gradually replace conventional, carbon-emitting sources. This is a long-term
9380 strategy, suited towards sustainably modernizing the United States' energy infrastructure.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

9381 **Proposal #** 189
9382 **Author:** John Reyes

Committee: 9
Delegation: Michigan

9383
9384 **Title:**
9385 Strengthening the security of the foster care system (A Safe Home Act).
9386

9387 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
9388 The United States foster care systems, all state departments of Health and Human Services,
9389 Administration of Children and Families, families within the foster care system, and foster care
9390 supervisors.
9391

9392 **Justification:**
9393 In 2022 the Department of Health and Human Services stated that approximately 90% of
9394 children within the United States's foster care system had been exposed to some sort of trauma.
9395 The adoption process for a child is very rigorous to make sure that the potential parent(s) are
9396 qualified to become the child's legal guardian(s). With that the regulations for foster care are
9397 much looser making it much easier to become a foster parent. Every foster home gets a
9398 monthly income to support that child as well, but in many cases these foster parents only foster
9399 a child for that money that doesn't end up getting used in the child's favor. The foster care
9400 system has always been an issue within the United States but very little has been done to make
9401 a change that successfully helps every child within its system.
9402

9403 **Proposal for Action:**
9404 Since each state has their own regulations regarding foster care, rights will be given to the
9405 Administration of Children and Families (ACF) to create the benchmark of regulations all 50
9406 states and territories must follow and obtain. Those requirements are a thorough investigation
9407 on potential parent(s), specific income depending on the state, random in person inspections,
9408 increase the rights of a child's voice in the decision of their placement, stricter reporting system,
9409 and allow qualified foster parent(s) to claim a child on their taxes if they are under the age of 14.
9410

9411 **Results to be Expected:**
9412 The United States foster care system will begin to notice a decrease in neglect cases and abuse
9413 to each state's foster children. With that, strict surveillance is placed on foster parents who show
9414 any signs of abuse and will have immediate actions faced when enough suspicion is given.
9415 Every child within the foster care system will have a voice that is heard and will always be
9416 considered during their placement process.



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9417 **Proposal #** 190

9418 **Author:** Alivia Scherer

Committee: 18

Delegation: Michigan

9419

9420 **Title:**

9421 Abolition of Solitary Confinement

9422

9423 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9424 Jails, Prisons, Adult Correctional Facilities, Juvenile Facilities, ICE Detention Centers

9425

9426 **Justification:**

9427 The 8th Amendment of the United States Constitution prohibits “cruel and unusual punishment”.

9428 Despite this protection, on any given day in 2019, 55,000-62,500 people had spent the previous

9429 15 days in solitary confinement in state or federal prisons in cells smaller than a parking space.

9430 In 2014 and 2015, researchers at Yale Law School and the Association of State Correctional

9431 Administrators conducted a study of 34 jurisdictions, representing 73% of the American prison

9432 population, to better understand solitary confinement. The study found roughly 66,000 prisoners

9433 were in solitary confinement, an estimate that does not account for the whole American prison

9434 population or solitary in county jails, juvenile facilities, or immigration or military detention

9435 centers. Across the nation, prisons heavily rely on frequent solitary confinement practices as

9436 solutions to nearly every problem that arises, including misbehavior, disobedience, violence,

9437 gang-affiliation, or even for inmate protection. This over reliance on solitary confinement

9438 practices in American prison systems results in an abused, punishment oriented system that

9439 results in 44,000 inmates spending more than a month, 12,000 inmates spending more than a

9440 year, and 5,200 inmates spending more than 3 years in solitary confinement. Solitary

9441 confinement is defined as the physical isolation of individuals who are confined to their cells for

9442 22 to 24 hours a day, and allowed only minimal meaningful interaction with others. Research

9443 has shown that housing someone in a cell for 22 or more hours per day for extended periods of

9444 time damages them both mentally and physically. Dr. Sharon Shalev, who authored A

9445 Sourcebook on Solitary Confinement in 2008, states the mental effects of solitary confinement

9446 include; isolation syndrome, PTSD, psychological trauma, psychosis, paranoia, visual and

9447 auditory hallucinations, panic attacks, anxiety, depression, warped sense of time and self, anger

9448 and hostility, self-harm, and suicide.

9449

9450

9451 **Proposal for Action:**

9452 To abolish all solitary confinement practices in prisons and institutions including juvenile

9453 facilities and immigration detention centers by enacting an amendment to the United States

9454 Constitution. Instead, alternate programs will be introduced to prison systems such as de-

9455 escalation housing, reentry programs, integrated housing units, and other programmatic

9456 rehabilitation practices.

9457

9458 **Results to be Expected:**

9459 Lower premature death rates among inmates after release from prison, lower violence rates

9460 inside prison institutions, lower recidivism rates, and increased human rights for prison inmates.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

9461 **Proposal #** 191

9462 **Author:** Simon Thompson

Committee: 6

Delegation: Michigan

9463

9464 **Title:**

9465 A proposal to require all K-12 public schools to employ at least one psychologist per 1,000
9466 students.

9467

9468 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9469 Public Education System

9470

9471 **Justification:**

9472 The United States is currently grappling with a concerning mental health epidemic among its
9473 youth population. The National Alliance on Mental Illness suggests that a staggering 1 in 6
9474 youth aged 6-17 years old suffer from mental illness. The benefits of giving American youth
9475 access to resources to mental help are extensive. A first reason is due to the direct correlation
9476 between people who suffer from mental illness and those who experience substance abuse. In
9477 2021, 33.5% of United States adults who suffered from any sorts of mental illnesses also
9478 experience substance abuse- this translates to 19.4M United States adults. Moreover, 47% of
9479 people who use illegal drugs began their usage in grade school. Seeing as there is a direct
9480 parallel between drug abuse and mental health in the United States, having a psychologist on
9481 staff could be of assistance to this problem. A second reasoning for the importance of having a
9482 psychologist on staff in public school systems stems from the fact that suicide is another top
9483 cause of death amongst our youth. Research has proved that 90% of people who die from
9484 suicide suffered from mental illness. Further, over 20% of high school students have reported to
9485 have serious thoughts of suicide. Therefore, an outlet for mental health is fundamental for
9486 upcoming generations.

9487

9488 **Proposal for Action:**

9489 The proposal for action would require every K-12 public school to hire one psychologist per
9490 every 1,000 students enrolled in the district. A psychologist must have a bachelor's degree in
9491 psychology, minimum. On the terms a school district has 1,000 students, they must hire 1 for
9492 the school district. This proposal would be up for regulation by the Department of Education.
9493 This proposal would require a considerable increase in funding for education - to be exact, \$4B.
9494 A suggestion to fund this proposal would be a 0.5% decrease in military spending to create the
9495 funds necessary to hire one psychologist per 1,000 students at the current average salary
9496 (\$80,000).

9497

9498 **Results to be Expected:**

9499 The results expected from the implementation of this proposal are extensive. The foremost
9500 foreseen result is a decrease in the burden of mental health-related illnesses shown in youth. A
9501 succeeding result is a decrease in the amount of drug-related addictions and, thus, deaths in
9502 the United States. Subsequent to these impacts, there would be an anticipated subsidence in
9503 suicide and drug-related deaths among American children and adults.



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9504 **Proposal #** 192

9505 **Author:** Demetrius Tyson

Committee: 11

Delegation: Michigan

9506

9507 **Title:**

9508 Implement same-day voter registration in all states during state and national elections.

9509

9510 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9511 Unregistered voters on election day as well as state Departments of Election.

9512

9513 **Justification:**

9514 Voter suppression runs rampant in many states. Ensuring the security of the citizens and the
9515 citizen trust in the government's democratic process is incredibly point for states. Implementing
9516 Same Day Voter Registration (SDR) across all states is an affordable and easy way to meet
9517 voters' needs. "In Iowa, where SDR was introduced in 2007, provisional ballot usage dropped
9518 from 15,000 in the 2004 presidential election to less than 5,000 in 2008, a two-thirds
9519 reduction"(Rogers 2013). SDR also has been shown to increase the number of minority voters.

9520

9521 **Proposal for Action:**

9522 This proposal will be executed through the Departments of Justice at the federal level.

9523

9524 **Results to be Expected:**

9525 If this proposal were to pass we would see a substantial increase in voter turnout rates. In a
9526 research study, the University of Massachusetts Amherst found that minority voter turnout rates
9527 are typically 2-17% higher in states with SDR. Likely, we would see positive increases in voter
9528 turnout rates across many states.



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9529 **Proposal #** 193

9530 **Author:** Kailey Washburn

Committee: 22

Delegation: Michigan

9531

9532 **Title:**

9533 Proposal to Decriminalize Sex Work

9534

9535 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9536 Law Enforcement Agencies, Sex workers, U.S. Department of Health, & Public Health
9537 Agencies

9538

9539 **Justification:**

9540 The criminalization of sex work has been shown to make sex workers more vulnerable to
9541 violence by attackers who view them as easy targets due to them being stigmatized and unlikely
9542 to receive help from the police. Human Rights Watch has documented that while in a
9543 criminalized environment, police officers harass sex workers, extort bribes, abuse them
9544 physically and verbally, or rape them. Sex workers may work in unsafe locations to avoid the
9545 police in fear of persecution or harassment. Their right to seek justice for crimes against them
9546 and their right to health is jeopardized. In a 2012 report, "Sex Workers at Risk: Condoms as
9547 Evidence of Prostitution in Four US Cities," it was found that police and prosecutors used a sex
9548 worker's possession of condoms as evidence to support the prostitution charges against them.
9549 This practice leaves sex workers reluctant to carry condoms for fear of arrest, putting them at an
9550 even greater risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.

9551 Decriminalizing sex work would allow all sex workers and their clients to report crimes
9552 committed without having to fear prosecution. Workers may report crimes such as rape, assault,
9553 and human trafficking. Under decriminalization sex work would be recognized as real work,
9554 protecting the rights of sex workers through workplace health and safety standards.

9555 Decriminalizing sex work removes third parties giving sex workers more power over when,
9556 where, and with who they work while also giving them more bargaining power with their clients.

9557 They can insist on condom use with clients and would have better access to testing and
9558 treatment for HIV and sexually transmitted infections. A study published in The Lancet found
9559 that decriminalization of sex work had the single greatest potential to reduce HIV infections in
9560 female sex worker communities. Sex workers are more likely to live without stigma, social
9561 exclusion, and fear of violence with decriminalization.

9562

9563 **Proposal for Action:**

9564 All forms of sex work between consensual adults shall be decriminalized nationwide. Sex work
9565 is defined as the exchange of erotic or sexual services for money and/or other items of value
9566 between consenting adults. An "adult" is someone 18 years of age or older. This proposal does
9567 not interfere with laws against trafficking, rape, violence, and sex work involving minors.

9568

9569 **Results to be Expected:**

9570 Sex workers will feel safer doing their jobs and have the ability to leave the industry easier if
9571 they so choose. Decreased amount of violence against sex workers. Decrease in the
9572 transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.



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9573 **Proposal #** 194

9574 **Author:** Lucas Wischmeyer

Committee: 18

Delegation: Michigan

9575

9576 **Title:**

9577 Criminalizing Drugs Isn't Working

9578

9579 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9580 Drug Users, Law Enforcement, ReHab Centers

9581

9582

9583 **Justification:**

9584 Almost half of the people in federal prison are there for drug related crimes, and drug related
9585 crimes have the second highest recidivism rate at over 75%. The current system is not working,
9586 and a change must be made to better help those struggling with drug addiction come out on the
9587 other side clean. Countless dollars are spent on federal prisoners every year, and these funds
9588 essentially go to waste due to the high percentage of people that return to drugs after being
9589 released. If the purpose of criminalizing drugs is to discourage drug use and reform drug users,
9590 then the criminalization of drugs has not accomplished its purpose.

9591

9592

9593 **Proposal for Action:**

9594 Decriminalization of drugs at the national level; individual states can still have laws regarding
9595 drug use and possession, but drug use can no longer be charged as a federal crime. People
9596 found in possession or using drugs will instead be issued a fine or community service based on
9597 Judge decision, and will be assigned to an approved drug rehab center at which they will spend
9598 a minimum of 6 weeks. The selling and producing of illicit drugs is still illegal, and possession of
9599 more than what is considered personal use is illegal.

9600

9601

9602 **Results to be Expected:**

9603 A decrease in overdoses, less people in federal prisons, increased rate of recovery from drug
9604 addiction, increased number of recovered drug addicts finding jobs, possible decrease in overall
9605 drug use as more drug addicts recover, increased recovery support for drug users.



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9606 **Proposal #** 195

9607 **Author:** Erioluwa Zannu

Committee: 9

Delegation: Michigan

9608

9609 **Title:**

9610 A proposal to make an International Safe Haven Law

9611

9612 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9613 New borns, Parents of New borns, Foster Care systems, and Adoption agencies.

9614

9615

9616 **Justification:**

9617 Every child deserves a fair chance in life. According to the Save Abandoned Babies Foundation
9618 over 1,608 babies in the United States are abandoned and 55% of those babies died. Safe-
9619 haven laws are statutes in the United States that decriminalize the leaving of unharmed infants
9620 with statutorily designated private persons so that the child becomes a ward of the state. Even
9621 though this law has brought many positive changes there are still many flaws. According to
9622 Heather Burnner, the executive director of the National Safe Haven Law Alliance one of the
9623 biggest challenges they face with this law is how inconsistent it is. In just the United States
9624 alone Safe Haven laws vary from state to state when it comes to important factors such as how
9625 old the baby can be, where you can surrender your baby to, and so much more. Not only is the
9626 inconsistency a limit of how many babies can be safe but not every country in the world has a
9627 variation of the Safe Haven Laws

9628

9629

9630 **Proposal for Action:**

9631 For this situation to be solved there must be a universal safe haven law. The United Nations
9632 would assemble to discuss the needed requirements for this international law such as the
9633 maximum age a baby can be to fall under the Safe Haven Law, how babies will be surrendered
9634 etc. Once the United Nations meet each leader will take this new legislation to their home
9635 governments and enforce and promote it in their own countries.

9636

9637

9638 **Results to be Expected:**

9639 If this proposal is put into action the rate of infants abandoned will drop. After the United States
9640 enforced their Safe Haven Laws over 4,510 babies were legally surrendered to safe haven
9641 spots such as fire stations, police stations, etc. If every country had Safe Haven Laws even
9642 more babies will be able to have a fair chance in life. Not only will the rate of infants getting
9643 abandoned will drop but parents will not have to worry about inconsistent laws. If one law with
9644 one set of conditions was put into action parents will be able to comfortably and safely surrender
9645 their child without getting in legal trouble



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9646 **Proposal #** 196

9647 **Author:** Simon Azezom

Committee: 24

Delegation: Minnesota

9648

9649 **Title:**

9650 To recognize the unofficial genocide that took place in Ethiopians northern region of Tigray.

9651

9652 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9653 The conflict highlights the fragility of Ethiopia's political system and the challenges it faces in its
9654 democratic transition. The civil war raises questions about the ability of the government to
9655 maintain stability and address the grievances of different

9656

9657 **Justification:**

9658 The unofficial genocide that is taking place in Ethiopia's Tigray region is significant at this
9659 moment for several reasons. First, it highlights the grave humanitarian crisis unfolding in the
9660 region, with reports of widespread violence and human rights abuses committed against
9661 Tigrayan civilians. The conflict has displaced hundreds of thousands of people and resulted in a
9662 severe shortage of food, water, and medical supplies. Second, the conflict threatens to
9663 destabilize the entire Horn of Africa region, with potential spillover effects into neighboring
9664 countries. Third, the conflict underscores the fragility of Ethiopia's political system and the
9665 challenges facing the country's democratic transition. Finally, the conflict has drawn global
9666 attention and raised concerns among the international community, with many calling for urgent
9667 action to address the situation in Tigray and ensure accountability for those responsible for the
9668 violence. The people of Tigray have gone through so many different ups and downs. The people
9669 of Tigray have seen their worst nightmares come to life. The people of Tigray have seen their
9670 homes, schools, libraries, and so many more places and buildings in their community burned
9671 down and destroyed. What Ethiopian and Eritrean troops did to the people of Tigray will go
9672 down in history as one of the most violent unofficial genocides that ever took place. In early
9673 June, the UN and other aid agencies found that over 350,000 people in Tigray were starving.
9674 UNICEF said that at least 33,000 children in inaccessible parts of Tigray were severely
9675 malnourished and face imminent death without immediate help. Ethiopian authorities have
9676 blocked communications and flights into Tigray since the war began, while heavily restricting
9677 media access. In addition, the conflict in Tigray has forced at least 70,000 people to flee into
9678 Sudan, led to the destruction of two refugee camps that hosted around 20,000 Eritrean
9679 refugees, and also exacerbated cross-border clashes with the Sudanese Armed Forces in
9680 eastern Sudan.

9681

9682 **Proposal for Action:**

9683 Holding Ethiopia accountable for the unofficial genocide in Tigray and having the United States
9684 recognize it as such can have several potential solutions. First, it can increase international
9685 pressure on Ethiopia to end the violence and seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict. This
9686 pressure can include diplomatic efforts, sanctions, and other forms of international action.
9687 Second, it can help to ensure that those responsible for the violence are held accountable,
9688 which can deter future human rights abuses and promote justice for the victims. Third, it can
9689 increase awareness of the situation in Tigray and promote humanitarian aid and support for
9690 those affected by the conflict. Finally, it can signal a commitment to upholding human rights and
9691 promoting peace and stability in the region, which can contribute to the long-term security and
9692 prosperity of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa.

9693

9694



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9695 **Results to be Expected:**

9696 Recognizing the genocide that took place in Tigray would help establish the United States as a
9697 moral leader in promoting human rights, could pressure the Ethiopian government to end the
9698 violence and work towards a peaceful resolution, improve the United States' relationship with
9699 the people of Tigray, potentially prevent future conflicts and genocides, and open up
9700 opportunities for the United States to provide humanitarian aid and support to the region.
9701 Secondly, recognizing the genocide could contribute to the promotion of international human
9702 rights, as it would send a message to other countries that the United States takes the protection
9703 of human rights seriously. This could potentially lead to other countries following the US's lead
9704 and recognizing other instances of genocide or human rights abuses. Overall, recognizing the
9705 genocide could have significant benefits for the United States and contribute to promoting
9706 peace, stability, and human rights in the region.



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9707 **Proposal #** 197

9708 **Author:** Yahira Barreto-Paredes

Committee: 24

Delegation: Minnesota

9709

9710 **Title:**

9711 Pathway to citizenship for DACA Recipients

9712

9713 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9714 Children who migrated to the United States and have lived in the United States for most of their
9715 whole lives and are under the protection of DACA.

9716

9717 **Justification:**

9718 There are many problems within the DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival) program
9719 such as not allowing recipients to have access to public health care, not being able to vote and
9720 not having access to financial aid for college. Yet DACA recipients pay taxes every year and are
9721 obligated to many things an American citizen is obligated to do.

9722

9723 **Proposal for Action:**

9724 Grantee citizenship to DACA recipients who have been DACA recipients for over 3 years and
9725 have lived in the country for a minimum of 5 years. As well as having a clean record. One would
9726 also have to continue the processes like every undocumented immigrant has to go through.

9727

9728 **Results to be Expected:**

9729 DACA recipients would live a better life inside the U.S without fear.



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9730 **Proposal #** 198

9731 **Author:** Jacob Bisek

Committee: 14

Delegation: Minnesota

9732

9733 **Title:**

9734 To Provide free and more nutritious lunches to kids in school

9735

9736 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9737 U.S. department of Education, U.S. department of agriculture, public schools, students and
9738 parents.

9739

9740 **Justification:**

9741 1 in every 8 kids in the U.S. live in households that can not provide enough food for everyone in
9742 the household. Food insecurity affects concentration, memory, mood, and motor skills, all of
9743 which a child needs to be able to be successful in school. 80% of teachers see a negative
9744 impact from hunger on their students on concentration and 76% see decreased academic
9745 performance, 62% see behavioral issues, 47% see kids getting sick more often. Our nation
9746 serves 4.9 billion meals. It would be around 21 billion per year to fund free lunches. Our nation
9747 already spends 800 billion providing free public schooling and 30 billion on free transportation to
9748 schools. The average student spends 800 hundred dollars on school lunches per year.

9749

9750 **Proposal for Action:**

9751 The USDA (U.S. Department of agriculture) Food and nutrition service free lunches to all public
9752 schools. The free lunches do not include extra entree, ala carte or any other extra add-ons. The
9753 food and nutrition service will work with farmers to provide tax incentives to grow food for school
9754 lunches and provide better and cheaper food for kids in schools. Increase the federal funding for
9755 public schools by 30 billion dollars to provide free lunches to all kids in public schools.

9756

9757 **Results to be Expected:**

9758 By giving every kid access to free lunches in schools, will be a step to solving food insecurity in
9759 kids, and provide a better learning environment. Allowing kids to learn and perform better in
9760 schools. Provide more nutritious food to kids at lunch and promote U.S. agriculture.



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9761 **Proposal #** 199

9762 **Author:** Kaylee Crampton

Committee: 23

Delegation: Minnesota

9763

9764 **Title:**

9765 Restricting the amount of ammunition that can be bought in a specific period of time

9766

9767 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9768 Firearm consumers/owners, firearm corporations, firearm manufacturers

9769

9770 **Justification:**

9771 Guns without ammunition are just blunt objects, but the ammunition is what gives them their
9772 deadly capabilities. The Second Amendment doesn't state anything about restriction or
9773 regulating ammunition of any kind, and based on the state our nation has proven to be, it seems
9774 to be in need of some type of regulation.

9775

9776 **Proposal for Action:**

9777 With no national scale of ammunition regulation, should this proposal be enacted, there will be a
9778 restriction on being able to purchase only 40 rounds, or two cases of 20 rounds of ammunition
9779 in a two week period by commercial consumers (or 40 rounds in total with whatever sum in the
9780 cases). The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) will be responsible for
9781 making sure that private corporations adhere to this change. They will also be responsible for
9782 making sure that proper tracking technology is available, and if one does not adhere to this new
9783 policy, that they will have consequences. If there seems to be no significant decrease in gun
9784 violence after two years, a task force made up of investigators and lawyers will be responsible
9785 for coming up with a solution within eight weeks of the first meeting of how to adjust this
9786 proposal or other legislation to lower the amount of ammunition sold.

9787 The Military and first responders will be exempt from this act.

9788

9789 **Results to be Expected:**

9790 The simplest way to say what should be expected is that gun violence will go down. It is not
9791 expected to go down right away as people would still have access to the ammunition they bought
9792 before a restriction was put on, but within several months or a year it will decrease. It will make
9793 for a safer America, and will allow trust to form between people again.



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9794 **Proposal #** 200
9795 **Author:** Wesley Friberg

Committee: 14
Delegation: Minnesota

9796
9797 **Title:**
9798 Advance middle and high school student health, performance, and safety through a national
9799 school start time of 9:00 a.m.

9800
9801 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
9802 All public-school districts and their students and staff.

9803
9804 **Justification:**
9805 The national average school start time is 8:03 a.m., with 76% of start times between 7:30 and
9806 8:29 a.m., both disregarding the fact that adolescents and teenagers need 8-10 hours of sleep
9807 every night, and that with age in young people, circadian rhythms naturally drift to the latest in
9808 one's life; teens have a natural tendency to fall asleep later into the night and sleep later into the
9809 day. Requiring teens to wake up early in the morning, sometimes long before their start time
9810 (due to transportation, before-school activities or obligations, or family circumstances), deprives
9811 them of sufficient sleep, including rapid-eye movement (REM) sleep that primarily occurs in the
9812 morning. Sleep, particularly REM sleep, is critical for connection-making, cognitive ability, and
9813 emotional stability.

9814 In addition to the myriad hazards and conditions that accompany a lack of sleep, such as
9815 drowsy driving, poor mental performance, development or worsening of mental health
9816 conditions, and diabetes, the current school schedule no longer aligns with the needs of modern
9817 teenagers. Students must no longer rise with the sun and build their schedules around
9818 agriculture. Schedules packed with academic, extracurricular, and social obligations make it
9819 difficult for students to keep a healthy balance. Moreover, earlier school end times can supply
9820 more opportunities for misconduct and unsafe behavior, evidenced by youth crime peaking in
9821 the late afternoon and the implementation of parental escort policies in many public places.

9822
9823 **Proposal for Action:**
9824 Introduce a national requirement that public middle and high school days begin no earlier than
9825 9:00 a.m. Students will be able to get the duration and quality of sleep they need,
9826 accommodating their later circadian rhythm. Additionally, it will reduce unsupervised time
9827 between school end and extracurricular activities or a return, minimizing opportunities for unsafe
9828 or unruly behavior. Adjustments to other aspects of students' schedules will be made, like
9829 extracurricular activities and sports, to ensure a smooth transition and effective implementation
9830 of the requirement.

9831
9832 **Results to be Expected:**
9833 Students will experience improvements across various aspects of their lives, including improved
9834 mental and physical health, enhanced academic performance, and higher engagement as a
9835 result of longer duration and better-quality sleep. Schools can expect improved attitudes and
9836 performance from learners, and a reduction in teen misconduct and crime can be expected
9837 because of later school end times.



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9838 **Proposal #** 201

9839 **Author:** Abshir Hauser

Committee: 21

Delegation: Minnesota

9840

9841 **Title:**

9842 A Proposal to Implement Universal Basic Income (UBI) in the United States

9843

9844 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9845 The UBI program will affect all citizens of the United States. It will especially benefit low-income
9846 households, people in rural areas, and those who have lost their jobs due to automation or the
9847 COVID-19 pandemic.

9848

9849 **Justification:**

9850 There is a need for a UBI program in the United States because of the growing wealth gap and
9851 income inequality. According to the Census Bureau, in 2019, the top 20% of households in the
9852 United States held 88% of the nation's wealth, while the bottom 20% held only 0.3%.

9853 Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for a safety net for individuals
9854 who have lost their jobs and are struggling financially. The UBI program will also help address
9855 the growing issue of automation and job displacement. It will provide a safety net for workers
9856 who are at risk of losing their jobs due to automation, and it will give people the freedom to
9857 pursue education, entrepreneurship, or creative pursuits without the fear of financial insecurity.

9858

9859 **Proposal for Action:**

9860 The United States should implement a Universal Basic Income (UBI) program to provide a
9861 guaranteed income to all citizens, regardless of employment status or income level. The UBI
9862 program should provide every adult citizen with a monthly income of \$1,000.

9863

9864 **Results to be Expected:**

9865 The UBI program will provide a basic standard of living for all citizens, reduce poverty, and
9866 stimulate the economy. It will also reduce the administrative costs of welfare programs, which
9867 can be costly and complex. By providing a basic income to all citizens, the UBI program will
9868 empower people to make choices that are best for their lives and their families, without the fear
9869 of financial insecurity.



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9870 **Proposal #** 202
9871 **Author:** Ella Horejsi

Committee: 11
Delegation: Minnesota

9872
9873 **Title:**

9874 All legislatures should be required to attend bipartisan workshops upon being elected or re-
9875 elected into office in order to decrease political polarization.

9876
9877 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9878 Any elected officials in Congress at both the state and federal level and the Braver Angels non-
9879 profit group.

9880
9881 **Justification:**

9882 The division within Congress has been a progressing issue for decades with little to no effort
9883 toward bridging the political divide on the federal level. In recent history, some of the most
9884 intense polarization concentrated around racial equality, moral concerns, and religion. Because
9885 arguments like this are often controversial before their introduction to the legislature, they act as
9886 non-starters when presented in Congress, meaning most people have their mind made up on
9887 the issue before debate begins. Additionally, American citizens, not only legislatures, have an
9888 opinion and an impact on the government and are also politically polarized. According to the
9889 Pew Research Center, in 2022 62% of Republicans had a “very unfavorable” view of the
9890 Democratic Party, and likewise 54% of Democrats viewed the Republican Party as “very
9891 unfavorable”. These percentages have risen greatly in the past two decades; in 1994 only 21%
9892 of Republicans and 17% of Democrats had the same view on the opposing party which makes
9893 political polarization an increasingly prevalent issue.

9894 As discussed in PARTY POLARIZATION IN AMERICAN POLITICS: Characteristics, Causes,
9895 and Consequences, ideological differences exist between subgroups of people. Since these
9896 subgroups share similar experiences, they often share similar political views as well, leading to
9897 the socio-demographic profiles of the two parties being exceptionally different from each other.
9898 Additionally, those elected are becoming more similar in ideology within each party, equating to
9899 the loss of the middle ground. Using the DW-NOMINATE method of analysis, a 1 to -1 scale
9900 that measures lawmakers’ viewpoints with their roll-call votes, it was concluded that House
9901 Democrats moved from -0.31 in 1971 to -0.38 in 2022 while House Republicans moved from
9902 0.25 to 0.51 in 1971 and 2022, respectively. Both parties moved further away from the center
9903 and left a larger gap between their ideologies. The issue of political polarization has deep roots
9904 in America and requires cooperation from both parties in order to bridge the divide.

9905
9906 **Proposal for Action:**

9907 To begin to resolve the polarization in Congress all legislatures should be required to attend the
9908 Braver Angels “Red/Blue Workshop” when elected or re-elected into office. All legislatures
9909 meaning all elected positions in the House of Representatives and the Senate in both the State
9910 and Federal levels. At the Red/Blue workshop two groups of five to eight people from each party
9911 will participate in structured discussion. Independents will be asked to either identify as one of
9912 the groups or attend as an observer. By working through planned exercises participants will be
9913 able to understand and relate to people with opposing viewpoints.

9914
9915 **Results to be Expected:**

9916 By attending bipartisan workshops, legislatures will have a strengthened ability to compromise
9917 and will be less politically polarized. When learning to see an individual as more than their



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9918 political party, even when discussing difficult subjects, legislatures will be able to debate in a
9919 much more civil way and political polarization will decrease across America.



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9920 **Proposal #** 203

9921 **Author:** Anika Jensen

Committee: 18

Delegation: Minnesota

9922

9923 **Title:**

9924 Change the death penalty to be more just and humane

9925

9926 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9927 The national court system

9928 The prison system

9929

9930 **Justification:**

9931 Death row inmates are treated poorly and can be wrongly convicted. There is also statistical
9932 evidence that states who have abolished the death penalty have not shown a significant rise in
9933 crime rates. According to the death penalty information center, the murder rates in non-death
9934 penalty states were 25% lower than in states who have the death penalty. In November 2018,
9935 Russell Bucklew requested that his method of execution be switched from lethal injection to
9936 lethal gas due to a rare medical condition, cavernous hemangioma, which would cause him to
9937 choke on his blood if given a lethal injection. The courts denied his request.

9938

9939 **Proposal for Action:**

9940 This proposal does not abolish the death penalty outright but instead gives those charged with
9941 crimes that qualify for capital punishment the choice between the death penalty or life in a
9942 maximum security prison at their sentencing. Those who choose the death penalty will then
9943 have a choice in how they are executed. Those who choose life in prison will be placed in
9944 maximum security prisons, among others who have chosen life in prison.

9945

9946 **Results to be Expected:**

9947 If this proposal was put into action fewer people will be wrongfully executed. As well as no
9948 significant rise in crime will be shown.



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9949 **Proposal #** 204
9950 **Author:** Josh Larson

Committee: 23
Delegation: Minnesota

9951
9952 **Title:**
9953 To Consolidate the United States Space Force (USSF) with the National Aeronautics and Space
9954 Administration (NASA).
9955

9956 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
9957 U.S. Military, United States Space Force, NASA, NSA, FAA, FCC
9958

9959 **Justification:**
9960 Currently, America has two government agencies, both spending millions of dollars on exploring
9961 and expanding the knowledge of outer space. In 2022, NASA and the USSF spent a combined
9962 total of nearly 60 million dollars. The two agencies have overlapping responsibilities, such as
9963 space exploration and developing technologies for space-related missions. This overlap can
9964 create redundancy and duplication of effort, as both organizations may be working on initiatives.
9965 By consolidating the two organizations, it is possible to reduce this redundancy and increase
9966 efficiency by avoiding effort duplication and sharing resources. Additionally, a merger will foster
9967 greater collaboration and coordination between the two organizations, which could result in
9968 more successful missions and initiatives. The key difference between NASA and the USSF is
9969 their primary objective: NASA focuses on the exploration and expansion of science, while the
9970 USSF focuses on national security and military expansion. Though these primary objectives are
9971 different, it is possible to pursue both objectives of science and security at the same time.
9972 Consolidating the USSF and NASA is in the nation's best interests because of the economic,
9973 military, and scientific benefits it provides.
9974

9975 **Proposal for Action:**
9976 The consolidated USSF-NASA agency will require several steps to be taken.
9977 I. Organization and military leaders from the respective agency will discuss and develop a plan
9978 for integration. This could involve changes to laws or regulations and the development of new
9979 policies and procedures.
9980 II. The organizations will need to identify areas of overlap and potential efficiencies and develop
9981 a plan for sharing resources and avoiding duplication of effort.
9982 III. Congress and the POTUS will need to approve the merger, as it is a military-related policy.
9983 IV. The Integrate of operations and systems will begin while ensuring a smooth transition for
9984 employees and other stakeholders.
9985

9986 **Results to be Expected:**



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9987 **Proposal #** 205

9988 **Author:** Kori Lenzmeier

Committee: 24

Delegation: Minnesota

9989

9990 **Title:**

9991 Building a Collaborative, Transparent, and Efficient US Immigration System

9992

9993 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

9994 Citizens of the United States, Immigrants, Refugees, Asylum-seekers, current illegal
9995 immigrants residing in the US, government officials

9996

9997 **Justification:**

9998 The United States was built off of the backs of immigrants and has greatly benefited from their
9999 contributions. However, the current immigration system is inflexible and restrictive, hindering its
10000 ability to maximize benefits and reduce costs. To address this, a comprehensive reform is
10001 proposed that prioritizes transparency, efficiency, and inclusivity.

10002 The United States needs a constant flow of immigration to fuel the economy. Legal channels for
10003 immigration have not kept pace with the evolving economy. Immigrants create new jobs by
10004 forming businesses, spending their incomes on American goods and services, paying taxes,
10005 and raising the productivity of US businesses (Council on Foreign Relations). By streamlining
10006 the system, the US can attract and retain talented individuals, filling labor market gaps, and
10007 promoting sustainable economic growth.

10008 Moreover, the US's national birth rate has recently dropped to historically low levels among the
10009 native-born population. Immigrants play a crucial role in bolstering our national birth rate. A low
10010 birth rate can lead to a decline in the labor force, reducing demand in certain industries, and
10011 slowing down the economy. Immigrants can counteract these effects (Center on Budget and
10012 Policy Priorities).

10013

10014 **Proposal for Action:**

10015 To achieve a robust and efficient US immigration system, the following action is proposed:

10016 Remove all United States immigration quotas to create a more equitable and fair opportunity-
10017 based system for all immigrants.

10018

10019 **Results to be Expected:**

10020 transportation, but as this proposal continues to stay intact we can analyze its effects to see
10021 how it can be improved and reevaluated.



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10022 **Proposal #** 206

10023 **Author:** Kelsey Rasinén

Committee: 14

Delegation: Minnesota

10024

10025 **Title:**

10026 To phase out the American lawn

10027

10028 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10029 The environment, lawn care industry, local wildlife and indigenous plant species, homeowners
10030 in the United States.

10031

10032 **Justification:**

10033 The American lawn is an iconic remnant of materialism in the 1950's and 1960's with origins
10034 dating back to wealthy European society. However, in more modern times lawn care has grown
10035 obsessive and unnecessary, as well as environmentally damaging. In 2005, a NASA satellite
10036 found that residential lawns in the United States take up 49,000 square miles — almost the
10037 same size as the country of Greece. These suburban lawns are entirely artificial and replace
10038 local flora and environments, dismantling habitats and reducing biodiversity.

10039 Lawn maintenance requires a lot of work and are environmentally problematic because of the
10040 constant watering requirement. The average American family uses 320 gallons of water a day,
10041 30% of which is directed to outdoor use. More than half of that outdoor water is used for
10042 watering lawns and gardens. In Western states such as California, Colorado and Arizona,
10043 droughts have led to restrictions on water usage, and many families have turned to eco-friendly
10044 lawns to preserve this limited resource. We spend a lot of time, money, and resources on these
10045 lawns. The production and maintenance of lawns produces more greenhouse gases than they
10046 absorb, and offer little to local wildlife. According to environmental scientists, opting to transform
10047 lawns into bio-reserves will not only boost biodiversity, but could cut petrol consumption from
10048 lawn mowers and reduce the use of dangerous lawn chemicals that actively harm local wildlife.
10049 When one home commits to wildlife-friendly lawns, houses surrounding them usually follow.
10050 Each garden acts as an oasis for local birds, pollinators, and other wildlife. These innovative
10051 models not only benefit natural ecosystems, but also provide room for personal creativity.

10052

10053

10054 **Proposal for Action:**

10055 To create a federal agency that works to assist home owners and new construction companies
10056 with planning and financial assistance to replace lawns with more eco-friendly alternatives. All
10057 grass lawns will have to be replaced with more environmentally friendly options by the year
10058 2030. These alternative lawns could include soft clover lawns, rock gardens, raised bed
10059 gardens, and flora natural to the area. This agency will also determine how much if any of the
10060 grass may remain using state by state environmental factors such as annual rainfall.

10061

10062 **Results to be Expected:**

10063 Should this be implemented, it will help increase biodiversity and protect the local fauna of the
10064 United States. People would spend less time obsessing over lawn maintenance, and would
10065 spend more time enjoying their limited time off of work, which will be beneficial to their mental
10066 health. People would also have to spend less money maintaining their lawn, and would save
10067 gallons of water every day.



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10068 **Proposal #** 207

10069 **Author:** Emi Ren

Committee: 6

Delegation: Minnesota

10070

10071 **Title:**

10072 Criminalizing Emotional Abuse

10073

10074 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10075 Areas to be affected include women, children, men, court systems, and judicial sectors.

10076

10077 **Justification:**

10078 Studies by the CDC have found that 55% of high school students reported that they
10079 experienced emotional abuse from an adult and that 1 out of every 7 children experienced child
10080 abuse and/or neglect in 2022. According to the ANANIAS Foundation (a foundation that helps
10081 previous abusers get the resources to manage their anger), 48.4% of women, and 48.8% of
10082 men have experienced at least one form of psychological aggression.

10083

10084 **Proposal for Action:**

10085 A solution to this issue is that America criminalizes emotional abuse. This amendment would be
10086 added to the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) passed by Congress in 1994. The Violence
10087 Against Women Act formally recognized domestic violence as a national crime and states that
10088 federal laws can help overburdened states and local criminal justice systems, so the potential
10089 influx in court cases would be taken care of. It would be implemented by individual states under
10090 a national requirement and be overseen by the state's Department of Justice and Health and
10091 Human Services. This would be modeled after California's already implemented laws that
10092 criminalize emotional abuse.

10093

10094 **Results to be Expected:**

10095 Emotional abuse is criminalized, resulting in perpetrators becoming convicted and jailed. An
10096 estimated 1-3% of all arrests would be for emotional abuse.



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10097 **Proposal # 208**

10098 **Author:** Jude Sadovsky

Committee: 1

Delegation: Minnesota

10099

10100 **Title:**

10101 To rezone and renovate abandoned commercial buildings owned by the government, banks,
10102 companies, or private individuals into adequate and affordable housing aimed at low-income
10103 persons.

10104

10105 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10106 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, General Service
10107 Administration, the over 300,000 property management companies throughout the U.S., low-
10108 income persons, commercial landlords and investors, banks that own commercial property,
10109 comm

10110

10111 **Justification:**

10112 Across America, there is an extreme shortage of affordable housing for extremely low-income
10113 families. It has been recorded that about "only 36 affordable and available rental homes exist for
10114 every 100 extremely low-income renter households." It is without a doubt that people across the
10115 nation struggle to find affordable housing. Nearly three million families are on the waiting list for
10116 public housing, and it may take up to five years before any offers for them are made. This
10117 proposal will help insure that impoverished families and those of low-income can more easily
10118 obtain adequate and affordable housing.

10119

10120

10121 **Proposal for Action:**

10122 If this proposal is to be enacted, initiatives will be made to renovate commercial buildings
10123 deemed abandoned that are owned by the government. These initiatives will include converting
10124 such abandoned buildings into a form of low-income housing available to those impoverished or
10125 those qualified to seek low-income housing. Abandoned commercial structures meant to
10126 become housing will need to be rezoned into residential zones. It is estimated that 15% of
10127 commercial buildings are abandoned. Abandoned structures owned by banks or by individuals
10128 will also be accepted if they wish to be donated or sold in order to further this project. Buildings
10129 may also be converted- or zoned- to accommodate both commercial business and low-income
10130 housing. If such reconversions were to occur in previously dominant commercial buildings, then
10131 housing shall be constructed on the "outer ring" of the building while commercial businesses
10132 shall be on the inner parts. The rent for housing provided by this project shall be that of low-
10133 income housing rent.

10134

10135

10136 **Results to be Expected:**

10137 If this proposal were to be put into action, many results would be expected. In parts where
10138 buildings were converted, those impoverished and those seeking affordable housing would be
10139 able to better find and afford adequate housing for themselves. The abandoned buildings would
10140 once again have a purpose; no longer sitting as a vacant, crumbling structure in the community
10141 they are in. If buildings were zoned for both residential and commercial, then it will be beneficial
10142 for the businesses located in that building.



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10143 **Proposal #** 209

10144 **Author:** Taras Sarazhynskyy

Committee: 25

Delegation: Minnesota

10145

10146 **Title:**

10147 Introduce a Heritage Recognition week to the United States.

10148

10149 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10150 All federal agencies, and suggested to public businesses and public schools.

10151

10152 **Justification:**

10153 Currently the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) allows the United States to grant up to
10154 675,000 immigrant visas each year across various visa categories. In 2018 immigrants made up
10155 13.7% of the U.S. population, almost triple the percentage in 1970. Assimilation is ever-present
10156 in America, and while difficult to track, can be seen through the decline of foreign-sounding
10157 names for newborns from immigrants and the growth of American newborn names for
10158 immigrants. The Washington D.C. tracked down and determined the general assumption for the
10159 current integration models to immigrants wishing to integrate socially and economically into the
10160 United States. The assumed model involves forgetting old cultures and languages and embrace
10161 the American culture and language.

10162

10163 **Proposal for Action:**

10164 This proposal will require all federal agencies to recognize different heritages in order to expand
10165 equality as well as recognize and understand different heritages. All federal agencies will be
10166 required to find time within the second to last week of September to hold team meetings where
10167 employees are able to share their heritage, culture, and background. Furthermore, this is
10168 suggested to all businesses and public schools to make time for as well. This will create a
10169 sphere of understanding, recognition, and hopefully equality in order to integrate immigrants into
10170 the workspace.

10171

10172 **Results to be Expected:**

10173 Through these actions will come greater equality and benefit for all teams and agencies.

10174 Understanding is a key step in reaching equality. In turn, will create an efficient team.

10175 Productivity will increase with efficiency. Overall, by having the necessary conversations to

10176 reach understanding and relation will create an effective body.



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10177 **Proposal #** 210

10178 **Author:** Mason Schmidt

Committee: 24

Delegation: Minnesota

10179

10180 **Title:**

10181 Declare Cartels as Terrorists

10182

10183 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10184 Foreign Affairs, National Security, War on Drugs

10185

10186 **Justification:**

10187 Cartel Groups have had an unjust influence on our culture and national security for too long. It is
10188 time that we take action on these groups to curb this.

10189

10190 **Proposal for Action:**

10191 For over 2 decades the United States fought a war on terror halfway across the world, and it
10192 ended in withdrawal and total capitulation by local forces. Now, what if I told you that there was
10193 a rising threat within our own borders? No, neither Al-Qaeda or ISIS are coming into our
10194 communities, but a much more dangerous collective is Trans-national Cartels. Who amongst us
10195 can truly say they have never experienced the effects of these dangerous organizations? You
10196 may be from a state where there was a cultural stigma around a certain group of kids, or
10197 potentially you were told not to interact with them, less you and your family become their next
10198 victims. Or, maybe you live in an area where you just feel the brunt of their damage through a
10199 higher overdose rate or even just seeing more drugs in our schools, in our communities, and
10200 even in our homes. Sure, an average drug dealer is most likely not a member of some huge
10201 organization, but something that has to be thought of is that marijuana, that meth, it all had to
10202 derive from somewhere.

10203 Cartels are a danger to America's current society and national pride. It is difficult to feel
10204 admirable about the future of the nation when citizens are contracting life-long illnesses from
10205 dirty needles. This war on drugs has been going on long enough, yet all that legislation can
10206 seem to do is pass education and street busts? Both of these ignore the true problem and
10207 source of this war.

10208 It is time to take the war from our streets, to theirs. It is long overdue that our nation must
10209 declare these international billion dollar earning insurgencies as international terrorists! Cartels
10210 are earning their money trafficking human beings as well as funneling almost any drug on the
10211 planet into the country, threatening the sovereignty of the United States.

10212 According to the National Institute of Health, "Overall, drug overdose deaths rose from
10213 2019 to 2021 with more than 106,000 drug overdose deaths reported in 2021". To simply push
10214 the fact that drugs are not responsible for an underlying problem that maybe could not be
10215 stopped, but at least somewhat decreased. As we have seen with the opioid crisis starting in the
10216 1990s and its continuation into the 21st century, drugs, and particularly laced drugs, have taken
10217 America by storm and need to be stopped.

10218 However, there are arguments against adding a few names to a watchlist. To that, it is
10219 important to consider what the connotation of "Terrorist" means. First and foremost, the
10220 Department of Homeland Security's mission statement is to "Secure U.S. Borders and
10221 Approaches". Homeland Security combined 22 offices and cabinets to centralize and focus on
10222 one mission. If the federal government recognizes these cartels as terrorists then not only could
10223 they divert more resources to fight these groups, but they would also be able to assign more
10224 departments such as Homeland Security, FBI, and the Department of State to help combat this
10225 issue. There has been a culture and institutional shift to focus on this new threat, so why should



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10226 the people responsible for poisoning our society be treated as simple criminals? For too long
10227 this has been going on, and action must be taken, unless outside influence is accepted to affect
10228 American culture and daily life.

10229 One relationship that must be taken in before resources or manpower is sent is that of
10230 foreign relations. If legislation is passed or a declaration is made, that could work for the United
10231 States, but how will these other nations respond? This is exactly why, with this declaration, our
10232 foreign affairs offices will need to start working with other nations to not only allow assistance to
10233 combat this war, but to make this fight a combined effort. Mexico specifically has a very special
10234 relationship with the United States, and if cartels are allowed to thrive, not only can this degrade
10235 the relationship between the United States and other countries , but also degrade American
10236 culture. If average Americans see their hispanic neighbors as drug pushers and continue this
10237 stereotype, there is only so far that diversity attempts can go.

10238

10239

10240 **Results to be Expected:**

10241 Cartel groups that are internationally known and other groups that could be categorized as a
10242 cartels to be recognized as a terrorist group by the Department of State.



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10243 **Proposal #** 211
10244 **Author:** Charlie Schmit

Committee: 23
Delegation: Minnesota

10245
10246 **Title:**
10247 Speed Limit Elimination

10248
10249 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
10250 United States Department Of Transportation, Any person in the country who drives a motor
10251 vehicle.

10252
10253 **Justification:**
10254 Last year the average American spent 46 hours idling on Highways, they were not productive in
10255 those 46 hours. 1 hour of idle time is worth about 25 miles. That's 1,150 miles where the
10256 average person could have been productive or spending money contributing to the economy. All
10257 that idling time added up in total, Americans spent around 13,800,000,000 hours idling on
10258 Highways last year. Also last year 36,000 Americans died due to traffic related accidents, In
10259 Germany where they have unrestricted speed limits 2,500 people died. Even if we compare
10260 these numbers on a per capita basis Germany still is faring far better than the US and it is due
10261 to their traffic laws.

10262
10263 **Proposal for Action:**
10264 Removal of all universal speed limits in the United States on any Highway or Freeway, with
10265 exceptions to this rule being made for specific areas Ex: Construction Zones, Highly Populated
10266 Areas, etc. In conjunction with this there would also need to be an implementation of strict
10267 tailgating rules, setting the left lane as the universal passing zone and making drivers ed more
10268 rigorous. Essentially this proposal is trying to move us away from the typical American thinking
10269 of driving and move us more towards the driving that is found in Germany.

10270
10271 **Results to be Expected:**
10272 Americans will be able to get to their destinations faster, Saves money for police departments
10273 and will decrease the number of pull overs on roads, Less overall Deaths in Car accidents due
10274 to better regulations.



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10275 **Proposal # 212**

10276 **Author:** Samuel Schowalter

Committee: 26

Delegation: Minnesota

10277

10278 **Title:**

10279 An act to end single family zoning and allow housing near transit

10280

10281 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10282 All localities in the United States would be affected by this, however the main impact will be on
10283 urban and suburban areas, many of which currently only allow single family homes

10284

10285 **Justification:**

10286 For half a century American housing markets have been far undersupplied, leading to rent
10287 increases and needless suffering for residents of urban and suburban areas. Since the 1950s,
10288 new housing has dropped dramatically, going from 45 units per thousand households to just
10289 under 10. One of the most important causes of this is the zoning of areas for single-family
10290 homes (SFHs) so that only SFHs can legally be built. Almost all suburbs and large parts of
10291 many urban areas are zoned for single-family homes (75% in the average city). This has
10292 massively decreased the amount that can be built, which has led to recent rises in housing
10293 prices, as supply simply cannot legally be increased by enough to meet demand.

10294

10295 **Proposal for Action:**

10296 Only localities that allow ADUs (Accessory dwelling units) in all residential areas, and triplexes
10297 within half a mile of public transportation will be eligible for Surface Transportation block grants
10298 from HUD (The Department of Housing and Urban Development). Currently, all municipalities
10299 are eligible for this grant, which provides funding for road maintenance and other infrastructure
10300 projects. HUD will review localities zoning codes to determine if they are in compliance annually,
10301 and newly compliant areas will once again have the ability to apply for block grants.

10302

10303

10304

10305 **Results to be Expected:**

10306 This proposal, if implemented, would allow the amount of housing built in the United States to
10307 increase substantially, increasing density and decreasing prices



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10308 **Proposal # 213**
10309 **Author:** Thay See

Committee: 22
Delegation: Minnesota

10310

10311 **Title:**

10312 Reform and demilitarize the law enforcement and reallocate federal funded programs

10313

10314 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10315 The demilitarization of law enforcement.

10316 The reallocation of federal program funds towards police accountability, police oversight, and
10317 social service programs.

10318 Congress passing the End Racial Religious Profiling Act, and require law enforcement to wear
10319 b

10320

10321 **Justification:**

10322 According to the Charles Koch Institute "every 10 percent increase in the value of military
10323 equipment received by a county results in 5.9 fewer crimes per 100,000 residents." However,
10324 taking a closer look at the impact of military-grade weapons specifically, the same study found
10325 that these weapons had minimal or no deterrent impact on crime. Military equipment may result
10326 in reduced crime within a community but increased use of force by police officers against
10327 community members.

10328 It is Law Enforcement's role to guard the public against criminal wrongdoers and restore order,
10329 but the use of excessive force should be avoided. Police militarization offers no crime or public
10330 safety benefit, The United States is providing billions of dollars each year for equipment that
10331 only encourages violence. Look at the 1033 program for example, It gives Law Enforcement
10332 access to more than \$6 billion worth of military equipment such as night-vision goggles,
10333 machine guns, armored vehicles, bayonets, grenade launchers, and military aircrafts. The
10334 transfer of military weapons to police departments also increases officer induced fatalities
10335 among civilian. There is no evidence that any of these contribute to enhanced officer safety or
10336 reduced local crime, in fact seeing militarized police in news reports may deminish police
10337 reputation in the mass public and the confidence in law enforcement declines more and more
10338 with the presence of militarized units. Demilitarizing Law Enforcements and redirecting those
10339 fundings towards police training and oversight will not only decrease police brutality and
10340 violence, but paving a path towards dismantling the walls of racism. Earlier this year the New
10341 York Times wrote that "when you see a police officer pressing his knee into a black man's neck
10342 until he dies, that's the logical result of policing in America. When a police officer brutalizes a
10343 black person, he is doing what he sees as his job." and that's the problem, we need to
10344 reevaluate what it means to be a cop, target the roots and make sure a new potential candidate
10345 knows that the "shoot first think later" stigma is outdated and teach them correctly what it means
10346 to be a cop.

10347 Futhermore, reallocating funds towards social welfare programs such as Temporary Assistance
10348 to Needy Families (TAN), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs (SNAP), will allow
10349 Congress, States, and local governments to reduce crimes including burglary, theft, and
10350 robbery. They can also reduce crime by redirecting funds to critical assistance programs as well
10351 as housing program, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and early intervention
10352 programs, yet, programs like those are woefully underfunded.

10353 Currently, a federal standard that clearly defines acceptable use of force doesn't exist. As a
10354 result, police use of force is insufficiently governed by state laws and administrative procedures
10355 that make it basically impossible to convict an officer under excessive force claims. Therefore
10356 the bar must be set higher, starting with a federal use of force standard that is both clear and



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10357 comprehensive. At the very least it should only allow use of force when absolutely necessary.
10358 But even then there are cops who believe they are "above the law", and so, to hold them
10359 accountable, In Congress, House Democrats proposed law enforcement wear body cameras.
10360 When used correctly, these cameras have the potential to increase transparency and promote
10361 both civilian and officer safety. In addition to body cameras, Congress should immediately pass
10362 the End Racial Religious Profiling Act, to combat use of discriminatory profiling in policing.
10363
10364

Proposal for Action:

10365 The United States federal government should: 1) Congress must shut down current federal
10366 funded programs, such the 1033 program, that provides police with military equipment and shift
10367 that funding towards police accountability and oversight programs as well as social service
10368 programs; 2) Establish national use of force standards and prohibit use of excessive force, such
10369 as chokeholds;
10370
10371 3) Require the use of body cameras and Ban profiling.
10372
10373

Results to be Expected:

10374 A decrease of deaths by police officers
10375



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10376 **Proposal # 214**

10377 **Author:** Jackson Steffey

Committee: 24

Delegation: Minnesota

10378

10379 **Title:**

10380 U.S. International Aid Quality of Progress Reform

10381

10382 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10383 The U.S. Treasury Department, the economies of various foreign nations as the recipients of
10384 USAID, the limits of executive power, global politics.

10385

10386 **Justification:**

10387 USAID is characterized as an ineffective fund for allocating dollars to foreign interests at best,
10388 and a tool for the benefit of political agenda at worst. Transparency is the name of the game
10389 when it comes to billions of dollars being sent to countries which the average citizen is
10390 unfamiliar with, and it is a lost game. The allocation of funding for USAID is complex. Our
10391 spending of American dollars in countries around the world is determined by the President,
10392 through his annual budget allocation request, the request from the various USAID
10393 missions/bureaus, and then approved by Congress during the federal budgeting process.

10394 Congress can adjust the requested allocation based on guidance from USAID, tie dollar
10395 amounts to certain restrictions, and set out directives for the spending of the dollars. This has
10396 historically been pragmatically ineffective at distributing financial aid to foreign powers,
10397 especially in the wake of international conflicts such as reconstruction post-Iraq war.

10398 In order for the true betterment of developing nations, and strengthening trade ties between
10399 smaller nations, USAID must be reformed. It must be more transparent, and more closely
10400 monitored in the ways in which it will affect the recipient nation.

10401

10402 **Proposal for Action:**

10403 The publication of expenditure reports by USAID to congress and the public, as well as
10404 corresponding long term goals and commitments to democratic and economic stability to be
10405 continued regardless of an administration or party leaving office. Congress votes upon, and if
10406 passed undertake a ten-year commitment for the allocation of USAID funds. In addition
10407 allocations and subsequent shifts in funding would be decided upon with local committees of
10408 foreign nationals from government, civil society and universities by discretion of the country, to
10409 ensure local input into the allocation process, so that corruption is avoided and so that long-term
10410 goals towards democracy, infrastructural integrity, and economic stability are met.

10411

10412

10413 **Results to be Expected:**

10414 As had been previously mentioned, the game that USAID is playing with the very real lives of
10415 foreign citizens is that of transparency. Only through complete honesty with the intent of USAID
10416 to the public, can the platform be used for the change America should be making to the world.
10417 More effective change in this way could be brought to countries desperately in need of it, and
10418 trade ties between the U.S. and other states would be greatly strengthened. It is to be expected
10419 that in post-conflict events, and the rebuilding of allied nations that the progress and quality of
10420 progress in these things would be greatly increased.



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10421 **Proposal # 215**

10422 **Author:** Brady Sternberg

Committee: 15

Delegation: Minnesota

10423

10424 **Title:**

10425 Replace Every Judge With an Artificial Intelligence

10426

10427 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10428 Legal Professionals and Judges

10429 Court Systems and Proceedings

10430 Litigants and Parties Involved in Legal Cases

10431 Legal Education and Training Institutions

10432 Legal Research and Law Libraries

10433 Public Perception of the Legal System

10434 Access to Justice and Legal Service

10435

10436 **Justification:**

10437 Our justice system is overburdened, and increasing inequality leads to two separate justice
10438 systems. One for the rich, and one for the poor.

10439 Additionally, all human decisions are susceptible to prejudice, and the justice system suffers

10440 from this bias. Black citizens are incarcerated at much higher rates than white citizens. While

10441 White & Black Americans admit to using and selling illicit drugs at similar rates, Black Americans

10442 are vastly more likely to go to prison for a drug offense. In 2002, Black Americans were

10443 incarcerated for drug offenses at ten times the rate of White Americans.

10444 By introducing an unbiased intelligence, the justice system can administer justice more fairly,
10445 and more efficiently.

10446 Artificial intelligence is already being integrated into the justice system. An application named

10447 Intelligent Trail 1.0 is reducing judges workloads by sifting through physical materials and

10448 producing electronic court files and case materials, along with searching existing evidence for

10449 potentially useful information.

10450

10451 **Proposal for Action:**

10452 Every US judge is to be replaced with an individual artificial intelligence. Any instance where a
10453 judge is consulted or appointed, an artificial intelligence is consulted instead.

10454 In the case of a court of justices, each individual judge should be replaced with an individual AI,
10455 so that different interpretations of a case may still arise.

10456 This plan is only to go into action if an artificial intelligence is created that meets the following
10457 criteria:

10458 **Legal Expertise:** The AI should possess comprehensive knowledge of the legal system,
10459 including federal and state laws, court precedents, and legal principles. It should be able to
10460 interpret and apply the law accurately to make informed decisions.

10461 **Impartiality:** The AI should be programmed to make decisions without bias or prejudice. It
10462 should treat all parties equally, regardless of their race, gender, religion, nationality, or any other
10463 characteristic. Bias detection mechanisms should be in place to identify and eliminate any
10464 potential biases in decision-making.

10465 **Transparency:** The AI system should provide transparent and understandable rationales for its
10466 decisions. It should be able to explain the legal reasoning behind its judgments in a way that
10467 can be easily understood by the parties involved and the public.



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10468 Procedural Fairness: The AI should ensure that all parties have a fair opportunity to present
10469 their cases and arguments. It should adhere to established legal procedures, such as allowing
10470 both sides to present evidence, cross-examine witnesses, and make legal arguments.
10471 Ethical Considerations: The AI should be programmed to consider and respect ethical
10472 principles, such as privacy, confidentiality, and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.
10473 It should prioritize the protection of individual rights and liberties.
10474 Contextual Understanding: The AI should be capable of understanding the nuances and
10475 complexities of individual cases. It should take into account relevant factual details and
10476 circumstances to make informed decisions.
10477 Continuous Learning: The AI should be capable of continuously updating its legal knowledge
10478 base to stay up-to-date with evolving laws and legal interpretations. It should adapt its decision-
10479 making process based on new legal developments and precedents.
10480 Accountability: The AI system should be subject to oversight and accountability measures to
10481 ensure its proper functioning and compliance with legal and ethical standards. There should be
10482 mechanisms in place to review and challenge its decisions.
10483 Technical Robustness: The AI system should be robust against manipulation, hacking, or
10484 unauthorized access. Appropriate security measures should be implemented to protect the
10485 integrity and confidentiality of the system and the cases it handles.
10486 Public Trust: The AI system should be designed in a way that fosters public trust and
10487 confidence. Public perception and acceptance of the AI's fairness and reliability are essential for
10488 its successful implementation as a judge.

10489
10490 **Results to be Expected:**

10491 Increased Judicial Efficiency: AI judges could potentially handle cases more quickly and
10492 efficiently, reducing backlog and court delays.
10493 Consistent Application of the Law: AI judges would apply the law consistently, adhering to legal
10494 principles and precedents, which could result in more predictable outcomes.
10495 Reduced Bias and Prejudice: AI judges, if designed properly, could mitigate human biases and
10496 prejudices, leading to fairer and more impartial decision-making.



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10497 **Proposal # 216**
10498 **Author: Katie Taffe**

Committee: 3
Delegation: Minnesota

10499
10500 **Title:**
10501 Non-Primary Residence Property Tax Increase to Alleviate Homelessness
10502

10503 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
10504 Local governments, people experiencing homelessness, the IRS, property owners of non-
10505 primary residences, local and state economies
10506

10507 **Justification:**
10508 In areas of the country where there are high rates of homelessness, there is also wealth
10509 inequality. People own second or third homes that they do not live in for the majority of the year.
10510 The Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates that in 2022, around half a
10511 million people experienced homelessness, but this number comes nowhere close to the number
10512 of people who worried about making their monthly housing payments or had to make a choice
10513 between paying rent or buying food to eat for their families. In order to assist the members of
10514 society who struggle with finding affordable housing, the ones at the upper end of the scale
10515 should pitch in their fair share so that everyone can have access to stable housing.
10516

10517 **Proposal for Action:**
10518 This proposal will allow the federal government to match in grants the amount of revenue
10519 generated from increased property taxes on non-primary residences implemented by county
10520 governments. The funds would then be earmarked for addressing homelessness and expanding
10521 affordable housing markets in communities, with an emphasis on assisting the chronically
10522 homeless.
10523

10524 **Results to be Expected:**
10525 By allowing local governments to determine for themselves how to spend the allocated
10526 resources, they are able to tailor the assistance to their own communities. With more affordable
10527 housing being built, there will be a decrease in domestic violence rates, school dropouts, and
10528 childhood hunger, as well as countless other health problems. Having the tax increase be an
10529 opt-in system, and having matching federal funds as an incentive, counties with lower levels of
10530 homelessness, such as mostly rural areas, are not mandated to participate, while counties with
10531 higher levels of homelessness will benefit from the increased spending.



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10532 **Proposal # 217**
10533 **Author:** Natalya Triplett

Committee: 11
Delegation: Minnesota

10534
10535 **Title:**
10536 Establish a System of Mandatory Voting for All Elections in the United States
10537

10538 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
10539 Election System, Minority Voters
10540

10541 **Justification:**
10542 In recent years, voting has become more and more difficult, especially for minorities. The
10543 number of voting stations has been reduced, early voting is as difficult as it's ever been, and
10544 mail in voting is almost impossible.
10545

10546 **Proposal for Action:**
10547 Making voting mandatory for all citizens would create a system where it is inconvenient to not
10548 vote. This is the best way to encourage large voter turnout, especially from people who
10549 otherwise would refrain from voting, or do not have adequate access to the resources they need
10550 to vote. This new system would create mandatory and accessible voting by implementing
10551 automatic registration, ensuring voting day is always on a weekend and is a national holiday,
10552 creating more voting stations and making early/mail in voting more accessible, and also creating
10553 a low punishment for not voting, a \$100 fine. Overall, this idea aims to create a system where
10554 voting is considered a responsibility to the nation, rather than a right or privilege, to ensure the
10555 health of our democracy.
10556

10557
10558 **Results to be Expected:**
10559 There are various benefits expected to come of this solution, the first being greater voter
10560 turnout. It is found that when compulsory voting is enforced, average voter turnout increases
10561 from ~60% to ~80%, which is a much better representation of the will of the people, and creates
10562 an overall better representation in the government. Next, compulsory voting could improve the
10563 candidates who run for election. If everyone was required to vote, it would remove the need to
10564 target campaign efforts to groups of people candidates think it's important to reach. This would
10565 reduce the impact of single-issue voting since candidates would need to reflect the broadest
10566 spectrum of interests and preferences possible. Lastly, the parts of this solution that increase
10567 voting accessibility will greatly increase voter turnout of minorities, who are vastly
10568 underrepresented in polling stations. Voting accessibility is equally essential to the mandatory
10569 aspect of this proposal because otherwise, the fines will simply be another oppression to
10570 already oppressed communities.
10570



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10571 **Proposal # 218**
10572 **Author:** Lila Wallin

Committee: 7
Delegation: Minnesota

10573
10574 **Title:**
10575 An act to create tailored mental healthcare in the workplace.
10576

10577 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
10578 All public workplaces.
10579

10580 **Justification:**
10581 56% of US adults who reported negative economic consequences also said they were
10582 experiencing mental health distress, according to the Commonwealth Fund. Low mental health
10583 rates have caused a dent in our economy due to factors such as lower workforce participation
10584 rates and decreased productivity. In 2020, 42% of US adults reported symptoms of anxiety and
10585 depression, this is up 11% from previous years, per the US Census Bureau. Spending on
10586 mental health treatment and services reached \$225 billion in 2019, which is not taking indirect
10587 costs like lower workforce participation rates and decreased productivity into account;
10588 depression alone is estimated to account for \$44 billion in losses to workplace productivity. The
10589 US has attempted to address these matters, however, they have not stopped or slowed the
10590 mental health crisis.
10591 Globally, 1 in every 14 people have anxiety and every 1 in 20 have depression. However, nearly
10592 1 in 5 US adults live with a mental illness (52.9 million in 2020), 21% of all US adults.
10593 Depression alone is estimated to account for \$44 billion in losses to workplace productivity in
10594 the United States. Less than half of Americans who have a mental disorder get proper
10595 treatment, according to the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities.
10596

10597 **Proposal for Action:**
10598 Creating a new system for workplace mental healthcare is necessary to improve both
10599 employment rates and motivation in the workplace. This will be done by making workplace
10600 mental health professionals trained in a specific field of work. This way, when working with an
10601 employee, the mental health professionals will have experience with a certain job.
10602 Mental healthcare professionals must take a paid 1-month training session in order to be
10603 tailored to a specific field. All employers must have a mental healthcare professional who is
10604 trained to work with a certain field of workers. Employees are encouraged to meet with their
10605 mental healthcare professional during the work day, this will be paid time. Mental healthcare
10606 professionals must take a paid 1-month training session in order to be tailored to a specific field.
10607

10608 **Results to be Expected:**
10609 Once enforced, 7 out of every 10 people, 67% who have a course of treatment (two or more
10610 sessions) will show reliable and substantial reductions in their anxiety/depression, and around 5
10611 in every 10, 51%, improve so much they are classified as recovered. These resources will
10612 prevent unnecessary disability, unemployment, substance abuse, homelessness, inappropriate
10613 incarceration, suicide rates, and poor quality of life.



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10614 **Proposal #** 219

10615 **Author:** Cecilia Martin

Committee: 7

Delegation: Missouri

10616

10617 **Title:**

10618 To Gym Bro

10619

10620 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10621 Healthcare, Medicare, Medicaid

10622

10623

10624 **Justification:**

10625

10626 **Proposal for Action:**

10627 Medicare and Medicaid recipients will be able to use their coverage to pay for a gym
10628 membership of up to \$50 a month per family member.

10629

10630

10631 **Results to be Expected:**

10632 In the short term, this bill will quickly improve standard of living in the United States, as well as
10633 improve mental and physical health of citizens within the US. Additionally, after implementation,
10634 this proposal will quickly increase the efficiency and quality of the US workforce. Long term, this
10635 proposal will drastically decrease the number of long term health problems in the United States
10636 and therefore decrease our healthcare spending.



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10637 **Proposal #** 220
10638 **Author:** Emma Berwin

Committee: 19
Delegation: Missouri

10639
10640 **Title:**
10641 Creating a Federal Social Networking Commission
10642

10643 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10644 Those who regularly use social networking platforms (SNP), those who work for or with (SNP),
10645 the DOJ, and those who will work within the new commission.
10646

10647 **Justification:**

10648 Additionally, it is undeniable the impact modern technology has had on our lives. However,
10649 seniors continue to lag further and further behind the rest of society. Of seniors over the age of
10650 65, 41% do not use the internet at all, and 23% do not use cell phones. In light of these
10651 statistics, it is undeniable that seniors are losing touch with modern society as time progresses,
10652 and so therefore, they should not be allowed to vote in current elections.
10653

10654 **Proposal for Action:**

10655 The Federal Social Networking Commission would be established as an independent regulatory
10656 body, consisting of experts from diverse fields such as technology, law, ethics, and consumer
10657 advocacy. They will establish a

10658 The commission will collaborate with stakeholders, including social media platforms, privacy
10659 advocates, academic institutions, and civil society organizations, to develop comprehensive
10660 regulations addressing algorithmic transparency, data privacy, content moderation, and other
10661 pertinent issues.

10662 The commission would conduct regular audits of social media platforms to ensure compliance
10663 with the established regulations. It would have the authority to impose penalties for non-
10664 compliance, including fines up to 5 billion dollars as set by the precedent of FTC v. Facebook,
10665 suspensions, or revocation of operating licenses, where necessary. The commission will work in
10666 collaboration with The Department of Justice to enforce the regulations. Social media platforms
10667 must follow the commission's guidelines of ethics which will be based on the Association for
10668 Computing Machinery's code of ethics.

10669 The commission would collaborate with international regulatory bodies and organizations like
10670 the European Union which recently enacted the General Data Protection Regulation law.

10671 The commission would engage in public outreach initiatives to educate users about their rights,
10672 the risks associated with social media, and how to navigate the digital landscape safely. It would
10673 also foster digital literacy programs to empower individuals to make informed decisions
10674 regarding their online presence.

10675 The Federal Social Networking Commission would require appropriate funding to carry out its
10676 mandate effectively. Funding could be secured through a combination of government allocation,
10677 industry contributions, and prominently through the fines imposed on non-compliant platforms.
10678

10679
10680 **Results to be Expected:**

10681 After instituting a new Commission to handle and execute the administrative tasks to be
10682 expected with the regulations of algorithms and ensure compliance of platforms, social media
10683 users will enjoy a greater level of privacy regarding their personal data and a more diversified
10684 feed. We anticipate a restoration of net neutrality to a reasonable extent thus mitigating the
10685 negative impacts of social media while enhancing the positive ones.



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10686 **Proposal #** 221
10687 **Author:** Jack Cannon

Committee: 3
Delegation: Missouri

10688
10689 **Title:**
10690 Eating the Rich

10691
10692 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
10693 This will affect the wealth of the Billionaires living within the US

10694
10695 **Justification:**
10696 Billionaires should not exist. There are 735 billionaires in the US as of this proposal being
10697 written. Those 735 are roughly worth a combined \$5 trillion. The bottom 50% of US citizens are
10698 roughly worth a combined \$4 Trillion. The disparity of wealth in the US is ridiculous and it is time
10699 for radical change.

10700
10701 **Proposal for Action:**
10702 1. Introduce a wealth tax in the US that taxes everything people are worth over \$999,999,999.99
10703 at 100%. This is a wealth tax, which means the tax will be levied upon a taxpayer's net worth,
10704 which is the sum of their assets minus their liabilities. Assets can include investments, such as
10705 stocks and bonds, and bank accounts. They can include homes, automobiles, and personal
10706 property like jewelry or collectibles.
10707 2. Their assets are frozen if they try to flee the country and avoid the tax. This includes their
10708 stocks, properties, bank accounts etc. The extent to the freezing will be up to legislation.

10709
10710 **Results to be Expected:**
10711 Quality of life will improve across nearly every US citizen. The US can make huge progress on
10712 paying its debt, funding social programs such as Medicaid, Medicare and Social Security. This
10713 new extreme amount of money can also go to canceling student debt, and even make advances
10714 for putting universal healthcare in place for the US. As well as an increase in tax revenue from
10715 this tax, it could also make it possible for the rest of US citizens to pay less in their taxes.



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10716 **Proposal # 222**

10717 **Author:** Calvin Carson

10718 Missouri

10719

10720 **Title:**

10721 To require certification for all federal government legislative branch candidates including elected
10722 and non-elected officials by passing a civil service examination in order to run and be elected to
10723 office.

10724

10725 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10726 The proposed action would affect the following areas of our government and society: Federal
10727 Legislative Branch (House of Representatives and Senate), The Department of Justice, The
10728 Department of Education, prospective candidates for federal political offi

10729

10730 **Justification:**

10731 Currently in most states, educators, healthcare professionals, labor workers, and law
10732 enforcement officials to name a few, are required to become certified periodically to determine
10733 their eligibility and knowledge of their chosen profession to ensure sufficient aptitude for
10734 servicing the American people. Why is it that the individuals who govern them and also our
10735 country at large, who are charged with creating and upholding the laws of our nation, are not
10736 required to do the same? In light of recent developments in the current American political social
10737 environment, our citizenry have raised concerns over determining the in-depth knowledge of our
10738 country's legislative, judicial, and executive bodies specifically on the functions of our
10739 government, its processes in performing its functions, the laws of our land such as the United
10740 States Constitution, and our bill of rights amongst other relevant domains. If implemented, this
10741 proposal has significant potential to restore the confidence of the American people in their
10742 elected officials' knowledge of government processes and the laws of our land which would
10743 foster reassurance that proposals, policies, and laws affecting the entire nation put forth by our
10744 government are done so with all applicable laws in mind with sound political and current
10745 legislative reference. This proposal would also be an effort to further the movement of ensuring
10746 that all government officials, regardless of background or social-economic status, have the
10747 relevant knowledge necessary to make decisions that are best for our country.

10748

10749 **Proposal for Action:**

10750 This proposal would create a federally mandated civil service examination and certification test
10751 required for any United States citizen seeking candidacy for any elected or non-elected position
10752 or to apply to individuals currently holding such a position in the legislative branch seeking re-
10753 election. This would be overseen, maintained, and applied by the Department of Education, and
10754 enforced by the Department of Justice as well as the Federal Elections Commission. For
10755 example, if an individual wanted to run for their state's representative office or to maintain their
10756 position as a representative, they'd have to become certified or be re-certified by successfully
10757 passing the federal civil service examination certification test in order to be placed on the ballot
10758 to run for election. It's important to note that this assessment will be updated annually in order to
10759 keep up to date with current legislation and social events.

10760

10761 **Results to be Expected:**

10762 If this proposal were to be implemented, we expect a dramatic increase in the American
10763 people's trust in their political leaders and confidence in knowing their decision making is done
10764 so with the procedures of our government, current laws, and social events in mind. This



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10765 proposal also has significant potential to encourage an increased voting turn-out by youth who
10766 could find renewed confidence in knowing their politicians are aware of the issues impacting
10767 them.



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10768 **Proposal #** 223
10769 **Author:** Wyatt Doty

Committee: 14
Delegation: Missouri

10770
10771 **Title:**
10772 To Audit public school teachers

10773
10774 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
10775 Students in the United States, United States public school teachers, parents of students

10776
10777 **Justification:**
10778 Right now teachers in public schools are not held to high standards with their teaching. There
10779 are no standards set on if all or most of their students have below average grades. If there is an
10780 inadequate teacher they should not be able to teach our next generations. Everyone is held to
10781 standards on the quality of their work, teachers should be held to standards on their work too

10782
10783 **Proposal for Action:**
10784 The government will set up a system of auditing public school teachers. Public schools will
10785 implement these audits and review what should be done about the teachers who do not pass it.
10786 If a majority of the teachers' students do not have at least an average grade in their class their
10787 work will be reviewed. If a student has below average grades in a majority of their classes they
10788 will be exempt from the audit so that teachers will not be affected by students who have issues
10789 learning. The audits will be funded and incentivised by the government with funding for
10790 extracurricular activities if students grades increase.

10791
10792 **Results to be Expected:**
10793 Students will have a better learning experience and better grades. This will also incentivise
10794 teachers to improve their teaching capabilities and perform better.



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10795 **Proposal # 224**

10796 **Author:** Daida Herrera-Garcia

Committee: 18

Delegation: Missouri

10797

10798 **Title:**

10799 The Standardization of Domestic Violence Statutes

10800

10801 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10802 The Welfare of the United States of America

10803

10804 **Justification:**

10805 The United States is ranked 10th among other countries regarding Domestic Violence.

10806 According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, "1 in 4 women and 1 in 9 men

10807 experience severe intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner contact sexual violence,

10808 and/or intimate partner stalking,". Domestic Abuse victims have different stories to tell not only

10809 because of their experiences but their interactions when telling authorities. Different states

10810 within the US have varying statutes that affect their way of naming an individual as a victim and

10811 how to proceed. In the state of Missouri, the statutes to identify domestic violence in the fourth

10812 degree are as follows: physical injury; physical injury by means of a weapon; apprehension of

10813 the victim after physical injury; knowingly contact that could result in death or serious physical

10814 injury to the victim; knowingly physical contact with the victim that they will take offense in;

10815 unreasonable restrictions from others or places (isolation). Missouri does not factor in emotional

10816 abuse when evaluating domestic abuse victims, however, under California's law, emotional

10817 abuse is looked at when in relation to domestic violence cases. For equal and just justice for

10818 domestic violence victims and for the betterment of the country, there is a need for the

10819 standardization of domestic violence statutes.

10820

10821 **Proposal for Action:**

10822 All states will be heavily encouraged to follow a national standard for domestic violence cases.

10823 National Standard will consist of Intentional infliction of physical pain, physical injury, or illness;

10824 negligently causes bodily injury to a partner or family member with a weapon; or purposely or

10825 knowingly causes reasonable apprehension of bodily injury in a partner; or family member;

10826 causes any emotional distress and or subjecting the victim to a behavior that may result in

10827 psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder.

10828 States that refuse to put these statutes in place will see a dip in their infrastructure aid on behalf

10829 of the federal government.

10830

10831 **Results to be Expected:**

10832 After the national statute is adopted by the states, Domestic Violence victims will be treated with

10833 justice and will be treated equally no matter where the crime occurs. Not only will physical

10834 abuse be taken into account, but the psychological trauma caused by the perpetrator will be

10835 subject to lookover.



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10836 **Proposal #** 225
10837 **Author:** Noor Huda

Committee: 15
Delegation: Missouri

10838
10839 **Title:**
10840 The FRIENDSHIP Act Forging and Reviving International Equity aNd De-escalation Strategies for
10841 Humanity in Israel and Palestine

10842 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
10843 The US Legislative Branch, The US Executive Branch, The US Department of Defence, The
10844 US Department of State, The US Department of Commerce, The US Department of Homeland
10845 Security, The US diplomatic involvement in the United Nations

10846 **Justification:**
10847 The US must show our pledged commitment to advancing human rights, freedoms, dignity,
10848 peace and prosperity internationally.

10849 **Proposal for Action:**
10850 The USA would call for the following:
10851 Funds allocated to Israel by the US shall be prohibited from being used in support of the military
10852 detention, interrogation, abuse, or ill treatment of Palestinian children; seizure, appropriation, or
10853 destruction of Palestinian property and the forced transfer of civilians in the West Bank; or
10854 unilateral annexation of West Bank territory by Israel.
10855 A freeze on Israeli settlement construction in the occupied territories and phased dismantling of
10856 existing settlements.
10857 Reciprocal gestures of prisoner releases, easing restrictions on movement, reducing
10858 checkpoints, and allowing for greater economic cooperation.
10859 Regional economic integration efforts in Israel and Palestine, including investment initiatives,
10860 infrastructure development, and trade agreements, fostering mutual interdependence.
10861 A comprehensive review of military aid to Israel, with a specific focus on the Iron Dome missile
10862 defense system and the Israeli Defense Force assessing the effectiveness, cost, and impact of
10863 the systems on regional dynamics, and redirecting a portion of current funding towards
10864 alternative initiatives increasing support for humanitarian aid, and development projects.
10865 A transition period during which the funding for the Iron Dome system would gradually
10866 decrease, allowing Israel to explore alternative defense strategies.
10867 Engaging regional and international partners to ensure a coordinated approach toward
10868 alternative multilateral security frameworks in the region to ensure the withdrawal of funding
10869 does not compromise the safety and security of Israelis or escalate tensions in the region.
10870 Targeted financial sanctions on countries identified as sponsors of Hamas, including freezing
10871 assets, prohibiting financial transactions, and restricting access to the international financial
10872 system.
10873 International coordination between allied countries, regional organizations, and international
10874 bodies such as the United Nations and the Financial Action Task Force in collectively
10875 addressing the issue of funding for terrorist organizations.

10876 **Results to be Expected:**
10877 With full international cooperation and continuous US engagement in diplomatic efforts, this act
10878 will create conditions for lasting peace and stability in the region.
10879
10880
10881
10882



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July 1-July 6, 2023

10883 **Proposal #** 226

10884 **Author:** Trinity Kiner

Committee: 18

Delegation: Missouri

10885

10886 **Title:**

10887 An act to only allow solitary confinement in federal prisons for serious infractions/issues.

10888

10889 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10890 Federal Prison Guards, Federal Prisoners

10891

10892 **Justification:**

10893 This proposal is important because according to the American Psychological Association 54%
10894 of state prisoners and 45% of federal prisoners report mental health concerns. Confined
10895 inmates often experience various physiological symptoms, even after a short amount of time in
10896 confinement. Isolated inmates often report symptoms similar to those of hypertension, such as
10897 chronic headaches, trembling, sweaty palms, extreme dizziness and heart palpitations. (Smith,
10898 2006; Haney, 2003; Shalev, 2008). Lastly the famous Nelson Mandela once said "I found solitary
10899 confinement the most forbidding aspect of prison life. There is no end and no beginning; there is
10900 only one's mind, which can begin to play tricks. Was that a dream or did it really happen? One
10901 begins to question everything." Solitary confinement affects prisoners mentally for the worse.

10902

10903 **Proposal for Action:**

10904 Prison guards and workers will only be allowed to place prisoners (in federal prisons) in solitary
10905 confinement for committing serious infrastructures/issues. Serious infrastructures/issues can
10906 range from attacking a guard or inmate or harming yourself. Prisoners will no longer be able to
10907 get put into solitary confinement for verbal arguments, talking back to guards, ect.

10908

10909 **Results to be Expected:**

10910 Prisoners in federal prisons will have better mental health overall due to the lower chance of
10911 them getting put into solitary confinement.



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10912 **Proposal # 227**

10913 **Author:** Jackson Lamb

Committee: 19

Delegation: Missouri

10914

10915 **Title:**

10916 Artificial Intelligence Should Require Global Regulation.

10917

10918 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10919 AI regulations will indefinitely affect people's jobs, companies, businesses, politics, and
10920 economies. Companies and businesses that tailor toward big-tech will be the ones most
10921 affected.

10922

10923 **Justification:**

10924 Since its emergence into pop culture, the idea of Artificial Intelligence having a relevant impact
10925 on human culture has only existed in the genre of science fiction, such as the movie
10926 "Terminator." However, this conception has slowly become a reality, as technology has evolved
10927 into a higher form of existence. In fact, according to Elon Musk, founder of Tesla, "I'm
10928 increasingly inclined to think there should be some regulatory oversight [of AI], maybe at the
10929 national and international level" (Etzioni). As Artificial Intelligence seemingly rises to dominate
10930 past technology, it is slowly creeping upon more concerning aspects of human cultures, such as
10931 jobs, businesses, and even civilians.

10932 The concern over AI has extended to the federal level as well. Yet, there has been little action
10933 taken in regard to regulations. According to a recent article by Goowin: "US Artificial Intelligence
10934 Regulations: Watch List for 2023," AI stands under little to no regulation as "there has been no
10935 serious consideration of a US analog to the EU AI Act or any sweeping federal legislation to
10936 govern the use of AI, nor is there any substantial state legislation in force" (Schreck). Indeed, AI
10937 demands both national and international regulation, as it will only rise to higher levels of itself.

10938

10939 **Proposal for Action:**

10940 I propose that Artificial Intelligence should require national and international regulation. First of
10941 all, it should be mentioned that there have been efforts to impose regulations already, such as
10942 the proposed "AI Act" (Insights) by the EU. However, the proposed Act poses damaging effects
10943 to other countries and economies. It is important that all countries come together to build a true
10944 set of rules and regulations regarding AI.

10945 The first key regulation on AI must tackle its effects on a country's power. The use of
10946 artificial intelligence has assisted countries such as China to increase their data collection over
10947 its targets, mainly the US. Although AI's power is determined by its user, the technology behind
10948 it will only grow stronger and will open up greater risks for humanity. The second key regulation
10949 on AI must concern its effect on forms of travel. Companies such as Tesla intend to power their
10950 future products with the use of AI, for example, self-driving cars have long been in development
10951 and still concern its reviewers, as its capabilities are not yet fully understood or developed.

10952 Finally, the third key regulation on AI must concern its effects on career tools. Even at the most
10953 primitive levels of education, AI is being used to further education. At higher levels, such as high
10954 school and college, resources such as ChatGPT is being used to develop papers based on the
10955 AI's knowledge of the specific topic. This tool in particular, among other AI tools, have become
10956 quite powerful as an asset to students and workers, or as a contrivance toward educators or
10957 bosses. It is for these reasons that AI must meet global regulations.

10958

10959 **Results to be Expected:**



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10960 In my proposal's results, I logically expect to see a slow success. Although many are eager to
10961 implement regulations on AI, it will take time and compromise from countries around the globe.
10962 Because of this, regulations will eventually be implemented, yet it will take time.



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10963 **Proposal #** 228
10964 **Author:** Kylie Mead

Committee: 3
Delegation: Missouri

10965
10966 **Title:**
10967 Bring the \$500 bill back into the United States currency.
10968

10969 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
10970 Everyone of the United States
10971

10972 **Justification:**
10973 Recently, more places and businesses have been going “cashless” and people tend to carry
10974 around less cash to create more space. Having a larger bill such as the \$500 bill would make
10975 large transactions much easier. This also decreases the amount of space that smaller bills
10976 would take up.
10977

10978 **Proposal for Action:**
10979 The \$500 bill was removed from the United States currency because the lack of use. Going
10980 completely dependent on becoming a cashless society is extremely risky because we would be
10981 purely dependent on complex networks. We wouldnt need to mass produce the \$500 bill
10982 because it would not be a major need from everyone. The \$500 bill would only be used to make
10983 large transactions if you want to make it quick and convenient.
10984

10985 **Results to be Expected:**
10986 Decrease in bills being carried around. Physical payments would become much more
10987 convenient and easier to keep track of. Anyone who does not believe in a “cashless” society
10988 could still have the ability to make transactions.



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10989 **Proposal #** 229

10990 **Author:** Chase Montgomery

Committee: 21

Delegation: Missouri

10991

10992 **Title:**

10993 To increase the age at which retirees initially receive Social Security retirement benefits

10994

10995 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

10996 The Federal Legislative Branch, The Federal Executive Branch, The Federal Bureaucracy,
10997 Social Security Administration, Office of Budget and Management

10998

10999 **Justification:**

11000 By 2033, The Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund used to pay Social Security
11001 retirement benefits will be depleted according to the Social Security and Medicare Board of
11002 Education. Once the fund depletes, the only source of Social Security funding will be from
11003 current Social Security taxes, forcing the Social Security Administration(SSA) to reduce
11004 benefits. The factors that lead to the reduction of the OASI fund are an aging population coupled
11005 with longer life expectancy. As the Baby Boomer generation ages, the number of citizens
11006 drawing on Social Security increases. However, there is not an equal increase in the working-
11007 age population, increasing expenditures and decreasing revenue. To illustrate this point, in 2005
11008 3.3 workers were paying into social security for every beneficiary compared to only an estimated
11009 2.3 in 2035. The next issue is an increasing life expectancy. From Social Security's inception in
11010 1935, life expectancy has increased from 60.7 to 79.1 years in 2023. As the U.S. population
11011 continues to live longer, Social Security will have to increase the number of monthly payments
11012 to retirees. The strain on the OASI will only increase until there is no fund left.

11013

11014 **Proposal for Action:**

11015 The age at which Social Security gives full benefits will increase from 66 to 76 in 6-month
11016 increments for each year in the period from 2025 to 2045. The age at which individuals may
11017 start to withdraw from social security will also increase from 62 to 72 in 6-month increments for
11018 each year in the same period from 2025 to 2045. Likewise, the age at which benefits from
11019 delaying withdrawals end will increase from 70 to 80 in 6-month increments for each year in the
11020 period from 2025 to 2045. The change in the age of full benefit withdrawals will impact those
11021 born in 1959 and after. The change will take full effect for those born in 1969. At that point in
11022 2045, the SSA will reevaluate the payout ages dependent on current life expectancy trends.
11023 The changes in the age individuals are eligible for Social Security will not impact other
11024 government entitlement programs. The changes in Social Security payment eligibility outlined
11025 above will supersede any current SSA timelines, and further change to the timeline is required
11026 through congressional action. At the end of the proposed change in Social Security payment
11027 eligibility, the SSA will be responsible for presenting a new timeline of changes for
11028 congressional approval dependent on the current budget and life expectancy circumstances.

11029

11030 **Results to be Expected:**

11031 Through increasing the age individuals are eligible for Social Security payments, fewer
11032 payments will be made out to retirees. This will directly correlate to a decrease in expenditures
11033 for the OASI trust fund, preventing or at least postponing the expected depletion of the OASI
11034 trust fund. While this gradual change in Social Security might not be enough to fully alleviate the
11035 strain on Social Security, this is a necessary step towards forming a sustainable Social Security
11036 system.



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11037 **Proposal #** 230
11038 **Author:** Travis Norris

Committee: 3
Delegation: Missouri

11039

11040 **Title:**

11041 "The aisha Tax" Water Bottle Tax for Addressing the Water Crisis in America

11042

11043 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11044 Major areas affected would be low-income areas suffering from water issues, specifically in
11045 areas like Michigan, las vegas, and Jackson Mississippi.

11046

11047 **Justification:**

11048 Most of the city's 150,000 Jackson residents have been on a boil water notice since July 29 of
11049 2022 because the state health department found cloudy water that could cause digestive
11050 problems. Officials are warning more than 2 million people in the Houston area to boil their
11051 water before using it to cook, bathe and drink after a power outage at a water purification plant
11052 caused low water pressure. Baltimore residents have been urged to boil tap water after E. coli
11053 was discovered in several West Baltimore locations, affecting more than 1,500 people. All three
11054 of these are fair examples of the water crisis that has hit America. The water crisis in America
11055 demands immediate attention and effective action. Many regions are grappling with water
11056 scarcity, deteriorating infrastructure, and inadequate access to safe drinking water. By
11057 implementing a tax on water bottles, we can not only generate significant revenue but also
11058 promote sustainable practices, reduce plastic waste, and support the communities in dire need
11059 of water-related assistance.

11060

11061

11062 **Proposal for Action:**

11063 By involving government entities, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the
11064 Department of Health, and relevant committees or subcommittees, the proposal gains credibility
11065 and receives the necessary support for passage. Engaging lawmakers who are passionate
11066 about environmental issues and public health can increase the chances of the legislation's
11067 success.

11068 Consulting with experts is vital to determining the appropriate tax rate and implementation
11069 mechanisms for the water bottle tax. These experts can include economists, environmental
11070 scientists, public health professionals, and representatives from relevant non-governmental
11071 organizations (NGOs).

11072 Economists can provide insights into the optimal tax rate that balances revenue generation with
11073 behavioral changes toward sustainable alternatives. Environmental scientists can offer guidance
11074 on the potential environmental benefits of the tax and strategies for plastic waste reduction.
11075 Public health professionals can contribute their expertise in ensuring equitable access to safe
11076 drinking water. NGOs working in water conservation and environmental advocacy can provide
11077 valuable perspectives and knowledge.

11078 By incorporating input from these experts, the proposal can be refined to strike the right balance
11079 between achieving the intended objectives and garnering support from various stakeholders.

11080 Establishing a streamlined tax collection system is crucial to ensure transparency and
11081 accountability. It is essential to work with relevant tax collection agencies, such as state revenue
11082 departments, to develop a mechanism for collecting the water bottle tax.

11083 The system should be designed to be efficient, minimizing administrative burdens while
11084 maximizing revenue collection. This may involve implementing technology-driven solutions,



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11085 such as leveraging existing sales tax collection infrastructure or exploring partnerships with
11086 retailers and distributors.
11087 Transparency and accountability can be ensured through regular reporting and auditing of the
11088 tax revenue collection process. Clear guidelines should be established to track the amount of
11089 tax collected, the destinations of the revenue, and the impact of the funds on addressing the
11090 water crisis. This information should be made accessible to the public to maintain trust and
11091 demonstrate the responsible management of tax funds. To manage the tax revenue effectively,
11092 a dedicated fund should be created. This fund will serve as a repository for the collected tax
11093 revenue and will be used exclusively for initiatives aimed at addressing the water crisis. To
11094 oversee the allocation of funds, a governing body should be established. This body can consist
11095 of representatives from relevant government agencies, water advocacy groups, environmental
11096 organizations, community leaders, and experts in water management. The governing body will
11097 be responsible for reviewing project proposals, assessing their alignment with the objectives of
11098 the tax, and making informed decisions regarding fund allocation.
11099 By establishing a dedicated fund and a governing body, the proposal demonstrates a
11100 responsible approach to managing tax revenue and ensures that funds are allocated efficiently
11101 to achieve the proposed objectives.
11102
11103

11104 **Results to be Expected:**

11105 Implementing a tax on water bottles provides a viable and sustainable solution to address the
11106 water crisis in America. By generating revenue and promoting sustainable practices, this
11107 proposal aims to improve water infrastructure, support conservation efforts, and ensure access
11108 to clean and safe drinking water for all communities.



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11109 **Proposal #** 231

11110 **Author:** Skai Peterkin

Committee: 14

Delegation: Missouri

11111

11112 **Title:**

11113 To require teachers to undergo diversity training to obtain or maintain their teachers' license.

11114

11115 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11116 The proposed action will affect the following areas of our government and society: The Federal
11117 Department of Education.

11118

11119 **Justification:**

11120 Seventy-seven percent of the 68,930 teachers tested by Project Implicit showed implicit bias,
11121 according to the study. Despite the teacher's statement's subjectivity to hatred and prejudice,
11122 measures could still be taken to prevent students from becoming victims of their deeply rooted
11123 hatred. On May 9, 2023, a high school student in Springfield, Missouri was in her Geometry
11124 class like usual when her teacher began to repeatedly say nasty slurs within a short time range.
11125 Within the video that began to circulate rapidly, viewers heard the teacher say, "I'm not calling
11126 anyone a n---r. I can say the word." This moment shocked people all across the United States
11127 of America while people demanded action from the school district. Although this is just one of
11128 the many times racism has occurred within the U.S. school system, why does this problem need
11129 to continue?

11130

11131 **Proposal for Action:**

11132 This will require educators to partake in a Diversity Training program to obtain their teacher's
11133 license. During the workshop, future teachers will become more aware of the issues their future
11134 students and colleagues might face. They will also learn how to create a culturally inclusive
11135 classroom, and gain insight into the reasoning behind students' behaviors. The program must
11136 be longer than three hours. It will be offered multiple times throughout the year to give students
11137 ample time to complete the course.

11138

11139 **Results to be Expected:**

11140 If this were to go into effect, this would change the lives of students all around the country, while
11141 simultaneously protecting them and minimizing the amount of racism and hate they get in the
11142 school



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11143 **Proposal #** 232
11144 **Author:** Avery Smith

Committee: 11
Delegation: Missouri

11145
11146 **Title:**
11147 Imposing a Mandatory Retirement Age for Members of Congress
11148

11149 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
11150 Members of Congress

11151
11152 **Justification:**

11153 There is substantial evidence to support the need for an age limit for members of Congress.
11154 Research indicates that advancing age can be associated with cognitive decline, including a
11155 decrease in processing speed, memory, and problem-solving abilities. A study published in the
11156 Journal of Aging and Health found that older adults experienced a decline in fluid intelligence,
11157 which involves reasoning and problem-solving skills. This decline in cognitive abilities can
11158 impact a representative's capacity to make sound judgments and effectively address complex
11159 issues.

11160 Moreover, physical health concerns become more prevalent with age, potentially impeding a
11161 representative's ability to actively engage in legislative duties. Chronic illnesses, reduced
11162 mobility, and increased vulnerability to ailments can hinder a representative's effectiveness in
11163 fulfilling their responsibilities. According to a report by the Centers for Disease Control and
11164 Prevention (CDC), the prevalence of chronic health conditions, such as heart disease, diabetes,
11165 and arthritis, increases with age. These health conditions can limit a representative's energy,
11166 mobility, and overall well-being, hindering their ability to actively participate in the legislative
11167 process.

11168 Introducing an age limit would also promote intergenerational representation and diversity in
11169 Congress, which is essential for addressing the needs and concerns of a diverse society.
11170 Younger voices bring fresh perspectives, technological expertise, and a deep understanding of
11171 contemporary challenges. On the other hand, older representatives offer valuable wisdom,
11172 experience, and historical context that can guide legislative decision-making. By setting an age
11173 limit, we ensure a healthy balance of representation across different age groups, fostering more
11174 comprehensive and inclusive policy outcomes.

11175 Addressing generational inequality in political representation is another crucial aspect. The
11176 average age of members of Congress has been steadily increasing over the years, potentially
11177 resulting in a disconnect between the legislative body and the concerns of younger generations.
11178 According to the Congressional Research Service, the average age of members of the House of
11179 Representatives in 2021 was 57 years, and for the Senate, it was 63 years. By implementing an
11180 age limit, we provide an opportunity for younger individuals to have a greater voice in shaping
11181 policies that directly impact their lives and future, ensuring their concerns are adequately
11182 represented.

11183
11184 **Proposal for Action:**

11185 In order to address the pressing issues surrounding the effectiveness and representativeness of
11186 our legislative body, it is crucial to implement an age limit for members of Congress. This
11187 proposal aims to introduce specific measures that will ensure the continued vitality and
11188 relevance of our democratic system.

11189 Firstly, we propose to implement an age limit of 65 years for members of Congress, applicable
11190 to both the House of Representatives and the Senate. This limit is based on the understanding
11191 that advancing age can sometimes lead to a decline in cognitive abilities and physical health.



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11192 While age alone does not determine competence, it is essential to acknowledge that certain
11193 limitations associated with age might hinder a representative's ability to make sound judgments,
11194 process complex information, and effectively serve their constituents. By setting a reasonable
11195 age limit, we can help mitigate the risk of diminished capacity within Congress and promote a
11196 more vibrant and dynamic decision-making process.

11197 To ensure a smooth transition, we suggest that existing members of Congress who reach the
11198 age limit during their term be allowed to serve until the completion of their term but become
11199 ineligible for re-election thereafter. This approach respects the experience and commitment of
11200 current representatives while still paving the way for new voices and fresh perspectives in
11201 Congress. It provides a reasonable timeframe for transitioning to a younger and more diverse
11202 group of lawmakers without abruptly removing experienced individuals from their
11203 responsibilities.

11204

11205

11206 **Results to be Expected:**

11207 By imposing an age limit for members of Congress, we expect to achieve enhanced decision-
11208 making through a vibrant and capable legislative body, minimizing the risk of cognitive decline
11209 and enabling representatives to address complex issues with clarity and efficiency. The
11210 introduction of an age limit will also foster increased diversity and representation, bringing a
11211 broader range of perspectives and experiences to Congress, thus better addressing the needs
11212 and aspirations of all citizens. Additionally, this proposal will facilitate a smooth transition and
11213 cultivate future-oriented leadership by creating a transition plan and encouraging younger
11214 individuals to pursue political careers, ensuring they are well-equipped to tackle emerging
11215 challenges and shape policies for the future.



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11216 **Proposal # 233**

11217 **Author:** Renee Steinbrueck

Committee: 18

Delegation: Missouri

11218

11219 **Title:**

11220 To give the right to people that are charged with a federal misdemeanor or felony to be able to
11221 vote on probation or parole.

11222

11223 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11224 People who have been convicted of federal misdemeanors or felonies.

11225

11226

11227 **Justification:**

11228 Once someone is convicted of a federal misdemeanor or felony the ability to vote differs in each
11229 state. Some states allow felons to vote inside jail, while others have to wait until they have been
11230 released, or finished parole. Since these people have committed a federal crime the punishment
11231 should be the same no matter the state. Federal misdemeanors and felonies are crimes that
11232 break federal laws or were committed on federal property. Oftentimes these crimes are non-
11233 violent and the people that commit them do not pose a threat to society. Therefore, it is only just
11234 to allow people the right to vote once they have been released from prison. The right to vote is a
11235 fundamental component of our country and our democracy-style government. Once released
11236 from prison and on parole these people continue to pay taxes. Therefore, revoking their ability to
11237 vote is taxation without representation. Each person deserves the right for their voice to be
11238 heard and to allow this means giving them the ability to vote.

11239

11240

11241 **Proposal for Action:**

11242 When a person is convicted of a federal misdemeanor or felony and goes on probation or parole
11243 they should be allowed the right to vote. This does not give people who are serving time in
11244 federal prison the right to vote, only once they have been released. Since these are federal
11245 crimes the punishment should be the same regardless of the state. This proposal would allow all
11246 people to vote while on probation or parole across the country.

11247

11248

11249 **Results to be Expected:**

11250 Restoring the right to vote to people who have been convicted of a federal misdemeanor or
11251 felony.



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11252 **Proposal # 234**

11253 **Author:** Grayson Stevenson

Committee: 16

Delegation: Missouri

11254

11255 **Title:**

11256 To create a framework that will defend against biological weapons and create strong legal
11257 doctrine outlawing the production, manufacturing or distribution of biological weapons through
11258 interagency collaboration between federally subsidized national and in
11259

11260 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11261 The Federal Executive Branch, The Federal Legislative Branch, The Federal Judiciary Branch,
11262 The United States Department of State (DOS), The United States Department of Defense
11263 (DoD), The National Security Council (NSC), The Department of Health and Human
11264

11265 **Justification:**

11266 The precedent set in 1972 by the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) prohibited the
11267 development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons while also obliging that all
11268 Nations in the United Nations general assembly would prohibit the offensive transfer of
11269 biological agents. This Convention however has not managed to remain effective in its efforts to
11270 combat the creation of biological weapons in countries such as Iraq under the reign of Saddam
11271 Hussein.
11272
11273

11274 **Proposal for Action:**

11275 Under the provisions provided in my proposition, federal funding will be allocated to strengthen
11276 interagency collaboration between the CIA, FBI and NSC, establishing clear protocols and
11277 channels, leveraging advanced information technology infrastructure, engaging private sector
11278 defense contractors, supporting research and development, and ensuring robust legal
11279 frameworks, which will bolster the nation's defenses against biological threats and foster
11280 international cooperation. The provisions outlined in this proposal will also mandate that the
11281 development, production, advertisement or stockpiling be criminalized under federal law.
11282 This proposal if enacted supersedes and applies to the Law of the Federal Government of the
11283 United States and prevents the implementation of any law whether statutory, common law, or
11284 otherwise that will conflict with the provisions of this act. Any such individual or entity, including
11285 biotechnology laboratories, exporters of dual-use technologies or regulatory or compliance
11286 bodies, may conduct a civil action against any governmental body that enforces a limitation that
11287 would violate this proposal. The court shall hold unlawful and set aside the limitation or
11288 requirement if it is found to violate any item within the proposal. Additionally, the United States
11289 Attorney General may enter a civil action on behalf of the United States of America against any
11290 State, government official or administrative official that would implement a limitation or
11291 requirement of this proposition. The proposal listed will take effect immediately upon the date of
11292 enactment. This proposal will apply to all entities responsible for the execution of this proposal
11293 whether the restrictions are enacted or imposed prior to or after the enactment of this proposal.
11294
11295

11296 **Results to be Expected:**

11297 If passed this proposal will ensure that the welfare of all people, specifically minority groups and
11298 low-income individuals are secure and protected from the threat of biological weapons.



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11299 **Proposal # 235**

11300 **Author:** Lori Ackerman

Committee: 16

Delegation: Model UN

11301

11302 **Title:**

11303 To cease all military aid to the State of Israel.

11304

11305 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11306 The Secretary of State, the U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Assistance, the U.S.

11307 Agency for International Development, the State of Israel.

11308

11309 **Justification:**

11310 In the past, the Israeli courts, particularly the Supreme Court, have been the only tangible check

11311 on the power of the Knesset, the parliament of Israel that functions as both the executive and

11312 legislative branch. The Supreme Court has overruled questionable government actions, such as

11313 in 2020 when they voided a law legalizing the construction of settlements on unauthorized and

11314 privately owned land in the West Bank (Library of Congress). Israeli settlements are widely

11315 viewed as illegal under international law, an opinion that was first expressed by UN Security

11316 Council Resolution 446 in 1979 and was echoed by the International Court of Justice in 2004.

11317 Because Israeli settlements transfer thousands of settlers onto the land designated for a

11318 Palestinian state, they are a major barrier to a two-state solution, which is the position of the

11319 U.S. government. The 2023 Israeli judicial reform bills eliminate the power of the Supreme Court

11320 to check settlement expansion. Currently, the nine-person committee for selecting judges in

11321 Israel is made up of four members of the government; the proposed reform would increase this

11322 to seven members of the government on an 11-person committee (Israel Democracy Institute).

11323 The proposed reform would also give the government the power to override any Supreme Court

11324 decision with a simple majority, and would eliminate the Court's power of judicial review over

11325 Israel's Basic Law (Al Jazeera). Imagine if the US Congress had been able to override *Brown v.*

11326 *Board of Education* or if the Supreme Court wasn't able to declare laws unconstitutional; that's

11327 the equivalence of these proposed reforms.

11328 All of these reforms give the Knesset more power, which is especially concerning given that

11329 Israel recently elected its most far right government in history; the Minister of National Security

11330 Itamar Ben-Gvir, for example, has publicly expressed support for Baruch Goldstein, a racist

11331 terrorist who murdered 29 Palestinians in 1994. This new far right Knesset will pursue a variety

11332 of measures that would severely damage the Israeli Palestinian peace process, such as

11333 approving the construction of new settlements and possibly annexing the West Bank (Middle

11334 East Eye). The new far-right government has also pursued other anti-democratic measures,

11335 such as employing tear gas on peaceful protesters and killing the Palestinian-American

11336 journalist Shireen Abu Akleh, an American citizen who was wearing an identifiable blue press

11337 vest when she was shot. Since the beginning of 2023, the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) have

11338 killed 75 Palestinians extrajudicially. Even if a proportion of these Palestinians were militants or

11339 suspected of crimes, they still are owed the basic human rights of a fair trial and due process

11340 before their sentences are decided.

11341 In 2020, the U.S. gave \$3.3 billion in aid to Israel (Congressional Research Service). Since

11342 1948, Israel has received more aid from the U.S. than any other country (USAID). The U.S.

11343 should not be giving so much aid to a country that destroys its separation of powers, violates

11344 international law, denies due process to those it occupies, and that shatters the prospects for a

11345 two-state solution. If the U.S. conditions its aid to Israel, it will be able to leverage that aid to

11346 achieve policy goals, such as a two-state solution and increased human rights for the

11347 Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank.



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Proposal for Action:

I. Defines:

A. "Memorandum of Understanding" is: the non-legally binding agreement that pledged \$38 billion in aid for the State of Israel from the U.S. between the fiscal years 2019 to 2028

B. "Military aid" is: the \$3.3 billion worth of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) grants promised to Israel in the aforementioned Memorandum of Understanding. Based on the U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants' definition of "military aid," this does not include aid for missile defense, which includes the Iron Dome, David's Sling, Arrow, and Arrow II.

C. "Foreign Assistance Act" is a law that states that the US will not militarily aid a country "which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights."

D. "Leahy Laws" are laws that prohibit the US from aiding any specific military units, such as specific battalions in an army, that do not meet human rights standards.

II. Voids the Memorandum of Understanding established in 2016 for fiscal years 2019 to 2028.

III. Enforce the Foreign Assistance Act and the Leahy Laws as they relate to US military aid to Israel.

IV. Cease all military aid to Israel.

Results to be Expected:

The \$3.3 billion per year that the U.S. gives to Israel will be allocated to other areas of spending, such as towards Medicare and Medicaid, infrastructure, reinvestment into the U.S. economy, supporting the Ukrainian War effort, etc. For example, it would take us seven years to end homelessness if we committed \$3.3 billion a year to affordable housing solutions (HUD). Due to the pause on military aid, the Israeli government could also be pressured to engage in policy action to change its treatment of the Palestinians, its judiciary, and settlement policy in an effort to have that aid reinstated. Should this be the case, a new memorandum of understanding will be negotiated.



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11377 **Proposal # 236**

11378 **Author:** Danica Chakroborty

Committee: 9

Delegation: Model UN

11379

11380 **Title:**

11381 To allow any individual 13 years of age or older to petition for emancipation from one parent if
11382 the stipulated conditions are met, and require that that individual 13 years of age or older
11383 provide or deny consent to shared custody of both parents during

11384

11385 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11386 All children of divorced parents, children who need emancipation from one parent.

11387

11388

11389 **Justification:**

11390 A report of child abuse is made every ten second in the United States (ChildHelp Foundation).

11391 Every year, 3.6 million cases of child abuse are reported in the U.S. (ChildProtect foundation).

11392 According to the National Children's Alliance, most child victims are abused by a parent - in
11393 2020, a reported 483,285 perpetrators abused or neglected a child, among the substantiated

11394 child abuse cases, 77% of children were victimized by a parent.

11395 It goes without saying that every child deserves the love and support of two parents. However,

11396 with the alarming frequency of child abuse and neglect cases, it is imperative that in those

11397 situations where one parent is an abuser, children have the right to legally separate themselves,

11398 and still have the support of their other parent.

11399 During divorce cases and agreements, custody can be decided without the contribution or

11400 testimony of the children involved - regardless of age. In such cases, children once more should

11401 have the right to advocate for themselves and seek emancipation from a parent if they feel

11402 unsafe in their presence.

11403 While the statistics mentioned above are alarming, they are not entirely honest - there are

11404 thousands of unreported cases each year. While it is easy, as an observer, to state that

11405 reporting is not that difficult and the legal proceedings that follow are the only 'right' option, real

11406 life situations are far more complex. In cases of divorce, while domestic violence might not be

11407 mentioned once, it can very well be an unspoken reason for separation - if custody is decided

11408 without input from a child old enough to articulate why they wish to distance themselves from

11409 one parent and advocate for their own well-being and safety, then a child so close to safety and

11410 escape is simply pushed right back into the cycle of abuse if parents share custody.

11411 Moreover, a lack of involvement and neglect are also reasonable justifications for wishing to

11412 legally separate from a parent. Someone who is disinterested, uninvolved, absent, and/or

11413 neglectful of their own child should not have the legal right to make decisions about the safety

11414 and well-being of that child.

11415 With the frequency of cases of child abuse, especially by parents, it is imperative to recognize

11416 and rectify the fact that custody decisions do not mandate the consent of adolescents and

11417 provide them the right to emancipate from the parent who inflicts harm upon them without also

11418 forcing them to emancipate from the parent who can support them without harm.

11419

11420 **Proposal for Action:**

11421 '- In the process of divorce, if both parties settle on shared custody, any child 13 years of age or
11422 older must provide their consent through meeting with lawyer(s) and a judge to shared custody

11423 - If consent is not given procedures for child custody psychological evaluation will be enacted

11424 - From the results of these evaluations, and the evaluation of the child and their reasoning,

11425 legal proceedings will follow to decide custody



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- 11426 - Shared custody may still result after these proceedings if both parents are found fit
- 11427 during evaluations
- 11428 - Four random check-ins during the year will occur from social workers in order to
- 11429 confirm the situation
- 11430 - If one parent is declared unable or unfit to share custody, and arraignment will be
- 11431 decided upon following the appropriate legal procedures to settle upon a custody agreement
- 11432 - If any signs of abuse or neglect is found after these evaluations, the appropriate legal
- 11433 proceedings, investigations, and/or actions will be taken
- 11434 - Any individual 13 years or older may petition for emancipation from one parent in the following
- 11435 cases, following guidelines already stipulated for two-parent emancipation in all states
- 11436 - The individual is or was married.
- 11437 - The individual is on active duty in the U.S. armed forces.
- 11438 - The individual is willingly living apart from their parents or guardian (with or without their
- 11439 consent) and they are managing their own money.
- 11440 - The court decides that emancipation is in the best interest of the individual, the individual's
- 11441 parent, or the individual's child (if they have one)
- 11442 - The individual is neglected by the parents they petition to emancipate from
- 11443 - Proof of neglect will be provided during court proceedings
- 11444 - The individual has not had contact for an extended period of time with the parent
- 11445 - Extended period of time is one calendar year or longer
- 11446 - Any period of time less than one calendar year but greater than one month can still
- 11447 be acceptable for petition, but will require explanation/further examination and the acceptance of
- 11448 the petition will be at the discretion of the court
- 11449 - Proof of no contact will be provided during court proceedings
- 11450 - The individual is in danger/abuse/unsafe in the presence of the parent they petition to
- 11451 emancipate from
- 11452 - Section IA will be enacted for any emancipations filed for reasons outlined in section IIC, E,
- 11453 F, and G
- 11454 - For children 13 years or older who have siblings and are filing from emancipation from one
- 11455 parent
- 11456 - The sibling, if younger than 13 years old, will have the same psychological evaluation
- 11457 provided from section I to evaluate if they are in a similar or same situation
- 11458 - The sibling, if older than 13 years old, will have all of the options above available
- 11459 - If an individual is granted emancipation from one parent, if their sibling applies for
- 11460 emancipation for the same reasons, they will be guaranteed emancipation

11461

11462

11463 **Results to be Expected:**

11464 An increase in the safety and well being of children, especially those who may be in dangerous
11465 situations but unable to escape them because it would result in the loss of both parents, even
11466 when only one is responsible for the danger, injury, and harm.



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11467 **Proposal # 237**

11468 **Author:** Subhash Durbha

Committee: 6

Delegation: Model UN

11469

11470 **Title:**

11471 To Set A Price Cap On Insulin And Prohibit The Sale Of Insulin Above Said Price Cap

11472

11473 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11474 American Patients, Pharmaceutical Companies (That Sell Insulin), American Insurance

11475 Companies, U.S. Department of Health

11476

11477 **Justification:**

11478 Insulin is a common hormone used by diabetic patients all over the United States to help blood

11479 sugar enter the body's cells so it can be used for energy. It is a hormone that is quintessential

11480 for over 10% of the American population. The purpose of this proposal is to set a price cap to

11481 eradicate the ever-increasing price of insulin that not only insurance companies, but

11482 pharmaceutical companies set. Decreasing the price of insulin means increasing the range of

11483 people who are able to afford it. For more than 14% of people who use insulin in the U.S.,

11484 insulin costs consume at least 40% of their available income. In the status quo, there are

11485 already steps in the right direction to handle this issue of overpricing insulin such as The

11486 Affordable Insulin Now Act caps insulin prices at whichever is lower: either \$35 a month or 25%

11487 of an insurance plan's negotiated price. Although this seems like the ideal solution, it only

11488 ensures the value to those with poor health coverage, but not to those without insurance. The

11489 Inflation Reduction Act's insulin cap will apply only to people on Medicare, leaving behind more

11490 than 21 million people in the U.S. who may need the lifesaving drug. For those that currently

11491 cannot afford insulin, or choose not to use it because they are type 2 diabetic, in the future

11492 insulin will become vital seeing as their blood sugar becomes less regulated over time. Many

11493 instead use alternatives because of the high price of insulin, such as SGLT2 inhibitors and GLP-

11494 1 agonists, but more often than not the side effects of these "medications" are worse than going

11495 untreated. Some side effects include genital yeast infections, flu-like symptoms, and a sudden

11496 urge to urinate. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration also warns of rare but serious issues

11497 such as amputations, kidney injury, and ketoacidosis. That's why this proposal is integral to our

11498 society today. It is our responsibility to set a price cap to further institute lower-costing insulin

11499 and to prevent the detriments that its high-priced counterpart causes.

11500

11501

11502 **Proposal for Action:**

11503 The United States Department of Health will work to regulate prices through the implementation

11504 of this proposal. This will be done following these steps:

11505 No company should be permitted to charge more than \$50 per one-month supply of insulin to

11506 any diabetic in the United States.

11507 Any companies that continue to charge insulin for prices above \$50 will be subject to a

11508 monetary fine equivalent to the overcharge per patient.

11509 Diabetics are defined as those diagnosed with Type 1 Diabetes or Type 2 Diabetes.

11510 Warnings to stop charging over \$50 will be issued before this penalty comes into effect. Any and

11511 all companies have up to 2 months after receiving a warning to abide by this legislation before

11512 the monetary fine will come into effect.

11513 All laws in conflict with this proposal are hereby declared null and void.

11514

11515



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11516 **Results to be Expected:**

11517 The American diabetic population will be able to receive the insulin they need at a cost that is
11518 not only reasonable to the companies affected but also more ethical than the current prices
11519 people face today. This will also ensure that corporations that create these products will be
11520 more focused on the constituents of the nation they're serving rather than on their profit.



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11521 **Proposal # 238**

11522 **Author:** Michael Fisher

Committee: 24

Delegation: Model UN

11523

11524 **Title:**

11525 To de-escalate the crisis at the southwest border by increasing the amount of refugees
11526 accepted into the US.

11527

11528 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11529 Immigrants petitioners, American citizens residing along or near the southern border, the U.S.
11530 State department, Businesses experiencing labor shortages

11531

11532 **Justification:**

11533 Conditions at the southwest border of the U.S. have deteriorated drastically since the start of the
11534 COVID-19 pandemic, with the number of 'encounters' at the border, or situations involving the
11535 apprehension or expulsion of a migrant, reaching an all-time high of 251,978 in December 2022.

11536 Many factors in countries of origin continue to drive people to America: "These countries share
11537 political, social and economic similarities, including high crime rates, pervasive gang violence,
11538 extreme poverty and corruption, which all play a crucial role in migrants' decision to leave."

11539 Most forms of legal immigration to the United States require sponsorship from a current U.S.

11540 citizen, which may not be accessible to all immigrants crossing the border. Immigrants can also

11541 apply for citizenship through the Affirmative Asylum process, but they must be physically

11542 present in the United States to do so.

11543 These circumstances leave immigrants no choice but to enter the nation as refugees.

11544 Unfortunately, the US is only accepting 125,000 refugees for all of 2023, an insignificant number
11545 when compared to the 128,410 immigrants who crossed the border illegally in January 2023.

11546 Additionally, refugees must be seeking refuge because of a "reason for persecution"; those
11547 seeking refuge to escape dangerous situations in their home country will not be accepted if they
11548 do not meet this standard.

11549 Increasing the number of accepted immigrants in 2023 would benefit the national economy, as
11550 COVID-19 left a labor shortage in the US. Most importantly, the humanitarian injustice at the

11551 border is cause enough for change. The situation hopeful immigrants face is inhumane;

11552 although the Biden administration has worked to improve the quality of detention centers along

11553 the border, conditions are not yet ideal. Criminalizing those seeking better lives in America is

11554 also contradictory to the principles of freedom and equality that our nation was founded upon.

11555 Increasing the number of accepted refugees in the United States is a vital step in deescalating

11556 conditions at the border. Allowing more refugees will benefit not only the immigrants facing

11557 unreasonably harsh conditions but also the country as a whole.

11558

11559 **Proposal for Action:**

11560 The United States should:

11561 I. Increase the amount of refugees accepted into America over a 10-year span

11562 A. Immediate increases include redefining refugee numbers to 25,000 a month; gradual

11563 increases include raising the amount of refugees accepted by the United States by 5,000

11564 refugees a month every 2 years

11565 II. Redefine refugee eligibility status

11566 A. Refugees must have either a reason of persecution or a reason of endangerment

11567 1. Defines reason of endangerment as one pertaining to dangerous food insecurity, crime

11568 levels, national threat, or personal threat within a country of origin



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- 11569 III. Establish the Refugee Acceptance Program (RAP), a board of appointed federal officials
11570 responsible for:
- 11571 A. Further defining reasons of endangerment in countries of origin
 - 11572 B. Overseeing increase in refugee acceptance and readjusting number of accepted immigrants
11573 as necessary
 - 11574 C. Creating immigration centers along the southern border of the United States
 - 11575 1. At these immigration centers, petitioning refugees must undergo physicals and background
11576 checks; translators will be present at these centers
 - 11577 D. Creating ample opportunity for refugee employment throughout the nation
 - 11578 1. RAP will connect businesses seeking immigrant employees with refugees at the border
 - 11579 a) RAP will be responsible for assessing skills and interests of refugees. Transportation, wages,
11580 and other potential logistics will be funded by the business and organized by the business and
11581 RAP. Refugees will have complete freedom in choosing to work with these businesses
 - 11582 E. Finding ample opportunity for housing in desired areas of the nation
 - 11583 F. Remaining in contact with immigrants for a substantial period after successful immigration
 - 11584 G. Staffing the immigration centers and hiring employees to connect with businesses seeking
11585 immigrant employment and with available housing
- 11586 IV. Fund RAP through:
- 11587 A. Donations from corporations seeking immigrant employees
 - 11588 B. 20% of the budget currently used for security at the Southern Border (around \$5 billion)

11589
11590 **Results to be Expected:**

11591 Conditions at the border would improve, and those fleeing dangerous conditions in their home
11592 country would be greeted with a much less hostile situation. Companies experiencing labor
11593 shortages would have the opportunity to connect with those seeking refuge in the United States,
11594 benefiting both the business and the refugee. Those residing near or along the southern border
11595 would benefit from the demilitarization of an area near their home, and many immigrants would
11596 no longer be criminalized in these areas.



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11597 **Proposal # 239**

11598 **Author:** Benjamin Gallagher

Committee: 21

Delegation: Model UN

11599

11600 **Title:**

11601 To defend creative industries and revitalize the public domain in the United States.

11602

11603 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11604 Creative works companies and other industries revolving around copyright usage of creative
11605 works.

11606

11607 **Justification:**

11608 The public domain is a long held source of creative inspiration for companies and individuals
11609 alike. Yet now the same companies who have taken advantage of the public domain seek to
11610 stop the release of their intellectual property into it. For example, The Copyright Act of 1976
11611 expanded the American copyright from 56 years to 75 to match the European model, yet this
11612 wasn't simply to keep up to snuff. Coincidentally, Mickey Mouse was due for the public domain
11613 in 1984, and the House of Mouse spent a large sum of money lobbying Congress to pass the
11614 bill. Coincidentally in 1998 the same thing happened again, but this time the copyright was
11615 expanded to a 90 year period, giving Mickey until 2024. The same thing is expected to happen
11616 again, with Congress forcing through another copyright act to protect their corporate donors.
11617 After all, Disney already lost Winnie the Pooh, so losing another source of revenue is quite
11618 intimidating to them. Yet that's not the only threat to the creative industry. Wizards of the Coast
11619 (WoTC), the copyright holders for all Dungeons and Dragons intellectual property, nearly tore
11620 down an entire community of independent creators recently. The current Dungeons and
11621 Dragons Open Gaming License (OGL) states that any creator can use works found in the
11622 Systems Resource Document (SRD) to create works independent of Wizards of the Coast, but
11623 they fall under Dungeons and Dragons. However, WoTC tried to revoke the OGL and force
11624 hundreds of creators to pay fees for their previously published works. This was abuse by a large
11625 corporate entity against independent creators who simply wanted to spread their ideas, and it
11626 shouldn't be allowed. Disney, a company that made millions off of the public domain with hits
11627 such as Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, Snow White, the Little Mermaid, and so on, alongside
11628 WoTC, whose intellectual property is based on individual creativity, offer more than enough proof
11629 that creative licensing laws are in dire need of reform. Disney and WoTC are just two noteworthy
11630 examples in a sea of corporate espionage against the rights of the people to freely use older
11631 creative works. Besides all the negatives of what companies are doing, there are plenty of
11632 positives that everyone could be doing. Both WoTC and Disney have drawn on the public
11633 domain for their celebrated creative works. As mentioned before, many of the Disney princess
11634 movies are based on popular fairytales from long ago. But WoTC draws a large portion of their
11635 work from the public domain as well. Vampires, zombies, evil deities, wizards, rogues, and
11636 classes. All of these and more are both inside Dungeons and Dragons and the public domain.
11637 Even WoTC's other popular game, Magic: The Gathering. Draws upon these same ideas. I love
11638 these games, and as a child I enjoyed Disney movies. I'm not arguing that large companies
11639 shouldn't use the public domain. What I'm arguing against is their hoarding behavior. Similar to
11640 the mythical dragons they portray.

11641

11642 **Proposal for Action:**

11643 To switch the US copyright system to the the earlier 1970s length of 75 years past the creator's
11644 death.



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11645 To create general protections for independent creators acting under licensing agreements that
11646 could be revoked at the will of the copyright holder. Such as rights for non-profit fancreated
11647 works, community funded works, etc.
11648 Generally, the ability to imagine and create needs to be protected. Especially when it's not used
11649 for profit.
11650 Allow creators to waive their copyright and put it into the public domain.
11651 Copyright holders are no longer able to repeal perpetual licenses.
11652 Licensing agreements must be for a specific timeframe or perpetual, they can not be terminated
11653 at will.
11654 Give protection to websites that are recording history(ie. Wayback Machine)
11655 Have punishments for copyright infringement be proportional.
11656 Create a mandatory database of copyrighted works. If it's not in the database it isn't
11657 copyrighted.

11658
11659 **Results to be Expected:**

11660 Many pieces of intellectual property previously held by extended copyright will be overturned to
11661 the public domain. This includes multiple characters that have become cultural symbols (for
11662 example: Mickey Mouse, Bugs Bunny, Superman, etc.), and as a part of the public domain: they
11663 will be available for everyone to use without payment or consequence. This allows for creative
11664 industries to take inspiration from works that entered the public domain and remake, reshape,
11665 and redefine these characters in any way they want. Just as Disney and other companies have
11666 done for countless other fairy tales and stories. After all, the originals were not quite so child
11667 friendly in the modern era. This would also offer protection to creators who are using intellectual
11668 property under licensing agreements in case an agreement is revoked quickly and with unjust
11669 consequences, and allow for creators to maintain safety in their previously established works.



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11670 **Proposal #** 240
11671 **Author:** Olivia Gomez

Committee: 6
Delegation: Model UN

11672
11673 **Title:**
11674 Increase safe access to abortions by setting up facilities bordering states that have criminalized
11675 the procedure

11676 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
11677 Healthcare, health maintenance organizations, medical professionals, state legislation, and
11678 reproductive rights
11679

11680 **Justification:**
11681 Just 6 months after the overturn of Roe v. Wade, a Supreme Court decision that allowed women
11682 the right to an abortion under the constitutional right to privacy, 24 states have banned abortion
11683 or are on track to do so. Millions of women are forced to carry a pregnancy to term when they
11684 might not be financially, mentally, or physically prepared to do so. In fact, 57% of women that
11685 have abortions come from low-income residences and cannot afford adequate childcare, while
11686 around 13,000 abortions per year result from rape or incest. This inaccessibility also goes
11687 against the right to privacy; the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental
11688 health; the right to benefit from scientific progress and its realization; the right to decide freely
11689 and responsibly on the number, spacing, and timing of children; and the right to be free from
11690 torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, and punishment. The new law is in violation of
11691 these rights because the highest attainable standard of health is the ensurement of appropriate
11692 conditions for the enjoyment of health for all people, and this is no longer guaranteed. It has
11693 also been researched that limiting abortion access does not stop abortions from happening but
11694 stops safe procedures. Of all countries that prohibit abortions entirely, 39 still occur for every
11695 1,000 women, and of all countries that allow the procedure, 41 occur for the same estimate.
11696 What is affected is the safety of the individual as only 55% of all 73 million abortions that occur
11697 globally are safe and 4.7% to 13.2% of maternal deaths come from unsafe procedures. Methods
11698 of these procedures include the use of unsanitary sharp objects or wires, unlicensed individuals,
11699 and unsanitary environments; all of which can lead to infection and chronic injury. A medical
11700 research center has discovered that limiting abortion in the United States would lead to an
11701 estimated 21% increase in the number of pregnancy-related deaths for all women and a 33%
11702 increase among Black women. The psychological and physical stress of carrying a forced
11703 pregnancy can cause ongoing contact with and violence from an abusive partner and long-
11704 lasting health consequences such as seizures, comas, or postpartum hemorrhage. For these
11705 reasons, increasing access to organizations and medical health professionals that safely
11706 perform abortions, will allow women in restrictive states to exercise their rights freely to avoid
11707 the hardship, pain, regret, poverty, abuse, and health risks of an unwanted pregnancy.
11708

11709 **Proposal for Action:**
11710 Nonprofit organizations such as, but not limited to, Planned Parenthood, Whole Woman's
11711 Health Alliance, National Abortion Rights Action League, and Women's Reproductive Rights
11712 Assistance Project, should allocate funding to medical institutions qualified to perform abortions
11713 for the purpose of establishing facilities on the border of states restricting access to abortion
11714 procedures. A hotline number will be established where volunteers will be readily available to
11715 direct individuals in distress to the nearest facility from their location and assist with setting
11716 appointments and providing information. The effectiveness of this action would require striking
11717 down any state law that criminalizes out-of-state abortions since they would violate the right to
11718



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11719 travel and interstate commerce. Therefore, this proposal requires the federal government to
11720 pass a law that decriminalizes traveling for out-of-state abortions.

11721

11722 **Results to be Expected:**

11723 With safer access to abortion, the percentage of maternal deaths due to unsafe treatments and
11724 the consequences of carrying unwanted pregnancies will decrease. Individuals will be able to
11725 heal from traumatic experiences that may have led to the need for an abortion and allow them to
11726 distance themselves from their abusers. Unwanted children will also be spared from growing up
11727 in low-income households that cannot effectively provide for them and being resented for their
11728 presence. This will simultaneously assist in the overflowing of foster care systems, as
11729 professionals are concerned that the inability to obtain abortions will increase the number of
11730 children in the system. It is no leap to expect unwanted children to be dropped off at foster
11731 homes and clinics. With over 100,000 children in foster care awaiting adoption and
11732 overcrowding in the majority of foster homes, there are simply no resources or space for more.
11733 Already children in this system are 4 times more likely to commit suicide and 70% end up in
11734 juvenile detention centers because of a lack of attention to their needs. Ultimately, all individuals
11735 involved will be able to lead healthier and happier lifestyles that coincide with their abilities and
11736 beliefs.



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11737 **Proposal #** 241

11738 **Author:** Jordan Gopez

Committee: 2

Delegation: Model UN

11739

11740 **Title:**

11741 Areas that are deemed as “hotspots” for crimes related to traffic must require at least 1 “ghost
11742 car” to patrol the area.

11743

11744 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11745 US Department of Justice, Police departments, all US citizens who can drive

11746

11747 **Justification:**

11748 “Ghost cars” are black police cars marked with the division logo in such a way that it would be
11749 extremely difficult to see, making it so that drivers would most likely not identify the car as a
11750 police vehicle on the road. Ghost cars are different from unmarked police vehicles, as they can
11751 perform traffic stops like a regular police vehicle due to still being marked. These ghost cars
11752 have been deployed in certain areas across the United States, and have proven to decrease
11753 traffic violations and issues such as the crash rate. For example, the Salisbury Township Police
11754 Department’s use of ghost cars has seen a 30% drop in their reported crash rate after the first
11755 full year of ghost car deployment. Some drivers tend to violate traffic laws when they do not spot
11756 law enforcement in sight, and lack of consequences for their actions only reassures them that
11757 they will not be caught for future violations. Drivers should respect the laws whether law
11758 enforcement is present or not, and this proposal aims to enforce that belief on the road.

11759

11760 **Proposal for Action:**

11761 Hotspots, or areas where acts such as speeding, drunk driving, not driving on the right side of
11762 the road, not signaling, not wearing seatbelts, etc. are common locations for traffic law
11763 violations. They will be determined by state police departments through use of radar speed limit
11764 signs, stop light cameras, and records of violations such as speeding tickets, as well as any
11765 other resources at their disposal that would aid in the identification of these hotspots. The state
11766 police departments would then inform their state governments on the location(s) of the hotspots,
11767 which would then be put into record. Though their power over state police is limited, the
11768 Department of Justice would ensure that state police departments have the necessary ghost
11769 cars required to support all hotspots within their states, ensuring that each hotspot has at least
11770 one ghost car present, with the possibility for more if necessary. The DOJ has \$17.4 billion
11771 directed to law enforcement. This proposal would fall under that subsection of the DOJ’s
11772 funding. Any surplus funds the DOJ has may be used to fund this proposal if necessary, as well
11773 as taking funds from other projects that have surplus funding to support the implementation of
11774 these ghost cars. States can also contribute funding.

11775 Every year, the state police departments would review current hotspots to see if the hotspots
11776 have improved. This improvement must be a decrease in traffic violations that is satisfactory to
11777 both the state police departments and the Department of Justice. The timing of the removal of a
11778 hotspot would be determined by the state police departments, in which if removed, the
11779 Department of Justice would inform the state police department(s) where the ghost cars will be
11780 relocated. This relocation is referring to the vehicle itself, as if the vehicle is needed in another
11781 state, a state police officer would not be relocated as well.

11782

11783 **Results to be Expected:**

11784 By increasing the amount of ghost cars patrolling the roads and making sure drivers are aware
11785 that these ghost cars are watching, traffic violations should decrease due to the uncertainty



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11786 drivers will have as to whether a law enforcement officer is present. If an officer patrolling using
11787 a ghost car witnesses an offender committing a crime, that officer would treat the situation as if
11788 they were using a normal police vehicle, proceeding with their respective protocols given the
11789 situation they are in. When drivers identify a police vehicle patrolling the road, they are more
11790 careful and likely not to violate any traffic laws. These ghost cars are not designed as an excuse
11791 to arrest people - they serve as a way to put drivers in the mindset to follow the laws, even if no
11792 one is watching.



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11793 **Proposal # 242**
11794 **Author:** Annika Hoyer

Committee: 18
Delegation: Model UN

11795
11796 **Title:**
11797 The National Opioid use Reform and Education Program (NOREP)
11798

11799 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
11800 Medical Ethics, Business Ethics, Pharmaceutical Industry, Healthcare, Public Health, Drug
11801 Traffic, Health Policy, Prescription Drug Abuse, Issues with Overdose, Pain Management, Illegal
11802 Drugs, The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
11803

11804 **Justification:**
11805 The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) said that “19.7 million American adults
11806 (aged 12 and older) battled a substance use disorder in 2017.” Opioids are a main contributor to
11807 this drug problem, as according to the NCDAS, “At least 71.8% and as many as 80% of
11808 overdose deaths involve opioids.” The number of deaths is not on the decline either, since as
11809 stated by the NCDAS, “Overdose (OD) deaths involving opioids increased 519.38% from 1999
11810 to 2019.” and about 136 people die everyday from Opioids, with this number increasing.
11811 Due to their soothing and calming properties of the opium poppy plant, the effects of the drug
11812 are appealing to many people, especially those suffering from chronic pain. This causes many
11813 people who are prescribed Opioids to become addicted to the feeling, and crave more.
11814 According to the CDC, “as many as one in four patients receiving long-term opioid therapy in a
11815 primary care setting struggles with opioid addiction.” Their highly addictive contents have
11816 created a national crisis, since the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
11817 officially announced it to be a public health emergency in 2017. This has only worsened with the
11818 COVID-19 virus. In June of 2020, A CDC Survey revealed that “13.3 percent of respondents
11819 had begun using or had increased their use of illicit drugs during the pandemic.” Also, there was
11820 a record increase in opioid overdose deaths, the number spiking from 50,963 in 2019 to 69,710
11821 in 2020 (Gale: Global Issues). Additionally, fentanyl laced opioids have accounted for numerous
11822 deaths, since the National Safety Council says that “the fentanyl category of opioids accounted
11823 for 67,325 preventable deaths in 2021, representing a 26% increase over the 53,480 total in
11824 2020.”

11825 Opioids affect a large number of the population, since as many as “3.8% of American adults
11826 abuse opioids each year” (NCDAS) and over 10 million adults in the United States misuse
11827 opioids, in a year alone (NCDAS). This can vary from a wide range of people, like a patient who
11828 has recently undergone a surgery, someone struggling with cancer, or an athlete recovering
11829 from a sports injury. Due to this, doctors prescribe large numbers of people opioids, with “more
11830 than 191 million opioid prescriptions were dispensed to American patients in 2017—with wide
11831 variation across states” (CDC). With so many prescriptions, many of these are bound to be
11832 faulty prescriptions, since “75% [of addicts] reported that their first opioid was a prescription
11833 drug.” The distribution of such a harmful drug has proven to have dire consequences on the
11834 United States.
11835

11836 **Proposal for Action:**
11837 I. NOREP Committee is Formed
11838 A. Professionals with extensive experience in the medical field will be appointed to run the
11839 program, after a thorough interview process.
11840 II. Educational programs will be instituted throughout the nation:



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- 11841 A. The dangers of opioids will become a mandatory topic to be covered in the TEEN PEP
11842 program, which is a club in many middle and high Schools throughout the United States.
11843 B. Seminars, sponsored by the NOREP, will be held by qualified professional speakers from the
11844 World Health Organization (WHO) and CDC in cities and colleges throughout the country to
11845 teach about the topic and answer questions. Online webinars will also be available, and spread
11846 through social media.
11847 C. Digital Media campaigns through Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, etc.
11848 D. Advertising campaigns featuring athletes and celebrities to discuss their own experiences
11849 with opioids and/or the risks.
11850 E. The official NOREP website will offer information along with an anonymous help page.
11851 F. Brochures (free to the public) will be distributed to Doctor's Offices, Hospitals, and other
11852 health-related institutions.
- 11853 III. Stricter requirements for the prescription of Opioids:
11854 A. Opioids will only be prescribed in instances of extreme pain, where there is no other feasible
11855 option.
11856 B. The pros and cons of the prescription will be thoroughly discussed with the patient, other
11857 doctors, and the Health Management Professionals before coming to a decision.
11858 C. Patients who are prescribed Opioids will be informed thoroughly of all the risks and effects, in
11859 order to help them make an educated decision.
- 11860 IV. Increased monitoring of Health Professionals:
11861 A. The NOREP will sponsor Health Management Professionals to be sent to offices, hospitals,
11862 or any institution capable of prescribing opioids, on a monthly basis, to ensure that prescriptions
11863 written to patients are valid, justified, and meet the requirements listed above.
11864 B. These Health Management Professionals will have access to medical logs and all necessary
11865 hospital information.
11866 C. The NOREP will have access to prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP) in each
11867 state, provided by the CDC.
- 11868 V. Increased research for alternative treatment methods:
11869 A. The NOREP will sponsor research from scientists to find more effective ways to treat
11870 excruciating pain without the need for opioids.
- 11871 VI. Promotion of alternate methods:
11872 A. Health professionals will be required to advise alternative methods to opioids, including but
11873 not limited to: over-the-counter ibuprofen, aspirin, and acetaminophen, massage, acupuncture,
11874 treatment using radio waves/electrical signals, physical therapy, etc.
11875 B. This will be enforced by the previously mentioned Health Management Professionals.
- 11876 VII. Law Enforcement will make the Opioid Crisis a top priority
11877 A. Creates the Specialized Opioid Task Force (SOTF).
11878 B. Cases involving opioids will have data entered into a private database, accessible by select
11879 members of the CDC, US government, and World Health Organization (WHO).
11880 1. This data will include information about the deaths, overdoses, dealers, customers, where it
11881 took place, the amount of Opioids confiscated, whether or not it was laced with Fentanyl, etc.
11882 2. Monthly progress reports will be formed from the data collected.
11883 3. If the numbers spike, action will be taken by the SOTF, such as increased numbers of law
11884 enforcement in areas of concern.
- 11885 VIII. Funding for the NOREP:
11886 A. Will be provided through the CDC
11887 B. Will be additionally supported through fundraising campaigns and donations.

11888

11889

Results to be Expected:



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11890 **Proposal # 243**
11891 **Author:** Aila Lam

Committee: 16
Delegation: Model UN

11892

11893 **Title:**

11894 The Nursing Students Aiding Refugees (N-SAR) Program: Enabling Nursing Students in the
11895 United States to Provide Healthcare in Refugees Camps Across the World

11896

11897 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11898 Nursing students in the United States, refugees, refugee camps, less-developed countries,
11899 refugee-relief organizations, the United States Government

11900

11901 **Justification:**

11902 In 2022, 32.5 million refugees were displaced worldwide, with 74% fleeing to low and middle-
11903 income countries. Without ample resources, these less-developed states struggle to bear the
11904 responsibilities of the thousands flooding their borders. As a result, many refugees are left
11905 waiting in refugee camps. The conditions faced in these camps are humanitarian crises;
11906 malnourishment, living in squalors, parasites, and overcrowding are just a few examples of what
11907 refugees are left with to survive. In addition, camps are prime breeding grounds for deadly
11908 diseases such as measles, cholera, and meningitis. The Covid-19 pandemic only made
11909 situations worse. Fortunately, many organizations, such as the UNHCR, have treated refugees
11910 in camps. In 2022 alone, the UNHCR administered 8.3 million Covid-19 vaccines to refugees
11911 and other displaced people across 68 countries. However, organizations themselves can only
11912 do so much, and developed countries such as the United States have been criticized for doing
11913 so little to alleviate the refugee crisis.

11914 Becoming a nurse in many U.S. states requires at least 500 hours of rotation, which is when
11915 nursing students work under the supervision of healthcare professionals in clinics and hospitals.
11916 Despite the extensive training, many nurses and healthcare professionals struggled to navigate
11917 the pandemic's unpredictable situations; in fact, only 24% of nurses reported their employer
11918 having sufficient personal-protective equipment on hand during the pandemic. Without proper
11919 preparation, some overcrowded U.S. hospitals went as far as stationing tents in parking lots to
11920 treat patients. The pandemic demonstrated that it was not a lack of experience that made
11921 nurses unprepared, but rather, it was the need for more opportunities for nursing students to
11922 train in non-traditional medical settings. What if the United States could alleviate the refugee
11923 medical crisis while combating nursing students' need for more training opportunities?

11924

11925 **Proposal for Action:**

11926 The United States Government will create the "Nursing Students Aiding Refugees (N-SAR)
11927 Program." The program is open to nursing students across the United States as a rotation
11928 option; participation is determined through an application process that evaluates an applicant's
11929 credentials.

11930 Nursing students in the N-SAR Program will travel to a refugee camp across the world for
11931 several weeks, providing healthcare to refugees. Nursing students will work with/under the
11932 supervision of professionals from organizations such as, but not limited to, the UNHCR, Red
11933 Cross, and Doctors without Borders. Participants will assist refugees through activities such as
11934 performing medical evaluations, administering vaccines, and treating infections/diseases.
11935 Nursing students will be immersed in non-traditional medical environments (specifically, refugee
11936 camps) with limited circumstances, such as treating patients who do not speak a common
11937 language or working without typical hospital resources.

11938



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11939 **Results to be Expected:**

11940 With more medically-trained people in refugee camps, refugees will receive more accessible,
11941 consistent, and standardized healthcare. The overall health of refugee camps will increase.
11942 Developing countries and refugee-aiding organizations will have less of a burden on caring for
11943 refugees. Nursing students will have more experience working with patients of different
11944 backgrounds and will have greater opportunities to work in non-traditional medical environments
11945 (traditional environments being clinics/hospitals), better preparing future nurses—physically and
11946 mentally—for unpredictable circumstances in the medical world.



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11947 **Proposal #** 244
11948 **Author:** Pat Lanza

Committee: 22
Delegation: Model UN

11949
11950 **Title:**
11951 The Religionless States of America
11952

11953 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
11954 All United States documents and publications that contain references to God, all United States
11955 citizens, and political officials.
11956

11957 **Justification:**
11958 The United States was founded on the principle of the separation of religion and government.
11959 However, religious references, particularly Christianity, are deeply ingrained in government
11960 documents and practices. From currency and the pledge of allegiance to the swearing-in of
11961 officials on religious texts, such as the Bible, the presence of God is apparent. While citizens
11962 have the freedom to practice any religion, the United States government's practices
11963 overwhelmingly favor Christianity. Religion, in any form, should have no place in the United
11964 States government or influence the laws it produces.
11965

11966 **Proposal for Action:**

- 11967
11968 -Remove references of God from all United States documents that do not affect current laws,
11969 while preserving religious exemptions.
11970 -Cease printing "In God We Trust" on any form of U.S. currency.
11971 -Remove the phrase "under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance.
11972 -Prohibit the swearing-in of witnesses and political officials on the Bible, instead requiring them
11973 to be sworn in on the United States Constitution.
11974 -Non-compliance with the requirement to swear in on the U.S. Constitution will result in the
11975 official or witness not being recognized in their public office or their testimony being viewed as
11976 invalid.
11977 -Ban religious institutions from donating money to political campaigns.
11978 -Remove all references of God from state constitutions.
11979 -Christmas will no longer be recognized as a federal holiday.
11980 -Add a clause to the constitution explicitly establishing the separation of religion and state.
11981

11982
11983 **Results to be Expected:**
11984 The United States will transform into a country where individual freedom and personal beliefs
11985 take precedence over any specific religion. This proposal does not eliminate religion from
11986 society, but rather seeks to ensure government neutrality regarding religion and the equal
11987 treatment of all citizens in regard to their religious beliefs or lack thereof.



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11988 **Proposal # 245**

11989 **Author:** Viktoria Leopold

Committee: 4

Delegation: Model UN

11990

11991 **Title:**

11992 To assess government properties for eligibility of implementation of pollinator habitat and green
11993 infrastructure, require all qualified properties to implement such structures, and to ban the usage
11994 of all neonicotinoid insecticides on all government prope

11995

11996 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

11997 Federal government properties (ex. buildings/facilities, land preserves, forests, parks,
11998 cemeteries, military bases, training ranges, etc.) across the United States as well as properties
11999 of state and local governments who participate.

12000

12001 **Justification:**

12002 Pollinators throughout the United States are declining in numbers due to a combination of many
12003 human and environmental factors which contribute to the struggle of these highly beneficial
12004 insects. Habitat loss and pesticide use are two major causes of decreasing population sizes,
12005 both of which are due to human actions. The habitat that pollinator species need to survive is
12006 rapidly shrinking because of natural areas being replaced by roads, developments and
12007 monoculture farms (defined as growing only one type of crop). Without these critical native
12008 plants, pollinators are unable to find food, clean water, living spaces and places to reproduce.
12009 Additionally, the fragmentation of habitat, or splitting up and trapping of wild areas between city
12010 space, also makes it difficult for species to travel from one remaining habitat to another.
12011 Therefore, implementing green infrastructure and restoring native plant species that attract
12012 pollinators is necessary to prevent the extinction of these species. Humans are dependent on
12013 pollinators to obtain about one third of all food because many fruits and vegetables rely on
12014 species like monarch butterflies and rusty patched bumblebees to reproduce. Thus, losing
12015 pollinators would have a drastically negative impact on American society and the economy.
12016 The use of pesticides, such as neonicotinoids, similarly plays a large role in the decline of native
12017 pollinators. Neonicotinoids are a group of systemic chemicals commonly used for agriculture,
12018 maintaining lawns, etc. Developed by scientists in the 1980s, the insecticides are chemically
12019 similar to nicotine and work by making the entirety of a plant toxic to pests once absorbed
12020 through plant roots and the vascular system. However, they also pose harmful unintended
12021 consequences to non-target species who, upon interacting with affected plants, become ill or die
12022 from the impact of chemical binding to their nerve cells. For example, neonicotinoids can be
12023 absorbed into nectar and pollen, causing honeybees who ingest sublethal levels of the chemical
12024 to experience reduced flying and cognitive function thereby negatively affecting the productivity
12025 of whole hives. In addition to hurting bees, among other important pollinator species,
12026 amphibians, birds and fish, neonicotinoids also negatively impact human health. Even worse,
12027 neonicotinoids have been found to hurt crops themselves. According to a study published in the
12028 British Ecological Society Journal, use of the chemicals were found to cause a reduction in soya
12029 bean production. Neonicotinoids, being a vast group of insecticides available in the form of
12030 sprays, seed treatments, injections and ointments, make up the largest percentage of pesticides
12031 used in the United States. In fact, more than 80% of corn, 50% of cotton and 40% of soybean
12032 acres are planted with treated seeds (Douglas and Tooker 2015). Because of the immense
12033 popularity of these chemicals, it would be very difficult to eliminate neonicotinoids across the
12034 entirety of the nation all at once, so taking gradual steps is the best way to combat this problem.
12035 Starting with banned use of neonicotinoids on all government properties as a first step, further



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12036 legislation can be pursued to incentivize communities, farms, businesses and homeowners to
12037 do the same.

12038

Proposal for Action:

12039 Proposal for Action:

12041 I. Assess government properties for eligibility of implementation of green infrastructure and
12042 pollinator habitat

12043 A. All government properties with over 2 acres of “green space” (defined as lawn, unmanaged
12044 natural growth or otherwise non-developed space) will be required to implement some form of
12045 natural habitat

12046 1. The amount of habitat implemented would correspond to amount of green space available

12047 a) Existing monoculture lawns and invasive species would be removed, but native vegetation
12048 would be left in place

12049 2. Implementation of natural habitat would include continued sustainable management practices
12050 such as water conservation, composting, etc., increased native plant diversity (with both nectar
12051 and host plants for pollinators) and green infrastructure (ex. rain gardens, rain barrels,
12052 permeable paving, green roofs, etc.)

12053 a) Would utilize existing property management funds

12054 3. Existing green infrastructure and native habitats will count towards fulfilling the
12055 implementation requirement

12056 a) Ex. National Parks with extensive native vegetation or preserved forests would not need to
12057 implement anymore infrastructure or habitats

12058 B. Implementation period will be calculated based on the size of government property and the
12059 types of proposed projects

12060 1. If implementation of infrastructure and habitat is not completed by the end of the calculated
12061 period (taking into account reasonable delays or issues encountered), the property
12062 management would face consequences as determined by the officials overseeing this program

12063 II. Ban the usage of all neonicotinoid pesticides on all government properties

12064 A. Upon implementation of this bill, no government property would be allowed to use any
12065 amount of neonicotinoid pesticides

12066 1. Property management teams will be carefully instructed on what products cannot be used to
12067 ensure ban is being met

12068 B. Organic pest-control practices, biopesticides or semiochemicals (trace chemical pest traps)
12069 would be an acceptable replacement

12070 1. It would be recommended that the federal government also choose to fund further research
12071 into alternatives to neonicotinoids

12072 C. If any government property is found to be using neonicotinoid pesticides after this bill goes
12073 into effect, the management will be subject to the appropriate disciplinary consequences

12074 1. Disciplinary consequences may include fines, sanctions or other measures

12075 III. This program would be required for federal government properties, but optional for state and
12076 local government properties as the federal government does not have jurisdiction to enforce this
12077 program on regional levels

12078

Results to be Expected:

12080 If this plan is implemented, significant improvements in the populations of pollinator species can
12081 be expected. This plan is meant to be a first step towards a nationwide movement to combat
12082 pollinator decline through the creation of new native habitat areas and banning use of
12083 neonicotinoids.



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12084 **Proposal # 246**

12085 **Author:** James Meister

Committee: 23

Delegation: Model UN

12086

12087 **Title:**

12088 The Failing ATF Government Agency and the Need to Implement an Effective Database to
12089 Investigate Firearms Used During Criminal Activity

12090

12091 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12092 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF Agency), Department of Homeland
12093 Security, Gun Dealers, Violent Crime, Gun Safety, and Domestic Tranquility.

12094

12095 **Justification:**

12096 The National Tracing Center under the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
12097 (ATF), exists to provide information to law enforcement agencies about suspects for firearm
12098 crime investigations, to detect suspected firearms traffickers, and track the movement of
12099 firearms. But there is a huge issue with the system used in the ATF's National Tracing Center.
12100 Employees are forced to use a paper-based system, where Out-Of-Business records are stored
12101 in stacks of boxes.

12102 The system used by the National Tracing Center is failing, especially as each year that passes,
12103 the volume of trace requests drastically increases. To top things off, the amount of trace
12104 requests successfully processed is drastically lower than the amount received, with the National
12105 Tracing Center keeping forty shipping containers full of boxes, full of records, stored in their
12106 parking lot. There has to be a more efficient way to accurately process the trace requests, since
12107 they are requested by law enforcement authorities.

12108 This solution to the issue, is just one of the many common sense firearm-based reforms
12109 presented to help fix this American epidemic. The American Gun Problem is getting worse and
12110 calls for a proper, efficient, and modernized system to provide such information to our law
12111 enforcement. This is an American problem and using a paper based system in 2023 is simply
12112 unrealistic. This proposal is a step in the right direction.

12113

12114 **Proposal for Action:**

12115 The Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms and Explosives (ATF) must establish a functioning
12116 and searchable database that significantly increases the efficiency and efficacy of the National
12117 Tracing Center, which investigates firearms used during criminal activity. This proposal
12118 specifically introduces the following:

12119 I. Defines the following:

12120 A. Out-Of-Business records are records collected from a discontinued business which are
12121 required by law to send all firearms transaction records to the NTC.

12122 B. National Tracing Center (NTC) is the United States' only crime gun tracing facility which is
12123 supposed to conduct firearm tracing to provide investigative leads for federal, state, local and
12124 foreign law enforcement agencies.

12125 II. Create a database for the National Tracing Center that allows the agency to immediately
12126 check important firearm records, accessed by the National Tracing Center and ATF government
12127 officials, whereas officials can use a keyword-based search to locate such documents.

12128 A. This database is used as an index where the NTC agent can input a serial number of a
12129 firearm recovered from a crime along with any further specific documentation, for the means to
12130 easily find data on collected records, stored in the database

12131 B. The records being inputted into the database are only searched upon by NTC agents upon
12132 request by law enforcement agencies



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12133 III. Allocates 0.05% of the Department of Homeland Security budget toward the ATF, requesting
12134 5% of the Science and Technology Department in the DHS, equating \$45 million.

12135 A. ATF receives \$43 million to increase regulation of the firearms industry, enhance ATF's
12136 National Integrated Ballistic Information Network, and modernize the National Tracing Center.

12137 B. Department of Justice receives \$2 million to be allocated to the Inspector General's office
12138 and employees

12139 1. This includes the nationwide workforce of 500+ agents, auditors, inspectors, attorneys,
12140 and support staff whose mission is to detect and deter waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct in
12141 DOJ programs and personnel, and to promote economy and efficiency department operation.
12142

12143 **Results to be Expected:**

12144 The National Tracing Center, which is responsible for informing law enforcement agencies
12145 about the details of firearms used or located at crime scenes, must have an up-to-date system
12146 whereas using a paper-based system is completely unrealistic. This new database will have
12147 important data managed in an organized fashion, in order to quickly give information to law
12148 enforcements of the whereabouts of a firearm found at a crime scene. By allowing the National
12149 Tracing Center to use this database, it allows researchers to have a better and more precise
12150 dataset of the American Gun Problem that is only getting worse. This also would allow the
12151 development of a more comprehensive solution to the American Gun Problem, whereas the
12152 leading cause of death among adolescents...is now gun violence. This allows a better
12153 representation of what is the main source of our country's gun violence.



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12154 **Proposal # 247**

12155 **Author:** John Pescatore

Committee: 21

Delegation: Model UN

12156

12157 **Title:**

12158 Raise the Federal Minimum Wage to be Proportional to the Increase in Inflation and Cost of
12159 Living

12160

12161 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12162 US Department of Labor, Business Owners, All Employed Americans

12163

12164 **Justification:**

12165 The cost of living in the United States has drastically increased for the past several decades.
12166 Along with this, inflation has skyrocketed since the Covid-19 pandemic. has skyrocketed.
12167 Millions of Americans find it difficult to have their basic needs met. According to the Department
12168 of Health and Humans Services, the Federal Poverty Level is a yearly income of \$13,590. A
12169 worker who is making federal minimum wage working and 40 hours a week will make about
12170 \$15,000 per year. This means that someone who is earning the federal minimum wage of \$7.25
12171 hourly can barely afford to survive. The minimum wage no longer allows workers to live without
12172 the fear of poverty. Adjusted for inflation, a minimum wage worker earns 27.4% less than a
12173 worker would have made in 2009, and 40% less than in 1968. This is inexcusable. With the
12174 dramatically more expensive cost of living, minimum wage workers cannot survive on the
12175 federal minimum wage alone. An increase in the federal minimum wage will ensure that all
12176 Americans will be able to have their basic needs met without having to work more than one job.

12177

12178

12179 **Proposal for Action:**

12180 Increase the federal minimum wage for all Americans to \$15.00 an hour. The Biden
12181 Administration has already raised the minimum wage for federal employees to this amount; the
12182 federal minimum wage for all employees should be the same. After every five years, the US
12183 Department of Labor will increase or decrease this wage to correspond to any change in
12184 national cost of living or economic inflation and deflation.

12185

12186 **Results to be Expected:**

12187 Raising the federal minimum wage will lift economic burdens on struggling American workers.
12188 Maintaining the minimum wage every five years will also protect workers against rising prices
12189 and ensure that less people fall into poverty in times of economic hardship. The raise in
12190 minimum wage will bring income closer in line with the increase in productivity as well, which will
12191 allow workers to buy more commodities and luxuries, which in turn further boosts productivity,
12192 creating a positive feedback loop that benefits both employers and employees.



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12193 **Proposal # 248**
12194 **Author:** Daniel Porter

Committee: 23
Delegation: Model UN

12195
12196 **Title:**
12197 To criminalize the improper storage or possession of firearms within the close vicinity of minors
12198 and render any such transgressions as acts of negligence punishable under federal law
12199

12200 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
12201 All gun owners with both legal and physical child custody
12202

12203 **Justification:**
12204 In 2020, firearms overtook cars to become the leading cause of death among juveniles across
12205 the United States, with reports indicating a roughly 30 percent increase in both teen suicide and
12206 gun violence rates over the past decade. As it is illegal under the Gun Control Act of 1968 for
12207 any licensed arms dealer to sell firearms to minors, the uptick in youth gun violence across the
12208 US is largely attributed to a lack of parental supervision taken regarding the safe management
12209 and possession of guns as well as a general paucity of awareness surrounding the detriments
12210 of such incautious behavior. Fortunately, the existence of Child Access Prevention Laws across
12211 several states have consistently shown a marked decrease in all gun related injuries and
12212 fatalities pertaining to minors, with some reporting reductions of up to 54 percent. As such, there
12213 is substantial evidence to support the idea that the enforcement of said laws on a national level
12214 would undoubtedly serve as both an effective and relatively non intrusive measure taken to
12215 combat the unfortunate trend of gun violence afflicting children throughout the US, and should
12216 thus be implemented at the soonest possible moment.
12217

12218 **Proposal for Action:**
12219 Any guardian found guilty of improperly storing a firearm that was used to commit an offense by
12220 their child shall be regarded as an accessory to the crime before the fact
12221 The above shall carry a mandatory minimum sentence of no less than 5 years' incarceration
12222 plus any additional charges deemed necessary in court
12223 "Before the fact" denotes aiding in a crime before it occurs such as providing any necessary
12224 materials
12225 Said accessory standard will only apply to situations in which a gun crime has occurred;
12226 likewise, If no such crime was committed by a child, the gun owner will not be subject to any
12227 legal prosecution or penalty
12228 "Offense" as used in Section I refers to any form of homicide, assault, or battery committed
12229 using a firearm
12230 Establishes a federal Safe Storage Law for all gun owners in the United States sharing a
12231 residency with a legal dependent younger than the age of 18
12232 All firearms must be secured in a locked container or equipped with a tamper-resistant
12233 mechanical lock
12234 The aforementioned safety devices must be engaged so as to render the firearm inoperable by
12235 anyone other than the lawful owner
12236 Any violation of this Act will constitute a Federal crime, and shall be punished accordingly
12237

12238
12239 **Results to be Expected:**
12240 As stated above, Child Access Prevention Laws have consistently been shown to be quite
12241 effective in mitigating levels of gun violence among minors from all backgrounds, with numerous



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12242 reports indicating reductions of over 50 percent after the implementation of such laws.
12243 Consequently, this proposal will likely serve a large incentive for parents who own guns to take
12244 the proper precautions to ensure their firearms are never handled improperly or in a dangerous
12245 manner by their children, and will thus contribute to creating a safer environment conducive to
12246 lower recidivism rates and instances of gun violence among adolescents.



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12247 **Proposal # 249**

12248 **Author:** Holly Rodriguez

Committee: 5

Delegation: Model UN

12249

12250 **Title:**

12251 Strategies to fight negative environmental impacts and eliminate harmful toxins while compelling
12252 access to sustainable clothing.

12253

12254 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12255 Major garment-manufacturing countries like China, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Guatemala,
12256 Vietnam, etc., fashion brands and companies that rely on cheap materials and production, and
12257 everyday consumers who purchase their apparel.

12258

12259 **Justification:**

12260 The fashion industry is the second biggest contributor to pollution after the oil and gas sector. It
12261 is responsible for 1.2 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions annually. The result of their
12262 clothing consumption produces the equivalent emissions of driving 6,000 miles. It takes 2,700
12263 liters of water to produce just one t-shirt, enough to provide a person with drinking water for
12264 approximately 2.5 years, and 10,000 liters to produce one pair of jeans. 20% of all global
12265 industrial water pollution is caused by garment production– the dyeing and cultivating processes
12266 alone use over 800 chemicals (Geneco). Besides chemicals that pollute water streams, every
12267 article made from synthetic fibers emits microfibers when washed. These small pieces of plastic
12268 are too small to be separated during wastewater treatment and are ingested by aquatic
12269 organisms such as fish. They then move up the food chain and are incorporated into the food
12270 we eat every day. Microplastics are even found in our bloodstream. New research shows that
12271 “polyethylene terephthalate (PET), commonly used in disposable water bottles, was the most
12272 widely encountered plastic polymer and found in about 50 percent of the donors” (Smithsonian).
12273 An alarming number of other relevant chemicals such as chlorine, ammonia, lead, and
12274 formaldehyde are found in textiles that cannot be washed out at home. Most of these are
12275 carcinogenic (cancer-causing), bio-accumulative (builds up in the bloodstream), persistent, can
12276 cause DNA/reproductive issues, damage blood cells, the kidney, and the liver, and are generally
12277 toxic to the environment. The list goes on. Are our clothes worth the destructive, arguably
12278 irreversible, health issues down the road? Aside from the health risks, another environmental
12279 impact is that most clothing is not being sent to a thrift shop, donated, repurposed, or upcycled,
12280 adding to the industry's waste. Because clothing is so cheaply made, it doesn't last as long,
12281 leaving people to get rid of it quicker than anticipated. To name a few, brands like Forever 21,
12282 Aeropostale, Adidas, H&M, Nike, Victoria's Secret, Urban Outfitters, Zara, and many more are
12283 just a few culprits behind why the fashion industry is the second largest contributor to pollution.
12284 Sustainable, non-harmful clothing shouldn't be a luxury but a standard.

12285

12286 **Proposal for Action:**

12287 The main question with this problem is, how can we solve this realistically? When it comes to
12288 convincing the general public to change something they have grown accustomed to, or worse,
12289 companies who hate spending money with a dehumanizing passion, it proves itself difficult.
12290 Getting these clothing companies to stop using cheap, albeit toxic, materials will be complex,
12291 but possible. Some of the things we as a nation could change and act upon are:
12292 Start promoting sustainable shopping for the individual: Choose transparent brands (open and
12293 honest company-to-consumer communication), thrift from secondhand stores and local
12294 resellers, upcycle your attire to transform it into something that looks new, or find a person such



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12295 as a talented friend or designer/seamstress to do it for you. Avoid clothing that claims it is
12296 “flame-resistant.” Less is more; invest in quality pieces that will last you a long time.
12297 When you are done with your clothes, donate them, give them away, or drop them off in a
12298 clothing donation bin seen in parking lots or other public spaces— just make sure they don’t end
12299 up in a landfill.
12300 There are various websites and apps that allow you to look up an article on clothing or apparel
12301 brands to determine the level of toxicity incorporated through the production process. These are
12302 accessible and can be found through a simple search.
12303 Once companies see a reduction in sales due to people turning away from fast fashion, they will
12304 start cracking down on their materials since most cannot afford to lose millions of dollars and
12305 customers. Some are already starting to. Fight for a greater change.
12306 Further educate. There are already many platforms across the internet and social media that
12307 inform everyday consumers.
12308 There are many organizations such as the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund. The
12309 company fund is aiming to achieve affordable and clean energy by 2030. BlueSign and OEKO-
12310 TEX are standards that help to eliminate harmful substances in textiles, increasing
12311 environmental health and safety. Both focus specifically on toxic chemicals that are added to
12312 garments during the manufacturing process. Many brands also self-police, and issue their own
12313 restricted-substance lists. While OEKO-TEX and BlueSign are making great progress on the
12314 toxicity front, the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) takes things a step further by
12315 considering the fiber source and other layers of production. It is our job to ensure action is
12316 guaranteed and changes are visibly made on their front. Social media usage and promotion
12317 have made this significantly easier.
12318 For companies, governmental/ credible organizations such as the CDC or WHO can mandate a
12319 potential health hazard tag. Meaning, all articles of clothing that were exposed to toxic
12320 chemicals in the production process must have a tag attached to the piece to inform the
12321 consumer before purchase. (Similar to/ compare to “Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be
12322 Hazardous to Your Health” placed in small print on the panels of each cigarette package to warn
12323 users. People still buy them, but the consequences are present).
12324 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency found that a heat-and-pressure-based technique
12325 known as “supercritical water oxidation” destroyed 99 percent of the PFASs present in a water
12326 sample. PFASs not only show up in clothing but food and drinking water. (During this physical-
12327 thermal process, the water becomes what is called supercritical: it is neither a gas nor a liquid.
12328 In this state, even water-repellent substances such as PFASs dissolve much more readily, and
12329 at the same time, the state accelerates chemical reactions). It is a clever option still being
12330 researched, but heavily considered to treat a range of organic wastes, clothing included. This
12331 technique can be incorporated into the manufacturing process toward the end of the production
12332 to ensure a minimal amount of chemical exposure as possible.
12333 SCWO (supercritical water oxidation) is cost-efficient. Early projections for treatment costs are
12334 in the range of \$12 to \$90 per ton (or \$0.04 to \$0.37 per gallon) depending on system scale and
12335 contaminant concentration, with a majority of the cost coming from amortizing the equipment.
12336 These cost projections make SCWO treatment very competitive compared to other treatment
12337 technologies for high-strength wastes. When treating large volumes of water, combining SCWO
12338 with another technology such as nanofiltration, reverse osmosis, etc. should be considered,
12339 thereby increasing the cost-effectiveness of the overall treatment.

12340

12341 **Results to be Expected:**

12342 Takeaway: We need to cut back on fast fashion, avoid harmful toxins that are affecting us as we
12343 speak, and (not to mention) make apparel accessible because sustainable clothing is



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12344 **Proposal #** 250
12345 **Author:** John Savage

Committee: 1
Delegation: Model UN

12346
12347 **Title:**
12348 Prohibiting the use and spread of all forms of recreational pornography that supports human
12349 trafficking in any way in an effort to decrease the effects of international human trafficking

12350
12351 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
12352 The pornography industry, pornographic consumers, the human trafficking industry, the human
12353 slave trade industry, consumers of these industries, and victims of these industries

12354
12355 **Justification:**
12356 According to the Government Department of Home Security, international statistics say that
12357 27.6 million people are mistreated in modern-day slavery, meaning roughly 7 million women,
12358 children, and men are illegally being sexually trafficked leading to the pornography industry. The
12359 remaining ¾ are forced into human labor and slavery. It is estimated that only 12% of human
12360 trafficking victims report the crime against them. It is also estimated that the human trafficking
12361 industry and its counterparts illegally earn \$150 billion every year, while currently being the
12362 fastest-growing criminal industry in the world. Businesses that promote and/or sell recreational
12363 pornographic items or services support the human trafficking industry as a source to give to
12364 their consumers; therefore providing support, audience, and funding toward these acts.

12365
12366 **Proposal for Action:**
12367 '- Define
12368 - Recreational pornography as: "printed or visual material containing the explicit description
12369 or display of sexual organs or activity, intended to stimulate erotic feelings."
12370 - A Violation of Human Rights as: "any associated practices of slavery, sexual exploitation,
12371 child labor, forced labor, debt bondage, forced marriage, or any circumstance of supporting any
12372 of these practices."
12373 - Establish a committee to implement and enforce an incredibly heavy prohibition of all forms of
12374 recreational pornographic producers that lead to the support of the human trafficking industry.
12375 - The committee will be founded with modern social justice fighters who have experience in
12376 this field and criteria.
12377 - This ensures no pornography can get to the consumers in the first place and makes any
12378 use of recreational pornography illegal.
12379 - This committee will generate the punishment for violators (producers and distributors rather
12380 than the consumer unless the consumer violates existing child-pornography laws).
12381 - Existing producers/distributors/consumers that control previous recreational
12382 pornographic material will be asked to turn in any previously controlled material without an extra
12383 penalty than the previously defined penalty.
12384 -The violator will be penalized if violating material is found without the
12385 producer/distributor/consumer turning it in prior.
12386 - Then this committee will establish help and recovery centers for any victims of human
12387 trafficking, or victims displaced, left without a job, home, income, or other amenities this
12388 committee deems vital and viable.
12389 - It must be noted that this committee will enforce this prohibition as long as the recreational
12390 pornography violates human rights and/or supports human trafficking, as certain, regulated
12391 forms of pornography are legal and protected by the First Amendment.



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12392 - This will work toward ending all human trafficking internationally while collaborating with fellow
12393 humanitarian organizations to benefit results better.

12394

12395 **Results to be Expected:**

12396 After the prohibition of all forms of recreational pornography, the human trafficking industry will
12397 start to lose funding, support, and audience. This will lead to a plummet in the profit and support
12398 of this crime. This will then lead to the hopeful end of sexual human trafficking, putting the first
12399 step forward in ending all of human trafficking as a whole, saving millions of women, children,
12400 and men's lives from the devastating physical and psychological effects of human trafficking and
12401 the use of pornography. Even though pushback on what is bodily right is expected, proving the
12402 importance of saving millions of lives and the larger picture of fixing this habitual, inhumane,
12403 societal problem will surely prove more important and vital to our society.



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12404 **Proposal #** 251
12405 **Author:** Daniel Sloyer

Committee: 3
Delegation: Model UN

12406
12407 **Title:**
12408 Making Permanent the Expanded Child Tax Credit of 2021 and 2022
12409

12410 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
12411 American Families, the IRS, economic activity relating to childcare
12412

12413 **Justification:**
12414 The current average number of children per family in America is 1.94, a significant decrease
12415 from the 1964 high of 2.44 but an increase from the 1981 low of 1.81. While the trend is not
12416 negative, the rate remains below the replacement rate of 2.1 children per family. In the coming
12417 decades, the United States will soon be facing an aging population, as Senior citizens are
12418 expected to outnumber children by 2035. To combat these developments, the Child Tax Credit
12419 is one of the most powerful incentives for families to have children. One of the most common
12420 reasons reported for not having children is economic concerns, and offering tax benefits to
12421 families is a method of combatting this concern. The Child Tax Credit was expanded during the
12422 pandemic and provided crucial aid to struggling families across the country, but that expansion
12423 expired after 2022. With high inflation, there's no reason to expect that, in general, American
12424 families will fare any better after the pandemic, and letting the expanded tax credit expire only
12425 adds pressure. For these reasons, it is imperative that these measures be made permanent.
12426 Further, to incentivize having more children and to support large families, families with 3 or more
12427 children should receive expanded tax credits. During 2021 and 2022, the Child Tax Credit was
12428 absolutely crucial in providing a lifeline for families, and its expiration put millions of Americans
12429 and their children into poverty or severe financial hardship. It is incredibly vital that the American
12430 government act and take the obvious and necessary steps to ameliorate the situation.

12431
12432
12433 **Proposal for Action:**
12434 Permanently enact the expanded child tax credit of 3,000 dollars per child between ages 6 and
12435 17 and 3,600 dollars for children under six years of age, and for families with three or more
12436 children, expand the tax credit to 3,600 dollars per child between the ages of 6 and 17, and to
12437 4,200 dollars per child under six years of age

12438
12439
12440 **Results to be Expected:**
12441 With the extra financial assistance provided to American families, there is expected to be an
12442 increase in economic activity as families have more disposable income. There is also an
12443 expected reduction in child poverty, as occurred when the Expanded Child Tax Credit was first
12444 enacted. The Expanded Child Tax Credit is estimated to have reduced child poverty by 30
12445 percent, keeping more than 3 million children out of poverty. Similar results can be expected
12446 from making these credits permanent. Over the long run, these measures will increase the birth
12447 rate and the average number of children per family due to increased economic incentives.



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12448 **Proposal #** 252

12449 **Author:** Nikhil Srivastava

Committee: 4

Delegation: Model UN

12450

12451 **Title:**

12452 The Global Peatlands Assessment: (GPA) Protecting Vital Carbon Sinks

12453

12454 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12455 Governments, scientific communities, conservationists, indigenous peoples, and communities
12456 reliant on peatlands for their livelihoods.

12457

12458 **Justification:**

12459 Peatlands, covering 3% of Earth's surface, are crucial for climate regulation and biodiversity.
12460 They store 30% of global soil carbon but face threats from activities like drainage, forestry, and
12461 mining, leading to erosion, biodiversity loss, and CO₂ release. 15% of peatlands suffer
12462 degradation, emitting 1.3 billion tonnes of CO₂ annually. Lack of knowledge hinders
12463 preservation efforts. The Global Peatlands Assessment Initiative (GPA) conducts a
12464 comprehensive global assessment, identifying at-risk areas and developing conservation
12465 strategies. GPA aligns with Paris Agreement goals, reducing emissions and enhancing carbon
12466 sequestration. It supports Sustainable Development Goals, promoting sustainable land use and
12467 protecting communities. GPA is crucial for peatland preservation and climate change mitigation.

12468

12469

12470 **Proposal for Action:**

12471 To address these imminent threats, urgent action must be taken through the implementation of
12472 the Global Peatlands Assessment Initiative (GPA) with robust backing from relevant government
12473 bodies, bolstered by existing bills and treaties. The GPA aims to undertake a comprehensive
12474 global assessment of peatlands, focusing on the following strategic actions:

12475 1. Mobilization approach: Governments should allocate substantial financial resources and
12476 provide technical support to enable an exhaustive assessment of peatlands. International
12477 organizations, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate
12478 Fund (GCF), should proactively mobilize funding for the GPA's activities through their
12479 climate change mitigation and adaptation programs.

12480 a. A coordinated approach can be established by developing specific funding
12481 mechanisms tailored to support peatland assessment efforts.

12482 i. This could include establishing dedicated funding windows within existing
12483 programs, launching targeted grant schemes, or creating innovative
12484 financial instruments to attract private sector participation.

12485 ii. The aim is to secure a significant financial commitment, in the range of
12486 \$500 million to \$1 billion (accounting for scope/complexity of project),
12487 over a specified period, ensuring the necessary resources are available to
12488 carry out the assessment effectively.

12489 2. Framework specifics: The GPA should be integrated into national climate change
12490 policies, specifically within the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) framework
12491 of the Paris Agreement. This integration could involve setting quantifiable targets for
12492 peatland conservation and restoration within each country's NDCs.

12493 a. For example, countries could commit to restoring a certain percentage of
12494 degraded peatlands by a specific year or implementing measures to reduce carbon
12495 emissions from peatland degradation.

12496 b. The GPA should be supported by relevant international treaties, such as the



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12497 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the United Nations Framework Convention
12498 on Climate Change (UNFCCC), enabling greater coordination and harmonization
12499 of efforts.

12500 3. Collaboration with indigenous peoples: Governments should establish clear criteria and
12501 mechanisms to ensure effective collaboration with local communities and indigenous
12502 peoples who rely on peatlands for their livelihoods.

12503 a. This collaboration should involve active engagement, consultation, and the
12504 integration of traditional knowledge and practices into peatland management
12505 strategies.

12506 i. Criteria for determining sufficient collaboration could include obtaining
12507 free, prior, and informed consent, ensuring equitable benefit-sharing,
12508 establishing participatory decision-making processes, and respecting
12509 indigenous rights and cultural practices.

12510 ii. The establishment of advisory bodies or committees, including indigenous
12511 representatives, can facilitate ongoing dialogue and inclusive
12512 decision-making

12513

12514 **Results to be Expected:**

12515 The preservation of peatlands is vital for mitigating climate change, reducing greenhouse gas
12516 emissions, promoting sustainable land use practices, safeguarding biodiversity, and supporting
12517 the rights and livelihoods of indigenous and local communities. The GPA aligns seamlessly with
12518 the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals, contributing to
12519 the long-term sustainability of our planet. By implementing the GPA, governments can take
12520 decisive action to address these urgent threats and ensure a prosperous future for generations
12521 to
12522 come.



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12523 **Proposal # 253**

12524 **Author:** Hetvi Thakker

Committee: 17

Delegation: Model UN

12525

12526 **Title:**

12527 To Abolish Medical Copays for Prisoners

12528

12529 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12530 US Department of Justice, Federal Prisons, State Prisons, Local Correctional Facilities,

12531 Prisoners, Prison Medical Providers & Professionals

12532

12533

12534 **Justification:**

12535 Prisoners are legally considered wards of the state, and therefore, must be provided medical

12536 care within their correctional facilities. However, this does not mean that the medical care

12537 provided in prisons does not come without a cost. For federal prisons, prisoners incur a \$2 co-

12538 pay for medical services. While some states have eliminated co-pays, a majority of states still

12539 have co-pays which can range from \$2 to \$13.55, depending on the state. While these costs

12540 may appear to be small and inconsequential, these medical costs can have extremely

12541 detrimental ramifications due to the fact that most prisoners are often paid mere cents per hour

12542 for their labor, and medical costs are usually directly taken from their prison labor funds.

12543 For example, most prisoners earn between 14 - 63 cents an hour, and for these workers even a

12544 \$2 - \$5 co-pay, can be the equivalent of charging a non-incarcerated worker between \$200 to

12545 \$500. For prisoners earning such little money, the money they earn through labor should be

12546 reserved so that they too can afford basic necessities, simple pleasures, and save for when or if

12547 they are released from prison in order to start a new life. Instead, prisoners being charged for

12548 medical necessities out of their control drain the little wealth that they have accumulated and

12549 thus have a cascading impact on prison life as a whole.

12550 When medical services have such a steep cost for prisoners, they are therefore disincentivized

12551 from receiving the medical care that they need. This can turn an easily manageable disease if

12552 caught early on into a life-threatening or chronic disease, leading to health complications for

12553 prisoners and subsequently more costs for the state. Furthermore, the neglect of treatment by

12554 prisoners can lead to the spread of diseases within prison, and potentially within the community

12555 outside the prison as well. As a result, the negative implications of patients neglecting medical

12556 care due to high co-pays leads to more costs down the line and opens the door to a variety of

12557 problems. Especially in the face of COVID-19, the implications of co-pays in medical prisons

12558 have increased, causing many states to remove co-pays in 2020. However, many states have

12559 begun reinstating their co-pays, but yet there are still many active medical threats that not only

12560 make copays dangerous but also incredibly unjust.

12561

12562 **Proposal for Action:**

12563 I. All correctional facilities on the federal level may not charge prisoners copays for the

12564 expenses incurred by any medical services during their incarceration.

12565 II. The United States government will repeal all federal statutes which allow for federal prisons

12566 to charge copays.

12567 III. If it is found that any federal correctional facility is charging copays or costs for medical

12568 treatment, the facility will be investigated and potentially face a punishment including but not

12569 limited to being barred from receiving federal funding or shutdown.

12570 IV. In order to disincentivize the practice of medical copays, any state or local correctional

12571 facilities that continue to charge medical copays will face a decrease in federal funding, whereas



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12572 the federal prison budget will be reallocated to provide state and local facilities that eliminate
12573 medical copays with increased federal funding.

12574

12575 **Results to be Expected:**

12576 Prison health will overall increase. Prisoners will be able to seek medical treatment when they
12577 need it, rather than neglecting care in fear of incurring costs. Therefore, the spread of diseases
12578 will decrease and potentially save costs for prisons. Additionally, prisons will be able to
12579 potentially prevent the development of more serious diseases by treating them early on, and
12580 again have the opportunity to save costs. Prisoners will be able to save the money earned
12581 through their labor for other costs, rather than spending on medical necessities, and have more
12582 earnings to save for their release.



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12583 **Proposal # 254**

12584 **Author:** Kristen Tomazic

Committee: 21

Delegation: Model UN

12585

12586 **Title:**

12587 Equity Within Fines and Penalties; Implementing Day Fines in the United States

12588

12589 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12590 Judicial systems, Police forces, House of Representatives Committees(Ethics, Financial

12591 Services, Judiciary, and Joint Economic), 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, 14th

12592 Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

12593

12594 **Justification:**

12595 Fines are not based on income in the United States, rather they are priced at a set fee for

12596 someone to pay. As a result, there is a shortcoming of a "price to pay" when someone commits

12597 a crime. For example, if someone were to park in a handicap parking spot and are making

12598 minimum wage, they are paying \$250 of their \$15000 annual income(1.67%). However, if

12599 someone were to park in a handicap parking spot and is a cardiothoracic surgeon, they are

12600 paying \$250 out of their 150,000 (or above) annual income(0.167%).

12601 Fines have historically targeted those in low-income areas. In an article by the American Bar

12602 Association, two Americans in two of the poorest cities in the U.S. were faced with excessive

12603 fines when they were suspected to have stolen items from various Walmarts, where the items

12604 were in total less than \$50. Another person mentioned received a fine due to a bad check in

12605 2014; to this day, that person is facing reparations for his accidental error as they had to turn off

12606 the water and electricity in their house in order to pay for the fine.

12607 Many countries such as Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Finland, Germany, Austria, Hungary,

12608 Poland, Spain, Sweden, and France have already implemented a system to deliver fines to

12609 people based on their daily income/total salary. In turn, there has been a decline in crime rates

12610 across the country. In a report by "Fair Trials", it is noted that the United States could follow suit

12611 in lowering crime and incarceration rates if this system were to be implemented. In an additional

12612 report by "Fines & Fees Judicial Center", they express similar remarks that delinquent accounts

12613 would decrease drastically with a day fine system.

12614 On the basis of the 8th Amendment of the United States Constitution, excessive fines should

12615 not be used. Without regulations, this amendment is abused heavily within the judicial system.

12616 Most prevalently in low-income areas where fine rates are much higher. On the basis of the

12617 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, no state is allowed to enforce a law that will

12618 harm or target a specific group of people. In these horrid scenarios, low-income areas and those

12619 in minority groups are targeted by these set fines that are unpayable when making just enough.

12620 The actions taken upon the U.S. citizens are inhumane and do little to enforce the law towards

12621 upper-class citizens. It must be changed for justice to be served with equity.

12622

12623 **Proposal for Action:**

12624 Defines,

12625 "Fine" as a penalty for breaking a law whether at the local, county, state, or national level.

12626 "Days pay" as an annual income divided by 365, or 366 on leap year.

12627 Determining one's day's pay will be based on tax submissions of the previous year.

12628 In the case of someone being a new worker or unemployed, they will be fined based on the

12629 minimum wage annual income.

12630 In the case of someone under the age of 18 who is in foster care, the fine will be based on the

12631 minimum wage annual income.



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12632 In the case of someone being married, but they are not working, the fine will be based on
12633 their partner's day's pay.

12634 In the case that someone was fired after receiving the fine, the fine will be based of their pay
12635 when the fine was handed to them.

12636 In the case that someone was fired before receiving the fine, the fine will be based on the
12637 minimum wage annual income.

12638 In the case of someone being retired, the fine will be based on a middle point between the
12639 least they have been paid and the most they have been paid.

12640 Ex. if the least amount they have been paid per day was \$150 and the most was \$300, their fine
12641 would be based on \$225

12642 In the case of someone under the age of 18, the fine will be based on the average of their
12643 guardians' days pay.

12644 Ex. If their parents make \$150 and \$240 dollars a day, the child's day's pay is based on \$195
12645 Establishes the use of a "day fine" system to fine/penalize offenders of crimes.

12646 First time offenders will pay a percentage of a day's pay, with the amount of days increasing
12647 exponentially by a base of two(2) with the exponent starting at -1 and increasing by one after
12648 each offense.

12649 Ex. A 1st time offender pays a percentage of ½ day pay, 2nd time offender pays a
12650 percentage of one day's pay, 3rd time offender pays a percentage of 2 day pay.

12651 This percentage does not change as the exponent increases.

12652 On the 3rd offense, the offender must go to court and be given a hearing and community
12653 service to complete alongside the fine.

12654 After the 4th offense, the offender must return to court and plead their case. From here,
12655 the court will determine a reasonable punishment.

12656 Local crime fines, such as crimes committed in a town, collected from this "day fine" system
12657 will be put back into the community based on where the ticket was given and severity of the
12658 crime committed.

12659 Ex. A crime committed in Trenton, NJ will collect the money from a fine committed in
12660 Trenton and use it as seen fit.

12661 Ex. murder would not have money go back into the local community, but rather the state
12662 or national level.

12663 Federal or otherwise deemed extreme crimes will be determined by the committee's
12664 named in part III alongside where the money will go(either state or national).

12665 Appoints the Ethics, Financial Services, Judiciary, and Joint Economic committees of the U.S.
12666 House of Representatives to collaborate and,

12667 Determine specifics over the percentages of a day's pay per fine.

12668 Re-asses percentages of fines every year based on reports submitted by each town, county,
12669 state, and as a whole country.

12670 Present an annual report to the citizens of the United States on the fines, amount of money
12671 allocated for various usages(local, state, and national), and other financial concerns involving
12672 these fines.

12673

12674 **Results to be Expected:**

12675 1. Crime rates will drop drastically across the U.S.

12676 2. Communities that were previously underfunded will now receive more funding as those who
12677 make more money during a day commit crimes and pay their equitable fine/penalty.

12678 3. Families will be able to support themselves and not worry as to whether their paycheck will
12679 have to go towards an accidental parking ticket or feeding their family.

12680 4. The total amount of money generated through fines will be adversely affected.



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Proposal # 255

Author: Michelle Wang

Committee: 19

Delegation: Model UN

Title:

Deepfake Protection Act: Detecting, Preventing, and Mitigating Deepfake Attacks

Major Areas to be Affected:

U.S. citizens, creators and propagators of deepfake attacks, U.S. Government, law enforcement, news media, AI researchers, video-sharing companies, social media companies, and individuals targeted by deepfakes.

Justification:

Deepfakes are defined as “AI-generated media that depicts a person saying or doing something they did not say or do.” The majority of deepfakes, 90-95%, are of non-consensual pornography. However, deepfakes have also been used in election campaign disinformation, political disinformation, harassing activists, identity theft, and monetary scams. The most common types of deepfakes use machine learning technology to face-swap in videos. Prominent deep fake attacks have targeted public figures such as Barack Obama, Mark Zuckerberg, and Nancy Pelosi. However, they also target the general population through defamatory, derogatory, and pornographic fake videos. The use of deepfakes has been rising in recent years, with over 85,000 deepfake videos detected up to December 2020. It is more necessary than ever to implement protections and security measures against deepfakes to prevent their production. Deepfakes are harmful because they perpetuate disinformation and can have lifelong effects on a victim’s reputation, employability, and internal relations. Campaign misinformation and identity theft also compromise media integrity and democracy and harm personal data collection. There are currently no nationwide laws on deepfake regulation. Therefore, it is crucial to implement legislation in order to combat the rising issue of deepfake attacks.

Proposal for Action:

- 1) Defines malicious deepfakes as those that spread misinformation and disinformation or damage a person’s integrity. Malicious deepfakes include but are not limited to non-consensual pornography, those that impede election campaigns, identity thefts, and more.
- 2) Creates the Deepfake Protection Act which will be tasked with:
 - a) Increasing the use of machine learning techniques such as biometric authentication and liveness detection on a nationwide scale to detect deepfakes on social media sites, news channels, entertainment platforms, and more.
 - i) Partnering with the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency’s (DARPA) MediFor Program and commercial industries
 - ii) The techniques will be used in conjunction with methods of corroborating videos and cross-checking their authenticity with other videos.
 - b) Implementing legal consequences of conducting a deepfake attack such as fines or imprisonment for the creators and/or propagators of the deepfake based on the severity of the attack.
 - c) Mandating that sites remove and prevent the dissemination of videos once they have been identified as malicious deepfakes.



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12728 d) Creating public awareness by using campaigns that include information on how deepfakes
12729 are created and spread, how to identify deepfakes, methods to report deepfakes, how to protect
12730 oneself from a deepfake attack, and the severity and pervasiveness of deepfakes.
12731

12731

12732

12733 **Results to be Expected:**

12734 There will be a greater usage of technology and machine learning that can defend against
12735 deepfakes. There will be greater user trust in social media sites and channels because of a
12736 decreased risk of deepfakes. There will be legal consequences for those producing deepfakes
12737 with malicious intent. There will also be less frequent deepfakes used for nonconsensual
12738 pornography, blackmail, disinformation, identity theft, and scams. All will contribute to higher
12739 media trust and integrity and protection of domestic and individual security. States like Texas,
12740 Virginia, and California already have legislation that ban deepfakes in certain contexts, and
12741 implementing a comprehensive national law will aid in protecting the U.S. and its citizens
12742 against deepfakes.



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12743 **Proposal #** 256
12744 **Author:** Emory Wilner

Committee: 8
Delegation: Model UN

12745
12746 **Title:**
12747 To require all first responders to receive annual training with people on the autism spectrum to
12748 increase awareness and safety in emergency situations
12749

12750 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
12751 Law Enforcement Officers, Fire Fighters, Emergency Medical Technicians, Paramedics, People
12752 with Autism Spectrum Disorder.
12753

12754 **Justification:**
12755 First responders, including police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical services (EMS)
12756 personnel, are often the first on the scene during a crisis or emergency situation. It is important
12757 that those first responders have training with people with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
12758 because research has shown that individuals with ASD are more likely to interact with law
12759 enforcement or emergency medical services than the general population. A study conducted by
12760 the Interactive Autism Network found that 70% of individuals with ASD between the ages of 4
12761 and 17 had experienced an emergency department visit, and 40% had interacted with law
12762 enforcement. In the United States it is estimated at 1 in 44 births (CDC, 2021). More than 5.4
12763 million adults in the U.S., or 2.2 percent of the U.S. population, are on the autism spectrum
12764 (CDC and Disability Scoop, 2020). It is important to have training to ensure the safety of the
12765 individual with ASD and the first responder because individuals on the autism spectrum may
12766 experience communication challenges, sensory sensitivities, and difficulty understanding social
12767 cues, which can make interactions with first responders particularly challenging. A study
12768 published in the Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders found that over 80% of
12769 individuals with ASD reported feeling anxious or afraid during police interactions, and over 20%
12770 reported feeling physically threatened. Individuals with autism may have difficulty
12771 communicating their needs and may become overwhelmed in stressful situations, leading to
12772 potential misunderstandings or even physical altercations with first responders. In some cases,
12773 individuals with autism may exhibit behaviors that first responders may interpret as hostile or
12774 aggressive, which can escalate the situation and result in unnecessary use of force. A study
12775 conducted by the Ruderman Family Foundation found that individuals with disabilities, including
12776 those on the autism spectrum, are five times more likely to experience police violence than
12777 those without disabilities.

12778 By providing first responders with training in recognizing and responding to the unique needs of
12779 individuals on the autism spectrum, these situations can be de-escalated and potentially
12780 avoided altogether. Furthermore, providing first responders with training in working with
12781 individuals on the autism spectrum can help to reduce stigma and promote greater
12782 understanding and acceptance of this population. By understanding the unique needs and
12783 experiences of individuals on the autism spectrum, first responders can work to provide more
12784 inclusive and accommodating services that recognize and respect the diversity of the
12785 communities they serve. This can help to build greater trust and positive relationships between
12786 first responders and individuals on the autism spectrum, ultimately leading to better outcomes
12787 for everyone involved.
12788

12789
12790 **Proposal for Action:**
12791 Proposal for Action:



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- 12792 I. Emergency Medical Services under the Department of Transportation, First Responder
12793 Network Authority, Police departments under the Department of Justice, U.S. The Department
12794 of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency will work in cooperation with
12795 the Department of Health and Human Services's Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee to
12796 organize and fund a national program to be required for all first responders on an annual basis.
12797 II. The program will be implemented on a state and local level.
12798 III. The program will be taught by individuals appointed by the Department of Health and Human
12799 Services's Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee. Teachers must have a PhD in a field
12800 related to Autism spectrum disorder.
12801 IV. The program must include training on how to identify a person with ASD, how to interact
12802 compassionately with people with ASD, and must include training in the form of local community
12803 outreach with people with ASD.
12804 Participants must pass a written test based on their training on how to identify and communicate
12805 with people with ASD.
12806 A. Participants must score at least 80 percent in order to move on to community outreach.
12807 Participants will also be evaluated during their outreach. The inability to pass any portion of the
12808 program will result in the individual repeating and passing the course before returning to
12809 work/training.
12810 V. The program must be updated on an annual basis.

12811
12812

Results to be Expected:

12813 Create an overall better relationship and forge a bond between local first responders and people
12814 with ASD in local communities. A reported increase by first responders in feeling prepared and
12815 comfortable in emergency situations with people with ASD. A reported decrease in people with
12816 ASD feeling anxious around police and other first responders. A decrease in the number of
12817 violent interactions between first responders and people with ASD. Increase in awareness in
12818 local communities about ASD.
12819



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12820 **Proposal # 257**
12821 **Author:** Patrick Xia

Committee: 20
Delegation: Model UN

12822

12823 **Title:**

12824 Insider Trading: Prohibiting members in federal offices and Supreme Court justices and their
12825 direct family from trading individual stocks while in office

12826

12827 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12828 US Congress, US Supreme Court, US Executive Branch, family of impacted leaders

12829

12830

12831 **Justification:**

12832 In the world of finance, executives and investors are forbidden to buy and sell stocks with
12833 insiders' information to the public. The SEC (Security and Exchange Commission) fines and/or
12834 imprisons offenders who use unfair advantages to make millions of dollars. Even if someone
12835 knows that the annual report will cause the stock to plummet, they cannot short or sell the stock.
12836 However, members of the highest governing bodies have lined their pockets by trading stocks
12837 knowing about government contracts, global pandemics, and laws before the public.

12838 At least 97 current members of Congress traded financial assets that were directly influenced by
12839 their committees. The wife of Representative Alan Lowenthal sold Boeing stock a day before
12840 her husband released findings about Boeing's mishandling of the 737 Max and its related
12841 crashes. Family members trading stocks with suspicious accuracy can also be seen infamously
12842 with Congresswoman Pelosi and her husband, who runs an investing firm. Republican Bob
12843 Gibbs bought shares of a pharmaceutical company, AbbVie, while it was being investigated
12844 over high drug prices. More broadly, congressmen and congresswomen dumped their stocks
12845 after receiving intelligence about the COVID-19 pandemic months before the markets reacted.
12846 While Congress must release their trades to the public, that has only led to public outrage and
12847 no meaningful changes in policy. This proposal will prevent potential conflicts of interest and
12848 ensure that these public officials are acting in the best interest of the public they serve.

12849 Prohibiting individual stock trading by federal officials and their families would help to
12850 avoid conflicts of interest. As public servants, these individuals have a duty to act in the best
12851 interests of their constituents. Trading stocks is therefore not just unethical, but could also
12852 compromise the integrity of the government and the trust of the public. The reaction of our
12853 government officials in the face of crisis should be to help Americans, and not sell their shares
12854 before the news can report on it. Taxpayer money will fund contracts and subsidies that make
12855 sense for the public, not personal private investments. Being chosen by a community to
12856 represent them nationally is a privilege, and preventing opportunities for abuse of power is vital
12857 for a functioning democracy.

12858

12859

12860 **Proposal for Action:**

12861 Enact legislation: A federal law will be passed to prohibit the trading of individual stocks by all
12862 federal officials and their families while in office. The law will clearly outline the prohibition,
12863 penalties for violations, and a mechanism for enforcement.

12864 Federal officials may buy indexes, mutual funds, and ETFs that track the overall market. There
12865 will be an approved list that will be updated by the financial regulatory bodies. Investing in the
12866 general market is allowed.

12867 Educate federal officials: All federal officials, including Supreme Court justices, will be educated
12868 on the importance of the prohibition and the potential conflicts of interest that can arise from



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12869 individual stock trading. This education will also highlight the importance of transparency and
12870 good governance.
12871 Prevents offenders from pleading ignorance
12872 Establishes issue as one of importance and weight
12873 Establish enforcement mechanisms: The government will establish an enforcement mechanism
12874 to monitor compliance with the prohibition. The enforcement mechanism has the power to
12875 investigate and impose penalties for violations. This will be under the existing Securities and
12876 Exchange Commission.
12877 Implement penalties for violations: Penalties will be established for violations of the prohibition.
12878 Penalties will be severe enough to deter violations and will include fines and committee
12879 removal.
12880 Penalties will be 100% of the gross profit of the trade. The capital gains tax will mean the
12881 offender will pay over 20% of their attempted profit.
12882 Penalties will include additional fines of 10% of the amount invested per perpetual offense.
12883 After the 2nd offense, committee assignments will automatically be removed and re-assigned.
12884 Regular audits: Regular audits will be conducted to ensure compliance with the prohibition.
12885 These audits will be conducted by an independent agency or organization to ensure objectivity.
12886 Agency under SEC will have a board of five Democrats and five Republicans. If a 3rd party gets
12887 at least 10% of the Senate, they will have a representative in this board that will come out of the
12888 party that is not in control of the Senate.
12889 The board will select members to audit with each member having the power to nominate 30
12890 names.

12891
12892

Results to be Expected:

12893 The trust in public officials will be partially restored. Members of the federal government can
12894 now serve the American people without the influence of their company shares. All members of
12895 the federal office will convert their current investments to approved funds, indexes, and ETFs. A
12896 fairer financial system without members of the federal government trading freely with unfair
12897 knowledge. A more efficient use of government funds and resources.
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Proposal # 258

Author: Aubree Herzog

Committee: 11

Delegation: New Hampshire

Title:

Implementing and Standardizing Pre-Registration and Online Registration for Youth Voters

Major Areas to be Affected:

Department of Justice, Secretaries of State, Election Assistance Commission, youth, and the voting population.

Justification:

Voting is a fundamental right in a democracy. By encouraging youth to vote and using their voices, they truly take part in the democratic process. According to CIRCLE, the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement, youth voter registration was 10% higher in states with online voter registration. The American Academy of Pediatrics also says that lifelong voting habits are formed in childhood and adolescence making pre-registration vital to becoming a lifetime voter. During Covid-19, states were forced to find a solution to in-person registration, and turned to online voter registration. By doing so, 32 states had higher youth registration in the 2020 presidential election than the 2016 election. Vermont, Minnesota, Idaho, and Georgia saw more than a 33% increase in voter registration for people aged 18 to 24. The youth voter turnout has always been known to be low and engaging youth at a younger age through pre-registration could impact elections drastically. According to the Movement Advancement Project (MAP), 45% of the voting-eligible population live in states where 16 year olds can pre-register to vote. People aged 18-29 have significantly less voter turnout compared to other age brackets. By making voting more accessible through an online registration process, elections will be more accurate of the views of America, and foster a more civically engaged population.

Proposal for Action:

1. Federal mandate to create an online voter registration portal that allows 16 year olds to pre-register to vote.
2. Online registration will be available to everyone and will require a Driver's license issued by a state's Motor Vehicle Commission, an Identification Card, a Social Security Card, or a document that proves citizenship.
3. No in-person or online register shall turn down someone aged 16 or 17 to pre-register that has the proper identification.

Results to be Expected:

16 and 17 year olds that have pre-registered will have a pending status on their voter registration until they turn 18. Upon turning 18 they will be registered and able to vote more efficiently. Subsequently, online or in-person pre-registration will increase youth voter turnout. Not only will this encourage people to take part in major elections, but also become engaged in their local elections.



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12943 **Proposal #** 259

12944 **Author:** Aidan Kostandin

Committee: 11

Delegation: New Hampshire

12945

12946 **Title:**

12947 Restoring Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 – authorizing the Department of Justice to
12948 review, and possibly reject, any changes in voting practices made by states with a history of
12949 voter discrimination.

12950

12951 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12952 the Supreme Court of the United States; the Department of Justice; all U.S. Citizens; United
12953 States Department of State; State Legislatures; and Secretary of State in State Governments.

12954

12955 **Justification:**

12956 Since the Supreme Court's decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*, which struck down key
12957 components of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, state legislatures across the country have
12958 enacted legislation making it more difficult for voters to exercise their constitutionally protected
12959 right to vote, which had, until recently, been progressively expanded over the course of the
12960 country's history (see the 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments).

12961 By increasing oversight in the Department of Justice, this proposal would ensure that those with
12962 a history of voter discrimination adjust their voting practices to meet a set standard. The
12963 proposal would additionally address – as it had under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which had
12964 been reauthorized five times with broad bipartisan support over the course of its lifetime – some
12965 of the measures that have recently been introduced as well as those barriers which have
12966 historically stood in the way of certain communities from voting.

12967 For example, in 2012, one year before it was struck down by the Supreme Court of the United
12968 States, Section 5: blocked Texas from implementing the most intense voter ID law in the nation;
12969 prevented Florida from removing the option for early voting days which would have
12970 disproportionately affected Black voters; and denied Texas' redrawn congressional districts and
12971 legislative districts after it was found that it would have diluted minority voting power (Lawyers'
12972 Committee for Civil Rights Under Law).

12973 The Department of Justice's ability to block such restrictive measures had only been made
12974 possible through Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Nearly a decade later, voter suppression
12975 remains a threat made more serious by the fact that now – without federal oversight – the
12976 checks and balances that had once protected millions of voters are gone.

12977

12978 **Proposal for Action:**

12979

12980 **Results to be Expected:**

12981 If passed, this proposal will increase voter turnout across many demographics, bringing a more
12982 accurate representation of the American people in those officials who are elected to serve them.
12983 More specifically, it will hopefully bridge the racial turnout gap in the 2020 general election that
12984 saw 58.4 percent of nonwhite voters cast ballots versus the 70.9 percent of white voters (U.S.
12985 Census Bureau). This proposal will ensure that protections are standard nationwide, meaning
12986 that Americans, regardless of where they live, and especially those in states with a repeated
12987 record of voter discrimination, will enjoy the equal opportunity to exercise their right to vote.



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12988 **Proposal #** 260

12989 **Author:** Charlie Nutbrown

Committee: 9

Delegation: New Hampshire

12990

12991 **Title:**

12992 Demanding Upward Financial Mobility From Four-Year Degree-Granting Colleges/Universities

12993

12994 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

12995 US Department of Education, private four-year universities/colleges, public four-year
12996 universities/colleges

12997

12998 **Justification:**

12999 The major cause of poverty in the United States is not an overall lack of wealth but income
13000 inequality. The wealthiest people are making more than ever while there remains a large swath
13001 of citizens making wages that are understood as not possible to live off of. The largest trend
13002 seen as one moves up the economic ladder is education. The more education one has the more
13003 they will earn over their lifetime. A person with a bachelor's degree is expected to earn 1.2
13004 million dollars more over their lifetime than a person with a high school diploma. The largest
13005 increase in expected lifetime earnings is at the bachelor's degree, therefore it can be
13006 understood that a possible aid in the fight against poverty would be to get more low-income
13007 Americans to graduate with a bachelor's degree. However, this is not working. While 77% of
13008 people from the top quartile of income can be expected to graduate with a bachelors by age 24,
13009 only 9% of students from the bottom quartile will do the same. This is not merely a problem of
13010 entering a four-year program, but it is a problem of finishing. While almost all of the students
13011 from the top quartile of income who enter into a bachelor's program can be expected to finish by
13012 age 24, only 1 out of 5 bottom quartile students who enter a bachelor's program will finish by
13013 age 24. As expected the far and away reason that low-income students cannot finish college is
13014 that it is too expensive, however, universities have money they can spend on these students,
13015 with government funding alone to universities reaching \$193,000,000,000 in 2022. Universities
13016 are not spotlighting or being incentivized to have a proportional number of low-income students
13017 who enroll eventually graduate.

13018

13019 **Proposal for Action:**

13020 · Digital driver's licenses have potential to give more security and reduce fraud. Digital licenses
13021 can give access to more advanced security features such as advanced authentication and
13022 encryption.

13023

13024 **Results to be Expected:**

13025 Institutions will not only take these measures as strong encouragement to provide low-income
13026 students with support and structure to fulfill graduation requirements, but it will also provide
13027 tough punitive action that would incentive them to develop programs and organizations that
13028 would further guarantee the graduation of Pell Grant recipients.



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13029 **Proposal #** 261

13030 **Author:** Gabrielle Ramsden

Committee: 24

Delegation: New Hampshire

13031

13032 **Title:**

13033 To expel the current tax regime on dual-citizens who are not US residents

13034

13035 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13036 Dual citizens, legal aliens, immigrants, non-US residents, IRS, US treasury department

13037

13038 **Justification:**

13039 In 1861, the United States of America implemented citizen-based taxation rather than
13040 residentially based taxation. The reason for this change was to generate funds for the civil war,
13041 claiming that citizens who were residing elsewhere and not paying US taxes were “avoiding
13042 their duties in a time of need”. America is one of two countries in the world that remains
13043 operating on citizenship based taxation rather than residential based taxation. This directly
13044 imposes unnecessary strain on dual-citizens and citizens temporarily living abroad. According to
13045 the Federal Voting Assistance Program, 2.791% of legal US citizens are residing abroad or
13046 have dual citizenship. If the US shifted to a residency based taxation regime rather than
13047 citizenship based, a large strain would be lifted from any citizens living abroad. According to the
13048 IRS, over 47% of American citizens cannot afford to pay taxes, forcing citizens who are living
13049 abroad to pay taxes to the US in addition to the country of residency adds a large unnecessary
13050 burden to the already stressful distribution of income to pay for living necessities. If a person is
13051 born in America, there is no way to revoke or dispel the legal citizenship. It is not ethical to
13052 continue requiring non-residential citizens to pay US taxes, especially since we are no longer in
13053 the time of need in which this system was founded upon.

13054

13055 **Proposal for Action:**

13056

13057 **Results to be Expected:**

13058 After this proposal is passed and implemented, there will be a vivid release for dual-citizens in
13059 regards to stress involving monetary values. There will be an increase in dual-citizenship,
13060 specifically for holders with the US as their secondary country. Natural born citizens are more
13061 likely to live abroad which would allow American customs and culture (including but not limited
13062 to: music, religion, morals, trade, ect) to spread globally, exposing non-citizens to the beauty of
13063 this country. This proposal will go into effect immediately upon passage.



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13064 **Proposal #** 262

13065 **Author:** Lauren Alligood

Committee: 12

Delegation: New Jersey

13066

13067 **Title:**

13068 To create a formal recognition process to condemn various historical genocides in an effort to
13069 prevent future atrocities, protect affected individuals, and set a global precedent for genocide
13070 recognition.

13071

13072 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13073 Survivors of genocide, descendants and relatives of victims of genocide, the Executive and
13074 Legislative Branches, US Department of State, etc.

13075

13076 **Justification:**

13077 Between 1989 and 2022, the United States Department of State has formally recognized eight
13078 genocides: in Bosnia (1993), Rwanda (1994), Iraq (1995), Darfur (2004), and areas under the
13079 control of ISIS (2016 and 2017), Uyghur (2021), Armenia (2021), and the Rohingya Genocide in
13080 Burma/Myanmar (2022). An investigative report carried out by the United States Holocaust
13081 Memorial Museum has noted that “no formal policy exists” to guide how or when the US
13082 government decides to acknowledge such crimes or state other conclusions publicly. While the
13083 US has gone so far as to mention various atrocities occurring at a given time, there has been no
13084 ongoing research nor formally maintained body created dedicated to the identification and
13085 prevention of genocide for the US alone. In two previous instances regarding Darfur and
13086 Rwanda, the Secretary of State was tasked with the duty of “authorizing” US officials to state
13087 that genocide had occurred. Other than these two cases, no formal process nor documentation
13088 has been revealed that suggests any sort of formalized process occurring within the government
13089 when it comes to genocide recognition. The lack of such policy, including the general difficulty
13090 faced by various administrations when it comes to publicly recognizing genocide, has enabled
13091 the US to progress forward while leaving victims, survivors, and their descendants entirely
13092 unsupported.

13093 While the list of recognized genocides may at first appear comprehensive, it is important to note
13094 that the term “recognized” does not apply equally to each genocide named. For example, the
13095 crimes committed against the Bosniak population at Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina in
13096 July of 1995 were formally recognized as “meeting the terms defining genocide” via a resolution
13097 passed by Congress in 2005. However, an additional resolution that involved condemning the
13098 genocide was presented in the House of Representatives in July of 2020 before being swiftly
13099 passed to the Committee on Armed Services, with no formal recognition ever occurring. With this
13100 action, the US was able to state that they had “recognized” the genocide without ever making a
13101 clear stance or affirmative action on the matter. In contrast, the President Biden and his
13102 administrations’ formal recognition of the Armenian genocide in 2021 serves as an example of
13103 the true capabilities of the United States when it comes to genocide recognition politics.

13104 Through something as simple as the issue of a press statement, President Biden was able to
13105 right a historical wrong: failure on behalf of previous presidents recognize and honor horrific
13106 crimes. Additionally, statements such as that made regarding the Armenian genocide
13107 underscore U.S. commitment to preventing future instances of genocide and mass atrocities,
13108 as well as providing victims and survivors with respect and dignity, a luxury they have
13109 historically not been afforded.

13110

13111

13112 **Proposal for Action:**



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13113 · Digital driver's licenses go along with the ongoing trend to digitize many life necessities. As
13114 technology continues to advance, accepting digital licenses shows the US staying at the
13115 forefront of innovation.

13116

13117 **Results to be Expected:**

13118 Following the implementation of this proposal, the U.S. will finally take a firm stance on various
13119 historical crimes against humanity. Not only will these genocides be formally recognized, but so
13120 will the victims, survivors, and descendants of those involved. As a nation not only dedicated to
13121 promotion of general welfare but also one that has stated that atrocity prevention and the
13122 promotion of respect of human rights is intrinsic to national security, it is only right for the U.S. to
13123 work both in the past and the present to honor victims, condemn acts of genocide, and do
13124 whatever can be done to prohibit future instances of crimes against humanity. Additionally, US
13125 recognition of these crimes will set a global precedent for international allies and communities.
13126 The simplest recognition from the US will show the world that they are not afraid to
13127 acknowledge wrongdoings nor are they afraid of political backlash, but rather focused on doing
13128 what is right.



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13129 **Proposal # 263**

13130 **Author:** Harshini Asokumar

Committee: 24

Delegation: New Jersey

13131

13132 **Title:**

13133 Immigration Spouse Independence Act: Skill-Based Point Ranking System (SBPR)

13134

13135 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13136 Department of Homeland Security; Immigration and Naturalization Service

13137

13138

13139 **Justification:**

13140 In the past year, 40% of spouses holding an H-4 Visa have reported incidents of abuse. With
13141 the alarming percentage of abuse reported by immigrant spouses, it is imperative the current
13142 skilled worker's immigration system be reformed to allow spouses to obtain financial freedom.
13143 Currently, H1-B Visa holders are the only group that is given the ability to bring their spouse to
13144 the US through an H-4 Visa, but it denies work authorization to the H-4 Visa Holder. Regardless
13145 of the H-4 spouse's education level, work experience, or language ability, they are legally
13146 denied their right to work. Due to this, the H-4 Spouses are forced into total dependence on H-
13147 1B holders. The H-1B holder possesses total financial control which binds them together and
13148 prevents separation. This leads to H-4 spouses being trapped within marriage, resulting in
13149 cases of physical violence, emotional abuse, social stigma, and depression from the
13150 reinforcement of the typical family structures. They are disincentivized from reporting abuse, as
13151 it will result in them getting their visa revoked and being subjected to deportation. Even with a
13152 few legal provisions, it is impossible for these individuals to obtain legal assistance. This
13153 proposal will guarantee that H-4 visa holders are given the freedom to live independent financial
13154 lives and reach success in the US without being entangled in abusive marriages.

13155

13156

13157 **Proposal for Action:**

13158 I: Determine Work Authorization through Skill Based Point Ranking System (SBPR) that
13159 assesses both the H-1B Applicant and H-4 Spouse through the following criteria:

13160

a. Level of education

13161 i. High School Diploma, Undergraduate Degree, Graduate Degree, Doctorate.

13162 ii. Up to 100 Points are available for this section.

13163 b. Level of work experience

13164 i. Determined based on years, position at work, letter of recommendation,
13165 and work portfolio.

13166 ii. Up to 250 points Available for this Section

13167 c. Language ability

13168 i. Determined based on the Language Test.

13169 ii. Assesses based on speaking, writing, reading, and listening to English.
13170 (Overall tested in English Proficiency).

13171 iii. Up to 150 points are available for this section.

13172 d. Background checks

13173 i. Ensures applicants have no disqualifying convictions

13174 ii. No points will be awarded.

13175 II: Establish maximum points achievable as 500. The minimum number of points required is
13176 300.

13177 a. H1-B and H-4 Applicants are both required to meet the minimum point



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- 13178 requirements to receive work authorization.
- 13179 III: Use application fees as a funding source for the program.
- 13180 a. The current application fee per applicant is \$500.
- 13181 i. This fee is typically paid by the sponsoring company offering the job
- 13182 position.
- 13183
- 13184

13185 **Results to be Expected:**

13186 Many of these H-4 spouses that are forced into stale lifestyles are skilled, qualified, and talented
13187 workers. These individuals have so much knowledge and creativity to contribute to society
13188 through the workforce. Their ideas can improve aspects of life as one knows it, yet they are
13189 trapped and kept silent. By reforming the current Work Authorization System into a points
13190 system, qualified individuals will be granted the deserved right to seek work. This proposal will
13191 reduce the amount of intimate-partner violence experienced by H-4 spouses. H-4 spouses are
13192 citizens like everyone else. This proposal will ensure they have the right to live their lives and
13193 achieve happiness.



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13194 **Proposal # 264**
13195 **Author:** Kayla Babbitt

Committee: 20
Delegation: New Jersey

13196

13197 **Title:**

13198 Creating more affordable housing for low-income individuals throughout the United States by
13199 using the Department of Housing and Urban Development to sponsor the building and
13200 remodeling of houses.

13201

13202 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

- 13203 1. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
13204 2. Low-income citizens of America
13205 3. Local or state governments

13206

13207 **Justification:**

13208 The housing situation in America has become a significant problem, affecting all citizens, but
13209 particularly those with low incomes who struggle to find and afford a safe place to live. Having a
13210 good home is something everyone needs, and it's vital for the well-being and stability of our
13211 communities. Sadly, the lack of affordable housing has resulted in homelessness, overcrowding,
13212 and continued poverty.

13213 To tackle this urgent housing crisis, we must recognize its importance and take action. One
13214 effective solution is the proposed bill, which aims to provide accessible and affordable housing
13215 options. Doing so can create equal opportunities for all and build a more inclusive society. We
13216 must address this issue promptly to ensure everyone has a chance to have a secure and
13217 comfortable home.

13218

13219

13220 **Proposal for Action:**

- 13221 1. HUD will be given 10 billion dollars from the unused covid relief money to support this
13222 endeavor.
- 13223 2. HUD will establish a program to sponsor and oversee the construction and renovation of
13224 apartments and condos, as well as other buildings to be turned into housing such as unused
13225 office buildings to be specifically designed for low-income housing.
- 13226 3. HUD will identify and acquire underdeveloped and underutilized areas by buying the land.
13227 "Underdeveloped" and "Underutilized" land will be determined to be land that is not being used
13228 by a lot of the population, or land that has "potential" or a lot of unused space, that could work
13229 well for an apartment complex. HUD will then start the building or refurbishment process on this
13230 land and transfer the management responsibilities to the respective states or local governments
13231 when complete.
- 13232 4. A committee will be created to determine the proper price for rental costs of each unit, taking
13233 into account aspects such the consumer price index, need for houses at this time, etc.
- 13234 5. HUD will pay 10% of the rent for each unit per year to the state or local government. This
13235 money will be solely used for the maintenance and upkeep of the housing. If any expenses are
13236 incurred that go over the amount of money being provided by HUD, the owner will be
13237 responsible for using the profits to pay for maintenance of the housing.
- 13238 6. States and local governments will get to keep any money made as profit from the housing, as
13239 well as any leftover/unused maintenance paid by HUD
- 13240 7. To be eligible for low-income housing, applicants must show a total income at or below the
13241 25th percentile relative to the average income within their respective state.

13242



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13243

13244

Results to be Expected:

13245

The creation of this program will give low-income individuals access to safe and affordable

13246

housing options and reduce homelessness and overcrowding. Additionally, this program will

13247

promote economic development and improve living conditions for many low-income Americans.



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13248 **Proposal # 265**

13249 **Author:** Matthew Bassily

Committee: 4

Delegation: New Jersey

13250

13251 **Title:**

13252 Geo-Exchange Building Code Act (GEBC)

13253

13254 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13255 International Code Council's 2012 International Green Construction Code (IgCC),
13256 ANSI/ASHRAE/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1-2011: Standard for the Design of High-
13257 Performance Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (ASHRAE 189.1), ICC
13258 700-2012: 2012

13259

13260 **Justification:**

13261 Cooling and heating both air and water contribute to roughly 15% of the world's carbon
13262 emissions, and they currently often utilize technology that uses more energy and water than
13263 necessary. Geo-Exchange technologies would help us improve air-conditioning systems to
13264 deliver heat and cooling much more efficiently and sustainably. Many current buildings use
13265 "district steam," where steam pipes provide hot water and heating to buildings, which is not
13266 energy efficient as much of the energy from steam is lost to the ground due to poorly insulated
13267 or degraded steam distribution pipes. The world is currently undergoing a crisis with global
13268 warming, and carbon emissions are the main cause. If we slow down the growth of these
13269 emissions, it is a step toward the right path.

13270 Geo-Exchange is a seasonal heat storage system. These technologies include energy storage
13271 in the rocks surrounding pipes roughly 850 feet underground, where heat from buildings is
13272 cooled using water. Geo-Exchange traps heat energy underground for the heat to disperse into
13273 rocks and the surrounding underground area. The heat is then used as energy and heating for
13274 the building during colder seasons. Unlike geothermal energy, in which heat energy is extracted
13275 from the earth, Geo-Exchange also takes heat from buildings and stores it in the ground for re-
13276 use several months later. This system is currently being implemented on the Princeton
13277 University campus in an effort for the university to reach net zero carbon emissions. Geo-
13278 Exchange systems can be used to heat and cool any building, and, aside from environmental
13279 benefits, they can also save huge amounts of money. For example, when Geo-Exchange is fully
13280 implemented on the Princeton University campus, it is projected to save them millions of dollars
13281 annually.

13282

13283

13284 **Proposal for Action:**

13285 IgCC, ASHRAE 189.1, and BREEAM green building codes all must be updated to mandate that
13286 all new constructions, major building renovations, or HVAC system upgrades under the scope of
13287 the stated codes implement a heat pump and Geo-Exchange system for heat storage. These
13288 new constructions will have implemented heat pumps and Geo-Exchange, as Geo-Exchange
13289 systems cause no direct carbon emissions and heat pumps can be powered with renewable
13290 electricity. In combination, both technologies are energy efficient. Geo-Exchange bores, or deep
13291 pipes where energy will be stored, will be drilled upon beginning construction and will be
13292 overseen by contractors and specialists. All other green building codes are not legally
13293 enforceable; therefore, the implementation of Geo-Exchange combined with heat pumps will be
13294 included in the certifications offered by such codes. Other green codes work on a certification
13295 system in which constructions and those working in specific fields, such as contracting and
13296 architecture, receive benefits and/or incentives for meeting certain requirements and



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13297 implementing Geo-Exchange systems in constructions will be included in such requirements.
13298 Additionally, subsidies to construction businesses will be made to further incentivize the use of
13299 Geo-Exchange and heat pump technologies even where they are not mandatory; however,
13300 constructions and major renovations falling under the scopes of building codes will still receive
13301 these subsidies.

13302

13303 **Results to be Expected:**

13304 The continuous growth of carbon emissions would slow down, improving our environment and
13305 helping aid the issue of global warming. All new constructions under the scopes of IgCC,
13306 ASHRAE 189.1, and/or BREEAM will have implemented Geo-Exchange technologies. Many
13307 new constructions using the certification systems stated for incentives will make an effort to
13308 implement these systems.



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13309 **Proposal # 266**

13310 **Author:** Saanvi Challuri

Committee: 21

Delegation: New Jersey

13311

13312 **Title:**

13313 Establishing a federal investigative committee to monitor and regulate discriminatory lending
13314 practices in companies and institutions in the United States

13315

13316 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13317 US Department of Justice, US Department of Commerce, US Department of Treasury,
13318 Financial sector, minority communities, banks, and businesses

13319

13320 **Justification:**

13321 Discriminatory lending practices in the United States were implemented to reinforce systemic
13322 racism and economic equality as they prohibited people of color from homeownership
13323 opportunities. Despite modern-day legal safeguards against explicit discrimination,
13324 discriminatory lending practices continue to persist within the United States, disproportionately
13325 impacting marginalized communities and hindering the progress they have made in achieving
13326 economic equality. One form of discrimination involves differential treatment, where lenders
13327 subject borrowers from these communities to higher interest rates, stricter lending criteria, or
13328 larger down payment requirements based on their race or ethnicity. Discriminatory algorithms
13329 and automated credit scoring systems also contribute to bias, as they may incorporate
13330 discriminatory variables or rely on historical data that reflects past discriminatory practices,
13331 resulting in unequal access to credit. Predatory lending is another pervasive issue that targets
13332 vulnerable individuals, particularly in low-income communities. These lenders exploit borrowers
13333 by offering high-cost loans with exorbitant fees and hidden terms, trapping them in cycles of
13334 debt. Additionally, limited access to mortgage credit poses a significant barrier to
13335 homeownership for minority borrowers.

13336 Despite existing legislation and regulatory bodies, discriminatory lending practices persist,
13337 leading to unequal access to credit, limited economic opportunities, and increased wealth gaps.
13338 Currently, the United States does not have a specific federal investigative committee dedicated
13339 to investigating banks and federal institutions for discriminatory lending practices. While
13340 regulatory agencies such as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and the Office
13341 of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) have the authority to address discriminatory lending
13342 practices, the lack of a dedicated committee focused solely on this issue poses significant
13343 limitations. The absence of such a committee means that investigations into discriminatory
13344 lending practices are often decentralized, fragmented, and handled on a case-by-case basis.
13345 This can result in inconsistent enforcement and varying levels of scrutiny. Without a centralized
13346 body solely focused on investigating discriminatory lending, there are gaps in identifying systemic
13347 patterns and holding institutions accountable for their actions remain.

13348

13349

13350 **Proposal for Action:**

13351 1. Creation of a federal committee under the United States Justice Department

13352 a. Consists of members from the Department of Treasury to examine discriminatory lending
13353 practices in banks and the Department of Commerce to examine malpractice in businesses

13354 b. Responsible for monitoring and regulating discriminatory lending practices across the
13355 United States

13356 c. Identify patterns in banks and businesses that regard isolation of certain demographics



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13357 d. Conduct regular audits of lending institutions to assess compliance with fair lending laws
13358 and regulations
13359 Implement penalties on a case by case basis to ensure lenders are held accountable for
13360 discriminatory practices such as but not limited to fines, sanctions, and legal actions
13361
13362

13363 **Results to be Expected:**

13364 The establishment of a dedicated federal investigative committee will lead to more effective
13365 oversight and regulation of lending practices, deterring lenders from engaging in discriminatory
13366 behavior. Through comprehensive data collection and analysis, the committee will identify and
13367 expose patterns of discrimination in lending, enabling targeted interventions and systemic
13368 reforms. This includes actively addressing discriminatory practices to promote fair access to
13369 credit for all individuals, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or other protected characteristics. By
13370 dismantling barriers to credit, fostering entrepreneurship, and promoting economic mobility, the
13371 proposal seeks to mitigate the economic disparities experienced by minority communities.
13372 Additionally, the committee's efforts will reinforce consumer protection measures, ensuring that
13373 individuals are safeguarded against unfair and discriminatory lending practices. By holding
13374 lenders accountable and promoting economic equality and opportunity, the proposal aims to
13375 stimulate overall economic growth, stability, and resilience. Through these cohesive actions, the
13376 establishment of the federal investigative committee will contribute to a more just and equitable
13377 financial system that benefits individuals and communities across the United States.



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13378 **Proposal # 267** **Committee: 4**
13379 **Author: Elizabeth Hitchcock** **Delegation: New Jersey**

13380
13381 **Title:**
13382 Say Goodbye to Harmful Dye

13383 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
13385 American Food Businesses currently using, manufacturing, or selling certain artificial food dyes
13386 or food products containing them
13387 (Manufacturers, Wholesale, Retailers, etc.)
13388 The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
13389 American Consumers/ Public

13390 **Justification:**
13392 America's grocery store shelves are littered with products containing Red 40, Red 3, Yellow 5,
13393 and Yellow 6. Besides all being artificial food dyes, the substances also have in common the
13394 fact that they are harmful to human health. They can cause a host of issues and pose a risk to
13395 Americans health, yet they are consumed on a daily basis. The dyes have no real purpose but
13396 to add appealing colors to foods, thus making them more enticing for consumers, particularly
13397 children. Certain dyes have been banned already in Finland, the United Kingdom, Norway, and
13398 Switzerland. Some of the harmful effects of these dyes are as follows:

13399 Red 40:
13400 Genotoxicity
13401 Hypersensitivity reactions
13402 Inflammatory Bowel Disease
13403 Red 3:
13404 Trigger behavioral issues in kids
13405 Carcinogenic
13406 Yellow 5:
13407 Trigger behavioral issues in kids
13408 Hypersensitivity reactions
13409 Sleep disturbance
13410 Carcinogenic
13411 Yellow 6:
13412 Trigger behavioral issues in kids
13413 Hypersensitivity reactions
13414 Sleep disturbance
13415 Carcinogenic

13416
13417 **Proposal for Action:**
13419 1. The FDA will prohibit the manufacturing of any food, drink, or edible substance, containing
13420 the following food dyes:
13421 Red 40
13422 Red 3
13423 Yellow 5
13424 Yellow 6
13425 2. This ban on certain dyes will be effective as of January 1, 2029



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13426 3. The FDA will issue a retail and wholesale level voluntary recall on all products containing the
13427 dye on the effective date.

13428 4. By the given date, if any of the listed dyes are still being used, any of the following will face
13429 consequences enforced by the FDA:

13430 Food manufacturers using the given dyes

13431 Food processing facilities using the given dyes

13432 Any facilities of similar nature which are actively producing food containing one or more of the
13433 listed dyes

13434 5. Food Distributors including the following will not face punishment for carrying the products:

13435 Grocery stores

13436 Markets

13437 Any retail or company solely distributing but not producing foods with the specifically outlined
13438 dyes

13439 6. If the specified facilities do not comply with the terms of this ban, the FDA will follow outlined
13440 protocol and consequences for the violations which occur. Depending upon circumstance
13441 potential violations include but are not limited to:

13442 Violation of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act

13443 Producing products which contain a non FDA approved color additive

13444

13445

13446 **Results to be Expected:**

13447 By completely banning certain artificial and synthetic food dyes that are not only harmful, but
13448 completely unnecessary, we will be taking a step towards securing better health for all

13449 Americans. More safe, and health friendly, food/ drinks will be available for consumers. Rather
13450 than promoting colorful food, America will now be promoting a happy and colorful life.



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13451 **Proposal #** 268
13452 **Author:** Zayn Jaber

Committee: 25
Delegation: New Jersey

13453

13454 **Title:**

13455 The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) will be required to establish additional
13456 policies that guarantee immigrants proper representation, fair charges, and thorough trials.

13457

13458 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13459 Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Homeland
13460 Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Immigration and Customs
13461 Enforcement, undocumented immigrants

13462

13463

13464 **Justification:**

13465 Immigrants form the backbone of our nation, whether it is through providing a varying workforce,
13466 contributing to the diversity of cultures and traditions of our nation, or simply being meaningful
13467 members of our society. Furthermore, immigrants are HUMANS, who have left their homelands
13468 to pursue greater opportunity (and often safety) under the "equality and liberty" of America.
13469 Immigrants have additionally been stigmatized and alienated through discriminatory, hostile
13470 policies that make it nearly impossible to obtain a green card or permanent residency in an
13471 efficient manner.

13472

13473 The immigration courts specifically lack basic entitlements for defendants, with requirements
13474 that are beyond what they can provide (extensive fees, paperwork, delays, etc.). For example,
13475 although immigrants are granted the right to legal counsel, many are unable to obtain a lawyer
13476 and are forced to stand unrepresented in court. Statistically, "Over the past 20 years, 93
13477 percent of people granted relief from deportation have had legal representation. Conversely, 80
13478 percent of immigrants who received removal orders over the past 20 years did not have access
13479 to lawyers." Undocumented immigrants should not have to face deportation simply because
13480 they were unable to afford proper legal representation in court. Research shows that immigrants
13481 with attorneys are 3.5 times more likely to be granted bond, enabling them to escape the prison-
like conditions of immigration detention.

13482

13483 Another big issue facing the immigration court system is its dysfunctional enforcement of
13484 policies. In addition to its growing backlog of over 2 million cases, the supposedly "nonpartisan"
13485 EOIR is often politically influenced as executive administrations change. Due to its connection to
13486 the DOJ and the executive branch, the political bias of both an incumbent President and
13487 Attorney General have the capacity to greatly manipulate the policies of the office to fulfill their
13488 diplomatic agendas. This interferes with the purpose and objective of the EOIR, which is to
13489 "provide uniform interpretation and application of immigration law, ensuring fair treatment for all
parties involved."

13490

13491

13492 **Proposal for Action:**

13493 I. Immigration courts will be required to guarantee defendants the right to legal representation

13494

A. If unable to obtain one, they will be entitled to a court-appointed attorney

13495

1. The EOIR can sponsor non-profit organizations to source legal counsel,
such as the Unaccompanied Children Program (UCP) and the National
Qualified Representative Program (NQRP)

13496

13497

13498 II. Federal quotas to hear and resolve cases will be increased to maximize the efficiency of court

13499

proceedings



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- 13500 A. The use of prosecutorial discretion will be encouraged solely to aid in
13501 discerning “higher priority” cases that the court should focus on
13502 1. Judges can use their discretion to decide whether a case can be heard or
13503 dismissed, especially for non-violent or minor infractions
13504 2. Factors that will be considered include the court’s capacity of cases, the
13505 severity of the charge, whether the individual has children, as well as other
13506 circumstances surrounding the arrival and residency of an individual
13507 III. Increased funding will be implemented and allocated towards hiring more judges, legal
13508 representation programs, and more
13509 A. This includes expanding the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) to be able
13510 to further enforce EOIR policies and manage alleged misconduct or bias by
13511 employees
13512 B. Existing programs instituted by national organizations can be further
13513 developed at the discretion of the EOIR as well
13514
13515

Results to be Expected:

13516 Following the initiatives of this proposal will lead to an overall boost in efficiency and justice
13517 within the proceedings of immigration courts. There will be a major increase in the amount of
13518 cases able to be heard by judges, as well as prioritizing cases of higher-level crimes or threats
13519 to our nation’s safety. Additionally, a smaller percentage of deportations should occur with the
13520 institution of proper legal representation for defendants in proceedings. Overall, the policies of
13521 the EOIR will be enforced and upheld without the influence or abuse of political bias.
13522



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13523 **Proposal #** 269

13524 **Author:** Zoe Jenkins-Hiscox

Committee: 1

Delegation: New Jersey

13525

13526 **Title:**

13527 Be it enacted by the Conference on National Affairs that a new section, Section 19, be added to
13528 the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.) of 1973 to include the federal protection
13529 and recognition of companies and organizations researching de-e

13530

13531 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13532 U.S. Citizens, privatized biotechnology companies, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS),
13533 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

13534

13535 **Justification:**

13536 The progress associated with industrial development and technological advancement has left a
13537 dramatically enormous footprint on the biomes of Earth. Land consumed for resources, and the
13538 waste from resource production, decimate landscapes and ecosystems - sometimes within just
13539 a few short months. When environments are irreversibly harmed, so are the living and breeding
13540 grounds of the species (plants and animals) which live there. Climate change is also a major
13541 driver of extinction. Changing climates force species to search for new habitats, and,
13542 unfortunately, since many are unsuccessful, there are static population declines and even
13543 extinction. With caution and precise planning, the ethical use of modern genetic technologies
13544 can help stabilize ecosystems and recover animals and plants that are on the brink of extinction.
13545 The Endangered Species Act (ESA) has been a vital piece of legislation in restoring wildlife and
13546 species' critical habitats. With the quick and efficient use of biotechnology and CRISPR (a
13547 genetic engineering tool that uses a sequence of DNA and its associated protein to edit the
13548 base pairs of a gene), de-extinction is becoming a promising possibility. Scientists, for example,
13549 at Colossal Biotechnology believe they have the resources to bring the Woolly Mammoth back
13550 to life within just five years.

13551 These companies need the support of the federal government. They are not in need of funding,
13552 but help and counsel from federal organizations like FWS and NOAA when the time comes to
13553 put these species back into their natural habitats. FWS and NOAA would ensure a company
13554 understands the ESA and the (ecosystems/habitats/needs/threats etc.) of the species they are
13555 attempting to recover. This type of work is making significant progress, but these companies will
13556 not be able to proceed without involvement from FWS and NOAA. Early
13557 engagement/involvement from the federal government would be beneficial, more efficient, and
13558 ultimately help integrate species back into their habitats.

13559

13560 **Proposal for Action:**

13561 Amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to add Section 19: De-extinction.

13562 Defines:

13563 - "Recovered species" as: previously extinct animals/species that have been
13564 salvaged through the use of de-extinction techniques (specifically, CRISPR
13565 technology).

13566 - "Legitimate resource" as: a privatized company that has been checked and
13567 cleared by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). All privatized
13568 companies using biotechnology to recreate a species back into existence must
13569 have their work reviewed and verified as viable and safe by the EPA.

13570 - A company will not be considered a legitimate resource and the FWS and
13571 NOAA will not start working with a company if they have not been



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- 13572 officially cleared by the EPA.
13573 - After a company has been verified by the EPA, the Section 19 of the ESA
13574 will protect them from any legal/financial concerns that occur after
13575 incorporating an extinct species back into their natural habitat.
13576 - “De-Extinction Reintegration Plan (DERP)” as: a specific plan designed by NOAA
13577 and FWS for privatized companies planning to incorporate a recovered species
13578 back into the wild.
13579 - The “Probable Phase” as: a certain moment in a companies’ trials/research
13580 when NOAA and FWS believes it is very likely a company will succeed in
13581 recovering a species.
13582 The FWS and NOAA will work with privatized de-extinction companies to develop a detailed De-
13583 Extinction Reintegration Plan (DERP). This plan will clarify the steps for incorporating an extinct
13584 species back into the natural world.
13585 - All privatized companies are required to tell NOAA and FWS that they are
13586 conducting research on the de-extinction of a particular species. These
13587 companies are not required to release their specific research to NOAA and FWS,
13588 but they must verify that they are spending time and resources to recover a
13589 certain species.
13590 - NOAA and FWS will check on these companies monthly to evaluate the
13591 progress made in their research. Through these monthly check-ins, NOAA
13592 and FWS will determine when a company has reached the “Probable Phase”
13593 in their research/trials.
13594 - When a company has reached the “Probable Phase,” NOAA and FWS will begin
13595 working with the company to begin developing/discussing reintegration plans
13596 before the species exists again.
13597 - When an extinct species is recreated back into existence, privatized companies
13598 will be required to alert NOAA and the FWS so that both sides can begin to
13599 implement their carefully constructed DERP.
13600 - For an extinct species to be reintroduced to a wild habitat, the species must be
13601 under the control of NOAA and FWS to ensure such a process is done carefully
13602 and methodically.
13603 - All land acquisition will be standard under the already existing Section 5.
13604

Results to be Expected:

13605 Very few countries have acknowledged de-extinction as a legitimate method for tackling climate
13606 change. This proposal will set a clear plan in place when a company is ready to “bring a species
13607 back to life.” This proposal will ensure our government is prepared to take the next step in
13608 helping prepare our environment for extinct species reintegration. This proposal requires no
13609 funding, simply greater recognition of de-extinction as a viable and effective option for the
13610 future.
13611



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13612 **Proposal # 270**

13613 **Author:** Alexa Kiernan

Committee: 9

Delegation: New Jersey

13614

13615 **Title:**

13616 Breaking Code Silence: Enhancing Regulations of the Troubled Teen Industry (TTI)

13617

13618 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13619 US Department of Health, parents of children seeking mental health treatment, those involved
13620 with the operational aspect of a TTI facility

13621

13622 **Justification:**

13623 According to a 2021 study, Since its inception about 60 years ago, countless children have been
13624 processed through the TTI; current estimates in the United States are 120,000–200,000 children
13625 in the TTI at any given time. The Troubled Teen industry is vast and a multi-billion dollar
13626 industry. Tuition for these programs is often in annual excess of \$100,000.

13627 Since 1980 there have been over 3200 deaths in TTI facilities nationwide. Prison employees
13628 cannot kill prisoners, so why is it allowed in TTI facilities without regulation? There is a
13629 significant lack of regulations regarding the practices of these facilities. With regulations, lives
13630 will be saved.

13631 Activists who are survivors of TTI facilities such as Paris Hilton have obtained media attention in
13632 recent years for sharing their stories. Utilizing platforms such as TikTok and Instagram,
13633 hashtags like #TTI and #breakingcodesilence have become viral with millions of views.

13634 The alarming aspect of these facilities is while traumatizing, they are not even effective. Data
13635 collected from a 1999-2006 study showed that an alarming 40% of children enrolled in
13636 wilderness programs are later sent to long-term residential behavioral care facilities. In the
13637 likeness of prison recidivism rates, the return to care rates for children enrolled in TTI programs
13638 are alarmingly high. Thus, TTI programs are not offering effective care or treatment.

13639

13640

13641 **Proposal for Action:**

13642 I. Establish a task force that will be commissioned to report the following information:

13643 Locations of TTI

13644 Amount of students residing

13645 Classification of treatment (wilderness, residential, religious, etc)

13646 Current or past reported violations

13647 II. Enact national guidelines protecting the lives of children in TTI facilities and mental health
13648 treatment centers. Guidelines will regulate

13649 Treatment as advertised through the business model

13650 Complaints from alumni and parents over treatment in the program.

13651

13652

13653 **Results to be Expected:**

13654

13655 If implemented as intended, Troubled Teen Industry (TTI) facilities will be phased out as people
13656 become more aware of the long-term consequences these residential facilities have. Survivors
13657 of TTI facilities will be of great assistance with this project, as action does not occur with silence.
13658 Listening to survivors testify in front of legislative bodies will amplify the cause. The goal of this
13659 proposal is for no more lives to be lost in TTI facilities nationwide.



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13660 **Proposal # 271** **Committee: 19**
13661 **Author: Wyatt Kovacs** **Delegation: New Jersey**

13662
13663 **Title:**
13664 To regulate and provide reasonable parameters for the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in
13665 public, private, and political forums in order to safeguard national security, privacy and
13666 intellectual property.

13667
13668 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
13669 Private and public establishments with a general focus on AI development
13670 US citizens with access to AI Language Models
13671 National and State level organizations that use AI Models

13672
13673 **Justification:**
13674 AI is becoming increasingly integrated into many aspects of our society. While the benefits are
13675 promising, the risks of moving quickly to a future that relies almost exclusively on AI is
13676 dangerous. The rapid rise of AI in the past year alone has caught our society off guard and has
13677 left us scrambling to identify and resolve the AI dangers. There is no telling how far AI can take
13678 us, but we are also unable to comprehend the potential threats to our society. This proposal
13679 suggests reasonable parameters that will control the growth and use of AI. With advanced AI
13680 systems used today only being around 2 years old, the potential applications of AI are nowhere
13681 near its peak. Without the regulation of these applications, there is no telling how dangerous AI
13682 could become.

13683
13684 **Proposal for Action:**

- 13685
13686 I. Define:
- 13687 a. Artificial Intelligence (AI): The imitation of human intelligence in software and computers
 - 13688 b. AI system: Any AI software integrated in machine and mechanical processes intended for
13689 the purpose of efficiency in the production of goods.
 - 13690 c. AI (Language) model: An AI program used to generate responses and react to prompts
13691 inputted by the user in a way that impersonates a human being
 - 13692 d. Government documents: Any information created or stored by the U.S. government that
13693 the public does not have legal access to obtain
- 13694 II. Require all public users to register with the company in ownership of the AI system and
13695 establish a 3 month waitlist for all public users of AI Language Models. This waitlist will:
- 13696 a. Limit users to 30 prompts of the intended AI Language Model
 - 13697 b. Limit access to everyone above the age of 18 who is a legal US citizen
 - 13698 c. and has no prior history of felony convictions
- 13699 III. Individuals who legally gain access to AI Language Models are not permitted to:
- 13700 a. Create any work based on or fully using images, other physical characteristics of others,
13701 including voices, pictures, music, copyrighted material, and any other patented works of others
13702 for personal benefit
- 13703 IV. Limits private and public companies and organizations to:
- 13704 a. One new revision, update, or change to a single AI Language Model every six months
13705 following the original release
 - 13706 b. AI systems already integrated into government and ___ will not be subject to section IV.
- 13707 The limitations are only intended for newly released AI systems and models, not those already
13708 involved in our everyday lives



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- 13709 V. Prohibits AI Models access to:
13710 a. Government documents and files
13711 b. Private information stored on personal devices used by public users
13712 c. US military applications. Any current integration of AI in US military applications will not be
13713 affected
- 13714 VI. Failure to abide by the proposed limitations will result in:
13715 a. An immediate removal of the offending AI system or Model from public and private use
13716 b. A 9 month ban of AI Model development for the company or organization. Companies and
13717 organizations that are banned are prohibited from further development of AI Models until the
13718 restriction has ended
13719 c. Up to 2 years in prison, up to a \$500,000 fine, or both for individuals and officers of
13720 companies or organizations responsible for the infringement
13721
13722

13723 **Results to be Expected:**

13724 After adoption and implementation of this proposal, a much safer and more controlled
13725 development and use of AI integrated is to be expected. With the limited revisions to existing AI
13726 and the limitations set for the access of public use on these AI Models, personal and national
13727 security will become more secure. A more controlled development of AI allows for much more
13728 focused and intense research on AI. This would lead to a more controlled release in our
13729 everyday lives without jeopardizing National Security or the public welfare. Public use of AI
13730 Models would decrease, significantly lowering public dangers of AI.



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13731 **Proposal # 272**
13732 **Author:** Sid Narla

Committee: 5
Delegation: New Jersey

13733
13734 **Title:**
13735 Mandating the installation of water softeners in state university showers of dorm rooms
13736

13737 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
13738 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), U.S. Department of Education, and
13739 college students who attend state universities that reside on campus.
13740

13741 **Justification:**
13742 Water softeners better the health of college students. Since hard water contains minerals, it can
13743 leave a build-up of soap residue. This in turn clogs pores, through which the body releases its
13744 natural oils. Clogged pores can lead to acne or even eczema. Hard water can also leave your
13745 skin feeling dry, as it strips away the natural moisture from the skin. Hard water also contains
13746 minerals that create a barrier, preventing moisture from getting to the hair. Hair washed in hard
13747 water may become excessively dry, leading to other problems in the future. With continued use,
13748 hard water may lead to weakened hair strands and follicles, causing some to even experience
13749 hair loss in their later years. This can negatively impact a student's self-confidence and self-
13750 esteem.

13751 As of fall 2022, about 17.9 million students were enrolled in degree-granting colleges and
13752 universities in the U.S. Millions of students are being affected negatively by the water they
13753 shower with, especially considering that all first-year and most second-year students are
13754 required by universities to live on campus. Currently, there are no universities that have publicly
13755 stated that they are using water softeners, although multiple universities have done research on
13756 the matter. Rather than forcing students to shower with unhealthy water full of indissoluble
13757 minerals and then causing them to purchase products to combat the adverse effects which
13758 further digs them into an economic hole, it is imperative that we stem this problem at its roots.
13759 This proposal will do so, by providing students with what should be their fundamental right of
13760 access to clean water.
13761

13762 **Proposal for Action:**

- 13763 1. Allocate time for the installation process to occur.
- 13764 a. The state colleges and universities in the United States will be given the remaining time after
13765 their respective 2024 spring semester and prior to their respective fall semester. The installation
13766 process will occur during the students' summer break while they are not living in the dorm
13767 rooms. This process can occur simultaneously across the nation so as to reduce any chance of
13768 delay or technical issues.
- 13769 2. Regulate the installation and continued maintenance of water softeners.
- 13770 a. Any universities that fail to install water softeners in their dorm buildings/towers in the time
13771 period allotted will be fined x amount of dollars per dormitory that doesn't have a water softener
13772 system installed.
- 13773 i. The cost will be determined by the state government based on the size and capacity of the
13774 building.
- 13775 1. This is because the actual cost cannot be quantified considering the different number
13776 of dorm buildings in different universities, and the different sizes of said buildings.
- 13777 a. The national average for a water softener system installation, including labor and
13778 materials, is around \$1,500. The cheaper systems are between \$200 and \$500. However, for



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13779 pricier systems such as an ion exchange double tank or a reverse osmosis system, costs are
13780 between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

13781 b. Any state universities that continue to neglect to purchase and install water softeners for
13782 their dorm buildings after the time period allotted or fail to maintain the salt levels will be subject
13783 to a temporary decrease in the funding they receive from their state's tax revenue.

13784 i. This decrease in funding shall be decided by a representative from the Department of
13785 HHS if they deem that the university's water conditions for students are not up to standard.

13786 ii. If installed and maintained, the temporary decrease in funding received from their state's
13787 tax revenue will be lifted.

13788 c. Semesterly inspections take place upon passage of this bill by officials from the United
13789 States Department of Health to inspect if water softeners have been installed in each dorm
13790 building.

13791

13792 **Results to be Expected:**

13793 College students will be able to shower with clean and safe water. Because they won't have to
13794 worry about something that should've already been provided to them, they will be able to focus
13795 on their education and career path as opposed to their appearance. This will promote and
13796 increase personal hygiene and health in college students. And because of the fine to be set on
13797 universities that don't install water softeners and the regulation that follows, it encourages them
13798 to install the softeners as well as maintain it.



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13799 **Proposal # 273**

13800 **Author:** Oluwaniademi Ogundana

Committee: 26

Delegation: New Jersey

13801

13802 **Title:**

13803 Ban the promotion of sexually explicit content, or ease of access to this content to people in the
13804 United States below the age of 18.

13805

13806 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13807 All forms of media that have the potential to promote sexually explicit content to children,
13808 schools, libraries, the department of justice, the department of education.

13809

13810 **Justification:**

13811 There seems to be a constant push on mainstream media, which is marketing the pornography
13812 industry to young children. Whether it is in books they see in the library, or the things which they
13813 watch on social media, the endorsement of mature content is slowly becoming a dominating
13814 force in the internet. Children are the most vulnerable members of our society and it is our duty
13815 to protect them. The proliferation of sexually explicit content in various forms of media should
13816 become a cause for concern. This proposal aims to ban the promotion of sexually explicit
13817 content to children, whether it be through books, movies, TV shows, or social media platforms.
13818 Federal law already strictly prohibits the distribution of obscene content to minors. Any transfer
13819 or attempt to transfer such material to a minor under the age of 16, including over the internet, is
13820 punishable under federal law. While this law is commendable, it does not prevent the promotion
13821 of explicit content which may be worse than its distribution.

13822 Exposure to explicit content early has been known to have negative effects on the people who
13823 were exposed to it. Famous singer, Billie Eilish, once said that watching pornography from a
13824 young age “destroyed her brain”; she was exposed to pornography at the age of 11, and the
13825 accessibility to sexually explicit content has only grown since then. The National Library of
13826 Medicine reports that early exposure to sexually explicit content can lead to risky sexual
13827 behavior in emerging adulthood.

13828 The movie industry also agrees with this sentiment as age ratings are usually placed when
13829 sexual content is in a movie or TV show, and the age allowed for people to view such content is
13830 18.

13831

13832

13833 **Proposal for Action:**

13834 The following measures are proposed to ban the promotion of explicit content to minors:

13835 1. The Child Exploitation Investigation Unit(CEIU) and the Violent Crimes Against
13836 Children(VCAC) intelligence unit will be expanded to monitor and ban any form of promotion of
13837 sexually explicit content.

13838 2. Libraries and other public institutions that offer books or other materials that may contain
13839 sexually explicit content will be required to place these materials in a separate section that will
13840 be inaccessible to children.

13841 3. Online streaming services will be required to have age verification mechanisms in place to
13842 prevent children from accessing sexually explicit content.

13843 4. Social media platforms will be required to implement stricter measures to prevent the
13844 promotion of sexually explicit content to children. This includes the implementation of age
13845 verification mechanisms and stronger content moderation policies. User's found to be in
13846 violation of these policies will have their pages taken down.



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13847 5. The government will launch a campaign that educates parents, guardians, and children about
13848 the dangers of early exposure to sexually explicit content, and promotes healthy behavior
13849 online. Parents and guardians will also be informed on means of monitoring children like filtering
13850 software.

13851 6. Any individual or entity found in violation of this ban will be subject to legal action and
13852 penalties determined by the department of justice. This may include jail time, fines, and
13853 probation.

13854

13855

13856 **Results to be Expected:**

13857 By enacting this proposal, we will be able to protect children from the harmful effects of
13858 exposure to sexually explicit content. Children are in their formative years and exposure to
13859 inappropriate content can have lasting negative effects on their physical, emotional, and
13860 psychological development. By shielding children from sexually explicit content, we will be able
13861 to provide them with a safe and nurturing environment in which they can grow and develop. It
13862 will help to grow their self esteem and foster healthy sexual development. It will save a lot of
13863 children from developing unhealthy practices which they may regret if otherwise. This proposal
13864 will also help parents and guardians to know how to protect children from social vices online,
13865 and shield them from sexually explicit content early in their lives.



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13866 **Proposal #** 274
13867 **Author:** Jordan Pai

Committee: 9
Delegation: New Jersey

13868
13869 **Title:**
13870 Nationalizing The College Board to decrease education disparities and to promote a more
13871 diverse national student body.

13872 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
13874 US Department of Education, Federal Trade Commission, US Higher Education, US High
13875 Schoolers

13877 **Justification:**
13878 Founded in 1900, The College Board arose in a time of laissez-faire government, a period which
13879 allowed for the formation of large trusts and monopolies to form over the coming decades. As
13880 industries boom and busted, these trusts gradually fell apart and gave way to new industries,
13881 supporting new businesses. However, education remained an integral part throughout all of this,
13882 and as a result, The College Board was able to rise up as a “not-for-profit” monopoly over the
13883 US education system. Every year, this NFP makes ~13% profit, adding millions to its over 1.6
13884 billion dollar cash and investment portfolio. As a 501(c)(3) organization, The College Board
13885 owes no money to the IRS on the revenue that supports its public mission. A large portion of
13886 this money, however, goes to the pockets of board members, like CEO David Coleman, who
13887 made over 1.67 million dollars in 2019. In the same year, nine other board members made a
13888 surplus of \$500,000 each. As an organization made to serve the public, its executives should
13889 not be making such exorbitant monetary gain from its monopoly. With the majority of its
13890 remaining expenses, The College Board invests in a number of stocks and businesses that it
13891 has refused to disclose. A large number of these profits come from the exorbitant exam prices
13892 that they charge per test. \$55 for the SAT, and \$97+ for AP tests. These prices pose a barrier to
13893 students who can only afford to take the test once, compared to someone who can pay for SAT
13894 prep and take it multiple times. Busting this monopoly will increase the percentage of people
13895 who will be able to take these tests.

13896
13897
13898 **Proposal for Action:**
13899 Grants the US Federal Trade Commission to impose proper sanctions to effectively grant the
13900 US Department of Education control of The College Board following the precedent set by the
13901 Sherman Antitrust Act
13902 Imposes proper judicial scrutiny in evaluating the executives for any forms of illegal activity
13903 including, but not limited to: violation of antitrust laws, spamming, and fraud
13904 Establishes a committee within the US Department of Education to be known as the National
13905 Exam Committee, NEC, which will oversee the transition from private to federal leadership of
13906 The College Board
13907 The NEC will utilize census data to recognize disparities among standardized testing and
13908 reformat the test within a ten-year time frame to address major concerns (i.e. cost, quality of
13909 education, and coachability)
13910 Courtesy of the NEC, all high school juniors would be eligible for one free SAT test
13911 The NEC, in conjunction with the Common Core curriculum, will also seek to reform the high
13912 school curriculum to address these disparities in an effective manner

13913
13914



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13915 **Results to be Expected:**

13916 By giving power of standardized testing to elected officials, it can be assumed that better
13917 decisions made regarding the student's input will be made. Nationalizing such an institution will
13918 reduce the cost of taking such exams, which will make it more available to more people. It is a
13919 step towards reaching equal education for all.



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13920 **Proposal #** 275
13921 **Author:** Reyna Patel

Committee: 4
Delegation: New Jersey

13922
13923 **Title:**
13924 Protection Against The Use of PFAS (forever chemicals) in Consumer Goods
13925

13926 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
13927 U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Commerce, The Federal Trade
13928 Commission, major retailers, U.S. consumers
13929

13930 **Justification:**
13931 PFAS is a group of chemicals, short for poly-fluoroalkyl substances, found in a plethora of
13932 consumer products including cookware and feminine hygiene products. These chemicals have
13933 been proven to be linked to several health problems. Extended or repeated exposure to the
13934 chemicals have led to liver damage, a decrease in fertility, endocrine dysfunction, certain
13935 cancers, and additional adverse effects on the body systems.
13936 Specifically looking at feminine hygiene products, PFAS has been found in several brands.
13937 Studies have reported that 48% of sanitary pads, 22% of tampons, and 65% of period
13938 underwear contain some amount of PFAS. Even more concerning, multiple of these products
13939 were advertised to the public as organic and non-toxic, which is incredibly misleading to
13940 consumers.
13941 The chemicals are referred to as “forever chemicals” due to their inability to break down
13942 naturally in the environment. PFAS repel oil and water, causing them to continuously
13943 accumulate in the atmosphere, rather than break down over time like other chemicals. Their
13944 large presence in the environment causes increased exposure to citizens which poses a
13945 significant health risk. 98% of humans that were tested were found to have traces of PFAS in
13946 their bloodstream.

13947
13948 **Proposal for Action:**
13949 All products that contain intentionally added PFAS will be required to submit a brief report to the
13950 EPA containing the purpose of the PFAS and the amount of PFAS present within the product.
13951 Manufacturers will be required to pay a fee alongside the report depending on the amount of
13952 intentionally added PFAS present in their product.
13953 After this proposal takes into effect, all manufacturers of feminine hygiene products that use
13954 PFAS in their products will be required to disclose such information on their product labels if
13955 they contain more than 0.004 parts per trillion (ppt) of PFAS. Manufacturers who fail to do so will
13956 be fined. The same rule will apply to manufacturers of cookware in which any part of the product
13957 that comes into contact with ingested substances contains PFAS. To the EPA’s discretion, other
13958 products with direct consumer ingestion will follow the same rule.
13959

13960 **Results to be Expected:**
13961 Although manufacturer reports will not eliminate the use of PFAS in consumer goods, it is a
13962 significant step in the right direction. Forcing manufacturers to disclose their use of PFAS to the
13963 EPA and to consumers, for certain products, will hold manufacturers more accountable for the
13964 intentional addition of harmful substances in their products. Product label disclosures will also
13965 increase consumer awareness on these forever chemicals that seem to silently damage our
13966 environment and our bodies.
13967 Overtime, these changes will lead to a significant positive impact on the health of consumers.
13968 The notice of chemicals on the labels will encourage consumers to be more cautious of what



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13969 they are consuming on a regular basis, especially with essential goods such as feminine
13970 hygiene products. Furthermore, these changes will stimulate the economy by creating
13971 competition amongst the market for PFAS-free products as the awareness of PFAS dangers
13972 increases. New companies and products will likely emerge to fill market gaps created by a more
13973 aware consumer population. Collectively, the initiative will boost consumer health and market
13974 conditions.



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13975 **Proposal # 276**
13976 **Author:** Dylan Powers

Committee: 23
Delegation: New Jersey

13977
13978 **Title:**

13979 A proposal to improve the sustainability of the transportation industry by directing funds to the
13980 development of public transit (i.e. high-speed rail, subways) and pedestrian friendly
13981 development in both rural and urban areas, with the goal of replacing i

13982
13983 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

13984 Interstate Highway System, Department of Transportation, HUD, automobile industry, Amtrak,
13985 goods transportation

13986
13987 **Justification:**

13988 Before the 1950s, the dominant development pattern in American cities was centered around
13989 people. Cities were densely populated, their residents were able to access their everyday needs
13990 by walking and/or riding their bicycle, and they would take public transportation such as
13991 streetcars to other parts of their city if they wished. However, the 1950s brought about a
13992 fundamental shift in the way our urban areas function. As a result, the country went from having
13993 the majority of its people taking public transit to and from work to 85% of its people driving their
13994 cars to do so. Entire neighborhoods have been and continue to be razed to the ground to make
13995 room for more highways, freeways, and parking lots. Parking minimums that were put in place
13996 decades ago are wasting valuable space that could be used for commercial and residential
13997 development and more. This kind of society is harmful financially to the average person.
13998 According to urbanist non-profit Strong Towns, owning a car costs between \$6,957 and \$11,039
13999 per year. That is about 15% of the average American salary. Americans living in cities would
14000 spend much less a year on public transportation. For example, in New York City, an unlimited
14001 pass for all MTA services would cost \$115.60 a month, and therefore \$1387.20 a year, bringing
14002 down the amount of money Americans spend on transportation from 15% to .02%. Car
14003 dependency brings unnecessary suffering to American people. The Harvard Crimson reports
14004 that there were 42,915 traffic fatalities nationwide in 2021. Transportation is the largest source
14005 of greenhouse gas emissions in the nation, worsening our air quality and accelerating climate
14006 change. Replacing the immense parking lots and poorly placed highways and freeways in our
14007 cities can tremendously increase the wellbeing of our cities' residents. According to a UC Davis
14008 report, using alternative modes of transportation rather than driving increases people's health
14009 and happiness as they are more physically active and interacting more with other people when
14010 using alternative modes of transportation, while solely driving a car to get around can result in
14011 "increased blood pressure, headaches, social isolation, and depression." Public transportation
14012 can also use space more efficiently than cars can. The UC Davis report shows that a streetcar
14013 of 30 people takes up the same amount of space as 2 cars, which will hold about 8 people. As a
14014 result, American cities will have less carbon emissions per person. Furthermore, these new
14015 forms of public transportation can easily be powered by renewable energy in the same way
14016 electric cars are, increasing the sustainability of transportation even mor

14017
14018
14019 **Proposal for Action:**

14020 The US federal government must push for urban development reform that supports replacement
14021 of car-centered infrastructure in favor of public transportation and walkable neighborhood
14022 development. This should come in a few different forms that can be combined to fit the needs of
14023 each city. The steps that should be taken are ordered by priority and briefly described below:



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14024 Stage 1–Freeway Removal: The US government should incentivize US cities to eliminate any
14025 piece of freeway and/or expressway that comes within 1.5 miles of a location the local
14026 government determines to be the city center. These sections of freeway can go through the
14027 same location in the form of an underground tunnel, or be eliminated entirely depending on the
14028 local circumstances. In place of these freeways and expressways, urban neighborhoods that
14029 are dense, walkable, and affordable for the working class should be established. Alternatively,
14030 the space can be used to build railroad tracks.

14031 Stage 2–Zoning Changes: The US government should establish universal basic zoning
14032 regulations, overriding different local zoning ordinances that are often extremely strict and
14033 inconsiderate of those who do not want to or cannot own a car, while allowing certain zoning
14034 laws to be determined locally.

14035 1. These basic zoning laws shall include:

14036 a. Every newly constructed street must accommodate walkers and cyclists in some way.

14037 b. Every district in cities with a population greater than 175,000 people must make at least one
14038 street car-free.

14039 c. Every district in cities with a population greater than 500,000 must make at two streets car
14040 free and one street accessible to public transportation by adding either light rail/streetcar tracks
14041 or bus lanes.

14042 d. At least 50% of a new development's businesses and/or housing must be affordable to low-
14043 income families in the area.

14044 e. The following regulations shall be left up to local governments: building heights, architectural
14045 styles, and green space.

14046 Stage 3–Interstate Highway System to Interstate Railway System: Once the US government
14047 fully enforces Stage 1 and 2 of the proposal, it can utilize its majority ownership of Amtrak to
14048 build railroad tracks alongside Interstate highways to allow those who live in cities who do not
14049 own a car since there is little need for one after Stages 1 and 2 are implemented to travel long
14050 distances to all the same places they would travel in the country along interstates. This would
14051 further expand the goal of reducing car dependency in the United States by potentially giving
14052 more rural areas access to public transportation that can take them to some of the largest cities
14053 in the nation.

14054

14055 **Results to be Expected:**

14056 Once these policies are implemented, American cities should have increased sustainability and
14057 walkability, and decreased car dependency. This would be a necessary first step to take in the
14058 United States' path to a clean economy, and would save Americans thousands of dollars a year.

14059 Emissions from air travel can be reduced as the expansion of Amtrak would eliminate the need
14060 for many short-haul flights. This would be a positive change for the whole nation.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

14061 **Proposal # 277**
14062 **Author:** Matthew Qi

Committee: 1
Delegation: New Jersey

14063
14064 **Title:**
14065 To nationally implement the Castle Doctrine, protecting an individual's right to ward off
14066 unwanted intruders in their residence.

14067
14068 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
14069 All Americans within the confines of their homes and the American Court of Law
14070

14071 **Justification:**
14072 A break-in can occur in one's home for a variety of reasons, whether it be a burglary, an
14073 attempted murder, or a multitude of other crimes. In the heat of these moments, it is
14074 undoubtedly challenging to make decisions as a victim that could potentially result in life or
14075 death, and individuals should not have to worry about prosecution when faced with these
14076 stressful moments. With the implementation of the Castle Doctrine in all states, victims of home
14077 intrusions can defend themselves by reasonable means (actions taken in the interest of
14078 personal safety) without fear of prosecution due to complications regarding a duty to retreat.
14079 Any action to ensure the safety of the victim, their family, or their property should be fully
14080 justified. It is also important to recognize that investigations will continue to be conducted on any
14081 break-in incident; the Castle Doctrine does not give passage to contort the law. People should
14082 be able to sleep knowing that if their home was broken into, they would have the liberty to
14083 defend themselves without prosecution. As many states already implement a law that enables
14084 the Castle Doctrine to be honored, similar results will be met in states that will implement laws
14085 with this legislation. By enacting this legislation, all Americans will be officially protected under
14086 this law.

14087
14088 **Proposal for Action:**
14089 The Castle Doctrine will become officially implemented and recognized in all states that it is not
14090 currently a part of. This essentially means that in the court of law, the homeowner will not face
14091 criminal charges as a result of any actions taken through a justification of deadly force,
14092 affirmative defense in criminal actions, or the lifting of the burden of proof. In all states,
14093 legislatures will be able to determine the specific intricacies of the law in regard to adhering to
14094 the Castle Doctrine. This means that while all states will be required to honor the Castle
14095 Doctrine, they will have flexibility in its reach in terms of exceptions or other intricacies.

14096
14097 **Results to be Expected:**
14098 Through the national application of the Castle Doctrine, the rights that this doctrine protects will
14099 extend to all Americans. This means that in a court of law, an individual cannot be prosecuted
14100 for perpetration against any intruder of their home, defending that individual's right. While this
14101 may not implementation may not directly correlate to decreased break-ins, it will protect the
14102 rights of all homeowners in the event that these circumstances do occur.



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14103 **Proposal #** 278
14104 **Author:** Tyler Quesnel

Committee: 8
Delegation: New Jersey

14105
14106 **Title:**
14107 Diabetic Food Discount Program (DFDP)

14108
14109 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
14110 Diabetics; Major Supermarket companies such as Shoprite, Stop & Shop, Aldi, etc.;

14111 Department of Health and Human Services

14112
14113
14114 **Justification:**
14115 In the United States of America, roughly 37.3 million, or 11.3 percent of the total population has
14116 been diagnosed with diabetes. Worldwide, however, a whopping 415 million people, or 9.3
14117 percent of the global population, have the chronic disease. In fact, according to the CDC, by the
14118 year 2040 the number will rise to the colossal number of half of a billion people. To shift the
14119 focus to shopping with diabetes, patients catch themselves spending exponentially more on
14120 alternate food items that support their diet. The cost of groceries for an American is upwards of
14121 five thousand (5,000) dollars annually, and diabetics require additional products to support their
14122 various diets. This amount adds on to the burden they are already experiencing with their
14123 annual medical cost of just over fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars.

14124
14125
14126 **Proposal for Action:**
14127 The US Government, through funding from the Department of Health and Human Services,
14128 shall establish a Diabetic Food Discount Program to ensure that the increased cost of groceries
14129 for this affected group does not harm their annual cost to support their illness.

14130 The DFDP hereby:
14131 I. Grant all diabetics plastic cards which will be carried to checkout in supermarkets to
14132 prove their legitimacy (card must be presented with other form of ID)
14133 II. Provides all diabetics roughly a twenty (20) percent discount on marked diabetic-friendly
14134 food items such as the following (but not limited to): Citrus fruit, beans, nuts, grain, tomatoes,
14135 etc.
14136 III. Quarterly sales transaction checks performed by the FDA in order to ensure proper
14137 usage of the discount, such as accepting usage of the card or not allowing abuse of the card
14138 such as from non-diabetics, which will be enforced per ID proof along with the card.

14139
14140 **Results to be Expected:**
14141 The DFDP will prove that much needed imperative action towards Diabetics can be effective.
14142 After this program is established, the financial well being of diabetics will dramatically change,
14143 as grocery shopping (as well as eating) is a crucial aspect of life. To add on to the financial well
14144 being of diabetic citizens, the overall mood and disposition of diabetics will augment in a drastic
14145 manner. After the effectiveness of the DFDP in the US, this program can be introduced to
14146 countries overseas, but that is a goal to have after this program is deemed effective.



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14147 **Proposal # 279**

14148 **Author:** Mayuri Rajakaruna

Committee: 13

Delegation: New Jersey

14149

14150 **Title:**

14151 The Department of Education should mandate access to bulletproof vests in every classroom
14152 across the United States.

14153

14154 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14155 The U.S. Department of Education, Students and Staff K-12, and the U.S. Department of
14156 Safety and Homeland Security.

14157

14158

14159 **Justification:**

14160 Since the 1999 Columbine shooting, active shooter drills have proliferated in America's school
14161 systems at an exponential rate with only 40 states requiring these drills. Today, Americans still
14162 debate the right to bear arms. This debate has gone on for decades, and Americans are divided
14163 over whether or not restricting legal gun ownership would lead to fewer mass shootings. At this
14164 time, Americans still have the right to bear arms as the Second Amendment of the U.S.
14165 Constitution permits it. Yet, in 2022, there were more school shootings than any year since
14166 1999. In May 2023 the K-12 database recorded 89-gun related incidents at schools; this is
14167 nearly one for every school day since September 2023. Unfortunately, since 2009 the United
14168 States has experienced about 57 times as many school shootings as Canada, Japan, Germany,
14169 Italy, France, and the United Kingdom combined. Regardless of the debate to bear arms, K-12
14170 students and staff are suffering mentally and physically from gun violence. Students and staff
14171 are told to follow lockdown drills, also known as active-shooter drills, which are drills to protect
14172 children and adults in the building from a potential school shooter. In a lockdown drill, students
14173 are to clear the halls and report to the nearest available classroom where they are to hide and
14174 stay silent. Even though 95% of American public schools practice lockdown procedures, there is
14175 almost no research affirming the value of these drills regarding students during school
14176 shootings. Guns are now the leading cause of death among American children and teens.
14177 Presently, there are more than 338,000 students experiencing gun violence at school since
14178 Columbine in 1999. Regardless of bearing arms, the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S.
14179 Department of Homeland Security must take action in protecting students from this new
14180 common danger. The U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security's research shows that if people "know
14181 the signs" of gun violence, it can be prevented and the trend can be reversed.

14182

14183 **Proposal for Action:**

14184 The Department of Education should mandate bulletproof vests in all classrooms across the
14185 nation for students and faculty to wear in the event of an active shooting.

14186 I. The U.S. Department of Education will be purchasing quality bulletproof vests, from approved
14187 vendors, for all K-12 public, private, and charter school classrooms across the nation

14188 A. The schools will receive equal federal funding for these vests under the Elementary and
14189 Secondary Education Act (ESEA)

14190 B. There will be a sufficient number of vests for each student and teacher per classroom

14191 II. The U.S. Department of Safety and Homeland Security will partner with the states for
14192 implementation providing instruction on the application and use of the vests

14193 A. These vests will be put in an easy, quick, and accessible place in the classrooms

14194 III. Students and staff will be required to learn about these vests and the proper administration
14195 procedure



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A. Instructional steps will be available for students and staff for administering the bulletproof vests

1. Schools will be required to practice the administration of bulletproof vests within the first 20 days of school

2. Schools will be required to practice administering the bulletproof vests at least once every semester

Results to be Expected:

Considering the anxiety, dangers, and physiological fear school shootings have brought to K-12 students, staff, and parents, bulletproof vests will bring more safety inside schools. The goal is to make more protective actions for all schools across the country so students and staff have an accessible resource that could potentially save their lives. Bulletproof vests present in classrooms will allow students and staff to have the necessary self-protection skills they need while increasing their perceptions of preparedness. In the event a gunman enters a school/classroom before an active-shooter drill is made, students can easily access these bulletproof vests and use them as protection. This will ensure that regardless of the practice of active-shooter drills in schools, there is a quick and accessible resource for students and staff to use in the event of a gunman entering the premises. With the required practice students had at the beginning of the year and each semester, they will be able to effectively administer their vests. Unfortunately, gun violence in schools can never be predicted or expected at any given point, therefore the utilization of bulletproof vests will act as a quick, feasible, and protective measure inside all K-12 schools across the nation. Although effectiveness is hard to measure, the students' preparedness is measurable and studies prove that the increases in safety drills and resources provided increase the students' feeling of preparedness and comfort.



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14222 **Proposal # 280**

14223 **Author:** Pakhi Sahni

Committee: 10

Delegation: New Jersey

14224

14225 **Title:**

14226 Preventing Unsafe Driving: Establishing Stricter Driving Test Laws

14227

14228 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14229 Individuals age 75+ with a driver's license in America, state DMVs, the police who respond to
14230 accidents, US DOT

14231

14232 **Justification:**

14233 As people age, factors such as decreased vision, impaired hearing, slower motor reflexes, and
14234 worsening health conditions can become a problem. Aging also results in a reduction of
14235 strength, coordination, and flexibility, which can impact your ability to safely control a car. It
14236 might be harder to see people, things, and movement outside your direct line of sight. It may
14237 also take longer to read street or traffic signs or even recognize familiar places. At night, you
14238 may have trouble seeing things clearly. Glare from oncoming headlights or streetlights can be a
14239 problem. The number of motor-vehicle deaths involving drivers and other road users age 65 and
14240 older increased 15%, from 7,902 in 2020 to 9,102 in 2021, according to news sources. There is
14241 no set age at which things such as decreased hearing and vision or stiffness occur. That is why
14242 it is critical to keep testing drivers to ensure that they can drive safely and efficiently. Illinois has
14243 already mandated on-road driving tests for older drivers. When drivers 75 and older renew their
14244 licenses in Illinois, they must take a driving test. The renewal period is every 4 years for drivers
14245 between ages 75–80, every 2 years for drivers 81–86 years old, and every year for those 87
14246 and older. Results also show that the remaining older drivers were less risky and got into less
14247 car accidents. The rest of the nation should implement this and make the country safer.

14248

14249 **Proposal for Action:**

14250 I. Mandate that all individuals with a United States issued driver's license retake their driving
14251 road test every 4 years for drivers ages 75–80, every 2 years for drivers 81–86 years old, and
14252 every year for those 87 and older

14253 A. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) in each state shall be responsible for administering
14254 the driver's license renewal process.

14255 1. The DMV shall establish procedures for scheduling and administering the driving test and
14256 vision exam.

14257 2. The DMV shall also be responsible for ensuring that all test results are accurately recorded
14258 and maintained in each driver's record.

14259 B. Any driver who fails to comply with the renewal requirements established by this law shall be
14260 subject to penalties, including fines and the suspension or revocation of their driver's license.

14261 1. Penalties will be up to the discretion of the DMV of each state

14262 New licenses will be given every time a driver retakes the road test with an expiration date
14263 respective to age

14264 D. All other laws regarding driving will remain the same in each state

14265 II. A task force from the US DOT will be established to monitor the enforcement of this new law

14266 A. They will address any backlog or technical issues reported by state DMVs

14267

14268 **Results to be Expected:**

14269 Driving and licensing laws vary at the state level. However, across the nation, statistics show an
14270 increased number of accidents in older adults. Above all, the United States prioritizes health and



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14271 safety. According to Mckinsey, the nation focuses on ensuring that health promotion, preventive
14272 care, and early intervention are prioritized on a par with disease care and treatment.
14273 Establishing this proposal directly tackles a major issue in this realm. Public safety will increase
14274 as there will be less and safer drivers on the road. The establishment of this proposal also
14275 promotes an increase in public transportation for older adults, which will boost the economy.
14276 Additionally, enforcing a standard law across the nation is feasible and preemptively prevents
14277 any complications or misunderstandings. There will be no room for exceptions and everyone
14278 must follow the same law no matter what state they're from.



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14279 **Proposal # 281**

14280 **Author:** Pranav Tikkawar

Committee: 11

Delegation: New Jersey

14281

14282 **Title:**

14283 Executive Campaign Reform

14284

14285 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14286 The Presidential Campaigns, News and Media Outlets, Voting Citizens

14287

14288

14289 **Justification:**

14290 The president is the leader of the United States and possesses a large bearing on the world
14291 stage, but to ensure that the election of this important office is unadulterated, there need to be
14292 restrictions to ensure that unfair advantages cannot be obtained. While the campaigns for
14293 presidents are similar to any other political campaign, the winner of this election maintains a lot
14294 of power for the next 4 years which has led these groups to take more drastic measures to
14295 encourage the people to vote in favor of them.

14296 The most effective way that anything garners popularity is through using commonly used
14297 devices like radios (FDR's fireside chats), televisions (bringing light to the civil rights
14298 movement), and the most popular in our time, social media. Unfortunately, social media and
14299 news outlets over the years have become more politically polarized and portray opinions
14300 disguised as facts rather than real facts themselves. While giving opinions on insights about
14301 certain aspects of a presidential campaign is certainly permissible, having certain unconfirmed
14302 claims about a candidate being put out as fact can lead to a detriment to their campaign,
14303 especially if there is little time for the accused side to defend their merit.

14304 Even though each of the presidential candidate's official campaign teams represents their
14305 respective campaigns, other entities also campaign for them. The other entities range from
14306 individuals to corporations. Even though people and corporations have a right to provide their
14307 insights on topics, they have a limit to how much to donate to a campaign. This limit can be
14308 circumvented if the entity donating just directly creates ads or other campaign initiatives by
14309 themselves. This leads to absurd spending on both sides of a campaign to ensure victory. If the
14310 limit was more heavily enforced this would lead to more even playing fields and a lot of saved
14311 money.

14312

14313

14314 **Proposal for Action:**

14315 1. Prevents any organization or individual reporting factual information about a presidential
14316 campaign.

14317 a. Punishments for infringing this are determined by the FEC on the severity of the lie

14318 2. Prevents caps on campaign funds not directly collected by the official presidential campaign
14319 within 3 months of a presidential election in order to limit excessive campaign spending by 3rd
14320 parties

14321 A. If an infringement is made, a monetary punishment proportional to the money used will be
14322 enforced among other punishments determined by the FEC

14323 B. If an organization intended to provide information on a presidential campaign, they may do so
14324 without spending more than \$12,000, which overlaps with the monetary donation to the
14325 presidential campaign team

14326 C. Opinions are still allowed to be published, as long as the opinion does not use false
14327 information



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- 14328 I. Interpretations of events on media networks are a key way to get information, but if events
14329 that are not true are treated as fact the outlets that provided false information will be punished
14330 D. False information about a campaign about itself is also subject to punishments
14331 3. Create grounds for a defamation suit for any piece of information that is not considered fact
14332 on the basis that this unauthenticated information has the potential to cause harm to the
14333 campaign.
14334 A. This lowers the standard of what constitutes grounds for a defamation suit
14335 I. Most pieces of false information that have the "potential to harm" a president's campaign may
14336 be used as evidence in a court case

14337

14338

14339 **Results to be Expected:**

14340 The American people will be given factual information regarding the candidates rather than false
14341 information in the time nearing an election. The money that was once spent by corporations
14342 lobbying for a president can be used toward more tangible goals than electing a leader that has
14343 the "potential" for change in that arena. To ensure that every American has equal rights and an
14344 equal voice, equality and equity must be realized in regard to the election of the leader of our
14345 nation.



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14346 **Proposal # 282**
14347 **Author:** Rayna Tyler

Committee: 1
Delegation: New Jersey

14348

14349 **Title:**

14350 To create more emergency shelters and transitional housing programs uniquely prepared to
14351 serve survivors of human trafficking.

14352

14353 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14354 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Office on Trafficking in Persons
14355 (OTIP), human trafficking survivors, and service providers and communities that work with
14356 survivors.

14357

14358 **Justification:**

14359 Safe and secure housing is one of the survivors' most important demands, yet many safe
14360 houses available to human trafficking survivors are clumped with domestic violence and other
14361 abuse survivors. Although all groups need the resources provided at these homes, human
14362 trafficking victims need additional security, confidentiality, advocacy, and comprehension
14363 services to help them stay safe and transition into society. Human trafficking victims frequently
14364 experience extreme trauma and need specialized help to remain safe while reconstructing their
14365 lives. The impacts of human trafficking often leave victims with no reliable support system, and
14366 unstable housing runs the risk of putting them back into dangerous environments. Unstable
14367 housing deepens the impact on affected individuals, trapping them in a cycle of vulnerability,
14368 exploitation, and limited opportunities for escape and recovery. Suppose adequate shelter,
14369 resources, and security are not guaranteed for whatever time is needed for the survivor, and
14370 there is no additional assistance to help them back into society safely. In that case, survivors
14371 risk being targeted once they can no longer stay in provided housing. These survivors are often
14372 threatened by the abusers to be severely harmed or killed for seeking help, making the situation
14373 far worse than before they sought help and indirectly discouraging other victims from seeking
14374 help.

14375

14376 **Proposal for Action:**

14377 1. The OTIP will conduct a nationwide study to identify the existing emergency shelters,
14378 transitional housing programs, and other local resources provided for survivors of human
14379 trafficking.

14380 a. The study aims to help understand the current landscape of services available to survivors,
14381 identify gaps in service, and inform our approach to creating new facilities.

14382 b. The OTIP will work with national agencies and community organizations that support the
14383 effort. This will allow the OTIP to learn more about grassroots efforts and hear firsthand about
14384 national and local services. By partnering with passionate volunteers and experts working
14385 locally, the OTIP will learn the most accurate information to assess the needs of each
14386 community best.

14387 c. Community-Based Organizations will be a part of each step, including data collection,
14388 assessments, recommendations, model creation, and any other aspect of the project the OTIP
14389 completes.

14390 2. The OTIP will work with organizations and service providers, such as the Polaris Project and
14391 local Safe houses, to evaluate the needs of survivors that must be implemented into the
14392 specialized housing and services.

14393 a. To ensure that the identified needs are responsive to the needs of survivors, the OTIP will
14394 build the needs assessment on approaches incorporating survivor participation.



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- 14395 b. The OTIP will identify areas with an overwhelming need for specialized human trafficking
14396 housing and services so those areas are the first to receive attention. Local resources are
14397 required to provide services to non-citizens and individuals living on tribal/indigenous lands.
14398 3. Based on the study and needs assessment results, the OTIP will create a model for
14399 emergency shelters and programs for transitional housing that are specially equipped to assist
14400 victims of human trafficking.
14401 a. The model will include counseling services, additional security, and other necessary
14402 resources identified by the results.
14403 i. This model will be a holistic approach to providing assistance, meaning that services will cover
14404 all aspects of life, such as their physical, emotional, social, and spiritual well-being, emphasizing
14405 transitional counseling to help survivors safely reenter society.
14406 4. From the OTIP-identified areas during the “Assess the Needs of Survivors” phase, the OTIP
14407 will work with existing local shelters and resources to create/transform emergency shelters and
14408 transitional housing programs.
14409 a. To evaluate the model's viability and make adjustments in response to feedback from service
14410 providers and survivors, we will pilot it in several locations across the nation.
14411 5. After the model has been improved, the OTIP will collaborate with regional and national
14412 partners to scale it up and develop specialized emergency shelters and programs for transitional
14413 housing nationwide.
14414

Results to be Expected:

14415 Survivors of human trafficking will have additional and improved options for safe and secure
14416 housing and resources tailored to their needs. Facilities that offer specialized assistance to help
14417 trafficking survivors heal and recover will be more accessible. Survivors will receive
14418 comprehensive support, collaboration, and coordination between survivor-led organizations,
14419 service providers, and governmental institutions. These resources will finally give them the
14420 freedom and safety they deserve, ultimately improving their quality of life and health.
14421 Communities will benefit by lowering the risk of exploitation and boosting general well-being, as
14422 there will be a greater emphasis on assisting survivors in rebuilding by offering them the
14423 assistance and resources they require.
14424



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14425 **Proposal # 283**

14426 **Author:** Cass Vandevoorde

Committee: 25

Delegation: New Jersey

14427

14428 **Title:**

14429 A Proposal to protect indigenous peoples' land from abuse of power of eminent domain

14430

14431 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14432 Federal government (in particular the legislative branch and Bureau of Indian Affairs),

14433 Indigenous lands ("Indian Reservations"), the (approx.) 9.7 million Indigenous peoples residing in

14434 the United States, residents of indigenous lands

14435

14436 **Justification:**

14437 In the US, many indigenous groups have been either displaced or had their sovereignty directly
14438 attacked under the power of eminent domain. If we truly care about righting our predecessors'
14439 wrongs we will take action to prevent this. Many indigenous people have lost their, often sacred,
14440 land as well as their source of livelihood due to the use of eminent domain. One such case is
14441 the building of the Dalles Dam, authorized by eminent domain, which submerged the Celilo Falls
14442 and surrounding native land. While the people of that land still suffer from those actions, the
14443 government continues to make a profit from the dam.

14444 To quote Hidatsa Tribe member Charles Hudson "[eminent domain is] a tool for sovereign
14445 governments to enforce authority—ostensibly for the public good. To Native people, eminent
14446 domain typically has meant colonial conquest, in which tribes bear the brunt of the quote
14447 unquote progress. So the term obviously means different things to different people depending
14448 on which side of the equation you find yourself."

14449

14450 **Proposal for Action:**

14451 The power of eminent domain will no longer be applicable to indigenous peoples' lands on a
14452 federal and state level

14453 The state government can still attempt to purchase land from indigenous groups, however it is
14454 within the said groups' right to refuse the offer

14455 Attempts to coerce indigenous groups into selling, giving up, or underselling their land will result
14456 in the participating parties' removal from office

14457 It is recommended this is enforced via fine or prison time

14458 Should the use of eminent domain be deemed absolutely necessary, it can be used, but must
14459 accommodate all the indigenous groups requests within reason

14460 A Federal court will rule if eminent domain is absolutely necessary

14461 Indigenous groups who are subjected to the power of eminent domain will receive proper
14462 monetary compensation as well as equivalent land with reservation rights

14463 Defines "absolutely necessary" as needed to ensure the safety and livelihood of the American
14464 population, no other solutions are available.

14465 Defines "within reason" as anything within the US government's capabilities that does not
14466 directly harm or endanger the lives of others.

14467 Defines "proper monetary compensation" as 150% of the market value and well as 15% of any
14468 profit the government gains from the use of the land

14469

14470 **Results to be Expected:**

14471 Indigenous people will no longer fear displacement. Future generations of indigenous groups

14472 subjected to eminent domain will receive compensation for their losses. A very dark part of

14473 American history will begin to be rectified.



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14474 **Proposal # 284**

14475 **Author:** Mags Axelrod

Committee: 5

Delegation: New Mexico

14476

14477 **Title:**

14478 Feed of the Future: Promoting the Use of Insect-Based Livestock Feed for Sustainability

14479

14480 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14481 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Insect Farming Industry, Animal Husbandry
14482 Industry

14483

14484 **Justification:**

14485 Insects are increasingly recognized by scientists and farmers as an essential addition to the
14486 world of livestock feed due to the unsustainable nature of current livestock feed production
14487 practices, which strain farmland and water resources. In comparison, insect farming offers a
14488 significantly less detrimental ecological footprint when compared to traditional feed sources like
14489 soy, fishmeal, and corn. Incorporating more alternative livestock feed options, specifically those
14490 based on or supplemented with insects, would yield tremendous health and environmental
14491 benefits.

14492 Insect farming involves the large-scale cultivation of insects as a product, similar to farming
14493 swine, poultry, fish, etc. However, in contrast to the farming of other livestock, insects can be
14494 farmed in relatively any setting, and don't require any sort of particular land requirements. In
14495 fact, many insect farms exist in urban and metropolitan areas, speaking to the adaptability of the
14496 insect farming industry. An advantage of insect farming is its significantly reduced land
14497 requirements. Currently, 35% of all farming land is dedicated to the production of feed for
14498 livestock. However, insect farming takes up considerably less space, offering more efficient use
14499 of land resources. For instance, a single hectare typically yields just one ton of soy, while that
14500 area can produce up to 150 tons of insect protein. In addition to land usage, insect farming
14501 demonstrates a notable advantage in terms of water conservation. Insect farming requires
14502 significantly less water compared to traditional livestock feed sources. Insect meal requires 64%
14503 less water to produce compared to soy-based feed products. It was found that insect farming
14504 cuts significantly on emissions, with soy-based feed products producing 7.5 kgs of CO₂ per
14505 kilogram of product compared to the 1.14 kg of CO₂ per Kilogram of insect-based protein.
14506 Insect farming produces feed with significantly higher nutrient content. Insects can feed on bio-
14507 waste, such as food and human waste, compost, and animal slurry, and transform this into a
14508 product that is rich in essential proteins, vitamins, and minerals, making them an ideal source of
14509 nutrition for livestock. This enhances the health and well-being of the animals consuming the
14510 insect-based feed and contributes to a higher quality product being derived from these animals,
14511 such as eggs, dairy, and meat.

14512 By incentivizing insect farming and the utilization of insect-based livestock feed at the federal
14513 level, we can help establish a supply chain and increase demand for these products. This, in
14514 turn, would contribute to the development of a more robust insect farming industry and the
14515 adoption of sustainable farming practices.

14516

14517 **Proposal for Action:**

14518 The United States Department of Agriculture will create a program specific to insect farming and
14519 the use of insect-based protein products. This program will:

14520 I. Offer subsidies to insect farms that:

14521 A. Produce insect-based protein products specifically for the purpose of creating livestock
14522 feed to distribute commercially.



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- 14523 II. Offer subsidies to farms that:
14524 B. Use insect-based feed for any of their livestock that are farmed for commercial sale.
14525 Subsidy amounts will vary depending on the amount of product that is produced by the insect
14526 farm or the farm using insect-based feed for their livestock.
14527

14528 **Results to be Expected:**
14529 #NAME?



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14530 **Proposal #** 285

14531 **Author:** Laina Balestri

Committee: 21

Delegation: New Mexico

14532

14533 **Title:**

14534 Raising the Federal Minimum Wage

14535

14536 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14537 Employers, Minimum wage employees

14538

14539 **Justification:**

14540 As of April 6th, 2023, the federal minimum wage is \$7.25, which isn't a sustainable wage to be
14541 able to live off of. In states such as Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi where the
14542 federal minimum wage is the state's minimum wage, the cost of living is far too high to be able
14543 to sustain a life without going into debt or poverty. The average livable wage in the U.S. is
14544 \$17.46. When the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1938, it intended for the minimum
14545 wage to be a livable wage. The minimum wage was a liveable wage for a period of time, but it
14546 wasn't updated as often as it needed to be in order to keep up with the cost of living. This being
14547 said, there now needs to be a substantial jump in order to catch up to the living wage.

14548

14549 **Proposal for Action:**

14550 Since the average livable wage in the U.S. is \$17.46, the minimum wage should be \$18.00. This
14551 is a big jump so instead of jumping straight from \$7.25 to \$18.00, there will be a \$1.00 increase
14552 every 3 months until the federal minimum wage reaches \$18.00. This will give businesses time
14553 to adjust to the wage increases and hopefully minimize inflation as much as possible. If
14554 individual states decide that \$18.00 isn't enough to live off of, they may adjust their own
14555 minimum wage to be higher. If \$18.00 is deemed to not be correct on a national level, there will
14556 be a period of reevaluation and the wage will be adjusted accordingly.

14557

14558 **Results to be Expected:**

14559 People will get paid minimum wage and be able to provide themselves with the bare minimum
14560 including shelter, clothes, food, and water. Raising the minimum wage may cause inflation due
14561 to employers needing to adjust prices to pay employees.



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14562 **Proposal #** 286
14563 **Author:** Bella Blair

Committee: 23
Delegation: New Mexico

14564
14565 **Title:**
14566 Decrease Federal Highway Funding for States Passing Laws Banning the Teaching that Race is
14567 a Social Construct
14568

14569 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
14570 K-12 school districts, Department of Education, Department of Transportation
14571

14572 **Justification:**
14573 Recent state legislation is passing laws restricting the education of children. Such as HB 7 in
14574 Florida, HB 2898 in Arizona, and HB 1508 in North Dakota. The legislation is banning the
14575 teaching that race is a social construct, and that racism is not merely the product of individual
14576 bias or prejudice, but also embedded in legal systems and policies. The laws are having a
14577 negative effect on children's education because they result in loss of valuable content from the
14578 curriculum.
14579 First, books are being banned primarily from BIPOC authors. For example, in Tennessee where
14580 groups are pushing to ban Ruby Bridges goes to school, the famous story of a six year old black
14581 girl attending an all white school, despite an angry white mob. The group says the story is not
14582 factually redemptive of the white people who targeted her. Furthermore, the group pushed to
14583 ban a Penguin Young Readers text about Martin Luther King Jr and the March on Washington,
14584 even pushing for the march to be removed completely from the curriculum, stating facts about
14585 this seminal period in American history and the philosophy of this iconic American civil rights
14586 champion will inflict emotional trauma on students. However, Teaching for Change says,
14587 "Positive and accurate learning experiences about human differences and similarities help to
14588 give children a foundation for resisting incorrect and harmful messages about themselves and
14589 others" and "They also have the capacity to use their developing empathy to understand that
14590 unfair behavior hurts people and can learn respectful ways of interacting with others." If children
14591 are taught about the roles of race in society at a younger age they develop more empathy and
14592 understanding. There's no reason state bills should be resulting in a loss of education for
14593 children.

14594 Additionally, the teaching that race is a social construct is proven to have a positive
14595 impact on students. For example in her article Legislating Classroom Conversation, Kelly R.
14596 Taylor, a lawyer, describes an Arizona school who incorporated these teachings into the
14597 curriculum, resulting in a 40% increase in graduation rate for Mexican American students, who
14598 previously had a drop out rate of 50%. These teachings are raising educational standards in
14599 schools. Students are more compelled to graduate which contributes to a better educated
14600 society. Overall, states need to have consequences for passing laws that are negatively
14601 affecting children's education in the United States.

14602
14603 **Proposal for Action:**
14604 For states who pass any bills that include any of the below teachings being banned
14605 -race is a social construct
14606 -racism is not merely the product of individual bias or prejudice, but also embedded
14607 in legal systems and policies
14608 The Department of Transportation will withhold 8.5% the state's highway federal funds for that
14609 fiscal year until the bill is repealed. If a state repeals a bill with the above criteria in the 6 month
14610 period after the bill was made state law, they will recoup 8.5% of federal funding withheld from



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14611 them. If they choose to repeal the bill after the 6 month period is up, their budget the following
14612 year will be restored to the full amount allocated to them for that fiscal year.

14613

14614 **Results to be Expected:**

14615 States will repeal bills banning the teaching that race is a social construct, and that racism is not
14616 merely the product of individual bias or prejudice, but also embedded in legal systems and
14617 policies. As a result, the education of children will improve and American society's acceptance
14618 of people of color will increase.



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14619 **Proposal # 287**

14620 **Author:** Jordan Cantrell

Committee: 8

Delegation: New Mexico

14621

14622 **Title:**

14623 Reversing the Irreversible: Curtailing sex change surgeries and puberty blockers for minors

14624

14625 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14626 The United States medical industry: Specifically, the American Society of Plastic Surgeons,
14627 gynecologists, urologists, pelvic pain specialists, and reconstructive plastic surgeons; children
14628 and parents (the family).

14629

14630

14631 **Justification:**

14632 The topic of sex change surgeries for minors has gained significant attention and sparked
14633 debates in recent years. With the increasing recognition of transgender and gender diverse
14634 individuals, it is essential to critically evaluate the medical interventions available to minors
14635 experiencing gender dysphoria, or the new social version that has become prevalent in the past
14636 decade among young girls where we see people identifying as “transgender” without having any
14637 history of being uncomfortable in their own bodies since childhood (like we see in people who
14638 have gender dysphoria).

14639 Before 2012 there was no scientific literature on gender dysphoria in young girls, only boys.

14640 Gender dysphoria can be articulated as a severe discomfort in one's own body. This usually
14641 develops from ages 2-4 and historically was prevalent, again, only in boys. The number of
14642 people affected (in the U.S) was 0.01 percent. In most cases, nearly 70 percent, childhood
14643 gender dysphoria resolves.

14644 The aim is to halt sex change surgeries for minors. The medical guidance from the AP suggests
14645 starting puberty blockers as early as 8 years old and sex surgery as early as age 15. The
14646 American Society of Plastic Surgeons report titled "Plastic Surgery Statistics Report" 2020
14647 reported that in the United States, in 2020, trans females had 6,368 gender confirmation
14648 surgeries performed compared to 5,616 in 2019. It was also reported that in 2020, out of these
14649 1,102 facial surgeries, 4,035 breast or chest surgeries, and 1,231 genital surgeries were
14650 performed.

14651 “Additionally, the number of children known to be on puberty blockers or cross-sex hormones in
14652 the U.S. more than doubled in just four years—from 2,394 in 2017 to 5,063 in 2021” (AFPI 22)

14653 The notion that I hold states that a mental illness, being encouraged in a social form, should not
14654 be considered, through surgery, to America's minors; before it's too late. In a review of
14655 prescription drug records, researchers found that “704, or 98%, of 720 adolescents who started
14656 on puberty blockers before taking hormones had continued with treatment after four years on
14657 average.” This means that puberty blockers are the beginning of the road of transitioning for
14658 minors in America.

14659 By examining the medical consequences along with the success of alternative treatments (such
14660 as watchful waiting) we can contribute to informed discussions and policy considerations in the
14661 discussion of transgenderism in minors.

14662

14663

14664 **Proposal for Action:**

14665 The purpose of this is to safeguard the well-being and protect the rights of minors in the United
14666 States by prohibiting medical sex change surgeries for individuals under the age of 18. The aim
14667 is to ensure a cautious and comprehensive approach towards the medical interventions related



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14668 to gender transition, taking into consideration the developmental, ethical, and legal implications
14669 involved.

14670 (a) it should be unlawful within the jurisdiction of the United States for any medical professional
14671 or healthcare provider to perform or facilitate medical sex change surgeries on individuals under
14672 the age of 18.

14673 (b) The term "medical sex change surgeries" refers to surgical procedures intended to alter an
14674 individual's primary or secondary sexual characteristics, including but not limited to genital
14675 reconstruction surgery, breast augmentation or removal, and facial feminization or
14676 masculinization surgeries.

14677 (c) In lieu of medical sex change surgeries, healthcare professionals are encouraged to adopt
14678 an approach of 'watchful waiting' for minors experiencing gender dysphoria.

14679 (d) Watchful waiting, in the context of gender dysphoria, refers to an approach where healthcare
14680 professionals closely monitor individuals experiencing gender dysphoria without immediately
14681 pursuing irreversible medical interventions. This is crucial as nearly 70 percent, childhood
14682 gender dysphoria resolves.

14683 (e) It should be noted that the exception does not make the rule. I am not speaking of intersex
14684 babies. Intersex children are completely different than the social movement we are seeing in our
14685 youth which is equivalent in nature to anorexia (thinspiration) and cutting.

14686

14687

Results to be Expected:

14688 We may see a decline in suicide rates.

14690 We may see better mental health rates

14691 We may see a significant number of transgender youth identify instead as gay or lesbian.

14692 We may see a fall in self-reported regret after sex change surgeries.



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14693 **Proposal # 288**
14694 **Author:** Henry Carter

Committee: 23
Delegation: New Mexico

14695
14696 **Title:**
14697 Natrail: a program to nationalize, modernize, and expand rail.
14698

14699 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
14700 United States rail companies. Such as but not limited to BNSF Railway, CPKC Railway, and
14701 Union Pacific Railroad.
14702 Amtrak. Conrail. Department of Transportation specifically the Federal Railway Administration.
14703

14704 **Justification:**
14705 WHEREAS there has been a 25% increase in rail related accidents in the past decade due to
14706 rail deregulation.
14707 WHEREAS rail companies have shown a disregard for adequately transporting human and
14708 commercial cargo effectively.
14709 WHEREAS Amtrak and Conrail have shown huge success as state run corporations in the effort
14710 to effectively and cheaply run rail.
14711 WHEREAS the Interstate Highway System has shown a federally run interstate transportation
14712 system is both successful and economically stimulating.
14713 WHEREAS the public have shown increased demand and openly voiced desire for a high speed
14714 rail system across the continental United States as shown by a study done by Change
14715 Research in 2022, 78% of Americans say it's important for the country to have a strong
14716 passenger rail system and 60% wanted increased funding for rail projects in the infrastructure
14717 bill.
14718 WHEREAS the United States already has established rail and rail routes.
14719 WHEREAS states like New Mexico have already established state run railway projects such as
14720 the Railrunner.
14721 WHEREAS other countries have been ahead both in Rail capacity and technology due to state
14722 run railway projects, such as the SNCF (Société nationale des chemins de fer français), DB
14723 (Deutsche Bahn), OBB (Österreichische Bundesbahnen-Holding Aktiengesellschaft) , and CR
14724 (China State Railway Group Company).
14725

14726 **Proposal for Action:**
14727 BE ESTABLISHED a national rail corporation, referred to as Natrail, ran solely by the
14728 Department of Transportation.
14729 Natrail shall be authorized to own, manage, and operate all rail for the purpose of providing
14730 affordable, modern, and efficient transportation of all cargo and express on such trains; to
14731 conduct research and development related to its mission; and to acquire by construction,
14732 purchase, or gift, or to contract for the use of, physical facilities, equipment, and devices
14733 necessary to rail passenger operations.
14734 BE RESOLVED Natrail shall assume total control, through proper compensation, over all rail
14735 companies based and operating in the United States of America and associated territories. This
14736 includes but is not limited to their rail lines, rolling stock, physical facilities, equipment, and
14737 devices.
14738 BE RESOLVED Natrail will make an effort with all due haste to create a national high speed rail
14739 network connecting the continental United States.
14740

14741 **Results to be Expected:**



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- 14742 Through the resolutions in this proposal four main results can be expected.
- 14743 First being the reversal of the loss in Rail mileage from the 93,628 miles currently back to a
- 14744 number more around the 207,334 miles in 1960. This is due to Natrail being required to provide
- 14745 modern and efficient rail as opposed to the profit driven railways currently.
- 14746 Secondly being the access of affordable, modern, and efficient rail transportation to all
- 14747 Americans regardless of "profitability."
- 14748 Thirdly being the return of America to the competitive world of rail construction, production, and
- 14749 research which was dominated by the US throughout the 1900s.
- 14750 Fourthly being the alleviation of rail related accidents.
-



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14751 **Proposal # 289**

14752 **Author:** Alejandro Flores

Committee: 7

Delegation: New Mexico

14753

14754 **Title:**

14755 Legalizing Physician-Assisted Suicide For Patients With A Terminal Illness

14756

14757 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14758 This proposal will mainly affect the healthcare system, especially concerning end-of-life rights
14759 and healthcare providers. This especially includes Hospice Care which is an end-of-life care
14760 program designed to ensure the comfort of a patient as they appro

14761

14762 **Justification:**

14763 In total, there are about twenty million people around the world who are currently suffering from
14764 terminal illness, and in the United States alone there are seven thousand people who die every
14765 day from such illnesses. But furthermore is the idea that around 70% of these terminally ill
14766 patients are experiencing severe pain and that more than 300,000 cancer patients in the United
14767 States experience some degree of pain every day. Now if that wasn't horrible enough, about
14768 50% of Americans suffer from a chronic disease. This further suggests that around one in two of
14769 these patients with a terminal illness also are suffering from a progressive disease that worsens
14770 over time. Even then, when a severe illness such as cancer or ALS gets into its final stages, it
14771 can often take many months and in some cases years before the patient passes away. In fact,
14772 the average lifespan of a person with an illness in its terminal stage is around six months. That
14773 is several months spent either stuck in bed or for 35 million people being stuck in a wheelchair.
14774 In addition somewhere between 25-77% of terminally ill patients experience signs of major
14775 depression during which many refuse to eat and lack the energy to communicate properly.
14776 These patients often experience a loss of interest in many aspects of life and severe weight
14777 loss, and many simply experience emotional fits such as crying or irritation. In the end, it all
14778 culminates when more than half of family members express regret at not being able to properly
14779 say goodbye to a dying loved one let alone one with a terminal illness who as mentioned loses
14780 many of the abilities to communicate in the first place. But sadly this is not always the case for
14781 many patients. For patients with a terminal illness, it is twice more likely that they will commit
14782 suicide, often to escape the horrific pain already established. In many of these cases, safe
14783 practices go out the window and one of the most common ways of suicide is by hanging which
14784 also happens to be one of the most painful ways of death. With this all in mind it becomes clear
14785 that terminally ill patients not only suffer unimaginable pain which may last for years but such
14786 pain can lead to something that may be even worse mental illness, but this shouldn't be the
14787 case.

14788

14789 **Proposal for Action:**

14790 1. Ensure the legality of physician-assisted suicide nationwide and henceforth prevent any
14791 criminal prosecution of such practices.

14792 2. Establish a system through which patients who are with a terminal illness now have the
14793 choice to be given a humane death before symptoms become too painful.

14794 a. When a patient is in the Hospice Care program they can simply contact their Hospice Care
14795 doctor or representative expressing interest. Then a request form can be filled out for the
14796 Hospice Care program.

14797 3. A mental competency test will be administered to the patient to ensure that the patient is able
14798 to properly make their own decisions. Should the patient fail the request will be denied and the



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14799 process will end there. If the competency test is passed the patient can then fill out the consent
14800 form including what day the patient wishes to pass.
14801 a. Should the patient have a designated Medical Power of Attorney the patient will be unable to
14802 make their own decision on such matters properly and thus will be automatically unable to
14803 request or participate in the program.
14804 b. The date of passing can be changed at any time at the patient's will but requires the patient to
14805 refill a consent form.
14806 4. When the day comes the patient still has the option to change the date or opt out. If the
14807 patient still remains fully committed on the day of passing the process can continue under the
14808 supervision of a physician.
14809 a. The physician who supervises has the option at any time to request out of the process. Such
14810 a case will not affect the physician's work quality or standing and another physician will simply
14811 be required to fill in.
14812 5. The way of passing will only be by lethal injection and can only occur with proper measures
14813 including sedation to ensure little to no pain.
14814
14815

14816 **Results to be Expected:**

14817 Should this program of physician-assisted suicide be adequately presented as an appropriate
14818 and safe option within the Hospice Care field then it can be expected that many families can be
14819 properly resolved. In other words, many more families can get proper closure with loved ones
14820 before they have reached a point of such severe suffering to where they can no longer properly
14821 communicate. But most important is the fact that the patient can rest easier knowing that they
14822 can rest without the long process of suffering associated with many terminal illnesses. Overall
14823 this proposal will lead to a greater increase in general healthcare satisfaction and can further
14824 increase faith in the healthcare system. However of course no system is without its flaws and
14825 the program will most likely gain a lot of backlash from religious groups concerning morality.
14826 Furthermore, there is no denying that the system may lead to some second-guessing, and it is
14827 not always a simple choice for many patients. However, with the ability to opt out anytime before
14828 the procedure, it should largely prevent much abuse in this regard. In general, it makes more
14829 people comfortable near the end stages of life, something which of course has been associated
14830 with the most stressful and ultimately frightening part of our existence.



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14831 **Proposal #** 290
14832 **Author:** Alecia Gauna

Committee: 25
Delegation: New Mexico

14833
14834 **Title:**
14835 Expanding Child Labor Protections for Migrant Children
14836

14837 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
14838 The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR)
14839

14840 **Justification:**
14841 In a year's time over 130,000 unaccompanied minors come to the United States in search of a
14842 better life. 7% of these unaccompanied children are younger than five years old while 68% are
14843 between the ages of 12-17; they are then put into the hands of the Office of Refugee
14844 Resettlement (ORR) which places them into shelters until their release to a sponsor. However,
14845 due to the increased number of migrant children coming to the United States it has created a
14846 strain on these shelters and has led to overcrowding. Unable to keep up with the demand,
14847 children are released with little support to sponsors who expect them to take on jobs that fail to
14848 uphold standard child labor laws. These children are put into the hands of sponsors who intend
14849 to employ the children for their own company, in which doing so they fail to enroll the child in
14850 school, children are forced to work in hazardous jobs, and because of their vulnerable state they
14851 are taken advantage of as the sponsor uses the child's earning for their own use. After the
14852 children are put into the hands of their sponsor contact is lost with the child resulting in a high
14853 number of child labor exploitation. The Department of Health and Human Services officials claim
14854 they "vetted sponsors sufficiently but could not control what happened to the children after they
14855 are released." By creating a system where the child is kept in contact after being handed to their
14856 sponsor it would further decrease the risk of child exploitation, ensure the child is receiving the
14857 proper care, and are employed in jobs that uphold the child labor laws.
14858

14859 **Proposal for Action:**
14860 The Office of Refugee Resettlement will create a program that keeps in further contact with the
14861 children to ensure their well being after they are put into their sponsors hands.
14862 1. Enforce stronger more extensive background checks on the sponsor
14863 - If the sponsor already possesses a child in their care, follow up with the child to assess
14864 home life to ensure safety of new children coming into the home.
14865 2.Keep in contact with the children through video conferences to check the status of the child's
14866 well-being.
14867 -Video conferences will be set up throughout the first two months of the child going into the
14868 sponsor's home.
14869 -If red flags do become apparent, wellness checks will be enforced.
14870 3.Create validation checks against school performance and attendance.
14871 -Children should be attending school regularly.
14872
14873

14874 **Results to be Expected:**
14875 By passing this proposal a more efficient program will be set up to ensure the safety of migrant
14876 children after settling into the hands of their sponsors. This will lead to the decrease of child
14877 exploitation, and create a better system for protecting the children.



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14878 **Proposal #** 291

14879 **Author:** Makenna Hatten

Committee: 5

Delegation: New Mexico

14880

14881 **Title:**

14882 Burmese python eradication on federal lands in southern florida to stop the spread which will
14883 impact the entire southern US within 60 years

14884

14885 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

14886 The Everglades National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve, National Park Service, State of
14887 Florida, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State Parks, snake owners

14888

14889

14890 **Justification:**

14891 The Burmese python eradication on federal lands in Southern Florida is crucial because the
14892 Burmese python is an invasive species that is not native to the United States. These snakes
14893 were introduced to the region through the pet trade, and they have since become a major threat
14894 to the ecosystem of Southern Florida. Burmese pythons are apex predators, which means that
14895 they have no natural predators in the region. This has allowed their population to grow rapidly,
14896 and they are now a major threat to native wildlife. If the Burmese python population is not
14897 controlled, it is estimated that they could spread to other parts of southern United States regions
14898 within 60 years, which would have a significant impact on the affected ecosystem. Addressing
14899 the spread of Burmese pythons in southern Florida requires a multi-faceted approach involving
14900 public awareness, regulatory measures, removal efforts, research, and habitat conservation. By
14901 implementing these strategies and continuing to adapt and learn from ongoing efforts, it is
14902 possible to mitigate the impact of the Burmese python invasion on the entire southern US
14903 region.

14904

14905

14906 **Proposal for Action:**

14907 To prevent the spread of the Burmese python, a 9 step plan will be put into effect through a
14908 collaborative effort from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State Parks, and the State of Florida.
14909 Increase public awareness: Educating the public about the ecological impacts of Burmese
14910 pythons is crucial. Conduct outreach programs, workshops, and media campaigns to raise
14911 awareness among local communities, landowners, and visitors about the importance of
14912 reporting python sightings and avoiding the release of captive pythons.

14913 Strengthen regulations: Enact and enforce strict regulations on the importation, sale, and
14914 ownership of Burmese pythons as pets. Stricter conditions such as where you store the python
14915 and mandatory microchipping can help track and trace individual snakes and discourage
14916 irresponsible ownership.

14917 Encourage responsible pet ownership: Promote responsible pet ownership practices by
14918 discouraging the release of pet pythons into the wild. Educate potential pet owners about the
14919 long-term care requirements of Burmese pythons and the potential consequences of releasing
14920 them into the environment.

14921 Expand removal efforts: Allocate additional resources and funding for the systematic removal of
14922 Burmese pythons in affected areas. Support initiatives such as organized python hunts, where
14923 licensed hunters and trained professionals can capture and remove pythons

14924 Research and innovation: Invest in research to develop innovative techniques and methods for
14925 python detection and removal. This could include the use of advanced surveillance systems,



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- 14926 sniffer dogs trained to detect pythons, and the development of targeted traps or pheromone-
14927 based attractants.
- 14928 Collaborate with experts: people who come across this issue work closely with scientific
14929 institutions, wildlife management agencies, and herpetological experts to devise effective
14930 strategies for python control. Collaborative efforts can help leverage expertise and resources to
14931 tackle the problem more effectively.
- 14932 Monitor and map populations: Continuously monitor python populations and their spread
14933 through comprehensive surveys and mapping efforts. This data will help identify areas of high
14934 python density and prioritize eradication efforts.
- 14935 Explore biological control options: Investigate the potential for introducing natural predators or
14936 biological control agents that specifically target Burmese pythons. This approach would require
14937 careful consideration to avoid unintended consequences. Professionals and trained scientists
14938 would be in charge of doing this if applicable.
- 14939 Restore and protect native habitats: Preserve and restore the natural habitats of southern
14940 Florida by controlling invasive plant species, managing water levels, and preventing habitat
14941 destruction. Restoring ecological balance can help limit the proliferation of Burmese
14942 pythons. This would help native species thrive and how endangered species that are threatened
14943 by the python are protected.
- 14944
- 14945
- 14946 **Results to be Expected:**
- 14947 Permitted individuals eradication of pythons on federal land.
-



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14948 **Proposal #** 292
14949 **Author:** Carter Higgins

Committee: 2
Delegation: New Mexico

14950
14951 **Title:**
14952 Assisting Homeless Veterans to Live on their Own

14953
14954 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
14955 The homeless veteran population around all states and the USDVA.

14956
14957
14958 **Justification:**
14959 For far too long, the soldiers who fought in our wars for the American nation often end up living
14960 on the streets, begging the civilians they helped for some money. Helping America's heroes is
14961 something the country should fight for and urge to pass. The United States Department of
14962 Veteran Affairs (USDVA) states that 33,129 veterans are recorded homeless. There are
14963 currently 16 million veterans who are alive, starting at age 18. Through this, an estimation of
14964 0.02% of veterans are homeless. While this number may appear small, this is larger than the
14965 0.016% of the general population being homeless. This means that there is a higher rate of the
14966 assisted total homeless population when compared to those who fought for the nation. This can
14967 be contrasted to the rates of the sheltered and total homeless. Sheltered veterans make up 57%
14968 of the homeless veteran population, while sheltered nonveterans make up a percentage of 60%
14969 of the total homeless population. This is without including the fact that veterans make up 5.7%
14970 of that total homeless population, growing their percentages. A clear reason why veterans would
14971 be experiencing higher homeless rates, sources such as the USDVA say they are 50% more
14972 likely to become homeless, is because of the fact that when a veteran returns home, they have
14973 suffered immense trauma and stressors from war, affecting their working conditions, leaving
14974 them to the streets. Another theory is that since 1973, when the United States military accepted
14975 all volunteers, the homeless population would fight for the country, but return to their shelterless
14976 environment immediately after they finish their time in combat. Even if this theory is true, and
14977 the homeless population was enticed to join the military for benefits, but are now homeless, a
14978 citizen who fought for the nation should have priority in assistance.

14979
14980
14981 **Proposal for Action:**
14982 The first step needed to make progress in assisting homeless veterans is to buy shelters for
14983 veterans to be able to live in. There are several abandoned motels, hotels, and apartments that
14984 can be bought out by the government to assist the veterans. According to Statistia.com, there
14985 are 5 states with a homeless veteran population over a thousand, with California having around
14986 10,500. Each veteran will be provided with a 500 square foot hotel room, with a roommate or
14987 two. This accords roughly 1500 square footage per 10 veterans, and with 33,129 veterans, this
14988 totals to 4,969,350 square feet of land/old hotels, motels, and apartments. This equates to
14989 roughly \$2 million for rooms, and an expectancy of around \$5-10 million will be used for living
14990 spaces.
14991 On top of these steps for purchasing the shelters, additional money will be required for upkeep
14992 and repair of shelters under this plan.
14993 The veterans will have a schedule that is required to be followed to remain assisted in the
14994 shelters. This is to embed a productive lifestyle into the veteran's mind, as work can help with
14995 PTSD, and it takes an extremely productive mindset to escape poverty. This schedule will be



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14996 constructed by advisors for individuals upon entering the system, as one schedule likely won't fit
14997 all veteran's needs.

14998 Through volunteer work that the veterans will have in their schedule, they will have accumulated
14999 a productive amount of actions they have done to put on any type of resume, whether it is for
15000 fast food, police work, cashier registers, or anything else they see fit. On top of a good resume,
15001 the veterans will be provided with \$20,000 per year, with a maximum of 3 years while in the
15002 system. If the veterans do not manage to secure a job within the three years, they will still be let
15003 go with the \$60,000, managed by a financial adviser who groups several veterans together.

15004 If a veteran refuses to work in the system or attempt to acquire a job, they will be provided with
15005 up to three warnings before being prompted out of the system. The veterans will be expected to
15006 work while in the system with a job provided to them, such as cooking or cleaning, or working
15007 elsewhere. If they cannot work due to their applications not being accepted, as long as they
15008 follow the rules enacted by the guidelines, they can remain in the system. Veterans without a
15009 job will be expected to work community service for building a resume and constructing
15010 productivity.

15011 To make this program known to veterans, before returning home, leaders will instruct the
15012 soldiers that upon the case of becoming homeless, there are programs they can set out towards
15013 that will assist them. Addressing the current homeless veteran population, one person per 100
15014 homeless veterans per state will be paid to recruit veterans off the road for a year.

15015
15016

Results to be Expected:

15017 With veterans learning about the program being placed, it is expected that the homeless veteran
15018 population will reduce drastically. Thousands of veterans will be secured with jobs that they can
15019 live off of, and America's heroes can return to a healthy lifestyle. Through the productivity they
15020 learned in the program, they will have a mindset to keep working towards their goals, and
15021 contribute to the nation through whatever endeavor they pursue. The PTSD rates of veterans
15022 will be expected to decrease with this productivity they obtained, the therapy they are provided,
15023 and the stability for a focus on growing a better life, rather than the dreadful memories of war.
15024 Overall, this proposal will save thousands of lives from misery and embracing their traumatic
15025 past alone on the streets, begging civilians hopelessly for a slight amount of money or food.
15026



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15027 **Proposal #** 293

15028 **Author:** Jasmine McKinney

Committee: 9

Delegation: New Mexico

15029

15030 **Title:**

15031 Extension of Foster Care Throughout the Country

15032

15033 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15034 Foster Care Homes, Foster Care Laws, People aging out of foster care systems.

15035

15036 **Justification:**

15037 Once kids hit the age of 18, they typically have to age out of the foster care system, even if they
15038 aren't ready. According to a study by the Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative, young adults
15039 who exit foster care without permanent families are more likely to end up unhoused,
15040 unemployed, and incarcerated than those who exit with a family support system. Each year,
15041 23,000 kids age out of the U.S foster care system, out of those 23,000: 22% percent end up
15042 house less at least one night within the first year after leaving, 5% experience it within a week,
15043 and 20% end up staying house less for the rest of their lives. Along with those statistics, only
15044 50% of foster youth in the United States graduate from high school due to moving around so
15045 much, and also turn to substance abuse once leaving foster care as a form of coping. By
15046 extending the program to the age of 21, it helps build a better path so they can stay on track.
15047 The District of Columbia and 26 other states have passed this already.

15048

15049 **Proposal for Action:**

15050 Once a teen "ages out" of foster care at the age of 18, they are able to make the decision
15051 whether or not they want to move out of foster care, or move into the extended program that is
15052 in effect until they reach the age of 21. In this extended program, they are expected to uphold
15053 certain standards, along with being provided slight support so that they are more likely to stay
15054 on the right path. The certain standards that would need to be met are as follows:

- 15055 1. The teen must be working to complete a high school diploma or an equivalent credential. (A
15056 GED, HiSET)
- 15057 2. Must be enrolled or planning to attend a postsecondary school or vocational program.
15058 (College, University, Trade School, Military/Military Reserves)
- 15059 3. Participation in a program that will prevent work barriers.
- 15060 4. The teen must be employed for at least 80 hours a month.
- 15061 5. Must have 20 "Productive Hours" each week (Productive Hours are considered things like
15062 time devoted to any combination of classes, study, work, internships, volunteer work, training,
15063 apprenticeships, or treatment activities).

15064 Each state that has already enacted these programs has at least one of these requirements in
15065 their precedents. As for the "productive hours" standard, that is something that is required in the
15066 state of Vermont. Vermont makes it a requirement that the students do 40 hours of productive
15067 hours, but considering that most of these people will be either having a full time job, attending
15068 school, or both, I adjusted it to half of the amount of hours each week. This means that the
15069 standard should be met easily, if they choose to follow through with the program. Four recent
15070 Federal policies have been put into act that would help support the already going programs, two
15071 of them support the help of giving aid to the people until they are 21, extending them eventually
15072 to all the states:

- 15073 1. The John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act of 1999, which provided states with
15074 flexible funding to help young people, ages 18 to 21, who were transitioning from foster
15075 care.



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15076 2. The Fost-er-ing Tran-si-tions to Suc-cess and Increas-ing Adop-tions Act of 2008, which
15077 expand-ed fund-ing to states that elect-ed to extend fos-ter care sup-port to age 21.
15078

15079 **Results to be Expected:**

15080 Once the 18 year old makes the decision to move on with the extended foster care program,
15081 there should be an automatic jump in graduation, housing, and employment rates since they are
15082 required. Along with being steered in the right path, they are given access to the real world while
15083 having slight aid, so they can both experience real world struggles, without completely falling, so
15084 they are better prepared once leaving the program at age 21.



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15085 **Proposal # 294**

15086 **Author:** Lesley Merino

Committee: 18

Delegation: New Mexico

15087

15088 **Title:**

15089 All Time HIGH: Setting a National Standard for Interchangeable Biosimilars

15090

15091 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15092 Pharmacies, Physicians, and Patients

15093

15094 **Justification:**

15095 Prescription drug prices are at all-time high. The United States has the highest prices for
15096 prescription drugs globally, about 2.4 times higher than the average price in major countries
15097 around the world. In 2021, the U.S. spent \$378 billion on prescription drugs, making up a fifth of
15098 global expenditures. High prices make it increasingly difficult for people to get the medication
15099 they need, especially those coming from lower income families. Biosimilars are almost exact
15100 copies of an original drug, they work the same way, have the same effects, etc. It is a generic
15101 version of the original drug. Biosimilars make it so that high quality medications are available at
15102 possibly lower costs. However, biosimilars designated as “interchangeable” can be substituted
15103 at the pharmacy without needing approval from the prescriber. This makes it more convenient
15104 for consumers, doctors, and pharmacists. States across the U.S. each have their own different
15105 substitution practices. Some states do not require physician or patient notice, while others do.
15106 This is just one example of how states are inconsistent with their substitution practices. Having
15107 substitution standards across the nation protects patients’ safety, as well as working towards
15108 actively reducing adverse drug events.

15109

15110 **Proposal for Action:**

15111 Substitution requirements, pharmacy notification requirements, and record keeping
15112 requirements shall become standard across the U.S. as follows:

15113 Substitution Requirements:

15114 - A pharmacist may substitute a biosimilar if:

15115 1) Determined interchangeable by FDA

15116 2) Prescriber did not indicate that substitution was strictly prohibited

15117 3) Consent is given by the patient

15118 4) Cost of biosimilar is equal to or less than prescribed biologic

15119 Notification Requirements:

15120 - Patients must be notified of substitution at time of substitution

15121 - Pharmacist must notify prescriber:

15122 1) Within 3 days of substitution

15123 2) With relevant information regarding the substitute biosimilar

15124 3) Electronically

15125 Record Keeping Requirements:

15126 - Pharmacists must keep a written record of substitution for 5 years after the date of substitution

15127 - Record must include biosimilar “substituted for” and prescribed biologic

15128 - Record must include all relevant information pertaining to substitute biosimilar and prescribed
15129 biologic

15130

15131 **Results to be Expected:**

15132 Having a standard of requirements regarding a substitute will make for a more cohesive flow
15133 between states. This will make it so that patients must approve a substitution and are made



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15134 aware of what a substitution entails. Pharmacists will contact prescribers to avoid errors in
15135 substitution in the rare occurrence that a substitution was prohibited but not made known by
15136 prescriber, as well as for record purposes. Having a record keeping standard will make it easier
15137 to back track in case of the need for this medical history in the future. Having these standards in
15138 place will ultimately protect the safety of patients.



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15139 **Proposal #** 295
15140 **Author:** Miller Millea

Committee: 5
Delegation: New Mexico

15141
15142 **Title:**
15143 Circular Environmental Practices Through Fast Fashion and Textile Waste
15144

15145 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
15146 Large and small mass-producing textile companies, FABSCRAP, thrift shops of second hand
15147 stores, textile exporters, and textile importers.
15148

15149 **Justification:**
15150 The U.S. and many other countries have companies that mass produce their textiles in bulk to
15151 sell to customers. The problem is that things tend to go out of style pretty fast. This leads to
15152 exporting mass amounts of textiles to smaller, less developed countries. "In Ghana, these
15153 clothes – which are called "Obroni Wawu" in the Akan language, or "Dead White Man's Clothes"
15154 However, the increasingly poor quality of fast fashion clothing makes it difficult for upcyclers
15155 (people who revamp and recycle used clothing) to give these clothes a new life, forcing them to
15156 be discarded at landfills which, in turn, has detrimental impacts on the local environment."
15157 According to Zoya Wazir, a writer for the U.S News. Ghana and tons of other countries do not
15158 have the proper infrastructure (quite unlike these exporting countries). Because of this, textile
15159 waste is dumped everywhere, some of it is burnt leading to poor air quality, and a lot of the
15160 apparel trash gets dumped in rivers and drains, leading to clogging and danger to animals and
15161 humans. Not only do the exported textiles have an immediate effect on the country, but it can
15162 majorly affect everyone around the globe. First of all, the decomposition of these exported
15163 textiles has detrimental effects on global warming as they release tons of methane into the
15164 atmosphere, along with lots of other harmful chemicals. Second, fast fashion creates an awful
15165 business model for companies to go off of and they spend less and less making these textiles to
15166 just then be shipped out to smaller, under-developed countries. And third, within the U.S there is
15167 a small amount of used clothes actually being sold and reused for better purposes than filling a
15168 landfill.
15169

15170
15171 **Proposal for Action:**
15172 The first step in this proposal would be to implement recycling and donation centers to regulate
15173 the fast fashion that is occurring in bigger, exporting countries. These systems would include
15174 creating better ways for companies to get closer to donation centers or recycling units. Then,
15175 within these textile importing countries, clean up crews and recycling plants would be put into
15176 place in order to undo all of the damage that has been done. The companies that have been
15177 shipping and creating these fast fashion textiles will now be fined and/or punished for shipping
15178 their extra textiles and textiles to recycling centers and donation units. Their fine will vary based
15179 on the amount/quality of textiles being produced. The fine money will be used to create
15180 recycling and donating buildings within the importing countries and the exporting countries as
15181 well. This is going to help importing countries have a more stable foundation to build off from
15182 whenever cleaning up their damaged environment. The exporting countries are going to end up
15183 with all of their extra clothes now that they can not export. Along with the importing countries,
15184 the exporting countries and businesses will have recycling and donation units made to
15185 compensate for the larger amount of textiles that they are putting out. They will sell these items
15186 to the donation and recycling centers in order to make some profit. These countries will now be
15187 selling their unsold textiles to donation centers and recycling units.



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15193
15194

Results to be Expected:

These larger exporting countries should expect there to be a stricter regulation on creating fast fashion textiles and exporting them to other countries. There should also be more emphasis put under reused textiles as they can be very important to many people across different countries. Also, donating and recycling foundations and programs will be considered in a different light because of the importance that they hold with ensuring that textiles are kept to be reused or recycled.



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15195 **Proposal #** 296
15196 **Author:** Theo Moore

Committee: 15
Delegation: New Mexico

15197
15198 **Title:**
15199 The Expansion of SCOTUS

15200
15201 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
15202 The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)

15203
15204 **Justification:**
15205 Under the Constitution, the number of seats that SCOTUS has is not limited to the current
15206 number of justices. The current number of justices does not represent the current country or the
15207 court system itself, therefore, I propose that the number of seats in SCOTUS be expanded by 4
15208 seats, creating a total of 13 seats. The expansion would allow more diversity in the Court, as
15209 well as allow one of each justice to look over each circuit court (also known as the Court of
15210 Appeals).
15211 There are 13 circuit courts, 12 of which are geographically organized and one is the U.S. Court
15212 of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The expansion of SCOTUS to 13 seats will allow one justice
15213 to oversee a circuit court.
15214 Legality - Congress has the ability to expand SCOTUS under Article III, Section 1 of the
15215 Constitution:
15216 "The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such
15217 inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of
15218 the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at
15219 stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during
15220 their Continuance in Office."

15221
15222 **Proposal for Action:**
15223 To add 4 seats, making 13 seats for the sum of SCOTUS. The appointing of justices would be
15224 the same as it is currently, with the president nominating a candidate who will go through the
15225 confirmation process in the Senate. This will go into effect through two presidential terms,
15226 allowing the president to nominate two candidates for the role of justice on the SCOTUS each
15227 term.

15228
15229 **Results to be Expected:**
15230 The results would be 13 seats as part of the SCOTUS. Adding more justices will help ensure
15231 that the cases heard by SCOTUS will be treated with more consideration as well as make sure
15232 that not just one party's agenda is being reflected.



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15233 **Proposal #** 297
15234 **Author:** Pearl Nguyen

Committee: 5
Delegation: New Mexico

15235
15236 **Title:**
15237 Establishing Criterias and Guidelines for Federally Funded Economic and Community
15238 Development Projects to Combat Environmental Injustices.

15239
15240 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
15241 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), The Interagency Working Group on
15242 Environmental Justice (EJ IWG), Environmental Justice Communities, Federal Agencies and
15243 Programs receiving federal funding on community projects.

15244
15245 **Justification:**
15246 For decades, environmental justice communities were placed in a disposition where industrial
15247 and community development projects had placed these community members at a higher risk of
15248 exposure to toxic pollution and waste. Research conducted by the Environmental Protection
15249 Agency (EPA) uncovered that communities of color and those living in poverty have a
15250 disproportionately high exposure to health and environmental risks caused by pollution. Data
15251 analysis reveals that the United States Oil and Gas Industry releases approximately 9 million
15252 tons of methane gas and other toxic pollutants into the environment annually; where over one
15253 million individuals of color and those living in poverty live within a half-mile radius of these
15254 natural gas facilities. Being an extended issue across many decades, environmental justice
15255 communities are commonly targeted to host federally funded hazardous facilities leading to
15256 environmental degradation. These groups are facing a cancer risk that is 54% above the EPA's
15257 concern level. These communities are faced with the negative effects of these toxins; such as
15258 water contamination, lead poisoning, air pollution, and exposure to other hazardous wastes.
15259 This inordinate circumstance contributes to health disparities amongst low socioeconomic
15260 neighborhoods and those of color with long term health defects and developmental problems in
15261 children. Environmental injustices continue to be an overwhelming burden on individual health
15262 and wellbeing that communities continue to fight today.

15263
15264 **Proposal for Action:**
15265 All federally funded economic and community development projects requesting federal funding
15266 are required to draft a proposal to be reported to the Interagency Working Group on
15267 Environmental Justice (EJ IWG) under the United States Environmental Protection Agency
15268 (EPA) before implementation. The EPA will evaluate the proposal to determine whether it
15269 follows the listed guidelines to ensure benefits are provided to environmental justice
15270 communities. Once a project gains approval, federal funding may be allocated for
15271 implementation. Projects should submit reflective reports to the EPA annually, and will be
15272 assessed for adjustments and impact. Guidelines for these projects include the following
15273 criterias:
15274 I. Organizations must ensure that the proposed project will reduce local pollution to the
15275 maximum extent, with emphasis on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
15276 II. Applicants must assess the impact and potential risks of current or future climate change
15277 effects and toxins that lead to community vulnerability.
15278 III. Proposed projects should minimize risks of climate change effects and hazardous pollutants
15279 to the greatest extent possible.
15280 IV. Proposed projects should plan on conducting meaningful communication with stakeholders
15281 and community members before, during, and after, project implementation.



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15282 V. Reports and proposals must be submitted to the Interagency Working Group on
15283 Environmental Justice (EJ IWG) under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval
15284 on proposals, and evaluation of projects after a period of implementation.
15285

15286 **Results to be Expected:**

15287 Through the implementation of these guidelines, this ensures that federally funded projects to
15288 develop communities are reducing the negative impacts that they have on both the environment
15289 and community members. This is a step towards the progress of environmental justice,
15290 improving the health, safety, and wellbeing of Environmental Justice Communities. Furthermore,
15291 the integration of these guidelines would promote the engagement that federally funded projects
15292 have with stakeholders and community members, especially in making major decisions for a
15293 community and discussing the impacts that these decisions would have on the environment and
15294 the residents that are impacted. Being an issue that has spanned over the course of decades,
15295 the integration of guidelines would benefit both the climate crisis and the fight towards
15296 environmental justice in communities faced with disparities, decreasing the risk of long term
15297 health defects in community members. The initiative does not just plan for steps to be taken
15298 today, it leaves room for continuous growth and improvements for future projects and
15299 innovations within these communities. The movement towards environmental justice not only
15300 fights for the benefit of neighborhoods experiencing injustices, it also combats the ongoing
15301 climate crisis that affects the wellbeing of all communities across the United States.



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15302 **Proposal #** 298
15303 **Author:** Brooklynn Olivas

Committee: 25
Delegation: New Mexico

15304
15305 **Title:**
15306 New Visa Program

15307
15308 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
15309 The Agricultural Industry

15310
15311 **Justification:**

15312 Currently in the United States we have the H-2A Visa program that migrant workers, and
15313 agricultural employers use to address the labor shortages in the U.S. agricultural industry by
15314 enabling employers to hire foreign workers for temporary or seasonal agricultural work. The
15315 primary focus of the current Visa program centers around the ability of employers to establish a
15316 case indicating a shortage of willing, capable, and qualified workers within the United States to
15317 fill available job positions. In such instances, employers have the opportunity to seek
15318 certifications and undergo an extensive process to demonstrate their genuine need for foreign
15319 workers. The process for employers include a job order, labor certification, recruitment,
15320 application to USCIS, supporting documentations, USCIS review, Visa applications, and lastly
15321 entry and employment. The H-2A Visa application process is often considered complicated and
15322 time-consuming for both employers and workers. For employees the steps include: finding the
15323 job opportunity, employer sponsorship, USCIS review, Visa application, Visa interview, security
15324 checks, medical examinations, Visa issuance, and lastly entry and employment. Along with this
15325 there is a very limited number of visas that can be given out and it fluctuates depending on the
15326 demand, economic conditions, and government policies. The H-2A Visa program does not
15327 provide direct pathways to permanent residency or citizenship for workers. Reports of worker
15328 exploitation and abuse have been associated with the H-2A program, including substandard
15329 housing, inadequate access to healthcare, unfair wage deductions, and limited avenues for
15330 workers to report grievances or seek recourse. The program only lasts one year but workers
15331 may apply to work for three more years if the employer can continue to prove that not enough
15332 workers in the United States are available.

15333
15334 **Proposal for Action:**

15335 Creating a new visa program will directly target the issue of efficiency, exploitation of migrant
15336 workers, and strengthening worker protections. The new program would allow more migrant
15337 workers to be employed by allowing more Visas to be given out to more employees. It would
15338 last three years but may be renewed if the employers are still in need of workers at the time of
15339 request. Strengthening the workers protections will also be a necessity and will be achieved by
15340 implementing mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing labor standards, ensuring fair wages,
15341 and preventing worker exploitation are essential. To deal with this, regular inspections will help
15342 identify and address the violations. Improving digital systems and implementing user-friendly
15343 online platforms for the new program would allow employees to submit their applications, track
15344 their progress, and communicate with relevant agencies all electronically. Increasing the amount
15345 of resources and staff will also help the processing delays and make it much more efficient than
15346 the current process. Lastly regular updates will need to be made to the new program to make
15347 sure that it is up to date with what is happening in the agricultural world.

15348
15349 **Results to be Expected:**



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15350 By the passing of this proposal a new Visa program will be designed to address the labor
15351 shortages in agricultural areas and facilitate the employment of migrant workers in the farming
15352 sector. It will directly impact the efficiency of the current program and bring more needed
15353 migrant workers to areas as they need them.



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15354 **Proposal #** 299
15355 **Author:** Royal Page

Committee: 1
Delegation: New Mexico

15356
15357 **Title:**
15358 Nuclear Power Subsidies

15359
15360 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15361 American homeowners, business owners, gas and oil providers, gas and oil power industries,
15362 DOE, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), nuclear power facilities, and national laboratories.

15363
15364 **Justification:**

15365 As the climate crisis worsens, it becomes increasingly clear that the world must move away
15366 from higher carbon producing methods of energy production. Currently 60% of the United States
15367 energy kilowatts per hour comes from burning fossil fuels. While the country is currently shifting
15368 to renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and hydropower, such sources only account
15369 for 20% of energy production. As we continue to move towards these renewables, the US
15370 continues to rely on fossil fuels to provide the large majority of energy which could prolong and
15371 worsen climate change.

15372
15373 **Proposal for Action:**

15374 Currently 92 nuclear plants across the US make up 20% of US energy production with near net
15375 zero carbon emissions. Nuclear energy could be used to replace fossil fuel sources to support
15376 the switch to totally renewable sources, preventing further carbon emissions. The US
15377 government will provide a \$0.05 tax credit per kWh. The US will pay 20% of the construction
15378 cost of new nuclear power plants. These benefits will apply to the construction and usage of
15379 new nuclear power plants and all current forms of nuclear power plants already in existence.
15380 The disposal and regulation of nuclear waste created by nuclear power will remain under the
15381 Department of Energy.

15382
15383 **Results to be Expected:**

15384 With the subsidization of nuclear energy, providing nuclear energy will be cheaper and more
15385 attractive compared to current nuclear energy. The price of production per kilowatt hour will fall
15386 closer to that of fossil fuel sources. Companies will build new nuclear power plants and replace
15387 the energy created by fossil fuels. With the reduction of fossil fuels being used, the US can shift
15388 to fully renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and hydroelectric with reduced damage to
15389 the climate. Moreover, nuclear will serve as the constant during renewable sources' downtimes,
15390 replacing fossil fuels in that role.



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15391 **Proposal #** 300
15392 **Author:** Liam Pereira

Committee: 19
Delegation: New Mexico

15393
15394 **Title:**
15395 Countering Media Bias and Misinformation Through a Public Trust Rating System
15396

15397 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
15398 FCC (Federal Communications Committee)
15399 News/Media companies, private and public
15400

15401 **Justification:**
15402 Media plays one of the largest roles in helping a democracy properly function. Some call it the
15403 fourth branch of government due to how much influence it has with changing the views in the
15404 public eye. Having citizens properly educated on topics allows for the formation of opinions that
15405 are rooted in education and facts, as opposed to media polarization. When the release of this
15406 shared body of facts is the basis of the informed decisions being made in our democracy, it's
15407 clear just how much impact the media can have. The fact is, when media companies become
15408 polarized, they attract certain viewers varying on the political spectrum. The news starts pushing
15409 certain narratives, and even if they're rooted in truth, they commonly don't reflect the entire
15410 truth, with both sides of the argument. A Washington Post study conducted in April 2023 found
15411 that 88% of CNN viewers were democratic or democratic leaning. It also found that 94% of Fox
15412 News viewers are republican or republican leaning. In the same study, they surveyed a large
15413 group of people that regularly watches the news, and asked which sources they trusted the
15414 most. As expected, the results were divided by political party, with large polarization around
15415 sources such as Fox News and CNN. This further supports the fact that the media is divided,
15416 and change must be implemented. In the politically divided world we live in today, many times
15417 people can't even consider an opposing view on certain topics. And with the way the media
15418 currently addresses these issues, it can be hard to blame them. Though with proper changes,
15419 we can create a less divided nation, and help politically unite our country.
15420

15421 **Proposal for Action:**
15422 A subcommittee of the FCC will be created consisting of 13 official positions, each with no direct
15423 party affiliation. The FCC will provide a list of qualified reviewers, consisting of journalists with
15424 firsthand work experience and those with academic media knowledge (In the form of a graduate
15425 degree). These individuals will be responsible for reviewing and rating the media corporations.
15426 From this list, Congress will vote to elect 13 of these journalists, and they must be confirmed by
15427 a 2/3 majority vote. This committee will only review the companies that have a government
15428 issued media license, and rate them on various criteria. The criteria will consist of:
15429 Truthfulness/Factuality
15430 Credibility
15431 Bipartisanship
15432 Perspective (Talking on both sides of issues, weighing pros and cons, etc.)
15433 Transparency (Sources, funding, etc.)
15434 This reviewing system will apply for these corporations on all platforms, whether it be a
15435 broadcasting station or a social media account. These reviews will be released to the public with
15436 in depth ratings and reasoning behind them. The higher the rating the better the media company
15437 has done in each section, giving it higher trust and value in the public eye. Companies with
15438 lower ratings will have failed to address criteria, and public trust will decrease. This criteria helps
15439 to counter the misinformation, by encouraging companies to increase fact checking and reduce



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15440 the spread of misinformation. It also addresses political polarization by having news companies
15441 consider multiple perspectives and discuss issues on both sides of the political spectrum. With
15442 the media, transparency is one of the most important aspects, because where a company is
15443 being funded along with its sources can be highly political. If companies fail to comply, there will
15444 be no punishment, only lessened view in the public eye, which is enough incentive for a large
15445 portion of media companies to improve their practices.
15446

15447 **Results to be Expected:**

15448 With this new incentive-based system, many companies will be encouraged to alter their
15449 practices to receive a better review. if a company fails to follow this criteria and change their
15450 practices, their public trust will only lessen, which is enough incentive for many corporations.
15451 Following the criteria, media outlets will decrease their strict political alignment, becoming more
15452 open with multiple perspectives. The spread of false information will largely decrease, because
15453 these companies will spend more time fact checking and assuring their sources are credible.
15454 The effects will not only exist within the media, but stretch to all aspects of our democracy. With
15455 proper education and a basis of understanding on prevalent issues, citizens will elect members
15456 into Congress to make the change. Polarization will lessen, and people will be more accepting
15457 of multiple viewpoints, especially with controversial issues. Solutions will be much easier to
15458 come by because of a similar basis of facts that all citizens will have. Even if it happens in the
15459 smallest ways, the country will no longer face the immense political divide, and will pave the
15460 path for uniting in the future.



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15461 **Proposal #** 301

15462 **Author:** Paloma Poole

Committee: 19

Delegation: New Mexico

15463

15464 **Title:**

15465 Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

15466

15467 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15468 Publicly supported businesses and agencies in the United States that use automated tools
15469 and/or systems to serve the public.

15470

15471 **Justification:**

15472 Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its growing list of capabilities has become extremely popular in
15473 recent years. A specific type of AI that consists of automated bots and tools that focus on the
15474 use of algorithms and data sets has also become noticeably popular. In fact, many businesses
15475 and agencies have integrated the use of this type of AI into their systems for a faster and more
15476 efficient method of assisting their clientele. For example, some public universities have
15477 incorporated the use of data-driven decision making on things such as administration and the
15478 review of transcripts. However, a problem lies within the ethics of Artificial Intelligence, and its
15479 relation to civil rights. A lot of AI capabilities are being developed very fast and programmers
15480 often don't slow down to consider the true implications of some of their programmed systems.
15481 This is a problem because AI-related technologies have properties that can give rise to ethical
15482 and human rights concerns, such as privacy, bias and discrimination, safety and security, and
15483 economic distribution. For example, many banks have started purchasing codes and systems
15484 that allow them to provide automated loan approvals. These codes and systems that are
15485 purchased tend to be proprietary meaning the banks may not know the validity of the data sets
15486 being used. A great number of these codes use old data sets of loan approval that are
15487 inherently racist, leading to the perpetuation of racist tendencies in banking because of these
15488 artificial tools. Additionally, a 2020 analysis by Stanford University and New York University
15489 found that nearly half of federal agencies are using some form of automated decision-making
15490 systems. Publicly supported businesses and agencies such as government departments, banks,
15491 public schools, public universities, law enforcement, etc. that have switched over to the use of
15492 AI are likely to have ethical concerns in their systems without even realizing it. These
15493 systems/codes are implicitly discriminative which is precisely why it is of great importance that
15494 we quickly identify and eradicate these biases to prevent the continuation of
15495 racism/discrimination by automated tools.

15496

15497 **Proposal for Action:**

15498 The National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology would
15499 collaborate to create commissions that check the automated systems, codes, and AI used by
15500 publicly supported businesses and agencies. With the NIST that focuses on policy and
15501 enforcement, and the NSF that is traditionally there to facilitate research, well-rounded
15502 commissions that have experience in research, policy and enforcement would be constructed.
15503 These commissions would use extensive research and trials of testing to identify the parts of
15504 data sets and automated tools that perpetuate discrimination. After identifying where the
15505 problem lies in these pieces of AI, the commissions would then work to either remove and
15506 replace the harmful parts of these systems/data sets or they would create new systems/data
15507 sets from scratch that do not contain inherently discriminative tendencies.

15508

15509 **Results to be Expected:**



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15510 With commissions in place to check the AI systems and codes used by publicly supported
15511 businesses and agencies there would no longer be automated tools that perpetuate racism,
15512 bias, and discrimination. These commissions would allow the use of automated systems to
15513 continue, while simultaneously verifying that harmful and outdated data sets are updated or
15514 reconstructed and ready for equal and fair public use.



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15515 **Proposal #** 302

15516 **Author:** Braeden Prunier

Committee: 13

Delegation: New Mexico

15517

15518 **Title:**

15519 Establishing A National Force And Resources For School Security

15520

15521 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15522 U.S department of education, all American schools, and State education boards

15523

15524

15525 **Justification:**

15526 For many years this country has faced an epidemic of mass acts of terror on school grounds.
15527 Specifically, there have been over 308 school shootings since Columbine (Washington Post,
15528 2023). There is much disagreement on both sides of the political aisle on how to prevent these
15529 from happening which has caused a perpetual stalemate. It is clear that for the time being we
15530 need to find a solution that all those can agree on, increasing security and implementing
15531 preventive measures. It is the best way we as a nation can ensure the safety and future of our
15532 children.

15533 In terms of preemptive measures, we need the establishment of a 24-7 tip line. It will
15534 consist of establishing a continuous tip line with human operators who concerned students,
15535 parents and citizens in general can call with concerns. Tip line's effectiveness has been proven
15536 as "The National Policing Institute is a nonprofit organization based in Arlington, Virginia, that
15537 maintains the Averted School Violence Database. As of 2021, the database contained case
15538 information on 171 averted attacks, 88 of which were first discovered by a peer of the potential
15539 attacker." (Kingston, 2023)

15540 Unfortunately, sometimes preemptive measures fail despite all efforts. It is a somber and
15541 ghoulish potentiality we need to prepare for. As such, it is proposed that we establish a national
15542 school security force that will have a presence in every American school. The presence of
15543 school security officers has proven effective as "...the presence of an SRO led to a 52.3%
15544 decrease in the arrest rate for assaults. There was also a 72.9% decrease in arrests involving
15545 possession of a weapon on school property." (NYSSBA, 2019)

15546

15547

15548 **Proposal for Action:**

15549 Establish 24 hour tips lines

15550 There will be the establishment of a national tip line which will be called the AESL
15551 (American Education Safety Line). This tip line will be available to people across all 50 states
15552 and will be required to be taught about in American schools.

15553 This requirement will be satisfied as long as schools have made a reasonable effort to
15554 communicate the purpose, intent, and existence of the line to students. (Reasonable effort
15555 determined on a case by case basis by the Department of Education)

15556 If someone is concerned that a school has not met its threshold to educate on the AESL they
15557 can request a review of that school by the DOE.

15558 The primary goal of this tip line will be to scan and survey for any potential threats to schools.
15559 As such, AESL workers will have a direct line to every American school and it will be the
15560 schools prerogative to ensure that the line is working.

15561 Every employee of the AESL will have extensive training on threat and tone recognition to
15562 ensure they are identifying every possible threat communicated over the line. This training will
15563 be oversought by the DOE to ensure standardization and quality.



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15564 Security Officers

15565 Implementing security officers and a national security force is a major facet of this proposal. The
15566 title of this force will be the SPA (School Protection Administration) and it will work closely with
15567 the Department of Education. Officers of the SPA will have the main goal of protection, not
15568 arresting. They will have limited ability to arrest students unless they can prove a genuine and
15569 articulable suspicion that the student is likely or could be likely to commit an act of terror.
15570 Similar to the court case of Terry v.s Ohio (1968), reasonable and articulable suspicion will be
15571 defined as “if a officer believes that an individual has a weapon or intention which poses a
15572 danger to the officer or others within the school, the officer may stop that individual to search the
15573 individual for a weapon or determine the risk they pose”

15574 Due to issues which have arisen with private SRO's in the past, SPA officers will have
15575 limited latitude when it comes to dealing with threats in schools. They will only be allowed to
15576 step in if the situation fits the descriptors above and or poses a significant threat to school
15577 safety. For instance, they may step in to break up and deal with physical altercations but if they
15578 witness drug use or individual behavior that doesn't threaten others, they will be required to
15579 report and not act.

15580 Ultimately it will have to be up to individual officers' judgment whether or not dealing with a
15581 situation falls within the purview of their authority. However, if any individual thinks the officer
15582 acted wrongly or outside the context of their authority then that individual can request an
15583 investigation be opened by the SPA's internal affairs or “IA”.

15584 In order to ensure honesty and integrity every SPA officer will be required to wear an Axon Body
15585 4 which is currently a top of the line law enforcement body camera. Furthermore, every 2 years
15586 the SPA will be required to update their body cameras to ensure the usage of reliable
15587 equipment.

15588 Recognizing that SPA officers may have to contend with heavily armed individuals, they will
15589 have to be prepared in kind. Every officer will carry a Sig p320 handgun as a side arm. Each
15590 school will also be required to dedicate space for SPA officers so they can establish a secure
15591 armory with items such as AR-15's to deal with more dire threats. The SPA will also consult with
15592 other LEO agencies to determine the rest of officers' everyday carry kits.

15593 Acknowledging the communities concerns with increased officer presence in schools, the SPA
15594 will create a strong internal affairs department. This department will conduct random reviews of
15595 the SPA agents on campuses and will comprehensively investigate every report of abuse of
15596 authority. It will also spot check body cam footage ensuring the department is following all
15597 standards of integrity.

15598
15599

15600 **Results to be Expected:**

15601 A reduction in overall school shootings, An increase in student trust in security officers, A
15602 welcoming and safe school environment, and Early detection of potential threats to school



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15603 **Proposal # 303**

15604 **Author:** Makenna Ramon

Committee: 15

Delegation: New Mexico

15605

15606 **Title:**

15607 Amending the Constitution of the United States to create a term and term limit for Supreme
15608 Court judges.

15609

15610 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15611 Judicial Branch, The Supreme Court, and Supreme Court Judges.

15612

15613 **Justification:**

15614 Article three of the constitution says that federal judges will “hold their office during good
15615 behavior” which has been interpreted as judges holding their office for life. As of 2023 the
15616 population of the United States has grown by 331 million people since this clause was written
15617 and passed in 1787. Supreme Court Judges were responsible for interpreting the constitution
15618 and making decisions for a significantly lower general public then compared to now. Similarly to
15619 the way the population has increased, so has the lifespan. Which causes lifetime appointments
15620 to be a lot longer than they used to be. Before the 1970’s the average Supreme Court Justice
15621 term was 15 years, and after 1970 it is now 26 years; more than a decade longer. The Supreme
15622 Court Judges are supposed to decide cases by their interpretation of the constitution free of
15623 ideology influence along with the court being balanced in ideology views. However, since judges
15624 currently serve for life and spots only open up when a death or retirement occurs, it leads to a
15625 random pick of which president appoints judges, and thus an imbalance of ideology. Donald
15626 Trump nominated three republican supreme court justices during his 4 year term because there
15627 happened to be three openings, Jimmy Carter nominated zero because there were no
15628 openings. Supreme Court appointments happen based on random timing which leads to an
15629 ideological imbalance on the court completely based on chance. Life terms lead to a fight
15630 between parties when a vacancy appears on the court, with presidents looking to sway the
15631 bench to their views for the longest time without necessarily selecting the best candidate.
15632 Additionally, these life terms have American’s questioning the legitimacy of the court’s
15633 decisions. Polls conducted on the public by Pew Research have found that nearly 50% of the
15634 population view the supreme court unfavorably and think they are following ideological beliefs
15635 compared to the constitution. Along with two-thirds of Americans supporting term limits for
15636 judges, it would have the general public’s support. The United States is the only large
15637 constitutional democracy that doesn’t have term or age limits for its high court judges. This isn’t
15638 a new topic of discussion and implementation around the world, it’s only new in America.

15639

15640 **Proposal for Action:**

15641 Propose a constitutional amendment that dictates that Supreme Court Judges can only serve
15642 for one 18 year term.

15643 - For the current nine Supreme Court Justices, they would be required to step down in two year
15644 increments beginning with the most senior justice in order to even out the spacing of when a
15645 vacancy becomes available.

15646 -This would begin immediately with the justice who has been serving the longest being
15647 required to step down at the end of the next session after implementation. Then 2 years after
15648 that, the next justice who has served the longest will need to step down and so on until it cycles
15649 through all current nine justices.

15650 -After the 2 year cycles have occurred to all current justices, timing will resort back to
15651 normal with the term limit then in place.



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15652 - After serving their term, they can not serve on the Supreme Court any longer, or again in their
15653 lifetime.

15654 - They must retire from the Supreme Court at the end of that session but can still be a
15655 federal judge if appointed so.

15656

15657

15658 **Results to be Expected:**

15659 By imposing term limits on Supreme Court Judges, judges would be appointed based on
15660 experience and ability instead of ideological beliefs and potential to stay on the court the
15661 longest. There won't be more than two judges nominated during a president's 4 year term in
15662 most circumstances and there won't be an overload of one ideological side on the court for
15663 decades at a time. The court will be able to make decisions based on their true interpretations of
15664 constitutionality instead of being pressured by politics.



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15665 **Proposal # 304**

15666 **Author:** Delaney Sudlow-Minteer

Committee: 16

Delegation: New Mexico

15667

15668 **Title:**

15669 Ending the Embargo on Cuba

15670

15671 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15672 Foreign Policy

15673

15674 **Justification:**

15675 The embargo on Cuba was first enacted out of a fear of unfamiliar ideology. After the Cuban
15676 revolution, Cuba started to strengthen ties with the Soviet Union, which then influenced the
15677 United States to cut off ties with the country out of a fear of communism as well as rising tax
15678 rates on imports. This embargo began in 1960 with the goal of reducing the country's alignment
15679 with "communist powers" and, in turn, reducing the threat of violence. These goals were set
15680 over 60 years ago, during the Cold War, and are clearly outdated. As we've seen with
15681 McCarthyism and the red scare during the 1950s, this fear of communist ideology is often
15682 harmful and based on misinformation. And as the Cold War has ended, there is no reason to
15683 believe the United States is being threatened by Cuba or its relations with communist nations.
15684 Not only is the embargo outdated and unreasonable, it is harmful to the economies of both
15685 countries. The embargo has heavily restricted travel and trade between the United States and
15686 Cuba, causing massive economic hardship. According to the Cuba Policy Foundation, Cuba has
15687 lost an estimated \$685 million per year since the enactment of the embargo, with a yearly loss
15688 of \$3.6 billion per year for the United States. The embargo also affects humanitarian aid and
15689 public health, as citizens of both countries are not able to receive treatments made in the
15690 opposing country. Food, clean water, and medicine have been restricted, causing a series of
15691 health crises in Cuba, effectively causing the deaths of many Cuban citizens because of the
15692 United States' refusal to provide humanitarian aid. So, seeing as the embargo has not met its
15693 original goals and continues to cause harm to both countries, it should be removed.

15694

15695

15696 **Proposal for Action:**

15697 Bring an end to the embargo, reestablish trade between the United States and Cuba, and
15698 remove Cuba from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list.

15699

15700 **Results to be Expected:**

15701 Economic growth in both countries, humanitarian aid provided when necessary, increased travel
15702 between countries, improved relationship between countries.



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15703 **Proposal #** 305
15704 **Author:** Isabel Urioste

Committee: 15
Delegation: New Mexico

15705
15706 **Title:**
15707 How Involved Should a Supreme Justices Spouse
15708

15709 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
15710 The Supreme Court
15711

15712 **Justification:**
15713 In 2012 conservative judicial activist Leonard Leo instructed GOP pollster Kelly Conway to bill
15714 the Judicial Education Project, a nonprofit which he advises, in order to pay Justice Clarence
15715 Thomas's wife, Virginia "Ginni" Thomas, for work previously done. Specifying to keep her name
15716 off the paperwork. Conway's firm, the Polling Company, paid Thomas's firm, Liberty Consulting,
15717 \$80,000 between June 2011 and June 2012. Documents and records reviewed show no
15718 indication of work Ginni Thomas did for the Judicial Education Project or the Polling Company.
15719 Later that year, the Judicial Education Project filed an amicus brief in the Supreme Court case,
15720 Shelby County v. Holder, a case opposing a civil rights voting law aimed at minority voters.
15721 Justice Clarence Thomas was a part of the 5-4 majority vote.
15722 Federal law requires justices to recuse themselves from a case if their "impartiality might
15723 reasonably be questioned", a not well defined standard. The timing and size of these payments
15724 would have been enough to cast doubt upon Clarence Thomas's impartiality, grounds for
15725 recuse.
15726 Ginni Thomas's political activism has caused controversy for many years but was dismissed as
15727 an independent spouse. However, her involvement in the riot of the White House on January
15728 6th as well as these payments should call for an investigation into Clarence Thomas's
15729 impartiality.

15730
15731 **Proposal for Action:**
15732 Code of Conduct
15733 Clear and Comprehensive Recusal Guidelines- Clearer guidelines should be established
15734 regarding when a Justice should recuse themselves from a case.
15735 Grounds of recusal including:
15736 If a Justice or spouse has a personal relationship, animosity or strong views involving a case or
15737 any of the parties involved. Although a spouse's involvement
15738 may not technically create a legal conflict, Justices should consider recusal if the situation
15739 reasonably gave doubts on impartiality.
15740 If a Justice or spouse played a significant role in a case before it reached the Supreme Court.
15741 If a Justices or spouse has a direct financial interest in the following or outcome of a case.
15742 Financial Disclosures- Enhance requirements for financial disclosure by justices and their
15743 immediate family members (spouses, adult children, siblings, in laws). This information should
15744 be easily accessible to the public.
15745 Stronger Enforcement Procedure- An independent ethics body would be responsible to oversee
15746 the enforcement of Supreme Court members. This could be composed of legal experts or
15747 retired judges. This body would also be held responsible for providing guidance and oversight
15748 on potential conflicts and recusal decisions.

15749
15750
15751



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15752 **Results to be Expected:**

15753 This proposal is expected to hold Justices and their family members accountable for their
15754 actions. This Code of Conduct will provide the court clear guidelines to guide these judges'
15755 behavior and decision making process, ensuring the public's trust in the Supreme Court.



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15756 **Proposal #** 306

15757 **Author:** Aurelia Vargas

Committee: 4

Delegation: New Mexico

15758

15759 **Title:**

15760 Safeguarding Against Seismic Activity with Regulations on Produced Water Disposal

15761

15762 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15763 Oil & gas industry, Environmental Protection Agency, state environmental agencies, state
15764 petroleum regulatory industries

15765

15766 **Justification:**

15767 32 states produce oil, with most of the United States' oil production deriving from the Permian
15768 Basin of Texas and New Mexico, the Bakken formation of the Dakotas, and the Anadarko Basin
15769 of Oklahoma. One of the most common byproducts of oil is produced water, a salty and briny
15770 mixture that may contain a mixture of oil residue, oil extraction chemicals, and radioactive
15771 material. Ratios of water to oil vary by formation as well as the age of the well, with a minimum
15772 of 3:1 and some wells reaching higher than 200:1. Differences in composition affect how the
15773 water is treated or used, and regulations on use vary from state to state. The toxicity of much
15774 produced water in the United States prevents its commercial usage other than fracking. The
15775 amount of produced water greatly exceeds the amount of water that can be used for commercial
15776 purposes. Wastewater disposal wells are a form of injection well used to dispose of the
15777 produced water without any use. There are fewer disposal wells than oil wells, so wastewater
15778 injection wells are tasked with holding a high volume of water.

15779 Recent studies conducted by the University of Colorado, Boulder and the University of
15780 Bristol both linked wastewater disposal wells to an increase in high-magnitude earthquakes,
15781 especially in Oklahoma. Between 2009 and 2017, the average frequency of 3.0+ magnitude
15782 earthquakes in Oklahoma skyrocketed from less than two per year to more than 100 per year.
15783 New Mexico experienced an increase of 2.0+ magnitude earthquakes from 0 to 158 from 2018-
15784 2021. Texas saw an even higher increase, from 26 reported 3.0+ magnitude quakes in 2017 to
15785 220 in 2022, including two back-to-back 5.4 magnitude earthquakes recorded in late 2022.

15786 By creating a standard set of baseline restrictions, it is possible to limit the number and
15787 severity of geological disasters in oil-producing states. Such standardization will reduce the
15788 amount of water transported from higher-restriction states to lower-restriction states, therefore
15789 reducing the strain on the geological formations of low-restriction states.

15790

15791 **Proposal for Action:**

15792 Enact the following provisions to be enforced and acted upon by the Environmental Protection
15793 Agency:

15794 1. Geological & Operational Requirements

15795 a. The area in which produced water is being disposed must be separated from any usable
15796 water by a minimum total of 250 vertical feet of clay or shale, or an impermeable stratum.
15797 Exceptions to these standards may be determined on a case-by-case basis by a geological
15798 expert employed by the EPA or the authorized state petroleum regulatory agency.

15799 b. No produced water disposal well may be located where faults, fractures, or other
15800 geological factors indicate that the disposal interval may not be able to reliably contain the
15801 injected water.

15802 c. It is the responsibility of the operator to provide sufficient geological information to the
15803 locally relevant agency in order to prove that a potential well will be in compliance with the prior
15804 provisions (a.) and (b.).



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15805 d. Standard maximum surface injection pressure may not exceed 1/2 pounds/square inch
15806 (psi) per foot of depth from the surface to the top of the disposal interval.

15807 e. Should an operator wish to use a higher pressure, they may justify one by conducting a
15808 step-rate test or geomechanical model to determine a formation parting pressure. Surface
15809 injection pressure may never exceed 1.2 psi/ft, even if the formation parting pressure is
15810 determined to be higher.2. Response to Seismic Activity

15811 a. If two magnitude 2.5+ events occur within a 10-mile radius within 30 days, operators will
15812 be required to provide weekly reports of daily injection volumes, daily average surface pressure,
15813 and daily maximum surface pressure to the relevant state petroleum agency for 30 days
15814 following the most recent magnitude 2.5+ event.

15815 b. If one magnitude 3.0+ occurs, all operators must in a 10-mile radius reduce their injection
15816 rates. Those closest to the epicenter will face higher reductions. Specific reduction numbers will
15817 be determined by the state petroleum regulatory agency for each individual well based on the
15818 severity of the event, the location to the epicenter, and any other relevant information.

15819 3. State Boundaries

15820 a. If produced water is moved across state lines, operators or transporters of produced water
15821 must notify the receiving state's petroleum regulatory agency if the water is intended for
15822 injection. Injection amounts of out-of-state produced water must be reported to state petroleum
15823 regulatory agencies on a well-by-well basis.

15824 The EPA will be the governing body over the previous regulations. It is the role of each state
15825 petroleum regulatory agency to enforce these regulations to meet national standards. If a state
15826 fails to do so, it is the responsibility of the EPA to assist the state and enforce national
15827 regulations.

15828

15829 **Results to be Expected:**

15830 Fewer earthquakes caused by man-made geological events, cleaner aquifers and other
15831 subsurface water, limited negative impact on industry, improved scientific understanding of
15832 injection-induced earthquakes, precise responsibility and accountability in regards to disposal
15833 injection wells.



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15834 **Proposal #** 307
15835 **Author:** Gabriela Vigil

Committee: 13
Delegation: New Mexico

15836

15837 **Title:**

15838 Requiring state and local police departments to have additional background checks and
15839 additional psychological exams of incoming police officers to ensure that their record doesn't
15840 have crimes such as hate crimes, police brutality, etc.

15841

15842 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15843 State police departments, Local police departments, Department of Justice

15844

15845

15846 **Justification:**

15847 Currently in local and state police departments, some of the requirements that they have for
15848 new recruitments are a background check, a psychological exam, and a polygraph exam. These
15849 are the same requirements that police officers have to face when transferring from different
15850 police departments as well. But the difference is that police departments have different
15851 transferring processes and might not require as extensive of a background check or psych
15852 check, thus can lead to holes within our system. For the past couple of decades, we have seen
15853 the development of the narrative that African American males or just people of color, in general,
15854 are people not to be "trusted." This mistrust has caused people such as police officers to create
15855 assumptions when encountering people of color. The most notable case is in 2020 when
15856 George Floyd was killed by a police officer after yelling countless times that he couldn't breathe
15857 anymore. According to the Police Brutality Center, on average in America, the rate of police
15858 officers killing a white person is 15 out of 1 million, a Hispanic person is 28 out of 1 million, and
15859 a Black person is 38 out of 1 million. According to the same website, it also said that the rate of
15860 police officers being charged with murder or manslaughter while on duty was 2% while 98% of
15861 police officers were not charged with anything. While George Floyd and his family were able to
15862 get justice for his murder, many loved ones never obtain justice and because of that, it is
15863 important to address this action on a national scale to prevent the murder of innocent people.

15864

15865 **Proposal for Action:**

15866 Since almost all police departments receive some sort of federal funding, the proposal is that all
15867 state and local police departments are required to have additional background checks when
15868 processing either new or veteran police officers. They will also have to require additional
15869 psychological exams to ensure that they don't show signs of racial bias or prejudice. The
15870 Department of Justice will be tasked with overseeing this project and helping with the creation of
15871 the software and programs that will be needed. Like all background checks, the additional
15872 background checks will flag crimes that either new or veteran police officers have committed
15873 and because of that, they will not be able to serve in that certain police station. As a part of the
15874 background checks, it will also check the social media accounts of incoming police officers to
15875 bring in evidence that is outside legal terms. But in terms of the additional psychological exams,
15876 if the exam shows high levels of racial bias and prejudice, it will deem them unfit to serve in that
15877 certain police station. It will be categorized into four levels. One being the lowest percentage of
15878 bias while four being the highest.

15879 Level One: Will be able to successfully serve in their desired police department

15880 Level Two: Will still be able to serve in their desired police department but will be kept in
15881 caution.



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15882 Level Three: Will need to be further investigated as they show high signs of bias to determine
15883 whether or not they can serve

15884 Level Four: Is not eligible for serving in that certain police department

15885

15886

15887 **Results to be Expected:**

15888 The results that are expected out of this program are that it will help limit the number of police
15889 brutality cases in the United States by combating it at the root of it. Because of that, we expect
15890 that we can see the number of cases drop and also we would like to see the trust with law
15891 enforcement develop again as it is something that many minorities face in this time of age. As a
15892 result of the implementation of this program, it will cause many incoming police officers to
15893 rethink the way that they approach people and cause them to realize that it is important to set
15894 aside differences and serve their community correctly. While this is something that is going to
15895 take a long time to adjust and adapt to, we will be able to see a great change in police
15896 departments across the nation and develop an awareness of the situation of police brutality.



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15897 **Proposal #** 308
15898 **Author:** Josiah Ward

Committee: 18
Delegation: New Mexico

15899
15900 **Title:**
15901 Proposal to Repeal Federal Mandatory Minimum Sentencing
15902

15903 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
15904 Federal court system
15905

15906
15907 **Justification:**

15908 In the pursuit of a fair and equitable criminal justice system, our society must constantly
15909 reassess the efficacy and impact of its laws. One area where reform is urgently needed is the
15910 abolition of mandatory minimum sentences and the three strikes law. Introduced with the
15911 intention of addressing serious crimes, these sentencing guidelines have proven to be a flawed
15912 mechanism that undermines the principles of justice, disproportionately affects marginalized
15913 communities, restricts the discretion of judges and forces taxpayers to foot the bill for long
15914 prison sentences.

15915 The installment of mandatory minimums do little to deter criminals. A study by the Bureau of
15916 Justice Statistics found that more than two-thirds of people released from prison were arrested
15917 again within three years. It has also been found from a study by the University of Michigan Law
15918 School that black male federal defendants face longer prison terms than white defendants for
15919 the same offenses with similar prior records. Currently the US spends \$80.7 billion on prisons
15920 and jails. By targeting outrageously long prison sentences and our overpopulated prisons, we
15921 can lower spending and put money back in the pockets of hard working Americans.

15922 By repealing the use of mandatory minimum sentencing within our federal court systems the
15923 nation's prison population and the length that which prisoners stay can be reduced and a fairer
15924 justice system can be established.
15925

15926
15927 **Proposal for Action:**

15928 The repealment of all mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines for all federal crimes and of 18
15929 U.S.C. § 3559(c). The opportunity for appeal shall also be granted to those who have been
15930 sentenced by a mandatory minimum.
15931

15932
15933 **Results to be Expected:**

15934 Mandatory minimums have done little to reduce crime. By repealing them, power and discretion
15935 can be placed back in the hands of federal judges, instead of prosecutors, and caseloads for
15936 federal courts can be reduced, since defendants are more likely to contest the harsh
15937 punishments.



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15938 **Proposal #** 309

15939 **Author:** Jason Alexopoulos

Committee: 8

Delegation: New York

15940

15941 **Title:**

15942 A proposal to enact the Pre and Post Operations Checklist Act (PPOCA) and create a checklist
15943 for specific medical professionals in order to reduce the occurrence of surgical errors.

15944

15945 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

15946 Individuals who must have a medical operation done on them, surgeons, anesthesiologists,
15947 other members of surgical teams, and hospital administrators.

15948

15949 **Justification:**

15950 The Hippocratic oath and other oaths that modern medical professionals promise to adhere to
15951 all include something along the lines of “first, do no harm” or in modern terms, to “uphold the art
15952 of medicine and to act in the patient’s interest.” Almost every healthcare professional truly
15953 abides by those promises, but there are a few who make errors due to many reasons, including
15954 an insurmountable amount of stress that comes with their job.

15955 One of the highest causes of injury or death in the United States is a medical error and one of
15956 the highest incidents of a medical error is caused by surgical error. More than 4000
15957 surgical errors occur annually due to a multitude of factors such as increased stress in the
15958 operating team, distraction during surgery, time pressures, multiple unorganized surgeons
15959 conducting the surgery, and incomplete preoperative assessments. In order to curb the number
15960 of surgical errors with minimal fiscal implications, standardized checklists must be mandated
15961 across the US before and after the surgery.

15962

15963

15964 **Proposal for Action:**

15965 The federal government will address this problem by calling upon the National Institute of Health
15966 (NIH), an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services. In the next board meeting
15967 of the NIH that meets after the passage of this act, most likely being September 21, 2023 there
15968 will be an addition to the new business that calls for a creation of a special committee that will
15969 come together to create the Pre and Post Operations Checklist mandated for all medical
15970 operations in effect 65 days after the passage of this act. The checklist may include but is not
15971 limited to:

15972 Mandating that prior to induction of anesthesia, two independent healthcare professionals
15973 confirm the patient’s identity, review the consent form, and review the site of surgery/ type of
15974 procedure.(e.g. operation on the right eye instead of the left.)

15975 Make sure the anesthesia machine and medication check is complete.

15976 Making sure that abnormal pre-op labs and or EKGs are noted.(e.g. Risk of blood loss,
15977 aspiration risk, known allergies.)

15978 Prior to making the skin incision, the anesthesiologist, all surgeons conducting the surgery, and
15979 a nurse must again confirm the identity of the patient and confirm the type of surgery. This team
15980 also identifies the need for antibiotic prophylaxis and deep vein thrombosis prevention
15981 maneuvers.

15982 Surgeons make sure that they have an adequate amount of time for the operation.

15983 Critical events are anticipated(e.g what are the non-routine steps? Are there any patient specific
15984 concerns? Are there any equipment issues?)



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15985 After completion of the surgery but before leaving the operating room, the surgeon(s),
15986 anesthesiologist, and a nurse verbally conclude the completeness of the count of instruments
15987 and sponges, verify that the specimens are labeled, and note the clinical status of the patient.
15988 After the procedure or operation, making sure that every collected specimen is correctly labeled.
15989 Key patient-recovery concerns are verbalized.
15990 -The committee will then create a physical and electronic medium for completing the checklist
15991 that can then be added to the patient's medical records.
15992 -The committee will also write a detailed runthrough of the checklist and how to complete it so
15993 that hospital and clinic administrators can send it to the necessary workers.
15994 -An independent healthcare professional who is not a part of the surgical team will validate that
15995 the checklist has been completed properly by observing the completion of the pre and post
15996 operative parts of the checklist. If the checklist is not completed, or completed incorrectly,
15997 negligent members of the surgical team will be legally liable for medical malpractice and patient
15998 neglect. The hospital will also take disciplinary actions as they may see fit.
15999

16000

16001 **Results to be Expected:**

16002 Initially, it is expected for individual hospitals and the administrators to add their own checks
16003 onto the checklist to make it longer and to fit the specificity of the hospital or clinic. In the long
16004 term, it is expected for teams to get used to completing the checklist and making it go by faster.
16005 It is also expected for this act to decrease the number of surgical errors dramatically, therefore
16006 reducing the number of medical malpractice cases, lowering the between \$4 to \$20 Billion that
16007 medical errors cost nationwide per year, and hopefully decreasing the 100,000 people who die
16008 each year due to medical errors.

16009 While it is impossible to know which individuals will be called upon by the NIH to join the special
16010 committee, it can be assumed that operating costs for the committee will be similar to those of
16011 past years such as in 2019 when another committee cost \$93,726. In other words, this act will
16012 cost the taxpayers a small \$0.0006 per taxpayer.

16013 Similar checklists created by the WHO have been observed to take as long as under two
16014 minutes to see completion. Since on the high end, it costs \$38 per minute to run an operating
16015 room, and those two minutes won't entirely be spent in the operating room, we can generously
16016 calculate an additional \$76 per surgery due to the checklist. When multiplied by the 50 million
16017 surgeries that are performed each year in the US that comes out to \$3.8 billion the public will
16018 have to pay. When compared to the lives that would be saved, that is nothing. Since 4000
16019 surgical errors occur yearly, ruining people's lives, a great deal of those lives will be saved,
16020 additionally \$5.95 billion in lawsuits for surgical errors will be saved every year as well so the
16021 checklist will be economically favorable for the average citizen in general.



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16022 **Proposal #** 310

16023 **Author:** Nicholas Cacas

Committee: 9

Delegation: New York

16024

16025 **Title:**

16026 To restrict high schools in the US from reporting class rank/percentile to colleges unless
16027 requested upon by the colleges.

16028

16029 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16030 The United States Education System and High School Students

16031

16032 **Justification:**

16033 Equality is what every country strives for. Equal rights, equal opportunities, and equal treatment.

16034 The American school system is meant to provide equal opportunities to all students no matter
16035 their race, gender, or financial circumstances.

16036 The American school ranking system only benefits a minute amount of students, that is only
16037 being in the top 10 or 20 percent. This ranking system is made to only benefit the top students
16038 in a class. This ranking system, however, also affects whether a student is accepted into a
16039 university or college.

16040 When schools report a ranking of a student to a college, the college can see what percentile
16041 that student falls in grade wise. However the top 10 percent in one school may not be the same
16042 as the top 10 percent in another school due to the population size in the class. A school with a
16043 large graduating class will have more students in the top 10 percent than a school with a small
16044 graduating class.

16045 The American school system is supposed to provide equal opportunities to all, however, with
16046 high schools reporting class rank to colleges, some students gain an unfair advantage over
16047 others.

16048

16049

16050 **Proposal for Action:**

16051 All US high schools are restricted from reporting a student's class rank/percentile to colleges
16052 unless specifically requested upon by a college.

16053

16054 **Results to be Expected:**

16055 A change in the admission rates from college and universities. A change in the effort and grades
16056 of US high school students.



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16057 **Proposal #** 311
16058 **Author:** Kenzie Clark

Committee: 17
Delegation: New York

16059
16060 **Title:**
16061 The Inalienable Rights of Incarcerated Pregnant Inmates.
16062

16063 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16064 Hospitals and prisons, foster care systems, and adoption agencies.
16065

16066 **Justification:**
16067 Incarcerated inmates face many challenges. Some of these problems are rooted in the fact that
16068 the U.S. prison system was primarily designed to incarcerate biological men, meaning that
16069 specific circumstances such as someone being pregnant while in prison were not accounted for,
16070 although roughly 4-5 percent of incarcerated adult biological women are pregnant. Each year,
16071 between five and ten thousand children are born to mothers serving prison terms, and these
16072 women are often in shackles while giving birth. Many shackles are restrictive and increase the
16073 chance of falling over. The shackles are supposed to prevent a prisoner from fleeing, but there
16074 are alternative methods of constraint that would not deal the same level of harm to the pregnant
16075 prisoner. Cuffing a pregnant inmate should only be used if violent, and any restraint needed
16076 should restrain their hands in front of the body so that they can catch themselves in the event of
16077 a fall. Shackles should never be used during labor, as an inmate cannot readjust the body
16078 during contractions, increasing the pain of childbirth. Furthermore, shackles can prevent or
16079 complicate important medical care during labor, such as administering necessary care in the
16080 scenario where something goes wrong. Those extra seconds it takes to take off shackles in the
16081 event of an emergency could risk both the mother's and child's life. Shackles should also be
16082 sparingly used postpartum, as they interfere with the mother's ability to care for and bond with
16083 the baby, which can have drastic negative impacts that can on the baby and the mother; the
16084 reason for the mother's incarceration is not the baby's fault so it should not have to suffer due to
16085 their mother's potential transgressions. In the early stages of labor, you can barely walk to the
16086 bathroom without assistance; there is an extremely low chance of an escape attempt during this
16087 time frame and so shackles are especially unnecessary due to this reason.
16088 Currently, 18 states in the U.S. have addressed this issue and have prohibited or restricted the
16089 shackling of pregnant inmates, with Illinois being the first state to ban it; things are very different
16090 in comparison to biological men and women as biological women deal with their menstrual cycle
16091 and pregnancy. Given the vast number of Americans incarcerated annually, it is way past time
16092 to stop mistreating inmates and start considering the human rights of people, particularly unborn
16093 and newborn babies who are born who have done nothing except be born to an incarcerated
16094 birth giver.

16095
16096
16097 **Proposal for Action:**
16098 To restrict the shackling of pregnant inmates throughout their entire pregnancy. The only
16099 exceptions to this would be if there is a documented incident of violence perpetrated by the
16100 expecting inmate and has a risk of repeating a violent offense, or if the mother attempts to
16101 escape after knowing about the pregnancy. Shackles can be readministered to a mother once
16102 they are 6 months postpartum.

16103
16104
16105



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16106 **Results to be Expected:**

16107 By increasing the dignity of childbirth in prison by banning the use of shackles throughout the
16108 pregnancy and postpartum periods, we can expect a positive impact on the mother's condition
16109 as labor is a time of mental and physical strain. These inmates need to have the best treatment
16110 and care possible to prevent any negative incidents from occurring while they serve out the rest
16111 of their sentence. It is crucial to focus on the rehabilitation aspect of prison rather than just the
16112 punishment so these parents can get back to their life crime-free, and banning the use of
16113 shackles during pregnancy and labor will aid them in this task. Thus, through these factors,
16114 recidivism rates among those who give birth while in prison will decrease.



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16115 **Proposal #** 312
16116 **Author:** Ana Cole

Committee: 17
Delegation: New York

16117
16118 **Title:**
16119 Providing the necessary health products to women in prisons
16120

16121 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16122 Women in federal prisons, U.S. Department of Corrections
16123

16124
16125 **Justification:**
16126 Many Americans think of their country as a progressive bastion of human rights, however when
16127 it comes to fundamental rights for women, and especially for women in custody, American laws
16128 are regressive. The law surrounding menstruation and menstrual products has long been a
16129 cultural taboo. However, there are currently 172,700 incarcerated females in the U.S. and fewer
16130 than half the states require prisons to provide necessary menstrual products to women in
16131 prisons. As a result, many prisoners have to pay or beg for menstrual products that they
16132 regularly need. According to many primary sources and reports, poverty forces some women to
16133 use items such as old socks, torn clothing, and even mattress stuffing which is obviously
16134 unsanitary and can eventually lead to different infections such as yeast infections, urinary tract
16135 infections, and even toxic shock in some cases.
16136 Menstrual products are as necessary as other hygiene products such as toilet paper which is a
16137 free-supplied product in both men's and women's federal prisons and the idea of menstrual
16138 products in prisons is not an issue that is brought up often in today's media. So much so that
16139 only twenty-two states in the U.S. have laws enforcing menstrual products to be free for
16140 prisoners and even then, those laws are not strongly enforced. This also includes the First Step
16141 Act that makes it so every prison must provide sanitary napkins and tampons for free for the
16142 prisoners, however, from primary sources this has oftentimes been disobeyed and not enforced.
16143

16144
16145 **Proposal for Action:**
16146 All federal prisons housing women must supply an adequate and sufficient number of menstrual
16147 products in all bathrooms serving women and be available in small quantities in the cells.
16148 Further, no prisoner shall be denied access to these products. No prisoners shall be required to
16149 pay for additional menstrual products and women asking for additional products will not be
16150 withheld these products under any condition.
16151 All federal prisons will need to follow this enactment as any violation or disobeying of this will
16152 lead to punitive fines to the prison until the requirements are met.
16153

16154
16155 **Results to be Expected:**
16156 Incarcerated women will be in better health and prisons will be more sanitary because of this
16157 law. There will be fewer infections related to makeshift sanitary products women are using.
16158 There will also be a safer and more comfortable environment for the prisoners as the time they
16159 are spending in prisons is supposed to help them not harm them.



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16160 **Proposal #** 313

16161 **Author:** Jose Antonio Contreras

Committee: 13

Delegation: New York

16162

16163 **Title:**

16164 Increase of School Start Times

16165

16166 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16167 All schools in the United States that begin the school day before the hours of 8:30 AM

16168

16169 **Justification:**

16170 Sleep is an extremely important aspect in all of our lives. Most schools currently start at 8:00 AM
16171 and most teenagers who take the bus have to be at their bus stop by 7:30 - 7:40 AM. As
16172 children become teenagers and go through things such as puberty their sleep cycle changes.
16173 People start to have much less REM sleep and much more deep NREM (Non-REM) sleep when
16174 growing older. This deep NREM sleep is extremely important as it makes our brain more
16175 efficient and effective. Studies have shown that this deep NREM sleep is directly related to the
16176 development of critical thinking, reasoning, and cognitive skills. Longer sleep is directly related
16177 to better grades and higher intelligence levels in teenagers. By depriving teenagers of sleep you
16178 are weakening and slowing brain development. Schools could greatly improve the learning
16179 environment of classrooms if they adjust to the changing circadian rhythm (internal clock) of
16180 teenagers.

16181

16182 **Proposal for Action:**

16183 All high schools and colleges/universities would begin at 8:30 - 9:00 AM the beginning of the
16184 school year directly after passage of the proposal.

16185 It is the power of the school to decide exactly when it starts between 8:30 - 9:00 AM.

16186 The times for extra curricular activities and periods for classes would be pushed back however
16187 many minutes the time to start school was pushed back.

16188 All school buses and school bus companies would adjust accordingly to the schools changed
16189 times.

16190

16191 **Results to be Expected:**

16192 All schools would be starting at 8:30 - 9:00 AM. An estimated 70 percent less traffic accidents
16193 would occur for those in public high schools and state/community colleges and universities. SAT
16194 scores would increase an estimated 50-150 points. Brain development for teenagers would
16195 increase, class attendance would increase, and finally there would be a decrease in behavioral
16196 problems and substance and alcohol abuse.



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16197 **Proposal #** 314

16198 **Author:** Antonio Cortes

Committee: 10

Delegation: New York

16199

16200 **Title:**

16201 The 6-day Rule for all sports

16202

16203 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16204 Department Of Education, High School sports, Middle school sports, College/University sports.

16205

16206 **Justification:**

16207 Student-athletes are already under a lot of stress and, pressure, and having games, and
16208 practices 7 days a week for at least an hour is a lot for young adults and kids, so having one day
16209 off will benefit them. Students-athletes' mental health is so bad and more and more student-
16210 athletes are taking their lives from the stress and strain of having school work, clubs, work, and
16211 even the sport they love. Around 30% of men and 25% of females that are student-athletes
16212 suffer from mental health conditions, and 33% suffer from depression. Only 10% seek help due
16213 to stress meaning students who need help aren't able to get it. By having a day off, like this
16214 proposal mandates, these students will be able to take time to themselves and work off some of
16215 their stress. Another reason this proposal is important is because it will improve student
16216 athletes' physical health. Most death among student-athletes is not only suicides, but a
16217 condition known as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, or HCM, the common cause of sudden
16218 cardiac death in young people, accounting for about 40% of all cases. This is all due to the
16219 amount of time student-athletes are spending practicing and overworking their bodies to
16220 compete. Research has shown that nearly 90 percent of all sudden death in sports is caused by
16221 four conditions: sudden cardiac arrest, traumatic head injury, exertional heat stroke, and
16222 exertional sickling. And on top of that Sports Are 90% Mental, and 10% Physical. 90% mental
16223 meaning students are focusing a lot of their brain on doing well in sports and aren't able to focus
16224 enough on school. With school work like AP classes that are more of a workload and working a
16225 job while doing clubs in school is a lot for a child, anyone for that matter, and having one day off
16226 from these equally demanding sports is something so small but yet so important it gives them
16227 time to breathe, get what they need to be done, and a break for their bodies to recover. Going 7
16228 days strong hurts an athlete more than taking that one-day break, so why not combat a problem
16229 at its root and give these student-athletes a break for their bodies and mental health.

16230

16231 **Proposal for Action:**

16232 The Department Of Education will be enforcing all schools with sports to practice and have
16233 games in a 6-day period meaning they have to have a day off any day of the week for the whole
16234 season and even off-season if they are doing 7 days of the week and game practice meaning
16235 they will only have to do 6 days. If the rule is not followed the coach will be terminated
16236 immediately and the school will go under inspection and have to pay a fine of \$1000\$.

16237

16238 **Results to be Expected:**

16239 The decrease in young kids, teens, and, young adults from death and severe injuries to the
16240 mental and physical bodies. Also preventing serious mental illness from sports they choose to
16241 play.



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16242 **Proposal #** 315
16243 **Author:** Julia Gaer

Committee: 21
Delegation: New York

16244
16245 **Title:**
16246 To propose a federally guaranteed paid maternity leave.

16247
16248 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16249 Women of all legal and racial standings, all job companies.

16250
16251 **Justification:**
16252 To this day, women make approximately 83.7% of what men make (US Department of Labor).
16253 This means that for every dollar that men make, women make 84 cents. The number one
16254 reason for this gap in wage is maternity. According to the International Labour Office, more than
16255 120 countries around the world provide paid maternity leave and health benefits by law,
16256 including most industrialized nations except the United States. Norway allows women to take up
16257 to 49 weeks of fully paid maternity leave, representing one of the best maternity leave policies in
16258 the world. Because of this, their gender pay gap has decreased to women making
16259 approximately 89-92 cents to every dollar that men make.
16260 Federally insured maternity leave will not penalize mothers for having children, but rather
16261 encourage it. Gender equality in the workforce is also a huge concern. Rather than penalizing
16262 women for having children, paying them for their recuperating process will have a positive
16263 economic effect. This could include employee turnover as well as an increase in employee
16264 productivity.
16265 Women earn less due to their obligations as caretakers. While this may not be significant in the
16266 short term, as women have more children, it becomes the reason for the pay gap in the
16267 economic long term, possibly setting back their salaries several years behind that of men.
16268 Because of societal norms, their obligations as the mother will result in them taking more time
16269 off work, working less hours, and taking on part time jobs. We can see that the main reason for
16270 the pay gap is unpaid family responsibilities, because the pay gap between men and women
16271 does not become apparent until the age of 30 years old, i.e. the age that most women will
16272 choose to have children.

16273
16274 **Proposal for Action:**
16275 1. Women who pay taxes to their state will be paid 90% of their hourly salary for 6 weeks upon
16276 taking maternity leave, followed by another 6 weeks of available time off without pay.
16277 2. Insurance companies will be mandated to do so under the Family Medical Leave Act, which
16278 currently constitutes 12 weeks of unpaid leave.
16279 3. This law will be amended to include 6 weeks of paid leave followed by 6 weeks of unpaid
16280 leave.
16281 4. Insurance companies must see adjustment upon implementation.
16282 5. The cost of implementation will vary according to the job in which the woman is employed.

16283
16284 **Results to be Expected:**
16285 Upon implementation of this proposal, the gender wage gap should be significantly lessened,
16286 and women will make relatively the same earnings to that of men. Women will be more
16287 incentivised to take on CEO roles as well as more rigorous jobs. Women will be more
16288 incentivised to have children. Gender equity will be promoted at home as well as in the
16289 workplace.



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16290 **Proposal # 316**

16291 **Author:** Jalline guevara-martinez

Committee: 25

Delegation: New York

16292

16293 **Title:**

16294 reform of illegal immigration reform and immigration responsibility act of 1986

16295

16296 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16297 U.S citizens, U.S Department of homeland security, I.C.E, Department of Justice., and
16298 immigrants of the U.S.

16299

16300 **Justification:**

16301 The illegal immigration reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act was created by former
16302 President Bill Clinton and the purpose of this act was to strengthen immigration laws, adding
16303 penalties for undocumented immigrants who commit crimes while in the U.S, allowing
16304 deportation of undocumented immigrants who commit a misdemeanor or a felony, and the
16305 increasing of interior enforcement by agencies charged with monitoring visa applications and
16306 visa abusers (via Cornell law school). This includes the government using Title 42, which
16307 restricts immigrants from coming and seeking asylum, although this title expired on May 11th,
16308 2023. The Biden administration is currently working on creating a new title for the massive
16309 influx of migrants that will try to come here to the U.S.A but will be in great danger because new
16310 nationalities will traverse regions like the Darien Gap. The Darien Gap is one of the world's
16311 most dangerous migration routes that consists of steep mountains, dense rainforests, and vast
16312 swamps.

16313 62.2 million Hispanics in the U.S. were recorded, and as of 2021 Hispanics make up 19
16314 percent of the nation's population, and that number will only continue to increase over time. In
16315 2021, 44% of the immigrants recorded in the U.S. were Hispanic (19.9 million people) making
16316 them the most highly immigrated group in the United States.

16317 The Immigrant Responsibility Act Implemented by former President Clinton physically
16318 and emotionally damages the Hispanic population. Discrimination and distress to the Hispanic
16319 population is something that has always been present since the moment Hispanics took place
16320 here in America. They are seen as burdens, "aliens", and a danger to the United States.
16321 Meanwhile, American culture assimilates to Hispanic culture every day, this includes foods,
16322 fashion, sports, and more. This act has led many Hispanics to avoid interacting with public
16323 officials because they fear they won't be taken seriously or given the proper justice. This leads
16324 to many Hispanic/Latino people who are eligible for public health insurance or health services
16325 not enrolling because of their fear of deportation. Increased death rates in the Hispanic
16326 community is unacceptable because no one should die because they were either denied proper
16327 care due to being from a Hispanic country, or the fear of being sent back to the country where
16328 their lives were physically at risk by the violence occurring within their community, or the lack of
16329 resources they had to survive so they came here to live a better life, only to come and be
16330 referred to as aliens and to be discriminated so much that it costs them their justice and health.

16331

16332

16333 **Proposal for Action:**

16334 The ultimate plan to happen is not to have businesses required to check their employee's
16335 immigration status, because their status in the U.S.A does not affect them in any way.
16336 Knowledge of that sort of information will only be unnecessary and create a biased environment
16337 and an unequal relationship between the boss and the employee. Also, to have immigrants who
16338 commit crimes, have the same consequence as those who are U.S citizens and commit crimes.



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16339 If any disagreement were to come upon this idea, then the Department of Justice would have
16340 the option of doing the reverse and increasing penalties for U.S citizens creating equal
16341 consequences between immigrants and U.S citizens. Lastly, the Department of Justice would
16342 be required to increase immigrant's limits on crimes until the last resort is deportation. Ideally, it
16343 would depend on the severity of the felony or three misdemeanors for their place in the U.S.A.
16344 to be at risk.

16345
16346 **Results to be Expected:**

16347 At the end of the proposal, the expectation is to allow the U.S. slogan of "The land of free" to be
16348 reflected. Immigrants or "aliens" (as the government likes to refer to them) benefit today's
16349 modern world in a lot of ways. According to Americanprogress.org, the loss of immigrants would
16350 cost over 900 billion dollars lost in revenue, and the labor occurring within industries such as
16351 agriculture and construction would reduce tremendously. Removing immigrant workers would
16352 reduce national employment by an amount like the great recession. The government has failed
16353 a lot of groups in the United States, that includes the Hispanic immigrant community. This would
16354 not be an issue if they were just another immigrant group who has no impact on the way we live
16355 today, but obviously, that isn't the case. Immigrants put in an excruciating amount of work every
16356 single day and bring revenue to a country they weren't originally born in. Many have limitations
16357 on what they do and must go through a much more complicated process than others, which
16358 applies to every migrant group in the U.S.A. With anticipation, the government will reward them
16359 for all their hard work, and find a solution where it protects the citizens of this country, and also
16360 helps those who are in the process of becoming citizens.



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16361 **Proposal #** 317
16362 **Author:** Lauren Hai

Committee: 9
Delegation: New York

16363
16364 **Title:**
16365 A proposal to remove public tuition costs for college students
16366

16367 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16368 The citizens of the United States, Department of Education, All Public Universities, College
16369 Students
16370

16371 **Justification:**
16372 College isn't what it used to be. With more and more students applying each year, tuition
16373 increases are standing in the way of people getting the degrees they need to live a successful
16374 life. It's high time that the United States take action in providing a lower threshold for students to
16375 be able to afford the education they deserve. This is something that won't just benefit the
16376 student, but the nation.
16377 70% of college students in the US graduate with student debt, at about \$37,338 per borrower,
16378 the average Federal student loan debt (It's almost a third higher for private schools). Many
16379 students are unable to get a job that pays enough to clear that debt, even with their new degree.
16380 Unfortunately, this is a reality for a lot of students in the United States, as "43.5 million
16381 Americans had federal student loans in 2022, and 9.9 million had loan debt."
16382 In countries in Europe, such as Germany, students found they were able to focus on getting
16383 better grades and not having to work longer hours at jobs in order to pay for tuition. This also
16384 allowed them time to study and relieve stress on families who might have had to take out
16385 expensive loans. It was also found that enrollment rose 22% after tuition costs were eliminated,
16386 meaning more people were able to attend college and gain degrees to enter the workforce.
16387 These students earned 40% more at their jobs because they saved money on tuition and
16388 received a degree.
16389 By supporting this proposal, we are investing in the next generation. When people's parents
16390 have college degrees, they are much more likely to attend college as well. And having more
16391 people with higher education allows us to provide our workforce with qualified workers who can
16392 fill the many vacancies the nation is facing currently.
16393 Overall, this proposal aims to benefit the struggling college students who are trying to make
16394 their lives better, but can't get past that money barrier.
16395

16396 **Proposal for Action:**
16397 The United States Congress will pass a bill to tax based on a family's income in order to finance
16398 the reduction of tuition costs for public universities across the nation.
16399

16400 **Results to be Expected:**
16401 College degree affordability, a more educated workforce and a rise in the economic status of the
16402 weakened middle class



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16403 **Proposal # 318**

16404 **Author:** Emma Hanlon

Committee: 17

Delegation: New York

16405

16406 **Title:**

16407 Prohibit Felons From Running for or Holding Federal Office

16408

16409 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16410 Elections, Federal Office, Employment, U.S. Citizens

16411

16412 **Justification:**

16413 Currently, the United States Constitution does not prohibit felons from holding federal office. In
16414 fact, criminal records are not discussed when surrounding eligibility to run for office. Several
16415 federal statutes, however, provide that a conviction may result in the loss of or ineligibility for
16416 office. For example, a conviction of treason renders an individual “incapable of holding any
16417 office under the United States”.

16418 According to the Pew Research Center, public trust in government remains surprisingly low. In
16419 1958, three-quarters of the American public trusted the federal government to do what is right
16420 almost always or most of the time. Today, 2 percent of Americans entrust the government to do
16421 what is right “just about always” and 19 percent “most of the time.” The downturn of trust
16422 exhibited its most drastic plummet during the Watergate scandal, which crushed the public’s
16423 faith in government. From 1968 to 1974, America’s trust in government fell by 26 percent, more
16424 than any other time in history. It is clear that criminal activity inherently decreases Americans’
16425 faith in government, therefore decreasing political efficacy.

16426 Additionally, the House of Representatives’ House Rules Committee established Rule 23,
16427 officially known as the “Code of Official Conduct”. The House of Representative has an internal
16428 rule that any member who is convicted of an offense that could result in two or more years’
16429 imprisonment cannot vote or participate in committee activities. However, the privileges of such
16430 a member can be restored if they are reelected to Congress. The Senate does not have a
16431 similar rule. Ultimately, the House’s rule renders the Congressman’s role to be null. They are
16432 not able to represent their constituents without a vote, nor do they have the ability to identify
16433 issues suitable for legislative review. Instead, this seat could be filled by a politician that is able
16434 to represent the will of the people. Because the Senate does not enforce a similar rule, there is
16435 no standard for the requirements a politician must fulfill in order to vote. A felon may participate
16436 in the Senate, but not in the House.

16437

16438 **Proposal for Action:**

16439 Upon conviction, felons will no longer be eligible to run for, or hold federal office. Felons will
16440 regain their right to run for, or hold federal office after prison, parole, and probation. This statute
16441 will not allow felons previously denied the right to hold federal office (by federal statutes existing
16442 prior to 2023) to regain their eligibility.

16443

16444 **Results to be Expected:**

16445 By implementing these measures, the government will prevent Americans from losing trust in
16446 the federal government due to criminal activity. Officeholders will now be able to represent their
16447 constituents to the greatest extent possible, which magnifies the will of the people.



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16448 **Proposal #** 319

16449 **Author:** Grace Hoglund

Committee: 10

Delegation: New York

16450

16451 **Title:**

16452 To mandate a minimum number of 3 sessions with a school counselor or school psychologist for
16453 kids ages K-12 following their return from a mental health crisis.

16454

16455 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16456 All public American schools, all public school counselors and psychologists, and all students
16457 suffering from mental illness.

16458

16459 **Justification:**

16460 Mental health, specifically the mental health of children has become a prevalent issue across
16461 the nation, showing an increase of 50% likelihood of a child having a mental issue in the last
16462 three years. In fact, before these numbers rose, in 2014 there was an estimated 13.7% of youth
16463 ages ranging from 12 to 17 that received mental health services in a mental health facility,
16464 whether receiving inpatient or out of patient care. This percentage is equivalent to 3.4 million
16465 children, meaning that just 9 years ago, 3.4 million children were out of school for a select
16466 period of time due to a mental health crisis.

16467 This time spent out of school can be very difficult to begin with, but the transition back into life
16468 can be even harder. Youth has already been severely affected by the impact that Covid-19 had
16469 on them, leaving students out of school for at least 3 school year months, if not more. And with
16470 this example that affected everyone, it should only show more reason for situations such as the
16471 one hoping to be addressed in this proposal to be spoken about more.

16472

16473

16474 **Proposal for Action:**

16475 The United States Government shall mandate a minimum number of 3 sessions with a school
16476 counselor or school psychologist for kids ages K-12 following their return from a mental health
16477 crisis. Under this proposal, some examples of a "mental health crisis" may include extreme
16478 difficulty in functioning such as not being able to complete daily tasks, and receiving mental
16479 health services from places such as mental institutions, eating disorder services, residential
16480 treatment, or any other kind of rehab. This schedule for these sessions may be chosen by the
16481 person receiving them, the family, as well as the school and the counselor involved, and can be
16482 chosen for anytime over the course of 1-2 months following their return, each being a minimum
16483 of 45 minutes long.

16484

16485 **Results to be Expected:**

16486 The focus and goals of this additional counseling would be to discuss the transition back into
16487 school, teach and develop positive coping methods, assistance with managing mental health
16488 issues that the person may be struggling with, ensuring they receive emotional support, and
16489 make home to school connections. While several children may already be enrolled in therapy
16490 after, and even before the mental health crisis occurs, this proposal will guarantee more
16491 assistance, and attention brought to the issue at hand, and will benefit those for whatever
16492 reason who are unable and are not attending therapy regularly.



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16493 **Proposal #** 320
16494 **Author:** Aaron Lener

Committee: 6
Delegation: New York

16495
16496 **Title:**
16497 Protecting Healthcare Rights for Transgender Individuals
16498

16499 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16500 LGBTQ+ youth, parents, healthcare providers, pediatricians, US Department of Health and
16501 Human Services, state and local health agencies.
16502

16503 **Justification:**
16504 Throughout the country, transgender rights are under attack, and as usual with these sorts of
16505 legislative missiles, the youth are bearing the worst of it. Caught in between the crosshairs of
16506 what has been cited as the worst year yet for anti-LGBTQ+ legislative measures, the youth are
16507 fighting to overcome this reactionary mindset that is plaguing America. According to the Human
16508 Rights Campaign, 16 states have already passed laws or policies banning gender affirming care
16509 for those under the age of 18, including Texas, Florida, and Arizona. Another 16 states are
16510 considering legislation that would prohibit the same life-saving care. These figures are
16511 absolutely outrageous and blatantly unacceptable. Numerous health organizations and
16512 institutions, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School, and the
16513 United States Office of Population Affairs, have stated that gender affirming care is crucial to the
16514 development and wellbeing of transgender youth. Thus, it is clear that legislative measures
16515 designed to limit or restrict access to such care are rooted not in science, but in bigotry.

16516 In response, the Federal Government must take immediate action in order to safeguard the
16517 abilities of transgender youth to obtain lifesaving treatment. The United States has a long history
16518 of oppression, often refusing to acknowledge the medical rights of minority groups. Let's make
16519 every effort to ensure that such cruel policies are purged and no longer define the political
16520 culture of our nation.
16521

16522
16523 **Proposal for Action:**
16524 Legislation shall be passed prohibiting healthcare discrimination based on gender identity and
16525 requiring that healthcare providers provide gender-affirming care regardless of age under the
16526 recommendation of a primary care physician. Additionally, consent to receive treatment must be
16527 given by the patient and, if the patient is under the age of eighteen, one legal guardian.

16528 The Department of Health and Human Services shall have complete power to enforce this
16529 novel legislation. They may withhold funds from states which prohibit or otherwise regulate
16530 gender-affirming care, which include medicare and medicaid grants as well as any other grants
16531 or payments provided by agencies under the jurisdiction of the DHHS.
16532

16533
16534 **Results to be Expected:**
16535 Within two to three years of the implementation of this proposal, it is expected that access to
16536 healthcare for transgender individuals will increase dramatically in states that currently restrict it.
16537 It is highly unlikely that states will continue to enact and enforce legislation that hinders gender-
16538 affirming care under the threat of diminished grants and funding distributed by the DHHS, as
16539 many of those programs are bipartisan and heavily relied upon.



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16540 **Proposal #** 321

16541 **Author:** Nora MacInnis

Committee: 6

Delegation: New York

16542

16543 **Title:**

16544 Provide Panic buttons to all U.S. hospital staff

16545

16546 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16547 Department of Health, Hospitals, Doctors, Nurses, Police Department

16548

16549 **Justification:**

16550 The rate of injuries from violent attacks against medical professionals grew by 63 percent from
16551 2011 to 2018. Hospital safety directors also report that patient aggression in hospitals has only
16552 increased since the COVID-19 Pandemic. In addition to this, a survey out of 2,000 nurses
16553 concluded that 48 percent of them report an increase in workplace violence. And a study
16554 conducted by the Federal Government reported that hospital staff are 5x more likely to
16555 experience workplace violence compared to any other profession.

16556 Since hospital staff across the nation have encountered such a surge in assaults over the
16557 recent years, some local hospitals have implemented electronic panic buttons on their badges
16558 that make hospital security and local police departments more accessible to contact in just the
16559 press of a button that is already on their person. This easily reachable panic button prompts a
16560 more efficient method to ask for help and promotes a safer work environment.

16561

16562

16563 **Proposal for Action:**

16564 I. Supply panic buttons to all hospitals.

16565 II. Provide all hospital staff with an instructional session on the purpose/correct usage of panic
16566 buttons.

16567 III. Run frequent testing drills to ensure buttons are functioning.

16568 IV. Administer Department of Health inspections to make sure all hospital staff have the button
16569 on their person.

16570

16571 **Results to be Expected:**

16572 The implementation of panic buttons to medical staff will save lives. Through granting doctors
16573 and nurses an easier method of access to hospital security, the quicker they are to receive help.
16574 They could survive potentially fatal situations they may not have been able to if they had to go
16575 through another means of communication. Although these buttons will not eradicate violent
16576 attacks on healthcare personnel, they can de-escalate potentially violent situations and make
16577 hospitals a safer working environment where staff members would feel more secure due to
16578 having a panic button on their person at all times.



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16579 **Proposal #** 322

16580 **Author:** Valencia Massaro

Committee: 21

Delegation: New York

16581

16582 **Title:**

16583 To improve working conditions for garment workers

16584

16585 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16586 Department of Labor, Garment Workers, Garment Manufacturing Companies

16587

16588

16589 **Justification:**

16590 A U.S. Department of Labor study recently found that within California, some garment-sewing
16591 contractors and manufacturers were getting paid as little as \$1.58 per hour. While this is illegal
16592 many workers are still being taken advantage of and being paid incredibly low prices. The
16593 working conditions in many garment manufacturers often resembles a sweatshop and is
16594 hazardous to the people who work there. In this same study, it was also found that 80% of
16595 companies violated the Fair Labour Standards Act which establishes everyone's right to fair
16596 pay.

16597 Additionally, 32% of the companies in this study were found to pay their workers by garment
16598 produced rather than by the hour. Garment workers are mostly women, particularly women of
16599 color. Often times garment workers are immigrants who do not know that they are being taken
16600 advantage of within their place of work. The garment industry has the second-highest number of
16601 per capita wage theft cases in the U.S. 95,000 individuals work within the garment
16602 malfunctioning industry within the U.S. with California having the highest amount of garment
16603 workers.

16604 Recently in California, the Garment Workers Protection Act was passed which mandates that
16605 workers are being paid minimum wage and holds the companies accountable. While this
16606 legislation is a step in the right direction, it is not enough. Other states still need to see garment
16607 workers being paid fairly and working in safe conditions. This proposal would be modeled after
16608 the Garment Workers Protection Act but on a national level. When in effect this proposal would
16609 hopefully be eliminating the unfair abuse of garment workers within the U.S.

16610 While the U.S. is home to many apparel brands, 97% of textiles are made offshore. Most of the
16611 time when made offshore they are being created in sweatshops that exploit their workers and
16612 produce at a rate that is detrimental to the environment. Exporting clothing out of these abroad
16613 countries to the U.S. is detrimental to the environment.

16614

16615 **Proposal for Action:**

16616 Eliminate paying by garment as well as make sure that garment workers are being properly paid
16617 their minimum wage. Any companies that do not adhere to this would be penalized. Additionally,
16618 this proposal would incentivize producing garments in the U.S. rather than offshoring textiles.

16619 This would be done by offering a tax credit to manufacturers who base their textile production
16620 within the U.S.

16621

16622 **Results to be Expected:**

16623 By prohibiting paying by garment this would increase the wages of garment workers. No longer
16624 will their income be tied to performance. Additionally, incentivizing U.S. production would reduce
16625 the number of garments that are produced in overseas sweatshops which would benefit the
16626 environment.



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16627 **Proposal #** 323

16628 **Author:** Mary McCormack

Committee: 6

Delegation: New York

16629

16630 **Title:**

16631 To cap insulin prices for all diabetics at \$35 per month

16632

16633 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16634 Diabetics, insulin producing companies, medical care companies, and hospitals

16635

16636 **Justification:**

16637 There are an estimated 27 million Americans living with diabetes. Diabetics use insulin in order
16638 to maintain their blood sugar levels. While insulin costs about \$2-4 to manufacture, most
16639 versions of insulin can cost anywhere from \$175-\$300 per bottle. With most diabetics using two
16640 to three bottles a month, the cost of insulin can range from anywhere to \$350-\$900 per month.
16641 Within the past twenty years, these insulin costs have nearly tripled.

16642 As of January first 2023, the Inflation Reduction Act caps copays for insulin for those on
16643 Medicare to \$35 per month. Out of the estimated 27 million Americans living with diabetes, only
16644 about 30% of them have access to Medicare to help cover the costs of insulin. That equates to
16645 around 8.1 million people. Those who cannot afford their insulin are forced to ration it which can
16646 result in hospitalization or in some cases even death. Capping insulin prices for all to \$35 a
16647 month, not just those on Medicare, would benefit and save the lives of millions.

16648

16649 **Proposal for Action:**

16650 Starting in 2025, no company can sell a monthly prescription of insulin for more than \$35 to
16651 anyone in the United States.

16652

16653 **Results to be Expected:**

16654 Nobody in America will pay more than \$35 per month for insulin, saving 27 million lives
16655 annually. Companies will still make sizable profits. With insulin only costing \$2-4 to produce,
16656 companies will still make over a 700% profit with the \$35 cap.



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16657 **Proposal #** 324
16658 **Author:** Sia Minhas

Committee: 25
Delegation: New York

16659
16660 **Title:**
16661 Beyond Borders: Developing Worldwide Resistance to Transnational Repression
16662

16663 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16664 Targeted individuals, human rights organizations, civil rights groups, cybersecurity companies,
16665 refugee/asylum systems, origin countries (China, Iran, Turkey, Rwanda, Russia, and Saudi
16666 Arabia), host countries (United States, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom)

16667
16668 **Justification:**
16669 Oppressive government regimes will go to great lengths to silence political dissidents/opponents
16670 who have fled in search of refuge by employing a variety of tactics ranging from digital threats to
16671 assassination. This is referred to as transnational repression. Transnational repression
16672 threatens global security, human rights, and the principles of democracy as a whole. It is an
16673 institutionalized practice that has restricted the ability of political activists, journalists, and
16674 everyday citizens to speak freely. Over 3 million people are at constant risk of becoming victims
16675 of transnational repression and over 850 cases of transnational repression have already been
16676 reported. Therefore, it is essential to protect targeted individuals and ensure that authoritarian
16677 regimes are no longer able to intimidate and silence those who speak out against them.
16678

16679 **Proposal for Action:**
16680 - The UN will create a centralized international database with the aid of specialized agencies
16681 such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and
16682 the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to collect and evaluate information on
16683 cases of transnational repression.
16684 - Member states will utilize the database to develop effective policies that will further address
16685 transnational repression. These policies could be improving cybersecurity to strengthening legal
16686 protections for political dissidents.
16687 Ensure there is proper training for legal personnel in key agencies who may be tasked with
16688 identifying and dealing with acts of transnational repression. Key agencies include but are not
16689 limited to: the Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, US Customs and Border
16690 Protection, US Citizenship, Immigration Services, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement,
16691 the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, International Criminal Court, The
16692 United Nations, NGOs, and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.
16693 - Tech companies will develop standardized strategies to identify and report threats of
16694 transnational repression.
16695 - Issue travel advisories regarding states that engage in transnational repression
16696 - Revise and make vetting processes stricter for extradition requests.
16697 - Guarantee potential victims/victims of transnational repression full refugee status.
16698 - Regulate the use and access of INTERPOL "Red Notices" to deny immigration/asylum benefits
16699 or conduct arrests.

16700
16701
16702 **Results to be Expected:**
16703 With the passage and implementation of this proposal, targeted individuals will be protected
16704 from transnational repression. The authority of various institutions, organizations, and systems
16705 that deal with issues of transnational repression will be enhanced and there will be increased



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16706 global stability as the steps outlined in the Proposal for Action will ensure the resolution and
16707 future prevention of human rights abuses. Future acts of transnational repression will also be
16708 deterred.



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16709 **Proposal #** 325
16710 **Author:** Coen Nelson

Committee: 12
Delegation: New York

16711
16712 **Title:**
16713 A proposal to enact Senatorial term limits
16714

16715 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16716 United States voters, U.S. Senate, American citizens
16717

16718
16719 **Justification:**

16720 Currently senators of the United States serve for six year terms, with no limit to how many times
16721 they can be re-elected, save the matter of winning. In fact, the longest serving senator was
16722 Robert C. Bird who served for fifty-one years, five months, and twenty-six days. An incumbent
16723 senator also has a very high likelihood of being re-elected. In fact, according to ballotpedia.org,
16724 in the years 2020 and 2021 incumbents won 93% and 86% of their respective re-election bids.
16725 This is due to many reasons, foremost of which, incumbent candidates have the advantage of
16726 taking credit from good things that happened in their term, and they are also generally more well
16727 known than new candidates, and may have backing from major organizations from their time in
16728 office.

16729 This poses an issue for many reasons. To begin with, unlike the House of Representatives, in
16730 which representatives are allotted based on populous districts, the Senate maintains a constant
16731 two senators per state. This is for a reason, making the Senate a more deliberative body in
16732 which each state gets an equal voice. However, due to the lack of term limits, this also equals a
16733 lack of new ideas and more accurate representation. This proposal would serve as a means for
16734 a constant flow of senators to ensure better and less stagnate representation.

16735 Secondly, according to a study by Chris Jackson, Senior Vice President for US Public Affairs,
16736 and Annaleise Lohr, Director for US Public Affairs at Ipsos, in the article Americans want upper-
16737 age limits and term limits for federally elected officials, "Four in five of Americans say that there
16738 should be term limits for the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate (79%), including
16739 87% of Republicans and 80% of Democrats" (Jackson, Lohr). This means that the majority of
16740 the American people are in support of this concept, so this proposal will serve as a means to
16741 answer the desires of the American people
16742

16743 **Proposal for Action:**

16744 1. Senators will be limited to two terms maximum (one re-election) or twelve years maximum
16745 service. After which, they must retire.

16746 2. All current senators who have served for more than two terms, will not be permitted to run
16747 again.

16748 3. All current senators who have only served for one term may serve a second time.

16749 Retired senators will be permitted to run and serve in other public offices if they so choose after
16750 their time in the Senate is up.

16751 4. If a Senator is appointed during an emergency such as death, expulsion, or the stepping
16752 down of another senator during their term. The elected senators' time in office will be
16753 recognized as their first term if they serve three or more years (half the term). Otherwise, they
16754 will still be eligible for two more
16755

16756
16757 **Results to be Expected:**



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16758 It is expected that this proposal will allow for representation in the United States Senate that
16759 most accurately represents the will of the people as time goes on. In addition, this proposal will
16760 cause senators to be more motivated in serving as best as possible during their time in office as
16761 they will not have to worry about being re-elected.



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16762 **Proposal #** 326
16763 **Author:** Olivia Phillips

Committee: 17
Delegation: New York

16764
16765 **Title:**
16766 Eliminating the Statute of Limitations of Sexual Assault Against a Minor
16767

16768 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16769 Victims of sexual assault as a minor, Boy Scouts of USA, the Catholic Church, and any other
16770 organizations or groups where allegations of sexual abuse against a minor have occurred.
16771

16772 **Justification:**
16773 Sexual assault against a minor is on the rise. 70% of all reported sexual assaults occur to
16774 children aged 17 and under. Many states in the US currently require survivors to file civil actions
16775 or criminal charges against their abusers by the age of 23 at most. This is long before most
16776 survivors report or come to terms with their abuse, which has been estimated to be as high as
16777 52 years old on average. Victims are left with scars that will never heal. Experiencing child
16778 sexual abuse can affect how a person thinks, acts, and feels over a lifetime. It can lead to
16779 sexually transmitted infections and diseases, as well as chronic conditions later in life such as
16780 heart disease and obesity. Such trauma also worsens the mental health of victims, often
16781 causing depression, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms, and increasing the risk
16782 of substance abuse, as well as suicide.

16783 Because of the restrictive statutes of limitations currently in place, thousands of survivors are
16784 unable to sue or press charges against their abusers, who remain hidden from law enforcement
16785 and pose a persistent threat to public safety. In fact, 30% of sexual abuse is never reported. The
16786 eradication of such constraining statute of limitations will allow survivors all around the country
16787 to get the compensation they deserve. Many states have already extended their statute of
16788 limitations, and a handful have worked to eliminate them already. Though this is a step in the
16789 right direction, the overall abolishment of these limitations will give victims an ample amount of
16790 time to report their abuse when they are ready.
16791

16792 **Proposal for Action:**
16793 All State and Federal Statutes of Limitations for the following crimes, including but not limited to
16794 Child Sex Trafficking/The Prostitution Of Children, Child Sex Tourism Involving Commercial
16795 Sexual Activity, Commercial Production Of Child Pornography, Online Transmission Of Live
16796 Video Of A Child Engaged In Sexual Activity In Exchange For Anything Of Value would be
16797 rescinded. This would be retroactive. This would be done under the authority of the United
16798 States Senate.
16799

16800 **Results to be Expected:**
16801 With the passage and implementation of this proposal, there will be a rise in reports of sexual
16802 abuse once the statute of limitations is removed. This proposal will increase awareness for a
16803 largely forgotten form of sexual abuse, as well as allow more victims to report when mentally
16804 ready.
16805



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16806 **Proposal #** 327

16807 **Author:** William Rappold

Committee: 16

Delegation: New York

16808

16809 **Title:**

16810 Amend the classifications of the United States Selective Service System pertaining to age and
16811 time of service.

16812

16813 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16814 United States Military Branches, United States Male Population (18.5-36)

16815

16816

16817 **Justification:**

16818 US citizens who are eligible for the Selective Service System, also known as a military draft, are
16819 selected randomly in a lottery determined by date of birth. The eligible for draft age can go as
16820 low as eighteen and a half years old and up to the age of twenty-six. Once enlisted in the armed
16821 forces by draft, said draftee can in some cases be expected to serve until the age of thirty-five.

16822 Retaining delegates of the military who have been drafted until the age of thirty-five is the
16823 opposite of the type of freedom this country upholds. All men in the United States who can be
16824 drafted should be able to fulfill their service requirements and protect the ideals of this nation.

16825 However, a man who never wanted to serve in the military in the first place should not be
16826 required to stay in the military for up to seventeen years. In one of the longest modern wars the
16827 United States has been involved in, the amount of dead soldiers was lower than the current
16828 number of Army soldiers we keep active today. There is no reason they should be bound to
16829 service after a reasonable amount of time.

16830

16831

16832 **Proposal for Action:**

16833 Set term limits for military draftees heading to serve on active duty. There are 18.2 million men
16834 eligible for Selective Service. A standard military enlistment contract is 8 total years of service,
16835 including four years active duty and four years inactive/reserve duty. The term for a military
16836 draftee should be cut in half, given that they did not consent to military service willingly in an era
16837 of wartime. This cut results in a more fair and equal term of service.

16838 The term for a military draftee should be set at four years of total service. Given that
16839 country would be in a period of combative war, the draftee should serve three years of active
16840 duty, and one year of inactive/reserve duty. The draftee would serve a considerable time in
16841 active war, as most draftees do, but have the promise of returning to American life after their
16842 fourth year. This term of enrollment would allow draftees who did not willingly enroll to serve
16843 return to American life in a more timely manner.

16844 The Selective Service System would amend their tenants for selective service and
16845 remove the possibility for being bound to service until age thirty-six. The term of four years of
16846 service would replace that age statute. After the four years has elapsed, the draftee may return
16847 home or pursue any other freedoms they feel necessary.

16848 These statues would be enacted immediately after the passage of the alteration to the
16849 selective service system was made, ensuring that it is ready for implementation when America
16850 goes into its next war.

16851

16852

16853 **Results to be Expected:**



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16854 Draftees engage in a more fair and equal term of service that they are bound to. Those who are
16855 drafted have a chance to return sooner to America and continue on with their lives post-war.
16856 Shorter spans for soldiers at war would lead to less disruption in the American workplace during
16857 wartime. A set term of service may lead to more people being willing to fulfill their required
16858 service as a draftee, and take pride in what they do



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16859 **Proposal #** 328
16860 **Author:** Maya Reiken

Committee: 16
Delegation: New York

16861
16862 **Title:**
16863 Making America a Sanctuary Country
16864

16865 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16866 U.S. Citizens, Immigrants, ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement), DHS (U.S.
16867 Department of Homeland Security), Municipality Governments, State and Local Police Forces
16868

16869 **Justification:**
16870 Federal immigration detainers may be honored by law enforcement officials in non-sanctuary
16871 states. A detainer is a request to keep someone in custody for an extended period so that ICE
16872 officials can take them into federal custody for immigration-related reasons. The U.S.
16873 Department of Homeland Security has stated that these requests from ICE violate the Fourth
16874 Amendment, which is why cooperating with ICE and complying with immigration detainers are
16875 optional for local authorities. Numerous courts have also ruled that extended detention is illegal
16876 and infringes on the federal Constitution's ban on unreasonable seizures and adequate due
16877 process safeguards. Compliance with these requests could also place a heavy load on local law
16878 enforcement and detention centers by straining resources and interfering with local activity.
16879 In non-sanctuary states, during ordinary interactions, such as traffic stops or arrests, law
16880 enforcement officials may be permitted to ask about a person's immigration status and report
16881 the person to federal authorities for further action. Granting local law enforcement the authority
16882 to initiate deportation during traffic stops raises concerns about racial profiling and
16883 discrimination. There is a risk that officers may disproportionately target individuals based on
16884 their perceived ethnicity or immigration status, leading to unfair treatment and undermining trust
16885 within immigrant communities. For example, due to fear of police asking about their immigration
16886 status, 45% of Latinos and 70% of undocumented immigrants are less inclined to report crimes
16887 or voluntarily provide information about crimes.
16888 As a non-sanctuary country, law enforcement agencies may establish partnerships or
16889 agreements with federal immigration officials, including ICE, for the sharing of data or
16890 immigration-related requests. Giving local governments the authority to actively enforce
16891 immigration laws could lead to contradictions, misunderstandings, and even violations of
16892 constitutional rights. Instead, local resources should prioritize community safety, trust-building,
16893 and resolving local concerns. Immigration law is complicated and constantly being updated.
16894 Incorrectly interpreting or applying immigration laws may subject local law enforcement
16895 agencies to legal issues, liability, and potential litigation. As a result, immigration enforcement
16896 should be solely under the control of the federal government to maintain consistency and
16897 uniformity across the nation, which would be ensured by this separation of powers.

16898
16899 **Proposal for Action:**
16900 Law enforcement agencies shall not use department money or resources to arrest, detain or
16901 investigate persons for the purpose of immigration enforcement. This includes any of the
16902 following:
16903 (A) Inquiring into an individual's immigration status.
16904 (B) Detaining an individual on the basis of ICE hold requests.
16905 (C) Making arrests based on civil immigration warrants.
16906 Federal immigration agencies can not request local officers to hold an individual for a longer
16907 time than their initial contact due to immigration status.



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16908 Sanctuary countries create punishments relative to their existing laws and constitutions.
16909 Therefore, the United States may create punishments for violation of these policies on a case-
16910 by-case basis relative to its pre-existing laws.

16911

16912 **Results to be Expected:**

16913 Undocumented immigrants do not constitute a serious threat to communities; on the contrary,
16914 they have a positive effect on them. The Center for American Progress statistically compared
16915 sanctuary counties to non-sanctuary counties by matching them based on a wide range of
16916 demographic traits. The data showed that sanctuary cities nationwide reported positive results,
16917 including lower-than-average crime rates, greater household incomes, and poverty rates that
16918 are generally lower than those in non-sanctuary cities. Sanctuary policies allow everyone to
16919 report crimes and concerns without fear of reprisal and promote community building instead of
16920 separating.



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16921 **Proposal #** 329
16922 **Author:** Mathew Reis

Committee: 1
Delegation: New York

16923
16924 **Title:**
16925 Prohibiting the use of the Gay/Trans Panic Defense in the United States of America.
16926

16927 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
16928 U.S. Department of Justice, Defense Attorneys, LGBTQ+ People in the United States
16929

16930 **Justification:**
16931 Imagine a world where love is celebrated and differences are embraced. A world where being
16932 who you are is not a crime, and where justice is not blind to the reality of hate crimes against the
16933 LGBTQ+ community. Unfortunately, this is not the world we live in today. As of May of 2023, all
16934 six territories and thirty-seven states in our Union have the practice of the Gay/Trans Panic
16935 Defense allowed. The Gay/Trans Panic Defense is a legal strategy that can be used in court to
16936 justify violent or deadly actions against members of the Gay/Trans community. This defense
16937 seeks to excuse the perpetrator's actions by claiming that the victim's sexual orientation or
16938 gender identity caused the perpetrator to experience a temporary mental lapse, or "panic,"
16939 which has led to violent and deadly actions.

16940 Several high-profile cases have highlighted the damaging effects of the Gay/Trans Panic
16941 Defense, bringing national attention to the injustice it perpetuates. One such case is the murder
16942 of Matthew Shepard in 1998, where the defendants argued that their violent actions were a
16943 result of their "panic " when Shepard allegedly made a sexual advance towards them. Matthew
16944 Shepard, a young gay man, was brutally beaten, tortured, and left to die in a hate crime that
16945 shocked the nation. Similarly, the tragic stories of Gwen Araujo, Angie Zapata, and Islan Nettles
16946 underscore the consequences of allowing the defense to persist. Gwen Araujo, a transgender
16947 teenager, was brutally murdered in 2002 after her attackers discovered her gender identity. In
16948 2008, Angie Zapata, a transgender woman, was violently killed, with the defense rationalizing
16949 the crime using the Gay/Trans Panic Defense. Islan Nettles, another transgender woman, was
16950 fatally beaten in 2013, and her assailant claimed to have been "deceived" by her gender
16951 identity. These incidents reveal the devastating impact of the defense, perpetuating violence,
16952 discrimination, and dehumanization against transgender individuals.

16953 The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey found that nearly half of the transgender respondents had
16954 been sexually assaulted at some point in their lives, with one in ten experiencing such assaults
16955 in the previous year alone. Additionally, a 2017 analysis of LGBTQ intimate partner violence
16956 revealed that the majority of survivors were people of color, underscoring the intersectional
16957 nature of the issue. Shockingly, between 1970 and 2020, the gay and trans panic defenses
16958 were used over 104 times across various states, with charges being reduced in 33% of cases.
16959

16960 **Proposal for Action:**
16961 The use of the Gay/Trans Panic Defense in all criminal trials in all states and territories of the
16962 United States of America will be explicitly prohibited.
16963

16964 **Results to be Expected:**
16965 This proposal will increase protection for members of the LGBTQ+ community against violence
16966 and discrimination, thus lowering the rate at which homophobic/transphobic hate crimes occur.
16967 It will also create a more just and equitable legal system that treats all victims with respect and
16968 dignity, regardless of their sexual or gender identity.



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16969 **Proposal # 330**

16970 **Author:** Joshua Schultz

Committee: 3

Delegation: New York

16971

16972 **Title:**

16973 A proposal to implement a Carbon Tax in the United States of America.

16974

16975 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

16976 Businesses, Taxpayers, Consumers, Workers, The Government, The Environmental Protection
16977 Agency, All U.S. residents, Commuters, The Environment, Power Plants, Fuel Suppliers

16978

16979 **Justification:**

16980 The state of our earth, our nature, and the environment is rapidly worsening, and we are
16981 currently not doing enough to avert this crisis. In fact, we are still making this crisis worse, by
16982 pumping more and more carbon-containing greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere. As a result
16983 of the carbon-induced greenhouse effect, global temperatures increase, weather conditions and
16984 storms become more destructive, sea levels rise, species of animals go extinct, wildfires
16985 rampage, and much, much more threatens not only the livelihood of our own species, but our
16986 planet as a whole. The United States of America is the second largest producer of carbon
16987 emissions, producing around 6.3 billion metric tons annually, making up 12.7% of global annual
16988 emissions. U.S. carbon emissions alone account for 76.1% of our nationwide greenhouse gas
16989 emissions. In the Paris Agreement, the U.S. and over 120 other nations agreed to drastically
16990 reduce emissions by 2030. However, not much has actually been done to make this change
16991 happen, specifically in the U.S. We need to find new ways to cut our national emissions, and we
16992 need to do so now if we want to slow and eventually reverse the effects of climate change,
16993 before it gets too late.

16994 The most effective means of cutting national emissions has been proven to be the imposition of
16995 a carbon tax, a tax on the combustion of motor fuels, heating fuels, and fuels used in the
16996 unclean generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. These carbon taxes are
16997 currently imposed in 35 countries and have been seen to bring about the rise of new innovations
16998 in cleaner, zero-emissions technology, as businesses and individuals work to find new, untaxed
16999 ways of going about their business and home activities. Such an effect would likely be seen in
17000 and amplified by the U.S. as well under a carbon tax regime, due to its ability to rapidly produce
17001 innovations. Additionally, carbon taxes have been proven to benefit the economy if implemented
17002 correctly. Since Sweden's implementation of a carbon tax regime in 1991, its emissions have
17003 decreased by 33%, while its GDP has risen by 92% at the same time. This carbon tax would
17004 also massively increase federal government revenue, raising an estimated \$3.648 trillion in
17005 additional federal revenue over the next 10 years (from an estimated \$2.6 billion from taxes on
17006 heating and motor fuels, and \$1.048 billion in fossil fuels used in electrical generation). Finally, a
17007 carbon tax would be easy to administer; just as easy as any other fuel tax currently in place.

17008

17009 **Proposal for Action:**

17010 1. This proposal calls for the implementation of a carbon tax imposed on the emission of
17011 carbon-based compounds from the combustion of motor fuels, heating fuels, and fuels used in
17012 the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. This tax shall be imposed on fuel
17013 producers, factories, electrical power plants, and other industrial parties engaging in the
17014 combustion of these fuels through taxes on emissions. This tax shall be imposed on
17015 homeowners, commuters, and any other end users engaging in the combustion of these fuels
17016 through a tax on the purchase of these fuels. This tax shall start at a rate of \$50.00 per metric
17017 ton of carbon-based motor fuels, electrical fuels, and heating fuels combusted for use. This tax



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17018 shall be implemented on the first day of the first new tax year following the passage of
17019 legislation implementing this tax. Every year after the implementation of this legislation, on the
17020 first day of the new tax year, the rate shall increase by 5% per metric ton of carbon-based motor
17021 fuels, electrical fuels, and heating fuels combusted for use. Further legislation may be passed in
17022 the future to determine when the rate shall stop increasing, but such legislation shall not be
17023 passed within the first 10 years following the passage of legislation implementing the carbon
17024 tax.

17025 2. The revenue raised by this tax shall be used for specific purposes linked to the carbon tax,
17026 such as preventing and addressing inflation or other undesirable distributional consequences of
17027 taxation, providing aid to those below the federal poverty line, financing other climate-related
17028 measures, encouraging and funding the development of cleaner technology, educating the
17029 public on how to reduce their carbon footprint, subsidizing plant-based agriculture, or the
17030 allocation of funding to the Environmental Protection Agency for climate-related measures. The
17031 United States Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will have jurisdiction over
17032 how exactly the raised funds are allocated, within these guidelines.

17033 3. An exemption from this tax shall be applied to any emissions produced by the generation of
17034 clean electricity. Additionally, the sum of any emissions offset by the carbon-offsetting efforts of
17035 those who produced said emissions will be exempted from the tax. Those who wish to receive
17036 exemptions from their offsetting efforts must file for such exemptions with the Internal Revenue
17037 Service.

17038

Results to be Expected:

17039 As a result of this proposal, America's overall carbon emissions are expected to largely
17040 decrease, with an estimated annual decrease of around 300 million metric tons just from motor
17041 and heating fuels within the next 9 years, a number that should continue to grow as time
17042 passes. The carbon tax will generate massive amounts of revenue for the Federal Government
17043 as well, which can be put towards other environmental measures, given to the EPA for use, or
17044 provided as relief to prevent harmful effects of the carbon tax on those below the federal poverty
17045 line. Additionally, carbon offsetting measures will become more impactful, and more sustainable
17046 means of electricity generation should steadily increase in prevalence and become cheaper and
17047 more accessible in the U.S. Such a change could have a massive impact on U.S. carbon
17048 emissions. For example, the widely-used burning of coal produces 820 gCO₂/kWh of electricity
17049 produced, while the production of electricity from wind turbines produces only 11-12 gCO₂/kWh
17050 of electricity produced. Moreover, pollution and smog will decrease in cities, thus improving
17051 visibility and public health. This proposal will enable the steady worsening of the Greenhouse
17052 effect, Global warming, and the related consequences to start declining in the U.S. and across
17053 the globe.
17054



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17055 **Proposal #** 331 **Committee: 11**
17056 **Author:** Matthew Tobin **Delegation:** New York
17057
17058 **Title:**
17059 To depoliticize the U.S. Supreme Court by implementing term limits
17060
17061 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
17062 The U.S. Supreme Court, American citizens
17063
17064 **Justification:**
17065 Life tenure for Supreme Court justices creates two problems: the infrequency and the random
17066 distribution of appointments. From 1789 to 1970, the average Supreme Court term was 14.9
17067 years. Due to an increase in the average lifespan, as well as presidents' appointing younger
17068 justices, the average term length has grown to 26.1 years for justices who have retired since
17069 1970.
17070 Recently, there have been long spans of time in which no vacancies occur, and therefore no
17071 new justices are appointed, such as 6 years from August 2010 to April 2017, and 11 years from
17072 August 1994 to September 2005. These long periods without vacancies leave some presidents
17073 appointing no, or disproportionately few, justices. For example, President George W. Bush
17074 made one appointment in two terms, whereas President Donald Trump made three in one term.
17075 Life tenure contributes to the politicization of the court, as presidents, justices, and senators
17076 plan when justices should retire and be appointed (e.g. President Biden and Justice Breyer;
17077 President Trump, Senator McConnell, and Justice Gorsuch). Additionally, presidents purposely
17078 appoint young justices to guarantee the longest terms possible. Despite the politicization of the
17079 court, there is actually bipartisan support to implement term limits. According to the Associated
17080 Press, 67% of Americans support term limits for Supreme Court justices (82% of Democrats
17081 and 57% of Republicans).
17082 This proposal creates a system where new justices' terms end on a fixed schedule, eventually
17083 guaranteeing that each presidential term will have two appointments. For example, if any justice
17084 were to retire tomorrow, their successor would have a term ending on May 1st, 2042.
17085
17086 **Proposal for Action:**
17087 '- All current Supreme Court justices will be allowed to finish their life term.
17088 - Seats will be assigned term end dates in order of next vacancies as follows: 2042, 2044, 2046,
17089 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, and 2058. All terms will end on May 1st.
17090 - If any date comes within 18 years before there is a vacancy of the seat for that date, 18 years
17091 will be added to the year (e.g. 2042 becomes 2060).
17092 - Once a current justice retires, resigns, or dies, their successor will serve until the end of the
17093 next term as scheduled (currently 2042, then 2044, etc.).
17094 - Going forward, terms will be 18 years long. Each term will be staggered by two years, following
17095 the above end dates.
17096 - For all future justices, if a justice dies, retires, or resigns before the end of their term, the
17097 justice appointed to replace them will serve until the end of the original term.
17098 - Supreme Court justices will not be eligible for a second term, but may continue to serve on
17099 lower courts as per the current practice.
17100 - The President may nominate and the Senate may confirm an associate justice to serve as
17101 chief justice, but they will serve on the court only until the end of their original term.
17102
17103 **Results to be Expected:**



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17104 The Supreme Court will better reflect the American people since each presidential term will be
17105 entitled to the same number of appointments. Additionally, this proposal will incentivize
17106 presidents to appoint the best candidates for the job, rather than the youngest candidates who
17107 can serve the longest. Furthermore, presidents, senators, and justices will no longer be able to
17108 conspire to secure a seat for their party. Ultimately, the court will be less politicized.



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17109 **Proposal #** 332

17110 **Author:** Deanna Bennett

Committee: 3

Delegation: North Carolina

17111

17112 **Title:**

17113 Creating a tax incentive to airlines to encourage them to innovate ways to make planes more
17114 eco-friendly

17115

17116 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17117 Airline companies, the IRS

17118

17119 **Justification:**

17120 Climate change and global warming is a huge issue around the world. Studies show that carbon
17121 emissions are completely wrecking our atmosphere and our world, and we don't have a lot of
17122 time left to fix it. Studies also showed in 2018 that carbon emissions from aviation accounted for
17123 2.5% of global emissions. Considering that there are ways to take this number down, this is a
17124 big problem. While some airlines are already on board trying to find ways to "ecofy" their planes,
17125 some still aren't on board, as the research and technology is quite expensive. If the airlines
17126 based in the United States were providing a tax incentive for actively creating new eco-friendly
17127 ways to fly, then our world can be significantly impacted.

17128

17129 **Proposal for Action:**

17130 A small percentage of the federal taxes that an airline company has to pay will be waived if they
17131 are evaluated and proven to be actively working on ways to make their flying more eco-friendly.
17132 This could include diversifying their fuels, making hybrid planes, adding modifications to the
17133 plane to create less drag, etc.

17134

17135 **Results to be Expected:**

17136 We would hopefully see a large number of airline companies based in the U.S taking this deal,
17137 and beginning to work on new ways to lower their carbon emissions. This would in turn,
17138 gradually help the environment and atmosphere to recover. It would also hopefully set an
17139 example to other countries around the world, and would spark a global mission to make planes
17140 more eco-friendly.



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17141 **Proposal # 333**
17142 **Author:** Ella Forkin

Committee: 25
Delegation: North Carolina

17143
17144 **Title:**

17145 Establishing an initiative that increases Native American Tribal involvement and inclusion in the
17146 management of federal lands and waters, specifically National Parks.

17147
17148 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17149 Individuals of Native American heritage, the National Park Service, and National Park Visitors.
17150

17151 **Justification:**

17152 How many Native American tribes can you name? Five? Ten? There are 574 federally-
17153 recognized Native American Tribes, yet the average American can barely name 5. This reflects
17154 the lack of general knowledge surrounding the significant impact Native Americans, the original
17155 stewards of our continent, have had on the development of our modern economy, beliefs,
17156 cultures, and more. This proposal suggests further inclusion of Native American tribes in the
17157 management of federal lands and waters, specifically National Parks. This would ensure that
17158 indigenous cultures are disseminated, celebrated, and appreciated throughout the country and
17159 also promote the preservation of our natural ecosystems.

17160 This proposal enables Native American tribes to provide educational opportunities in National
17161 Parks that promote the sustenance of their cultures. Several National Parks have already begun
17162 incorporating Native American museum exhibits, dances, craft-making, and more into their
17163 parks. This proposal would facilitate the expansion of these educational activities within these
17164 parks, as well as into other National Parks with neighboring Native American tribes and
17165 reservations. Furthermore, it aims to further the ability of Native American tribes to directly
17166 disseminate their cultures and contributions through the National Park Service.

17167 Moreover, this indigenous involvement would also promote the long-term sustainment of our
17168 beautiful national parks. Native Americans have lived on our continent for thousands of years
17169 and have acquired vast inter-generational knowledge of our ecosystems. As Charles F. Sams
17170 III, the current National Park Service Director and first Native American to hold the position,
17171 stated, "As we work closely with tribes... we're going to see a richer capability of preservation
17172 efforts for native species like buffalo and wolves. Native people have lived on this landscape for
17173 at least 10,000 years, if not longer. Yet, over the years, we've ignored those folks who have
17174 lived here the longest, who may have the advantage of observational knowledge to help protect
17175 these parks that we love so much."

17176 Partnership with Native American tribes would enable park visitors to apply indigenous
17177 intergenerational knowledge of native flora and fauna, thereby facilitating the long-term
17178 sustainment of our parks and the biological diversity within them. The modern world is marked
17179 by the rapid decline of the health of our natural ecosystems, and this proposal would enable us
17180 to integrate long-disregarded Native American insights and knowledge that will ultimately
17181 promote a better environment and ecosystem.

17182 We can learn so much from the original stewards of our land. Indigenous involvement in the
17183 management of federal lands will facilitate a deep appreciation for Native American cultures
17184 while simultaneously preserving our country's natural ecosystems. This will ensure that future
17185 generations gain a deepened cultural and environmental understanding of our country.
17186

17187 **Proposal for Action:**

17188 A brutal history between native tribes and the US government has existed for centuries. The US
17189 government has utilized forced agreements and ultimately forced removal to push native tribes



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17190 off of their land, much of which is now occupied by National Parks. As a result, many native
17191 peoples no longer live in their native homelands. In order to acknowledge this terrible chapter of
17192 our country's history and rectify these past wrongs, I propose the following actions to facilitate
17193 indigenous involvement in the management of federal lands and waters, specifically National
17194 Parks:

- 17195 1. Create and fund at least one full-time position at each National Park/Forest that employs
17196 individual(s) dedicated to promoting Native American involvement.
- 17197 2. Identify Native American tribes in the geographic regions surrounding National Parks.
- 17198 3. Create historical exhibit(s) at each National Park that share the history of each Park's native
17199 tribes. These exhibits would include when natives lived on this land, their forced removal, and
17200 more.
- 17201 4. Establish formal land acknowledgments at each National Park.

17202
17203 **Results to be Expected:**

- 17204 1. Expansion of current Native-American educational opportunities in National Parks by
17205 increasing the volume and advertisement of events organized by Native American tribes (i.e.
17206 dances, festivals, and museum exhibits)
 - 17207 2. Increased collaborative efforts between scholars and local Native American community
17208 members to study native plants, animals, etc., facilitating the application of indigenous
17209 expertise/knowledge to local ecosystems.
 - 17210 3. Native American Tribes will be included in the entire decision-making process – earliest
17211 phases to the final steps– of projects within national parks
 - 17212 4. The untold stories of many of these tribes will be brought to the forefront.
 - 17213 5. American knowledge and celebration of Native American heritage, culture, and historical
17214 contributions will be magnified, and future generations will have a more robust knowledge
17215 surrounding Native American culture and contributions.
-



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17216 **Proposal #** 334

17217 **Author:** Addison Hernandez

Committee: 6

Delegation: North Carolina

17218

17219 **Title:**

17220 restrictions for the online pharmaceutical industry

17221

17222 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17223 Online Pharmaceutical Companies, Americans ordering their prescriptions online, FDA

17224

17225

17226 **Justification:**

17227 a treatable, chronic disease characterized by a problematic pattern of use of a substance or
17228 substances leading to impairments in health, social function, and control over substance use.
17229 (CDC.gov)

17230 Currently in the United States, the online pharmaceutical industry is worth 5.6 billion
17231 dollars(statitca.com), and 2027 online pharmacy revenue is expected to show an annual growth
17232 rate of just under 11 percent. Some substances are being sold outside the safeguard, which
17233 means these websites are selling a substance that you think is safe and could be causing more
17234 harm than good.

17235 "Fatality and severe adverse reactions due to consumption of diet pills, counterfeit medicines,
17236 formulations contaminated with lead and other heavy metals, wrong medicines or doses
17237 dispensed online without a prescription, and illegal use of medicines known to be habit forming"
17238 have been reported as results of increased access to online pharmaceuticals.

17239 While these websites have increased access, they also have led to increased substance abuse
17240 in our country, with the rise or ailments in the past 3 years, especially COVID-19.

17241

17242

17243 **Proposal for Action:**

17244 The federal government establishes a committee in Congress to compile research on the best
17245 ways to regulate the industry and gather information on how to bring the use down
17246 countrywide, standards can be made. After regulations would be set they would meet and
17247 gather statistics and establish if said regulations have made any progress and helping restrict.

17248

17249

17250 **Results to be Expected:**

17251 Placing restrictions on these online companies will limit how People get a hold of and help with
17252 their addiction recovery. However, extreme restrictions will not cause this specific strain of the
17253 pharmacy world to become a monopoly. It will limit the number of Illicit substances given to
17254 people who don't need them.

17255 It will ratify the number of Illicit substances given to people who don't need them. " Fatality and
17256 severe adverse reactions due to consumption of diet pills, counterfeit medicines, formulations
17257 contaminated with lead and other heavy metals, wrong medicines or doses dispensed online
17258 without illegal prescription use of medicines known to be habit forming have been reported."—
17259 this quote from the national library of Medicine, in conclusion, the rise of the use of these
17260 websites has created massive problems and continues to happen.



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17261 **Proposal #** 335 **Committee: 24**
17262 **Author:** Cooper Herrett **Delegation:** North Carolina
17263
17264 **Title:**
17265 Establishing an English Competency Certificate for Refugees
17266
17267 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
17268 All refugees currently residing in or entering the US, the Office of Refugee Resettlement,
17269 Employers
17270
17271 **Justification:**
17272 In the United States, we are a nation of immigrants. Whether recent or many generations ago,
17273 an overwhelming majority of US citizens today have an ancestor who immigrated to America.
17274 Different individuals have been prompted to emigrate from their home nations for a multitude of
17275 reasons, but a sizable portion of immigrants have been forced to flee for self preservation. This
17276 specific group, known as refugees, seeks asylum in other nations in order to protect their safety.
17277 There are national and international policies outlining basic rights afforded to refugees, with the
17278 ultimate goal of creating safe and balanced transitions into new societies.
17279 Despite America's longstanding history with this group, the average annual income for refugees
17280 is just above \$40,000, 66% of that of native born citizens. Even further, this figure hovers
17281 dangerously above the national poverty line of \$30,000 annually. When combined between two
17282 individuals, this meager income is still painfully far from the estimated living income of roughly
17283 \$100,000 for a family of four in 2023. Unfortunately, these differences in wages are rooted in a
17284 rudimentary tenet of economics: the human capital theory. This concept dictates that employers
17285 seek the most productive workers for the lowest cost. Essentially, refugees, even with
17286 education, generally assume jobs requiring less skill and subsequently less pay, because they
17287 do not have other job opportunities which can be used for bargaining for higher wages.
17288 Refugees with higher levels of education also suffer, because foreign levels of education are
17289 less respected in the United States. While these more skilled refugees are more likely to find
17290 work, they still earn less than their native coworkers. Additionally, skilled refugees receive less
17291 opportunities in higher paying managerial positions due to stereotypes perpetuating the notion
17292 that immigrants do not speak English well. And thus, the crux of the economic issue for
17293 incoming refugees: an unavoidable and arduously overcome wage gap. Studies indicate the
17294 severity of this gap varies among refugee groups, but it generally requires upwards of 30 years
17295 of work to surmount. Ultimately, this barrier prevents refugees from receiving the fair treatment
17296 which a nation is required to afford, as explained by various international refugee ordinances.
17297 While refugees may be safe from conflict in their home countries when fleeing to the US, they
17298 now face economic discrimination which poses the threat of poverty and promotes harmful
17299 workforce standards. The most effective way to combat this disparity is by buttressing the
17300 current educational opportunities for refugees as they assimilate into American society.
17301 Specifically, this will involve establishing a national means of recognizing English language
17302 proficiency.
17303
17304 **Proposal for Action:**
17305 The federal government shall immediately encourage work to establish a nationally recognized
17306 certificate of English competency, modeled after Denmark's own certification for refugees and
17307 other immigrants. Developed and distributed by the Office of Refugee Resettlement after
17308 successful completion of English language training organized through the organization and/or its
17309 partners, this certification is intended to establish a universal means of recognizing the efforts of



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17310 refugees to assimilate into American society by studying English. Much like a diploma or other
17311 accepted formal documentation, the certificate is to be accepted by employers as
17312 documentation of English language education and proficiency. Specific unique cases should be
17313 handled by the ORR, but refugees having already completed English training courses should
17314 receive the certificate upon request.
17315

17316 **Results to be Expected:**

17317 With the implementation of a certificate recognizing successful completion of English language
17318 training in the United States, refugees should gain more respect from potential employers.

17319 Unskilled laborers would be able to craft more credible applications with the addition of this
17320 certificate, helping some to secure improved jobs and wages. The skilled refugees would likely
17321 receive the most benefit, because the official certification would force employers to more fairly
17322 consider their employment for managerial positions which often include more pay. Collectively,
17323 the added incentive of receiving this certificate may attract more refugees to participate in
17324 English language training classes, subsequently providing more job opportunities for native-born
17325 Americans to educate refugee counterparts.

17326 It is also important to note that, in time, the positive economic effects of increased wages and
17327 improved job opportunities resulting from the certificate may encourage more refugees to seek
17328 safety in the United States. In fact, just a 10% increase in the number of refugee resettlers
17329 would cause the national GDP to rise approximately 1.4 billion dollars due to their added
17330 productivity and contributions to the economy. Thus, the US economy could improve in whole
17331 from implementation of this English language competency certificate for refugees.



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17332 **Proposal #** 336

17333 **Author:** Samantha Salvador

Committee: 26

Delegation: North Carolina

17334

17335 **Title:**

17336 Protection of Rights for Drag Show Performers

17337

17338 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17339 Drag show performers, current legislation that limits drag performances

17340

17341 **Justification:**

17342 Drag shows have long been a form of entertainment for people since 1870 and its origin can be
17343 traced back to William Shakespeare's plays when male actors played female roles. Drag is a
17344 form of expression for many men in different ways. It can be in the form of singing, dancing,
17345 comedy, and performing for theater in general. Drag has been a vital part of the LGBTQ+
17346 community as well but performers come from many different backgrounds and identities. Rather
17347 than just a performance, it is also seen as an art form. Drag is the exaggeration of gender and
17348 its stereotypes. For many drag queens, it is also their source of confidence and the manner in
17349 which they feel they can be their true selves. The art of drag has even extended into television,
17350 drag brunches, and some even read to children at libraries. Drag queens have also played a
17351 large part in different social movements including those for LGBTQ+ rights and the Stonewall
17352 protests.

17353 Recently, some states have been implementing laws that restrict such performances. For
17354 instance, in Tennessee, the governor passed a law that restricted drag from being in a public
17355 setting where anyone who is not an adult can view them. If a drag queen or king is seen in this
17356 situation, they can be charged with a misdemeanor or a felony. The justification behind bills
17357 such as these is that drag is harmful for children. Drag that relates to younger audiences is
17358 made to be age-appropriate and can be something more positive for children in terms of
17359 acceptance and being understanding of others and their identities. Drag performances with
17360 more mature content are age-restricted and require parental consent if under the age of
17361 eighteen.

17362

17363

17364 **Proposal for Action:**

17365 Any performances by female or male impersonators are expressive conduct protected under the
17366 first amendment. All drag performances are protected by the first amendment.

17367

17368 **Results to be Expected:**

17369 Freedom to drag queens and kings for their public expression without any unnecessary
17370 restrictions. Drag performers may be in a public setting without their existence being deemed as
17371 a felony when non-adults are in the area.



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17372 **Proposal # 337**
17373 **Author:** Noah Weyne

Committee: 25
Delegation: North Carolina

17374
17375 **Title:**
17376 The Eradication of Currency and all Monetary Notes Globally
17377

17378 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17379 The eradication of all currency will impact all areas of global commerce and business. While
17380 this will have large effects on all businesses globally, this is aimed to impact the top 1% of
17381 wealth holders the most, as this will create socioeconomic equity i
17382

17383 **Justification:**

17384 The saying is "Money is the root of all evil." This is a fact. Money has corrupted all people since
17385 its inception. Additionally, money is mostly a made up concept, as many major nations,
17386 including the United States, fail to have real value behind its currency, as they eradicate the
17387 gold standard in 1971. This allows for unnecessary rates of inflation, as well as massive national
17388 debts. Since the only value currency has is placed by society, it seems as though it serves no
17389 societal purpose other than motivation for evil. Not only this, but it acts as a barrier to societal
17390 growth, as every piece of productive legislation continues to ask this one question: "Where are
17391 we getting the funding?" Money has prohibited societal progress because of our worry of
17392 national debt, taking money from the taxpayers, and frankly, corporate greed. We have started
17393 to value our own status nationally rather than the lives of the people due to money and only
17394 money. By eliminating currency not only in the United States, but globally, we will allow for
17395 unfiltered societal equity, as well as a growth in cooperation. For these reasons we propose an
17396 international band of currency globally. We are suggesting that we go back to our innate roots of
17397 trade and bartering.
17398

17399 **Proposal for Action:**

17400 First, a committee would be created to facilitate trade and bartering globally. This committee
17401 would be named the Global Value Committee (GVC). On the GVC, two representatives from
17402 each of the sovereign nations from the United Nations would take part in a general assembly,
17403 have one person in small committees for certain industries, as well additional members for each
17404 nation's leading export in a separate committee. It is suggested that the governments of all
17405 participating nations create an agency to appoint these members, as well as have a team to
17406 support the informed decision of representatives. This committee will be responsible for
17407 establishing the value of goods and services for purposes of global population, and each nation
17408 will be allowed discretion of their policy domestically. The committee members will be allowed to
17409 vote to establish rules in their opening session. The GVC is expected to work closely with the
17410 International Criminal Court (ICC), as the ICC will be the prosecuting body for any nation or
17411 persons who violate the rules set by the GVC.
17412

17413 **Results to be Expected:**

17414 With the eradication of money globally, it is expected that we see an increase in progress in
17415 society, as well as an increase of global cooperation and global peace. This will impact
17416 legislating bodies, as lobbying groups or corrupt groups will lose leverage in the legislature,
17417 allowing pure intentions in law making. Additionally, it will allow nations to make improvements
17418 upon themselves without worry of cost to facilitate this change. This will also allow nations to
17419 trade with minimal animosity, as trade will not be fueled by profit from exports but instead the



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17420 necessity of the nation. Lastly, this will improve global peace, as nations can no longer fund
17421 wars without getting directly involved, possibly becoming a deterrent from perpetuating conflict.



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17422 **Proposal # 338**

17423 **Author:** rameer askew

Committee: 13

Delegation: Ohio

17424

17425 **Title:**

17426 making it mandatory to teach children k-12 about the importance of financial literacy

17427

17428 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17429 This proposal will directly impact millennials, including college educated
17430 graduates, skilled laborers and serviced oriented employees.

17431

17432 **Justification:**

17433 The current wealth gap that exists among racial groups, particularly
17434 African Americans is rooted in systemic and institutional racism. It is also
17435 prevalent due to a personal and community lack of financial literacy
17436 education and resources.

17437 For example, In the 1930's, the federal government made home mortgages
17438 affordable, unfortunately not for people of color. This has become known
17439 today as the Black Homeownership Gap, which still exists today and needs
17440 to be closed, where Financial Literacy becomes integral in that black
17441 communities can take action for themselves and their families with
17442 Financial knowledge.

17443 Additionally, of primary importance is Redlining, a federal government
17444 initiative, which is one of the most negative and impactful actions that has
17445 influenced financial literacy and the well-being in Black and Brown
17446 communities for almost a century.

17447

17448 **Proposal for Action:**

17449 The evidence will present itself when Financial Literacy is enhanced and
17450 strengthened as the result of this proposal. As well as the following
17451 components as they directly impact the African American communities:

17452 Socio-economic prosperity

17453 Homeownership

17454 Safer Neighborhoods

17455 Zip codes will not track longevity

17456

17457 **Results to be Expected:**

17458 Millennials will have the tools needed for financial security as well as have the opportunity to
17459 achieve their short- and long-term goals and the perseverance that is needed to achieve them.



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17460 **Proposal #** 339
17461 **Author:** Eric Gitson

Committee: 11
Delegation: Ohio

17462
17463 **Title:**
17464 Instituting a Mandatory Retirement Age for Certain Federal Officials
17465

17466 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
17467 Voting, Elections, US Constitution, Congress, POTUS, Civil Rights.
17468

17469 **Justification:**
17470 The U.S. Constitution establishes a minimum U age to hold some public offices, such as the
17471 Presidency, but does not state any maximum age. On average, Americans are decades
17472 younger than their representatives in Congress, or their President. In 2020, both major
17473 Presidential candidates were in their mid 70s, and as the likely frontrunners in 2024, either of
17474 these candidates would serve as President in their 80s. While the average American is 38 years
17475 old, the average U.S. Senator is 65. Half of Americans are under 38, but only 5% of
17476 Congresspeople are under 38. Younger Americans make up half the population, yet we are
17477 significantly underrepresented; therefore our priorities do not have sufficient influence on
17478 policymaking. The younger generations that are the nation's future, have little say in the
17479 decisions that will shape that future.

17480 While our elected officials as a group are only getting older, life expectancy in the United
17481 States is declining. It is down to 76 years (the lowest since the mid 1990s), which leaves even
17482 fewer older people for our aging officials to represent. As a result, the leading causes of death
17483 among young Americans, such as gun violence, opioid overdoses, and the mental health crisis,
17484 remain unsolved. If lawmakers are mandated to retire when they reach their state's life
17485 expectancy, they will be motivated to address the crises that cut their constituents' lives short.

17486
17487 **Proposal for Action:**
17488 I propose a Constitutional Amendment that will install a mandatory retirement age for members
17489 of Congress and the President of the United States. For the President, this age limit will be the
17490 same as the average life expectancy in the United States determined by the most recent
17491 census. For members of Congress, the retirement age will be the average life expectancy in the
17492 state they represent. As such, the age limit will change every 10 years if census data show a
17493 change in U.S. and state life expectancies. Officials who will reach the current age limit during a
17494 term in office will be permitted to serve that term, but will not be eligible for re-election.
17495

17496
17497 **Results to be Expected:**
17498 Politicians will be incentivized to work together to solve issues affecting the health, safety, and
17499 well-being of Americans, because their future career prospects are directly tied to life
17500 expectancy. By implementing a mandatory retirement age for our public officials, we can ensure
17501 better representation for the majority of Americans and bring the voices of the younger
17502 generations into national policymaking.
17503



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17504 **Proposal #** 340

17505 **Author:** Chase Hipsher

Committee: 22

Delegation: Ohio

17506

17507 **Title:**

17508 Raise the minimum age required to purchase bitters to twenty one years old.

17509

17510 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17511 Anyone under legal drinking age, Liquor Stores, and Grocery Stores

17512

17513 **Justification:**

17514 Everyone knows the risks of drinking alcohol and those risks are especially dangerous for those
17515 who have not reached full maturity. In 2019, a bill in Oklahoma was passed that allowed those
17516 under the age of twenty-one to enter liquor stores. This may lead those under the age of twenty-
17517 one to enter these stores to try to buy whatever alcohol they can. This is where the problem with
17518 bitters arises. Bitters are a type of high-proof alcohol infused with botanicals that are used as a
17519 flavoring agent in alcohol. It isn't unusual to find bitters that are 30-35% alcohol. That is over five
17520 times as much as most beers as they tend to be 5-6% alcohol. Symptoms like liver cirrhosis,
17521 fatty liver, and kidney failure have all been tied to bitters. Unlike almost every other alcohol-
17522 containing beverage, it is perfectly legal for anyone of any age to purchase bitters. This proposal
17523 aims to prevent these people from future addiction and damage to their bodies and brains.

17524

17525

17526 **Proposal for Action:**

17527 This proposes that all stores that offer bitters require their customers to provide identification to
17528 prove they are over twenty-one before purchasing the bitters. This would make those who try to
17529 purchase bitters under the age of twenty-one be charged with a class-1 misdemeanor as they
17530 would be with other alcoholic beverages. Those who intentionally sell bitters to those under the
17531 age of twenty-one will have their liquor license revoked and be charged with at least a class-1
17532 misdemeanor. Finally, those who try to purchase alcohol for anyone under the age of twenty-
17533 one will be charged with a misdemeanor offense.

17534

17535

17536 **Results to be Expected:**

17537 This proposal will lead to a decrease in crimes and accidents caused by underage drinking, as
17538 well as less alcohol addiction in the future due to early exposure. This will also lead to fewer
17539 cases of liver disease, overall health issues, and death of underage people due to less
17540 accessibility to alcohol.



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17541 **Proposal #** 341

17542 **Author:** Grace LaMarr

Committee: 17

Delegation: Ohio

17543

17544 **Title:**

17545 Implementing Job Training Programs Into Prisons

17546

17547 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17548 This will affect the Federal Prisons

17549

17550 **Justification:**

17551 When people come back out into the real world from prisons they need to be able to get a job
17552 but it is very hard for them to do so when they have no training or experience so it is very hard
17553 for them to be able to get a job. About 44% of prisoners are reoffenders and most likely will
17554 continue to be repeat offenders if we do not do something about it. If we trained them before
17555 they got out we would see less recidivism in our prisons because people would be able to go
17556 out and have a job and see that they have a purpose and not fall back into the same hole that
17557 they were in. United States offenders with vocational training were almost 82% less likely to
17558 return to prison. With this high of a rate it goes to show how well these training programs could
17559 work in helping us keep the amount of people that will return to prisons down.

17560

17561

17562 **Proposal for Action:**

17563 Thus I propose requiring job training programs to be implemented in all federal prisons. We will
17564 implement 2-3 different programs for inmates that earn this program. It would be like a fire
17565 training program, a cosmetology program and then a masonry program as well as other
17566 possibilities.

17567

17568

17569 **Results to be Expected:**

17570 Prisoners reentering society will be more well prepared for the workforce. Maintaining
17571 employment will make them less likely to offend again and be put back into the system. Instead
17572 it will help them become a better person and help them understand what good is out there and
17573 that they can be a regular human being.



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17574 **Proposal #** 342

17575 **Author:** Abigail McGaughy

Committee: 26

Delegation: Ohio

17576

17577 **Title:**

17578 Mandated Set Courses on Autism Awareness Training for Law Enforcement Officers.

17579

17580 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17581 Law Enforcement Officers, People on the autism spectrum and their respective families, Tax
17582 paying citizens

17583

17584 **Justification:**

17585 Police are meant to keep us safe. They are who we call when we are in danger and in need, but
17586 who do we call when the danger is coming from the police? For Americans with autism, the
17587 answer is no one. Due to what is disregarded as a simple miscommunication or
17588 misunderstanding can mean life or death for people on the spectrum. Law enforcement officers'
17589 complete lack of knowledge causes families with members with autism to live in constant fear.
17590 With the population of adults with autism in the U.S. being 5.4 million as of 2023, we need
17591 change. They need change. One in 36 children are estimated to be on the spectrum, meaning
17592 that one in 36 children are likely to face police brutality. With the prevalence of autism growing
17593 178% since 2000, these numbers are only going to grow unless we do something about it.
17594 Evidence shows that people with autism are seven times more likely to have law enforcement
17595 encounters than the general public. A study conducted over people with autism in 2019 found
17596 that 53% of the participants had over 4 experiences with law enforcement officers. When the life
17597 or death of someone is put into the hands of our law enforcement, people they are statistically
17598 more likely to deal with, why are they not trained with how to handle it? This proposal will bring a
17599 change to unlawful and unhuman behavior that has been swept under the rug for far too long.

17600

17601 **Proposal for Action:**

17602 I propose legislation to expand Section 3062 S. 738:TRAINING ON FAIR AND IMPARTIAL
17603 POLICING. With this proposal, a set course over autism training, created by the NAA (National
17604 Autism Association), will be integrated into law enforcement training over fair and impartial
17605 policing. This course will teach officers how to identify, deescalate, and handle a situation
17606 involving people on the autism spectrum, using a hands on approach. This course will include
17607 individuals with autism and their families to help officers better understand how to properly
17608 handle a situation that would otherwise end with what can only be labeled as police brutality.

17609

17610 **Results to be Expected:**

17611 Individuals on the autism spectrum will no longer have to live in fear due to uneducated law
17612 enforcement. Law enforcement officers will be properly educated on how to navigate
17613 interactions with individuals on the spectrum successfully. This will result in less
17614 miscommunication and misunderstandings between both parties, which oftentimes leads to
17615 police brutality. Law enforcement officers, more often than not, use excessive force for reasons
17616 that do not exist when dealing with someone on the spectrum, violating their fourth amendment
17617 right. Using this proposal, individuals with autism will finally have a voice, something law
17618 enforcement officers often take away from them. Individuals with autism will no longer have to
17619 be afraid that the people sworn to protect them will do the opposite. With this proposal, the lives
17620 of individuals on the spectrum, and their families, will improve, and our law enforcement officers
17621 will no longer have an excuse for their wrongful and unlawful behavior.



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17622 **Proposal #** 343

17623 **Author:** Alexa Morales-López

Committee: 25

Delegation: Ohio

17624

17625 **Title:**

17626 Proposal to Distribute Incoming Immigrant Populations Across States

17627

17628 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17629 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, United
17630 States workforce, incoming immigrants, current immigrants, and U.S. citizens.

17631

17632 **Justification:**

17633 The immigration crisis worsens by the day as immigrant numbers grow too large to contain at
17634 the border. Due to this, it really seems as if immigration only causes harm to our country.
17635 However, immigrants and their contributions, specifically to the labor force, make them worth
17636 keeping. Millions of people migrate to the United States in hopes of escaping violence, poverty,
17637 and many other social problems in their home countries. All these challenges are what impulse
17638 immigrants to work so hard when they do get to the United States. Immigrants make up over
17639 18% of the workforce in the United States and it's no doubt that immigrant determination—
17640 acquired through numerous challenges —accounts for this fact. It's clear that immigrants
17641 contribute to the country positively through labor, but in return, they are rejected. Some are
17642 reported immediately and forced to go back to the danger they tried so hard to escape. If lucky,
17643 some make it but are faced with endless discrimination. The portion of immigrants in the
17644 workforce is too significant to risk diminishing or completely losing by being against immigration.
17645 Despite the number of immigrants increasing significantly and their positive contributions to the
17646 workforce being clear, the United States immigration policy has not changed much since the
17647 1960s. Immigrants are still being immediately deported or put through long and stressful
17648 deportation processes at the border. This proposal's main goal is to address the immigration
17649 crisis in our country by taking immigrants in and putting them in positions in which they can
17650 contribute to the labor force of our country.

17651

17652 **Proposal for Action:**

17653 Current immigrants that have already established lives across the United States (meaning they
17654 successfully immigrated, live in the United States with permanent intentions, but aren't yet
17655 residents) will be allowed to stay where they are but will be indirectly accessorized to begin the
17656 process to acquire a work permit. New, incoming immigrants will be distributed across the states
17657 according to the work necessities of the states. They will be assisted financially for 3 months. In
17658 those 3 months, they will have to find a job and after the 3 months, they will have to sustain
17659 themselves. They will also be indirectly accessorized to begin the process to acquire a work
17660 permit. Moreover, immigrant families cannot be separated in this process. If a family arrives,
17661 they have to be moved together.

17662

17663 **Results to be Expected:**

17664 An effective solution to the immigration crisis. Immigrants will be allowed a stay in the United
17665 States. They will be given the opportunity to continue to or begin their contribution to our
17666 country's workforce in their designated state.



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17667 **Proposal #** 344
17668 **Author:** Kelsey Munday

Committee: 26
Delegation: Ohio

17669
17670 **Title:**
17671 Disarming Disinformation in the United States of America.
17672

17673 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
17674 US Citizens, all social media platforms, all news platforms, the Federal Communications
17675 Commission, and the court system.
17676

17677 **Justification:**
17678 In the United States of America, along with the arising of social media and easy-to-access news
17679 information comes the arising of disinformation. The College of Staten Island defines
17680 "disinformation" as the deliberate dissemination of false or inaccurate information to discredit a
17681 person or organization. The spread of false information harms the US citizens daily, it feeds lies
17682 and misleads the users of social media and news platforms. In fact, in a study done by an
17683 unknown security company, it was found that 42% of Facebook users see untrue content every
17684 time or almost every time they use the platform. For people who do not know the content is
17685 false, they may spread the false information like wildfire. However, depending on how serious
17686 the content may be and what it is concerning the false information may cause real harm and
17687 people to panic. One example of false information that may not cause too much panic is
17688 celebrity death hoaxes. For example, Skyscape says, "The Mission Impossible star, Tom
17689 Cruise, laughed when told in 2010 about reports of his death in a fatal plumbing accident". So,
17690 the users are not only lied to and misled, but in some extreme cases can cause anxiety or
17691 psychological distress. Disinformation can only ever cause panic in chaos for the American
17692 people.
17693

17694 **Proposal for Action:**
17695 I propose legislation to allow the Federal Communications Commission to enforce disarming
17696 disinformation in all social media and news platforms. This is done by requiring the news
17697 platforms to stray away from fake news and the social media platforms to review every post
17698 made by users. If the information is false and may cause harm and panic to the general public,
17699 then the platforms will be required to take action and disarm the disinformation. If the platforms
17700 fail to disarm the disinformation, then there will be consequences. However, to enforce this law,
17701 platforms may have to hire new employees. So, the government may grant incentives to
17702 platforms to hire employees that would take the responsibility to review posts and segments to
17703 make sure that they do not spread disinformation.
17704

17705 **Results to be Expected:**
17706 As a result, there will be a decrease in disinformation in the United States of America. Social
17707 media and news platforms will be more careful as to what they will produce for the public. The
17708 Federal Communications Commission will enforce this to disarm information. Finally, the court
17709 system will determine whether or not platforms have violated the law.



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17710 **Proposal #** 345
17711 **Author:** Darcie Reinhart

Committee: 3
Delegation: Ohio

17712
17713 **Title:**
17714 Tax Incentive for Fairtrade Clothing
17715

17716 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
17717 United States Citizens, Textile Industry, United States Commerce, and Working Conditions.
17718

17719 **Justification:**
17720 According to the University of Colorado Boulder, the United States produces 21 billion tons of
17721 textile waste which goes to landfills. Furthermore, the workers producing the clothes are
17722 frequently paid unlivable wages in outrageous conditions. This waste is partially due to the high
17723 consumption of fast fashion. Clothes are produced at a cheap price which allows for them to be
17724 sold at a lower rate. Although the price makes the product seem superior, it has a truly negative
17725 impact on the lives of the workers and the environment. "Fairtrade" is a standard that ensures
17726 textiles are produced in an ethical manner. This tax incentive will encourage consumers to buy
17727 clothes certified by "Fairtrade." This will decrease the amount of waste produced surrounding
17728 textiles due to consumers valuing quality over quantity and supporting an important issue.
17729

17730
17731 **Proposal for Action:**
17732 A tax credit will be given to consumers who buy clothing items certified as "Fairtrade". The tax
17733 credit will be 15% of the total price of the product. Part of the "Fairtrade" standard includes
17734 guaranteeing workers' labor rights (such as collective bargaining and being a part of a trade
17735 union), ensuring the workers are being paid at least the minimum wage for their region, no
17736 company requirement of an excess of 48 hours within a week, and many other crucial
17737 standards. The tax incentive will encourage consumers to purchase clothing that is "Fairtrade."
17738 Additionally, businesses will be encouraged to seek out the "Fairtrade" certification for their
17739 clothing items.
17740

17741
17742 **Results to be Expected:**
17743 The tax incentive will make ethically produced clothing more appealing and therefore, it will
17744 promote the sale of it. This will lead to a reduction in the purchasing of fast fashion and further
17745 the desire for manufacturers to produce clothing in a manner that is both ethical and
17746 sustainable. Consequently, the working conditions of laborers throughout the world will be
17747 improved because of the "Fairtrade" standards in place.



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17748 **Proposal #** 346
17749 **Author:** Colette Sarli-Freeman

Committee: 16
Delegation: Ohio

17750
17751 **Title:**
17752 A Proposal to Restructure American-Venezuelan Relations
17753

17754 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
17755 This policy relates to the peoples and governments of Venezuela and the U.S.A.
17756

17757 **Justification:**
17758 The Independent in April 2019 reported over 40,000 Venezuelans have perished as a result of
17759 the US's implementation of sanctions since 2015. This is widely attributed to the denial of vital
17760 resources, as major resources have been blocked from importation such as medical equipment,
17761 food, and other necessities, as well as a growing rate of inflation from a lack of capital
17762 previously exported from the US. This policy designed to curb the election of Venezuelan
17763 President Nicolás Maduro has only worked counterintuitively, garnering strength for Maduro's
17764 regime, all while weakening the Venezuelan population.
17765

17766 **Proposal for Action:**
17767 The United States shall take a multi-pronged approach to restructure its Venezuelan policy: All
17768 economic and diplomatic sanctions by the United States Federal Government on the State of
17769 Venezuela shall hereby be repealed. The United States shall officially recognize Nicolás Maduro
17770 as the President of Venezuela. The United States shall engage in diplomatic talks with
17771 Venezuelan officials affiliated with the Maduro Administration.
17772 The following departments shall be in charge of enforcing this legislation: The Office of Foreign
17773 Assets Control within the Department of Treasury and the Division for Counter Threat Finance
17774 and Sanctions within the Department of State, shall be responsible for lifting all economic
17775 sanctions on Venezuela. The Department of State shall be responsible for lifting diplomatic
17776 sanctions and engaging in diplomatic talks. The Bureau of Industry and Security within the
17777 Department of Commerce shall be responsible for coordinating future trade and economic
17778 relations with Venezuela.
17779

17780 **Results to be Expected:**
17781 Through implementation, the Venezuelan economy will gain the ability to organically restructure
17782 itself, through the decline of inflation and greater resource access. These two economic stances
17783 serve to minimize the growing death and illness toll of Venezuelans, and offset the economic
17784 and social destruction U.S. sanctions have caused. Diplomatic talks shall serve to allow the US
17785 to manage Maduro's regime and work to find compromises in the democratic operation.
17786 Recognition simply operates not as support, but to open the doors to finding a solution for
17787 Venezuela through cooperation and collaboration, rather than hostility and hatred.
17788 Through implementation, the Venezuelan economy will gain the ability to organically restructure
17789 itself, through the decline of inflation and greater resource access. These two economic stances
17790 serve to minimize the growing death and illness toll of Venezuelans and offset the economic
17791 and social destruction U.S. sanctions have caused. Diplomatic talks shall serve to allow the US
17792 to manage Maduro's regime and work to find compromises in the democratic operation.
17793 Recognition simply operates not as support, but to open the doors to finding a solution for
17794 Venezuela through cooperation and collaboration, rather than hostility and hatred.



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17795 **Proposal #** 347
17796 **Author:** Sincere Smith

Committee: 10
Delegation: Ohio

17797
17798 **Title:**
17799 Youth Opportunities Unlimited Extension
17800

17801 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
17802 The Youth, The Environment, The Economy, The Unemployed, The Youth Employment
17803 Programs, Youth Opportunities Unlimited
17804

17805
17806 **Justification:**
17807 Unemployment among young people is soaring. The Youth Opportunities Unlimited Extension
17808 program avoids young adults' possibility of being surrounded by dangerous crime-related
17809 neighborhoods. "Around the world unemployment affects 67.6 million young people." "While the
17810 global youth unemployment rate currently stands at 13.6%, the number varies drastically by
17811 region." Having a significant amount of young people out of work can negatively impact a
17812 community's economic growth and development. Youth unemployment has serious social
17813 repercussions because unemployed youth inherits lack of hope for the future. "Almost 90% of all
17814 young people live in low-income nations, not feeling that a better life is possible can result in
17815 millions of young people floundering in poverty and frustration." This proposal denounces
17816 opportunities of unemployment. We plan to create new legal career and job opportunities
17817 nationwide and year-long.
17818

17819 **Proposal for Action:**
17820 In this proposal, we plan to assemble wide-ranging equitable communities whereas every young
17821 person is ready to pursue a meaningful future. I desire our creation of numerous career based
17822 projects that gives the youth chances to break generational curses. This proposal ensures all
17823 minority groups off the streets and develop safe places for them to be. We will raises job
17824 opportunities and evolve the youth's skills.
17825

17826
17827 **Results to be Expected:**
17828 Diverse majority in the workforce. A stronger will for creating new habits and priorities. Safe
17829 spaces where the youth can work on school, physical and mental life. New job opportunities that
17830 benefit the economy locally, nationally, and statewide. The reduction of the youth being involved
17831 in crime and drugs. Finally, the most important results expected from this proposal are the
17832 priority of creating a safe environment for the youth, a legal financial opportunity for the youth,
17833 and the ultimate goal of achieving a safe haven where the youth can chase their dreams with
17834 their friends peacefully and eternally.



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17835 **Proposal # 348**

17836 **Author:** Gulnessa Asif

Committee: 12

Delegation: Oklahoma

17837

17838 **Title:**

17839 Zappin' Out SLAPPs

17840

17841 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17842 Federal and state courts, civil lawsuits, First Amendment rights, journalism and media,
17843 corporations

17844

17845

17846 **Justification:**

17847 The First Amendment is the foundation upon which modern America is built upon. Without the
17848 freedom of speech, assembly, and petition, no form of legitimate democracy can claim to exist.

17849 Yet, wealthy corporations, politicians, and individuals are viciously attacking these rights by
17850 illegitimately abusing our legal system and ruining the livelihoods of those most vulnerable.

17851 It's no secret that the law is difficult... and VERY expensive to navigate. Lawsuits take years
17852 and even decades in litigation and appeals, expansive discovery requests, eye-popping legal

17853 fees, and much more. Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation, or SLAPP suits, take
17854 advantage of this. SLAPP suits refer to lawsuits brought by parties, often very wealthy, to

17855 dissuade their critics from speaking out. By definition, SLAPP suits do not have any true legal
17856 claims, in fact they are often doomed to fail; rather, people file SLAPP suits to bury their critics

17857 in lengthy and overwhelming legal processes, often exhausting all their resources defending
17858 such suits. Currently, there are no federal anti-SLAPP laws, only ones in 32 states. This means

17859 that plaintiffs often "jurisdiction shop" and file against defendants in states with little to no
17860 SLAPP protections. In those states, motions to dismiss the suit are often introduced after

17861 months of litigation & thousands of dollars of fees. Justice is not served even if the defendant
17862 wins: their punishment for speaking was the arduous trial itself.

17863 This proposal codifies the common provisions of many state SLAPP laws to create an expedited
17864 process by which lawsuits can be quickly thrown out if they are shown to be a SLAPP suit.

17865 Currently, the mere threat of a SLAPP suit is enough to silence journalists or dissenters from
17866 exercising their rights in fear of going into financial ruin. If we cannot protect the very principles

17867 of freedom upon which our country was founded, we cannot claim to be a legitimate democracy;
17868 to protect these principles, we need a federal anti-SLAPP law.

17869

17870

17871 **Proposal for Action:**

17872 1)Up until 60 days after a party is served with a claim or at a later time on a showing of good
17873 cause, the party may file for a special motion to dismiss in which they assert the claim was filed
17874 in response to the party's lawful exercise of the constitutional right of petition, freedom of the
17875 press, peaceful assembly, free speech on a matter of public concern, or other expressive
17876 conduct on a matter of public concern.

17877 -The moving party must provide written notice to the responding party of its intent to file such a
17878 special motion to dismiss with respect to a claim not later than 5 days before the filing. Until the
17879 motion has been filed, the responding party may withdraw or amend the claim in accordance
17880 with applicable court rules.

17881 2)Upon the filing of a special motion to dismiss, all other proceedings between the moving party
17882 and responding party that are related to the claim shall be stayed until/unless the motion has
17883 been disposed of. (Upon motion of either party, the court may allow limited discovery related to



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17884 the motion for good cause.) After the special motion is filed, the responding party may argue
17885 that the action does not fall within the scope of this proposal. If the court finds that the action is
17886 not within the scope, the moving party loses
17887 the motion and may appeal immediately. However, if the court finds the action is within the
17888 scope, then the parties move to the third phase.
17889 3) The plaintiff party must provide evidence sufficient as a matter of law to demonstrate its
17890 claims have reasonable factual basis and that there is a reasonable probability of them winning
17891 the lawsuit. If the plaintiff cannot provide this, then the court must grant the motion and the claim
17892 must be dismissed. If the responding party does provide reasonable evidence, then the court
17893 moves to phase four of the motion procedure.
17894 4) In this phase, the burden shifts back to the moving party to show that either:
17895 a) The responding party failed to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted or; b)
17896 There is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the party is entitled to judgment as a
17897 matter of law on the cause of action or part of the cause of action.
17898 If the moving party meets this burden, then the moving party wins and the motion to dismiss is
17899 granted. The responding party may appeal at the conclusion of the
17900 case. If the moving party fails to meet its burden (the court finds the responding party's case to
17901 be viable), then the moving party will lose the motion and may appeal
17902 immediately. If no appeal is immediately made or is made unsuccessfully, the lawsuit will
17903 continue.
17904 · If the moving party wins on the motion, then the court must award it costs, reasonable
17905 attorney's fees, and reasonable litigation expenses related to the motion. If the responding party
17906 wins and the court finds that the SLAPP motion was frivolous or
17907 filed solely with intent to delay the proceeding, then the court will award its costs, fees, and
17908 expenses.
17909 · This proposal protects:
17910 -Communication in /on an issue under a legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, or other
17911 governmental proceeding;
17912 -An exercise of the right of freedom of speech or of the press, the right to assemble
17913 or petition, or the right of association, guaranteed by the United States Constitution on a matter
17914 of public concern.
17915 · This proposal does not apply to a cause of action asserted:
17916 -Against/by a governmental unit or an employee or agent of a governmental unit
17917 acting or purporting to act in an official capacity
17918
17919

Results to be Expected:

17921 Journalists, activist groups, advocates, and even Oprah will finally have a quick way out of
17922 ridiculous lawsuits simply to scare them into submission. Wealthy corporations or individuals will
17923 no longer be able to "jurisdiction shop" for a state with no anti-SLAPP laws; they'll have to file in
17924 the federal courts of the United States of America, where First Amendment rights are the law of
17925 the land.



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17926 **Proposal # 349**

17927 **Author:** Anderson Bell

Committee: 15

Delegation: Oklahoma

17928

17929 **Title:**

17930 A Proposal to Reform the War Powers Resolution and Repeal the 2001 Authorization for Use of
17931 Military Force and the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force in Iraq.

17932

17933 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

17934 The Congress of the United States of America, the President of the United States of America,
17935 the Armed Forces of the United States of America, American taxpayers, foreign citizens affected
17936 by American involvement and intervention.

17937

17938 **Justification:**

17939 Article 8 of the constitution is clear: the power to declare war belongs in the hands of Congress,
17940 and yet, this power has been statutorily taken away from Congress in the wake of the
17941 September 11th Attacks and the 2003 Invasion of Iraq. These authorizations facilitated and
17942 promoted the decades long War on Terror, drawing America into costly, deadly, and devastating
17943 conflicts around the world. The 2001 AUMF is particularly concerning, granting the president
17944 use of all necessary force determined necessary by the president in order to protect the United
17945 States from terrorism in the present and future. The process of drafting and implementing this
17946 authorization was done hastily in order to prevent another attack on American soil, however, this
17947 left us with an authorization that is vague, granting the president a blank check to use military
17948 force however they see fit, providing no limitations in terms of geography, time, or scope. This
17949 detail is especially noteworthy, as no other military authorization has this lack of clarity. Further,
17950 the authorization of force in Iraq is entirely outdated with Saddam Hussein toppled and America
17951 withdrawing its combat force in 2021, serving no purpose other than to grant the president
17952 supplemental justification for military action against forces that were not even considered in
17953 2002.

17954 These authorizations stand on the idealistic, yet flawed, War Powers Resolution of 1973, which
17955 was meant to limit the president's war making ability. Through its vague language and lack of
17956 scope, the resolution has largely become ineffective. Specifically this occurred due to its
17957 variable interpretation of "hostilities," as presidents simply deny the existence of hostilities, as
17958 Ronald Regan in 1983 in Lebanon, Bill Clinton in 1999 in Kosovo, and Barack Obama in 2011 in
17959 Libya all showed. Further, the War Powers Resolution fails to define another key term, "specific
17960 statutory authorization," allowing authorizations to balloon in scope. Additionally, the 2001 and
17961 2002 authorizations have been cited by successive administrations to justify the usage of force
17962 in wildly varying and vague scenarios, with the Costs of War Project noting that all four
17963 administrations since this authorization was passed have used it as a justification when
17964 reporting to Congress on any counterterrorism activity, even when these actions often fall far
17965 outside of the scope of the original authorization. President Biden continues to justify America's
17966 "Over the Horizon" Strategy with the 2001 and 2002 authorizations, allowing America to
17967 continue to involve itself with and harm countless people abroad. Furthermore, presidents have
17968 used the loose regulation of the War Powers Resolution to wage war across the globe, with the
17969 Brennan Center for Justice stating that even congress was left in the dark about many of these
17970 conflicts, and the Costs of War Project estimating that a total of 8 trillion taxpayer dollars have
17971 been spent, and 300,000 civilians and 37,000 American service members have been killed as a
17972 result of these military adventures. With the War on Terror drawing to a close and Americans'
17973 lives largely protected from terrorist threats, it is high time to re-evaluate and reform the powers
17974 granted to the president to wage war.



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17975 This power given to the president erodes the democratic foundation America was founded upon.
17976 Further, the geopolitical situation is drastically different from the ones when these authorizations
17977 were passed, and is worlds apart from the situation when the War Powers Resolution was
17978 drafted. Reforming the way America wages and authorizes war and fights terror is absolutely
17979 necessary.

17980

17981

17982 **Proposal for Action:**

17983 1. Adopt the reforms to the War Powers Resolution outlined in Title One of the National Security
17984 Reforms and Accountability Act, bringing the power of warfare back under Congressional
17985 control.

17986 2. Repeal the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force and the 2002 Authorization for Use of
17987 Military Force in Iraq.

17988 3. Draft a new, more limited in scope, statutory authorization for counterterrorism activities.

17989 4. Develop a more comprehensive, modern framework to deal with terror, primarily including
17990 more active participation in and funding towards UN peacekeeping efforts.

17991

17992

17993 **Results to be Expected:**

17994 The repeal of these outdated pieces of legislation and reforming and modernising the way
17995 America wages war paves the way for turning over a new leaf in American foreign policy, saving
17996 trillions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives that would be spent in long military
17997 adventures. Further, with these actions, America takes one step away from the throes of tyranny
17998 and executive overreach, finally returning more power over the waging of war to Congress and
17999 the elected representatives of the American people. This needed reform and these reinvigorated
18000 commitments signal a new dawn for American foreign policy, leading the nation into a new,
18001 brighter future.



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18002 **Proposal #** 350

18003 **Author:** Grace Bennett

Committee: 16

Delegation: Oklahoma

18004

18005 **Title:**

18006 Protecting rape victims in the military from being fired or discharged because of their trauma.

18007

18008 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18009 Rape or sexual assault victims in the military, the military authorities, all people within the
18010 military.

18011

18012

18013 **Justification:**

18014 Women make up only 16.5 percent of the military and yet nearly 1 in 4 U.S. servicewoman
18015 have been raped or sexually assaulted and over half report being harassed. Sexual assault is
18016 often the initial event in a long line of painful traumas that can culminate in post-traumatic stress
18017 disorder, depression and suicide. In a 2019 study, scientists at the Denver Veterans Affairs
18018 Medical Center, the University of Utah and the University of Colorado surveyed more than 300
18019 servicewomen and female veterans who had experienced a sexual assault and found that 29
18020 percent were currently contemplating suicide. These women deserve so much more than being
18021 assaulted, and subsequently being fired, discharged, or forced to face other punishment for the
18022 trauma they are facing. In 2018 76.1% of victims did not report the assault. The fear of
18023 punishment for being raped or assaulted leads victims to not come forward and seek proper
18024 help. And the fear is justified because 64% of women who did report the incident received some
18025 form of punishment. This could look like punishment based on collateral misconduct, such as
18026 underage drinking or an orders violation, an increasingly hostile work environment, or
18027 unwarranted or misdiagnosed mental health disorders. By putting in place more programs to
18028 help sexual assault survivors with their trauma, the likelihood of being fired or discharged would
18029 go down because victims will receive the proper treatment and not be misdiagnosed with
18030 disorders and be given the space to heal while maintaining their job.

18031

18032

18033 **Proposal for Action:**

18034 The first step to solve this problem is more awareness and training. It would start with:
18035 Requiring mandatory training sessions in the initial training (week 1-2 of basic training) received
18036 that discusses:

18037 The importance of coming forward and seeking help if you have been assaulted.

18038 The different options for seeking help, (unrestricted reports vs restricted reports, etc.)

18039 The consequences of committing rape, assault, or sexual harrassment.

18040 The danger of letting trauma from experiencing rape or assault go untreated. (depression,
18041 suicide, other serious mental health problems)

18042 Second would be mandatory yearly training that covers:

18043 Available resources for victims.

18044 Warning signs of someone who is experiencing suicidal ideations.

18045 The consequences of committing rape, assault, or sexual harrassment.

18046 A general recap of the basic training course.

18047 Finally, creating support groups to help victims:

18048 Connecting victims of sexual assault to others experiencing similar issues.

18049 Easily accessible support groups for the victims.



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18050 Making sure that all military personnel are aware of counseling services, crisis hotlines, and
18051 other resources for suicide prevention.

18052

18053

18054 **Results to be Expected:**

18055 All of the measures taken will help those who have faced sexual assault to deal with their
18056 trauma and keep victims from being incorrectly or hastily diagnosed with mental health illnesses
18057 that would get them

18058 fired. With the programs and training implemented its expected that suicide rates of victims will

18059 go down. More victims will be given the opportunity to come forward and receive the help they

18060 need to be stable and continue serving their country. Numbers of rapes and assault incidents

18061 will go down. The military will be strengthened because less people will be fired. It will make the

18062 military a safer environment for everyone.



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18063 **Proposal #** 351
18064 **Author:** Brody Blevins

Committee: 16
Delegation: Oklahoma

18065

18066 **Title:**

18067 A Proposal to Require Military Service of every able bodied United States Citizen that are 18
18068 Years or Older, Either Before or After College for at least 4 Years.

18069

18070 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18071 The U.S. Department of Defence, the United States Military, and American Citizens

18072

18073 **Justification:**

18074 The United States Military is regarded as the best military in the World, but it is closely followed
18075 by China, and they have almost double our manpower. If we have more soldiers, we could have
18076 an influx of people, even after leaving the military, that are combat trained and ready. Providing
18077 extra support in the likely event of a war with a large country, like China. If we do not have an
18078 increased number of Military personnel then when that likely war comes we will be ill prepared
18079 and beat by the sheer numbers of soldiers from the other country, or countries. Experts say that
18080 we would not be able to handle a simultaneous war with Russia and China. During the last fiscal
18081 year, the Army missed its recruiting goal by 15,000 active-duty soldiers, which is 25 percent of
18082 its target. As of the end of March, the midpoint of fiscal 2023, the Air Force was less than
18083 halfway to its goal bringing in around 11,200 of the 26,877 active duty enlistees it wants. These
18084 low numbers could be detrimental to the future of the US armed forces. Countries like Israel,
18085 Greece, and Switzerland all have this requirement for citizenship, and they all have extremely
18086 low gun violence numbers. Those countries all have men and women that at a moments notice
18087 are ready for combat and know what to do, while most Americans do not know anything about
18088 war or what to do, it is also expected that the gun violence in the US will drop just as much as
18089 other countries with the same requirements. This is why we need to take action and we need to
18090 Require Military Service of United States Citizens that are 18 Years or Older, Either Before
18091 college for at least 4 years or After College for at least 4 Years.

18092

18093 **Proposal for Action:**

18094 Starting a 4 year requirement for every able bodied US citizen to serve in the United States
18095 Military whether it be before or after college.

18096 Requiring a first contract of 4 years then the choice to leave the military, or extend your contract

18097 The training of all Americans to be active or inactive military soldiers.

18098 Educating Americans about the Selective Service System, and how it will affect them.

18099

18100

18101 **Results to be Expected:**

18102 An increased recruiting number for the US military, which will increase our readiness in the
18103 imminent threat of war. Another result could contribute to a decrease in the United States
18104 infamous gun violence numbers, as all Americans will be trained on proper usage of firearms.



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18105 **Proposal #** 352

18106 **Author:** Tiger Boschee

Committee: 20

Delegation: Oklahoma

18107

18108 **Title:**

18109 Decreasing Copyright Duration

18110

18111 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18112 U.S. Copyright Office, copyright owners, musicians, artists, authors, and filmmakers

18113

18114 **Justification:**

18115 In its inception, copyright was supposed to be a tool for creators to protect their works.

18116 However, in recent times it has transcended this purpose. Today, copyright has become a way

18117 for money hungry individuals and corporations to suppress creativity in the name of intellectual

18118 property. This change is due, in part, to acts that have increased the length of time that

18119 copyright protection can last. Acts such as the Copyright Act of 1976 and the Sonny Bono

18120 Copyright Term Extension Act have allowed copyright owners to have complete control over

18121 ideas for nearly a century.

18122 Modern copyright law protects copyrights for works with a single author for the author's life

18123 plus an additional 70 years after their death. For copyrights of Anonymous Works,

18124 Pseudonymous Works, or Works Made for Hire, protection lasts until 95 years after its

18125 publication or 120 years after its creation,

18126 whichever is first. Once a work's copyright expires, the work enters the public domain. Materials

18127 within the public domain are available for use by anyone.

18128 Just because a piece of work falls under the public domain doesn't mean that the original

18129 creator stops benefiting from their creation. They still have the ability to use and improve upon

18130 their work; however so do others. The character of Winnie the Pooh is a prime example of this.

18131 In 2022, the iconic bear became public domain after 95 years of copyright protection.

18132 Immediately, filmmaker Rhys Waterfield went to work on a horror film featuring Winnie the Pooh

18133 called "Winnie the Pooh: Blood and Honey." Such a unique take on the character would not

18134 have been possible if it had remained under copyright.

18135 By allowing for near century-long copyright terms, current copyright law restricts imagination

18136 and innovation. This is why changes must be made to the system in order to help creativity

18137 flourish.

18138

18139

18140 **Proposal for Action:**

18141 Amend Section 302 of Title 17 of the United

18142 States Code so that:

18143 A. In the case of a single author, copyright expires upon the author's death.

18144 B. In cases of joint works, copyright expires upon the death of the last surviving author.

18145 C. Copyright for Anonymous Works, Pseudonymous Works, and Works Made for Hire lasts for

18146 60 years from the year of its publication, or 75 years from the year of its creation, whichever

18147 expires first.

18148 D. Any copyrights being sustained past the parameters stated previously will be terminated.

18149

18150

18151 **Results to be Expected:**

18152 This proposal would increase the amount of content available to creators by reducing the

18153 amount of time it takes for works to enter the public domain.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

18154 **Proposal #** 353
18155 **Author:** Carina Chen

Committee: 12
Delegation: Oklahoma

18156
18157 **Title:**
18158 A proposal to expand voting rights to incarcerated citizens and ex felons
18159

18160 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
18161 Polling Stations, Elections, Federal Prisons, United States Constitution
18162

18163 **Justification:**
18164 The Supreme Court case, Richardson v. Ramirez (1974) was a landmark decision in which the
18165 Court held, 6–3, that convicted felons could be barred from voting without violating the
18166 Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The decision of this case ultimately led to, an
18167 estimated 5.17 million felons and ex-felons in 2020, approximately 2 percent of the voting-age
18168 population, that were denied their vote due to state bans on felony convictions voting. A 1974
18169 Supreme Court decision in O'Brien v. Skinner affirmed the voting rights of persons in jail without
18170 government interference as well as the right to cast an absentee ballot just like any other voter
18171 who cannot vote in person. However, the vast majority of the approximate 746,000 people in
18172 jails across the country are eligible to vote yet do not get the opportunity to do so. For example,
18173 in one Ohio jail with 1,600 inmates, only 8 were able to vote in 2016. In another jail in the same
18174 county, only three inmates voted out of 500. These jails also house some 400,000 legally
18175 innocent citizens who are awaiting trial. Due to racial disparity, systematic racism, and systemic
18176 classism, the U.S. justice system targets lower class, people of color, fueling the neglect of
18177 minorities in government. Among the adult African American population, 5.3% is
18178 disenfranchised compared to 1.5% of the adult non-African American population and more than
18179 506,000 Latinx Americans or 1.7% of the voting eligible population are disenfranchised.
18180

18181 **Proposal for Action:**
18182 Add a provision to the fourteenth amendment overturning Richardson v. Ramirez, 418 U.S. 24
18183 (1974). The provision will state: All ex-felons will have the right to vote for the President of the
18184 United States each election. All felons that were convicted of a Class E, D, or C felony will have
18185 the right to vote in each presidential election after serving their sentence. End Jail-based
18186 disenfranchisement by designating jail as a voter registration agency and requiring staff to
18187 distribute voter registration forms and educational information to voters in jail.
18188

18189 **Results to be Expected:**
18190 A larger portion of lower income communities of color will be represented in voter turnout and
18191 election results. Innocent citizens awaiting trial and ex felons will be able to exercise their right
18192 to vote. Ex felons will have increased rehabilitation in society.



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July 1-July 6, 2023

18193 **Proposal # 354**

18194 **Author:** Sri Chennamsetty

Committee: 17

Delegation: Oklahoma

18195

18196 **Title:**

18197 A Proposal to fix mass Incarceration Rates and Recidivism Rates

18198

18199 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18200 Federal Prisons, Marginalized Populations Incarcerated People, and their Families.

18201

18202 **Justification:**

18203 Mass incarceration and high recidivism rates have long been significant challenges in the
18204 criminal justice system. The United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world, with
18205 numerous individuals trapped in a cycle of repeated offenses. The current system often focuses
18206 on punishment rather than rehabilitation, perpetuating a cycle of recidivism. Understanding
18207 these issues and their impact is crucial in developing effective strategies to address them. The
18208 war on drugs and tough-on-crime policies have dramatically increased the number of
18209 incarcerated individuals. Punitive policies, such as mandatory minimum sentences and three-
18210 strikes laws, disproportionately impacted minority communities and resulted in significant prison
18211 populations. Many jurisdictions have adopted an overreliance on incarceration, relying heavily
18212 on imprisonment as the primary response to criminal behavior. This approach fails to consider
18213 alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenses and neglects the importance of rehabilitation
18214 and reintegration. Additionally, socioeconomic factors such as poverty, limited access to quality
18215 education, and systemic inequalities contribute to the overrepresentation of certain marginalized
18216 groups in the criminal justice system. Inadequate investment in rehabilitation programs within
18217 correctional facilities often leaves individuals unprepared for successful reintegration into
18218 society. Limited access to education, vocational training, mental health services, and substance
18219 abuse treatment increases the likelihood of relapse into criminal behavior. After release,
18220 formerly incarcerated individuals often face significant challenges, such as stigma, limited
18221 employment opportunities, lack of stable housing, and inadequate social support networks.
18222 These factors contribute to high recidivism rates as individuals struggle to rebuild their lives.
18223 Furthermore, ineffective or underfunded reentry programs fail to provide the necessary support
18224 and resources to individuals transitioning back into the community. The absence of
18225 comprehensive post-release supervision, access to healthcare, and social services creates
18226 barriers to successful reintegration and increases the risk of recidivism.

18227

18228 **Proposal for Action:**

18229 Specific policy actions that can be taken to address mass incarceration rates and recidivism
18230 include:

18231 1. Sentencing Reform:

18232 a) Implementing judicial discretion to allow judges to consider individual circumstances and
18233 tailor sentences accordingly.

18234 b) Establishing diversion programs for nonviolent offenders, offering alternatives to
18235 incarceration such as community service, treatment programs, or restorative justice practices.

18236 c) Eliminating mandatory minimum sentences for nonviolent offenses, allowing for more
18237 proportional and flexible sentencing.

18238 2. Community Support:

18239 a) Establishing partnerships between correctional facilities and community organizations,
18240 employers, and educational institutions to facilitate the smooth transition of individuals from
18241 incarceration to the community.



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18242 b) Implementing incentives for employers to hire formerly incarcerated individuals and
18243 providing tax credits or other benefits for companies that offer second-chance employment
18244 opportunities.

18245 c) Creating housing programs that provide stable and affordable housing options for
18246 individuals upon release.

18247 3. Systemic Reforms:

18248 a) Conduct regular reviews of bail, parole, and probation policies to ensure fairness,
18249 proportionality, and effectiveness in reducing recidivism.

18250 b) Implementing risk assessment tools and evidence-based decision-making frameworks to
18251 guide parole and probation decisions and allocate resources effectively.

18252 c) Encouraging the use of alternatives to incarceration, such as community-based supervision
18253 programs and restorative justice practices, for individuals at low risk of reoffending.

18254

18255

18256 **Results to be Expected:**

18257 By implementing these strategies, societies can work towards a more just and effective criminal
18258 justice system that reduces recidivism, promotes public safety, and supports the successful
18259 reintegration of individuals into society.



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18260 **Proposal #** 355
18261 **Author:** Caroline Cole

Committee: 9
Delegation: Oklahoma

18262

18263 **Title:**

18264 Establishing a federally mandated sex education curriculum in American high schools

18265

18266 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18267 The American education system, adolescents in America, including adolescents in the
18268 LGBTQIA+ community

18269

18270 **Justification:**

18271 According to the Journal of Adolescent Health, comprehensive school-based sex education is
18272 very significant in the sexual health and well-being of young people as well as the development
18273 of nonviolent and healthy romantic relationships. The American Academy of Pediatrics reports
18274 that comprehensive sex education can lower the rates of unplanned pregnancies, sexually
18275 transmitted infections, and human immunodeficiency virus, and there are large amounts of
18276 evidence showing that school-based sex education programs can reduce or prevent dating
18277 violence and intimate partner violence. Therefore, it is essential that students have access to
18278 comprehensive and inclusive sex education.

18279 Some current sex education programs fail to adequately provide students with information about
18280 healthy sexual behaviors. National Public Radio reports that 30% of schools that provide sex
18281 education curriculum report that their curriculum is abstinence-only, which, according to
18282 Columbia University, does not adequately prepare students to avoid unwanted pregnancies or
18283 sexually transmitted diseases. Current systems also do not properly address the behaviors or
18284 experiences of LGBTQ youth. According to a survey conducted by the Gay, Lesbian, and
18285 Straight Education Network, 24% of LGBTQ students never received school-based sex
18286 education, and only 8.2% percent of sex education programs were inclusive of LGBTQ topics.
18287 Most sex education programs use materials that assume students are heterosexual and
18288 cisgender, which causes this failure. This not only prevents LGBTQ students from learning
18289 valuable information but also causes further discrimination within schools, as LGBTQ students
18290 continue to be excluded in an environment where they are already victims of harassment and
18291 discrimination. An inclusive sex education curriculum would provide LGBTQ students with the
18292 necessary information to receive the benefits of school-based sex education.

18293

18294 **Proposal for Action:**

18295 Set a federal requirement for all public high schools to teach a comprehensive and inclusive sex
18296 education curriculum that will teach students healthy sexual behaviors with the intent of
18297 preventing unplanned pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. It will be
18298 taught to students in a one-hour session once per semester. The curriculum will be created and
18299 implemented with the help of trained medical professionals who specialize in sexual health and
18300 education. The curriculum will provide information regarding healthy sexual behaviors for both
18301 heterosexual and same-sex relationships.

18302

18303 **Results to be Expected:**

18304 Adolescents will learn about healthy sexual behaviors which will reduce the rate of unplanned
18305 pregnancies and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Dating violence, intimate partner
18306 violence, and sexual assault will also be reduced. Additionally, adolescent members of the
18307 LGBTQ will experience higher levels of safety within schools and lower levels of harassment
18308 and discrimination.



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18309 **Proposal #** 356
18310 **Author:** Cesily Covey

Committee: 4
Delegation: Oklahoma

18311

18312 **Title:**

18313 Adding A Warning Label to the Packaging of Highly Caffeinated Drinks and Requiring ID for
18314 Certain Caffeinated Beverages.

18315

18316 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18317 American consumers, energy drink manufacturers, stores that sell caffeinated beverages, and
18318 FDA.

18319

18320 **Justification:**

18321 Large amounts of caffeine can be dangerous for individuals of all ages. Adults can consume up
18322 to 400mg of caffeine a day (which is the equivalent of two average energy drinks) before
18323 starting to experience harmful side effects from caffeine intake. Consuming over 400mg of
18324 caffeine daily can result in insomnia, nausea, increased heart rate, dehydration, restlessness,
18325 anxiety, headaches, dependency, and other side effects. For adolescents, the number of safe
18326 consumption is drastically lower. Adolescents are not recommended to have over 100mg per
18327 day. Most energy drinks, especially the more popular ones marketed to younger individuals or
18328 teens, contain up to 200mg of caffeine. This includes but is not limited to Prime Energy, Ghost
18329 Energy, and Gatorade Fast Twitch. Drinks not marketed as "Energy Drinks" or Highly
18330 Caffeinated Beverages include but are not limited to a Large Panera Charged Lemonade
18331 (390mg of caffeine) and Starbucks' Venti Americano (300mg of caffeine). Unless specifically
18332 looking for the caffeine amount it can be, and is easily overlooked. For many individuals when
18333 they do notice the caffeine amount they do not understand the number. Especially the number
18334 in its relation to their overall health as, in some cases, caffeine overdose can be equivalent to a
18335 medical overdose. This shows the need for a warning label so that individuals can understand
18336 the risk of what they are drinking. Energy Drinks are also often sold in schools with no warning
18337 on the contents. For adolescents and teens side effects of caffeine include increased
18338 dependency, muscle twitching, irregular heart rhythms, and loss of calcium in bones among all
18339 previously listed side effects. Pregnant individuals are not recommended to consume over
18340 200mg of caffeine per day because the contents cause blood vessels in the uterus and placenta
18341 to constrict which results in reduced blood supply to the fetus and can inhibit growth. For
18342 children 6 and under, over 40% of poison control center calls are either directly or indirectly
18343 related to energy drink consumption. All of this highlights a need to bring awareness to
18344 caffeine's dangers and side effects.

18345

18346 **Proposal for Action:**

18347 Require a warning label on all caffeine drinks that contain up to 200mg of caffeine. The label will
18348 include all known side effects based on the caffeine used. It will also include an additional
18349 warning label warning pregnant individuals against the beverage. Beverages, regardless of size,
18350 containing over 200mg will require a valid ID and an age of 18 or older to be purchased and
18351 consumed. Drinks containing over 200mg of caffeine will also be required to list all side effects
18352 of consumption.

18353

18354 **Results to be Expected:**

18355 Fewer individuals will suffer from the effects of caffeine and awareness about the side effects of
18356 caffeine will increase.



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18357 **Proposal # 357**
18358 **Author:** Jael Finley

Committee: 22
Delegation: Oklahoma

18359
18360 **Title:**
18361 Ban of Pornography and Sexually Explicit Websites in the United States
18362

18363 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
18364 Media Industries, Producers/Directors, Porn Actresses, Consumers of Pornographic Images
18365

18366 **Justification:**
18367 The constant exposure to pornography due to the internet has drastically changed the way
18368 teens view sex, can lead them to interact with abhorrent sexual behaviors, objectifications and
18369 body comparison, and the development of pornography-influenced sexual scripts (Bryant,
18370 2010). The negative consequences can also lead to trauma, sexual dysfunction with partners,
18371 and the all-around contribution to rape culture.
18372 What is most distressing about the rapid exposure of pornography in the US today, is that
18373 children as young as 10 years old are seeing it. The severe ramifications of viewing porn at
18374 such a young age can cause lifelong cognitive misunderstandings of what sex is. Children
18375 exposed to pornography early (especially violent porn) are more likely to adopt permissive
18376 sexual behaviors (Wright, et al 2021).
18377 According to Gail Dines, feminists author and writer, studies show that depictions of women in
18378 pornographic videos include crude, disgusting, harsh, and violent acts towards women and
18379 states that this is not sex-positivity, but and new avenue of violence directed to women.
18380 Feminists scholars are not the only ones campaigning for the ban of pornography. Dawn
18381 Hawkins, the senior vice president of the National Center for Sexual Exploitation states that
18382 nearly 88% porn videos depict physical aggression, according to a 2010 study published in the
18383 journal Violence Against Women. This grandiose showing of violence towards women in sexual
18384 intercourse has seeped into illegal activity, which is the main reason for this proposal. In just
18385 2021, Pornhub's parent company, MindGeek was hit with a \$600 million class action lawsuit
18386 over accusations of the circulation of child pornography on its over 100 pornographic websites.
18387 In December of 2020, Mastercard, Visa, and Discover all broke ties with MindGeek, refusing to
18388 allow customers to purchase anything from Pornhub.

18389
18390
18391 **Proposal for Action:**
18392 Create a bill to ban the distribution of pornographic imagery and video. Through MindGeek is
18393 For the women categorized as sex worker there would be an incentive to find them new
18394 avenues of work.

18395
18396 **Results to be Expected:**
18397 The stop in production of pornography by business enterprises.



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18398 **Proposal # 358**

18399 **Author:** Brayden Forrester

Committee: 21

Delegation: Oklahoma

18400

18401 **Title:**

18402 Limit insider trading for all member policymakers and their immediate family

18403

18404 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18405 US citizens, US economy, US policymakers

18406

18407

18408 **Justification:**

18409 The ability to invest in a market you directly affect is inherently immoral. With the Senate and
18410 House of Representatives, the average salary is 174,000 dollars but the member's net worth is
18411 in the millions with Rick Scott having 259 million. With the stock market being a series of risky
18412 investments, they eliminate that risk using bills and changes in laws to change their
18413 investments. This makes the jobs about money, not the people. Congresswoman Lois Frankel
18414 sold ticker: FRC on March 16th avoiding the 80% drop then bought JP Morgan on March 22nd
18415 right before they bought out the first Republican bank. Then Micheal Mcaul sold bank stock on
18416 April 27th. Then with Tommy Tuberville sitting on the committee of agriculture, nutrition, and
18417 forestry, he bought 3 separate Cme corn future contracts worth over 50,000 dollars when he
18418 directly affects the stocks via legislation. While also being on a committee on Armed services
18419 and bought contracts for a Taiwan semiconductor company which are devices in numerous
18420 military equipment such as F-35 Raptors. This means he makes money if tensions in Taiwan
18421 increase and more military hardware is required. He can increase this production using
18422 legislation.

18423

18424

18425 **Proposal for Action:**

18426 With simple limits in investing and access to the stock market, this could be eradicated. While
18427 trades are public, a simple freeze of assets (involving the stock market) could solve this issue.
18428 The freezing of stock market assets with conflicts of interest within policymaking for the
18429 policymaker and their direct family.

18430

18431

18432 **Results to be Expected:**

18433 With a highly livable wage for only 4 days of work, this limit will not negatively affect the lives of
18434 policymakers. The result is bills and policies to help the country and its people, not to make
18435 money. The elimination of the possibility allows government members to think about the people,
18436 not the money. So instead of lining their pockets, they could focus on fixing this country.



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18437 **Proposal #** 359

18438 **Author:** Camille Garrett

Committee: 1

Delegation: Oklahoma

18439

18440 **Title:**

18441 It Starts With the Stall - A Proposal on Revising Handicapped Restrooms

18442

18443 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18444 Public restrooms, Disabled individuals, Bathroom architecture, general public, U.S Department

18445 of Justice Civil Rights Division, National Trust for Historic Preservation, United States

18446 Environmental Protection Agency, United States Department of the Interi

18447

18448 **Justification:**

18449 According to the CDC, over 61 million adults in America have a physical disability that affects

18450 daily life and activities. Amongst these daily activities is the ability to use the restroom while in a

18451 public space. Despite the multitude of laws and regulations surrounding disability architecture,

18452 many handicapped individuals are often forced to sacrifice their safety and comfort in order to

18453 use a restroom.

18454 While there are multiple ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) laws that state adjustments must

18455 be made to make facilities accessible for people with disabilities, these few vague laws fail to

18456 address specific needs or enforce concrete requirements.

18457 Too often handicapped individuals find themselves in a handicapped bathroom that is not big

18458 enough to fully turn around while in a mobile scooter or wheelchair, that the horizontal handle

18459 bars are placed below a toilet paper dispenser rendering it physically impossible to use, or that

18460 they are unable to dispose of their ostomy bags and insulin needles safely and cleanly. These

18461 are only a few of the dozens of problems a disabled person may come across while simply

18462 trying to use the restroom.

18463 This obstacle affects more than just handicapped individual's ability to use the restroom, it

18464 creates a world where disabled people cannot live normal lives. This could mean not entering a

18465 store because there are not any restrooms for them to use if they need to, leaving a restaurant

18466 early because the restrooms are unfit, or simply avoiding establishments entirely because of the

18467 lack of accessible bathrooms. This prevents an entire demographic from participating in the

18468 economy and society.

18469 While accessible architecture laws across the board needs to be properly revised and authored

18470 to truly encompass every aspect of public architecture, restrooms are the most important. 61

18471 million individuals should not have to sacrifice their dignity, safety, or comfort just to simply use

18472 the restroom. An accessible world starts with the stall.

18473

18474

18475 **Proposal for Action:**

18476 1) Any public property or space within the United States, (with the exception of historical

18477 landmarks that the National Trust for Historic Preservation recognizes) that follows the official

18478 International Building Code or International Residential Code, both of which are used and

18479 endorsed by the United States Department of the Interior, must follow ADA guidelines.

18480 2) Establish a minimum size requirement for handicapped restrooms which is 60 inches wide by

18481 55 inches deep, and if the toilet room has swinging doors or fixtures that will take up space then

18482 it must be at least 70 inches by 60 inches deep.

18483 3) Require that the horizontal handle bar in handicapped restrooms must NOT be obstructed by

18484 any fixtures or appliances.



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18485 4) Establish a law that requires public places larger than 150,000 s.f or that have a max capacity
18486 greater than 6,000 people to install one Hazardous Clinical Waste Basket per restroom area.
18487 This will allow for the safe and hygienic disposal of ostomy bags and insulin needles. These
18488 waste baskets must be installed and disposed of according to EPA (United States
18489 Environmental Protection Agency) laws.

18490

18491 **Results to be Expected:**

18492 These revisions will allow for a world where everyone can safely access public restrooms,
18493 allowing for disabled people to live quality lives while participating in society. These changes will
18494 also give businesses a whole new demographic to sell to, as disabled individuals will not have
18495 to take into account the quality of bathrooms when booking restaurant reservations, hotel
18496 rooms, or enjoying an outing. It will be a great success in the fight to make a world where
18497 everyone, despite their race, gender, sexuality, class, or ability, feel heard and valued.



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18498 **Proposal #** 360
18499 **Author:** Gracie Gifford

Committee: 17
Delegation: Oklahoma

18500
18501 **Title:**
18502 The Stinney Act

18503
18504 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
18505 Criminal Justice system, department of justice, false convicts, American citizens,
18506 disproportionately institutionalized/marginalized groups

18507
18508 **Justification:**
18509 For a bit of background on the name of this proposal- it is in reference to the case of George
18510 Stinney vs. the State of South Carolina in 1944 where 14 year old, 90 lb George Stinney was
18511 convicted for rape and murder that he did not commit after a 10 minute jury decision in a case
18512 with no defense witnesses. The only current federal requirement for sentencing capital
18513 punishment is that the jury must determine that the defendant had the requisite culpability with
18514 respect to the victim's death, and must unanimously agree that the aggravating factor or factors
18515 it has found sufficiently outweigh any mitigating factors to justify a capital sentence. Capital
18516 punishment is the most severe form of criminal punishment, and its implementation demands
18517 the highest level of accuracy and reliability. However, numerous instances of wrongful
18518 convictions have emerged over the years, casting doubt on the effectiveness and fairness of the
18519 capital punishment system. Since 1973, at least 190 people have been exonerated from death
18520 row in the U.S., according to the Death Penalty Information Center. A 2021 study estimated that
18521 at least 4% of those sentenced to death are innocent. Some of these instances include: Carlos
18522 Deluna (1989), Cameron Todd Willingham (2004), Troy Davis (2011), Jimmy Dennis (2017),
18523 Clemente Aguirre-Jarquín (2016), and of course George Stinney (1944). These cases reveal the
18524 fallibility of eyewitness testimonies, faulty investigations, and other factors that can and have led
18525 to wrongful convictions. DNA evidence, on the other hand, offers unparalleled reliability and
18526 precision in identifying perpetrators and excluding innocent individuals. The advancement of
18527 forensic technology has revolutionized criminal justice, making DNA evidence an indispensable
18528 tool in determining guilt or innocence. But, the current use of DNA evidence varies across
18529 states, leaving room for inconsistencies and potential injustices.

18530
18531 **Proposal for Action:**
18532 Implement a federal mandate requiring the use of DNA evidence in all death penalty cases
18533 across the United states. This mandate will establish a standardized procedure for collection,
18534 preservation, analysis, and presentation of DNA evidence in capital cases. By standardizing the
18535 requirement for DNA evidence, we can enhance the reliability and credibility of the criminal
18536 justice system, while safeguarding the constitutional rights of defendants.
18537 Congress can pass federal legislation mandating the use of DNA evidence in all death penalty
18538 cases, making it binding on all states.
18539 Establish standardized protocols for the preservation, collection, and analysis of this evidence
18540 Ensure transparency, access, disclosure, and judicial education in terms of DNA evidence
18541 amongst presiding judges, attorneys, and forensic scientists/experts.
18542 Allocate additional federal funding to support this implementation to ensure law enforcement
18543 agencies, forensic laboratories, and legal professionals have access to resources, training
18544 programs, and technology for the effective utilization of DNA evidence

18545
18546 **Results to be Expected:**



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- 18547
- 18548 1.This would ensure accuracy and prevent wrongful convictions.
- 18549 This would ultimately reduce the risk of the punishment of death being imposed on an innocent
- 18550 person. DNA evidence is considered to be highly reliable and accurate when properly collected,
- 18551 preserved, and analyzed.
- 18552 2. This would provide crucial evidence to establish guilt or innocence, especially when other
- 18553 evidence may be circumstantial or subject to human error.
- 18554 3. Reliance upon scientific integrity would increase and inherently decrease bias
- 18555 DNA evidence carries a high level of objectivity and is less susceptible to bias or subjective
- 18556 interpretation. Requiring this in death penalty cases helps uphold the principles of scientific
- 18557 integrity.
- 18558 4. Increase public confidence.
- 18559 This implementation would instill and demonstrate a commitment to accuracy, fairness, and
- 18560 scientific pursuit of truth in our criminal justice system.
- 18561 5. Mitigate racial and socio-economic disparities.
- 18562 This mandate would mitigate racial and socio-economic disparities that actively exist within the
- 18563 criminal justice system, especially within death penalty cases. This would provide an objective
- 18564 and reliable standard of evidence, reducing the risk of unjust application of the death penalty
- 18565 based on factors like race and social status.
-



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18566 **Proposal #** 361
18567 **Author:** Wesley Horn

Committee: 10
Delegation: Oklahoma

18568
18569 **Title:**
18570 A Proposal to Slash Child Poverty in America

18571
18572 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
18573 Internal Revenue Service (IRS), American Families & Taxpayers

18574
18575
18576 **Justification:**

18577 In 2021, Congress passed an enhanced version of the Child Tax Credit (CTC) as a part of
18578 President Biden's American Rescue Plan. This version of the CTC gave families \$300 per
18579 month per child under age 6 and \$250 per month per child ages 6-17. In addition, the credit was
18580 made available to more low-income families by removing the income requirement, which
18581 previously left more than 26 million children unable to receive the credit.

18582 As a direct result of CTC expansion, millions of families received desperately needed help.

18583 Some of the most significant effects of the expansion were:

18584 -Child poverty in the United States was cut in half, and about 3 million children were lifted over
18585 the poverty line.

18586 -The vast majority of families in need spent the money on food, shelter, and other basic
18587 essentials.

18588 -Food security and nutrition improved dramatically, especially for families making under \$35,000
18589 per year.

18590 -The expansion especially helped Black and Latino communities, who are disproportionately
18591 excluded by income requirements and bureaucratic red tape.

18592 -There is no evidence of parents quitting their jobs as a result of the CTC expansion (Center on
18593 Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University).

18594 The CTC Expansion of 2021 dramatically reduced child poverty in the United States.
18595 However, in 2022, Congress let the expansion expire and erased all of the progress that was
18596 made. In January 2022, 3.7 million children fell into poverty. The ability of low-income
18597 households to make ends meet worsened. Child hunger immediately skyrocketed across the
18598 board, but especially in Black and Latino communities.

18599 We already know the solution to child hunger and poverty in America, but Congress has
18600 failed to make this expansion permanent.

18601 Child poverty is a policy choice.

18602

18603

18604 **Proposal for Action:**

18605 Re-expand the Child Tax Credit to the levels outlined in the 2021 American Rescue Plan (H.R.
18606 1319)

18607

18608 **Results to be Expected:**

18609 This proposal will cut child poverty in America in half, just as it has done before. CTC expansion
18610 will, once again, dramatically improve food security, financial stability, and racial equity in the
18611 United States. Moreover, expanding the Child Tax Credit is estimated to generate over \$900
18612 billion in societal benefits through improvements in educational attainment, lower crime and
18613 incarceration rates, and reductions in cyclical poverty (Center on Poverty and Social Policy at
18614 Columbia University).



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18615 **Proposal #** 362
18616 **Author:** Neha Kale

Committee: 13
Delegation: Oklahoma

18617
18618 **Title:**
18619 Creating a Federal Board of Scientists to Supervise Federal Funding for Mental Health in
18620 Education

18621
18622 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
18623 United States Education System, Students, Teachers, Funding for Mental Health in Education
18624

18625
18626 **Justification:**
18627 Today many students in the United States are battling mental health issues. A study was taken
18628 on the number of students nationwide who've been experiencing mental health problems. It was
18629 found that over ¾ of the teens surveyed are experiencing mental health problems. For years,
18630 schools have struggled to meet the recommended ratios for school-based mental health
18631 professionals, and this is especially true in schools with more underserved students (students in
18632 rural communities, non-white students, etc.). Now, the mental health crisis facing students has
18633 reached a critical point with more than one in three high school students reported experiencing
18634 poor mental health during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then the numbers
18635 haven't gone down.

18636 Research shows that children and young people report feeling safer, and develop more trusting
18637 relationships with their peers and teachers when their social and emotional needs are met by
18638 certified and accessible mental health professionals.
18639 "Even before the disruption, isolation, and trauma of the pandemic, youth rates of anxiety and
18640 depression, and other mental health challenges were on the rise, and too many students
18641 suffered in silence," said U.S. Secretary of Education Miguel Cardona. "Mental health and
18642 wellness have profound implications for our students, their academic success, and their overall
18643 outcomes, and we know that youth facing mental health challenges are more likely to receive
18644 services in a school-based setting." Adding Mental Health services will provide students with the
18645 opportunity to raise the bar for our students, to improve learning conditions in our schools, to
18646 expand access to school-based mental health care, and supercharge efforts across the country
18647 to train and hire a pipeline of professionals committed to the wellbeing of our students. Without
18648 the support needed for students to succeed, students will often feel lost and on their own.
18649 Creating a Mental Health Education Board will help allocate the funds and grants given to
18650 mental health in education. It doesn't matter how much money we receive if we don't spend it
18651 effectively.

18652 Without proper guidance from scientists with expertise in students' mental health, our federal
18653 dollars would go down the drain.

18654 Creating a board would help tremendously in multiple ways with funds and grants given to
18655 Mental Health in Education.

18656 More efficiently and effectively allocating the money between the states

18657 Providing the best services for our students.

18658 Since the Board will consist of scientists with knowledge of students' mental health, they will be
18659 able to add new resources and find the most effective and supportive programs for our students.

18660 Back in 2020 when learning went virtual, it was shown that over 37% of U.S. high school
18661 students reported poor mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic, with 19.9% considering
18662 and 9.0% attempting suicide in the preceding year. These student's more than likely weren't
18663 provided the proper resources and services. We cannot afford to make this same mistake twice.



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Proposal for Action:

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act's (ARPA) Elementary and on March 27, 2020, Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) provides more than \$122 billion to help pre-K through grade 12 students recover from lost time in schools by supporting their mental health, as well as their social, emotional, and academic needs. To help add services, programs, and to most effectively allocate the funds, a "Mental Health in Education" board will be created. The Board will consist of 10-15 scientists who've conducted research and studies on mental health in education. The board will supervise the federal funds and grants given and allocate the money towards the services offered (therapy, counseling, etc.). Based on the amount given from grants and funds and their mental health expertise, the board will allocate a specific amount for each service. This money shall be divided equitably between the 50 states. The money shall be split by the number of students in the state. An example of this would be, California has around 5.8 million students (combined elementary, middle, and high) while in Michigan there are around 1.44 million students. A larger portion of the funds and grants would be given to California because they have more students. All schools throughout the US will provide at least 1 mental health service for students per school. Services include therapy, meditation & yoga classes, meetings with mental health counselors, mental health assessments, and any other resources the Mental Health in Education Board adds.

Results to be Expected:

If implemented, this proposal will lower levels of mental health issues including depression and anxiety in students. More services and programs will be offered for students experiencing mental health problems in school. The funds and grants given for mental health in education will be supervised and allocated by the Mental Health in Education Board, allowing for the more informed and effective use of precious federal dollars.



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18692 **Proposal # 363**
18693 **Author:** Aalay Kolli

Committee: 21
Delegation: Oklahoma

18694
18695 **Title:**
18696 Redefining Government Welfare Brackets
18697

18698 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
18699 All US Citizens, The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
18700

18701 **Justification:**
18702 Over sixty million people rely on Government Welfare, but many don't try to become
18703 independent or become discouraged from becoming independent because of unexpected
18704 financial problems. Because of this, the number of US citizens in poverty that rely on
18705 Government Welfare will only increase. The US government is extremely close to hitting the
18706 debt ceiling, so the number of people living off Welfare incredibly influences the nation. Once
18707 the brackets are redefined, the number of impoverished US citizens and those relying on
18708 government support will decrease.
18709

18710 **Proposal for Action:**
18711 New brackets will be drawn in a brand-new Government Welfare program called GWFNC
18712 (Government Welfare For Needy Citizens). The funds will be redistributed from various Federal
18713 Government Welfare programs like SNAP. The following are the redefined welfare brackets for
18714 GWFNC solely.
18715 -Citizens with a yearly income from \$0 to \$9,999 will receive \$25,000. An extra \$2,500 will be
18716 provided yearly per dependent in their care.
18717 -Citizens with a yearly income from \$10,000 to \$19,999 will receive \$20,000. An extra \$2,000
18718 will be provided yearly per dependent in their care.
18719 -Citizens with a yearly income from \$20,000 to \$29,999 will receive \$15,000. An extra \$1,500
18720 will be provided yearly per dependent in their care.
18721 -Citizens with a yearly income from \$30,000 to \$39,999 will receive \$10,000, An extra \$1,000
18722 will be provided yearly per dependent the citizen has in their care.
18723 -Citizens with a yearly income from \$40,000 to \$49,999 will receive \$5,000. An extra \$500 will
18724 be provided yearly per dependent in their care.
18725 -All citizens with an income of \$50,000 or above won't receive welfare unless they apply.
18726 The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will establish one group of advisors per
18727 city in each state that decides if the person is eligible for government assistance based on some
18728 variable like the number of dependents and cost of living.
18729

18730 **Results to be Expected:**
18731 More citizens will get out of permanent poverty traps and finally make enough money to support
18732 themselves fully. The debt ceiling will be raised more as fewer and fewer people require
18733 Government Welfare. The US government will have more funds to spend on other aspects of
18734 the country.



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18735 **Proposal # 364**
18736 **Author:** Daisy Le

Committee: 13
Delegation: Oklahoma

18737
18738 **Title:**
18739 Metrification for US

18740
18741 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
18742 US Department of Education, Public Schools, Students in the US department of education,
18743 Internal Revenue Service, Businesses.

18744
18745 **Justification:**
18746 The United States is one of only 3 countries in the world that does not entirely use the metric
18747 system. Even worse, our nation's status quo is using both systems, placing our nation in a
18748 limbo. As the world's largest importer, and an invaluable participant in world trade, it is
18749 imperative for America to fully transition to the metric system.
18750 There is no purpose for the US customary system anywhere outside of the US. The US
18751 customary system is inefficient, and transitioning to the metric system prevents future accidents
18752 as a result of conversion error, thus streamlining processes, ensuring safety of American
18753 endeavors, and strengthening coordination with almost every other country in the world.
18754 As all but 3 countries use the metric system, transitioning to the metric system allows the US to
18755 be in agreement regarding measurement with international countries who use the metric
18756 system, optimizing trade and other unit based industry. For example, more than 1 Million people
18757 immigrate to the US annually. These individuals will all have to spend valuable time learning the
18758 US customary system instead of being able to actually work towards their purpose in the US.
18759 Metrification does not only benefit collaboration with other countries, but will benefit America
18760 and our people. A perfect example are students in the US education system. Not only do they
18761 have to learn the metric system, they have to learn the US customary system, a system that
18762 provides no benefit to students in any international sector, as these areas all use the metric
18763 system. For example, over 350,000 US students study abroad every year. The US customary
18764 system, which is currently a Common Core standard, provides no benefit to these students. If
18765 the US transitioned to exclusively teaching the metric system, 71 days would be saved every
18766 year. The time spent learning the US Customary system could be used to learn higher level
18767 skills, skills that will help America become more competitive in academics on the global stage.
18768 Additionally, the US customary system (colloquially referred to as the Imperial system) has been
18769 proven to be less efficient than the metric system.
18770 -A system that is based on decimals, such as how 1 meter is 100 centimeters, or 1000
18771 millimeters is far simpler than 1 yard is 3 feet, or 36 inches.
18772 -Another example of the metric system's simplicity is how there is only one system for volume:
18773 --1000 milliliters = 1 liter, 1000 liters = 1 cubic meter.
18774 -The US customary system, on the other hand, requires 2 systems:
18775 --16 fluid ounces = 1 pint, 2 pints = 1 quart, 4 quarts = 1 gallon;
18776 --1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot, 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.
18777 - Conversion between these 2 volume systems, let alone conversion from the US customary
18778 system to metric system is extremely inefficient.
18779 Sub-optimal systems lead to conversion error, which has already and will continue to cause
18780 damage to the US economy and people. NASA's Mars Climate Orbiter crashed into the Martian
18781 atmosphere, causing a 125 million dollar loss for the space agency. The cause was the orbiter
18782 using newtons per second, a metric unit, to interpret instructions, and the US engineers using



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18783 pounds per second, a US customary unit, to send instructions. It is lucky that the damage done
18784 was monetary, rather than people's lives.

18785 Another example presents a far more fearful consequence of conversion error: American
18786 individuals. During Air Canada flight 143, before Canada transitioned to the metric system, a
18787 Boeing 767 ran out of fuel midair as a result of a conversion error in fuel, as the flight crew were
18788 using US Customary system 1.77 pounds/liter when the plane was using 0.8 kg/liter. People
18789 could have died if not for the pilot's quick response. These examples prove how a lack of a
18790 streamlined, singular system leads to conversion error, causing damage to the American
18791 people. It has been proven that these problems will be solved by transitioning to the metric
18792 system.

18793 America has already laid the foundation to fully transition to the metric system. For example, the
18794 US metric conversion act of 1975 has been passed, however fell through due to lack of
18795 enforcement. The metrification act attempted to convert individual industries voluntarily, and
18796 failed as the time and financial costs did not appeal to companies' interests. Nowadays, due to
18797 partial metrification, particularly in STEM industries, only a final push is needed to metrify the
18798 US once and for all.

18799 To progress as a nation and save lives, it is long overdue to protect the interests of the United
18800 States by fully transitioning to the metric system.

18801

18802

18803 **Proposal for Action:**

18804 U.S. legislature will implement a gradual and multi-faced plan to spread out financial costs and
18805 ensure the proper foundation is laid for the issue to be solved once and for all. Both sections of
18806 the plan will take effect at the same time to accelerate metrification in both business and
18807 education sectors.

18808 1) Teaching of the US customary system will be removed from Common Core standards and
18809 will no longer be taught in public schools.

18810 -To accommodate public school metrification, federal funding for public schools will increase
18811 accordingly with the costs through the existing Budgets & Appropriations Process.

18812 2) To accelerate metrification, companies + businesses regardless of industry and business
18813 type who transition to the metric system will qualify for the research and development tax credit
18814 and will be exempt from the 4-part test.

18815

18816 **Results to be Expected:**

18817 As the new generation of metric-system-taught Americans enter the workforce, they will
18818 individually and voluntarily convert their respective workplaces into the metric system, due to
18819 their education. These individuals will also have saved 71 days per year in the classroom by
18820 learning a singular system, allowing them to have more advanced education in place of teaching
18821 both the US customary system and the metric system. This new generation will be more
18822 prepared for the world stage, by being able to collaborate with international organizations as the
18823 US customary system will no longer be a hindrance to this coordination. This process will be
18824 accelerated through a tax credit incentive to make sure no more partial metrification occurs. A
18825 streamlined, singular system being used will allow the US to prevent deadly conversion errors,
18826 thus improving coordination with Metric countries, and ensuring the safety of our own.



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18827 **Proposal #** 365
18828 **Author:** Tyler Lyons

Committee: 9
Delegation: Oklahoma

18829
18830 **Title:**
18831 To provide a better environment and a more equitable future for athletic training, as well as
18832 providing for better mental health for athletes in sport.

18833
18834 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
18835 Team USA, National training centers, National athletes, Amature athletes, and the United
18836 States Olympic Committee and Paralympic Committee.

18837
18838 **Justification:**
18839 In many different places within the United States we see a sharp disparity in peoples access to
18840 different programs. A major highlight of this is the ability for people to pursue and train for many
18841 athletic abilities without having wealth. The initiative of team USA is to create a more inclusive
18842 environment for athletes of all backgrounds. The bulk of Olympic Team USA athletes are high
18843 income or come from High-Income families, this is mostly due to the inability of training centeres
18844 near them, or the inability to access them. As such we should as a nation strive for a better
18845 access plan for young aspiring athletes and youth. A study shows that only around 9% of
18846 students that are from low-income households (Under \$30,000 per year roughly) progress to
18847 University level athletics and many more can not afford the time to develop the skills required to
18848 progress causing many to lose out on their dreams and desires to pursue athletics.

18849
18850 **Proposal for Action:**
18851 As such, we need to provide better funding to the Team USA development program to fund
18852 more training centers around the US, as well as offering grants and scholarships to athletes that
18853 are low income in sport. Different states would be tasked with finding the best sites for training
18854 centers and / or converting other fitness centers into a high performance training centers these
18855 training facilities would be overseen by team, USA, as well as their respective Olympic
18856 committee assignments based on sport. These facilities would also double as mental health
18857 centres for athletes and people in crisis within the United States. These train facilities would be
18858 equipped with the necessary tools to provide for better athletic development, as well as
18859 providing better revenue streams for the state that they are built in.

18860
18861 **Results to be Expected:**
18862 the largest impact of this would have is a increased amount of low income athletes within the
18863 professional realm, as well as a heightened number of athletes that have access to such
18864 training. These athletes would see a rise in confidence as well as arise, and the ability to
18865 compete. Team USA would also see a larger development pool for their athletes, as well as a
18866 stronger development team for the next Olympic Games.



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18867 **Proposal #** 366

18868 **Author:** Jenna McCall

Committee: 26

Delegation: Oklahoma

18869

18870 **Title:**

18871 Eliminate time restrictions on gay and bisexual men's ability to donate blood.

18872

18873 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18874 Gay Men, Bisexual Men, Blood Donors, Blood Receivers.

18875

18876 **Justification:**

18877 Since the rise of HIV/AIDS Gay and Bisexual men have not been able to donate blood. As of
18878 2020 this

18879 restriction was partially lifted to allow Gay/Bisexual men to donate blood if they have not had

18880 intercourse within the past three months. Since June 1992 all blood donations made in America

18881 have

18882 been screened for the risk of HIV/AIDS eliminating the need to restrict Gay/Bisexual men's

18883 ability to

18884 donate. Currently the nation is experiencing a shortage in donations and the American Red

18885 Cross

18886 declared a national blood crisis in January. Allowing these potential donors to give blood would

18887 help our

18888 nation with this blood crisis.

18889

18890 **Proposal for Action:**

18891 Eliminate the time restrictions placed on Gay/Bisexual men's ability to donate blood. Instead,

18892 ask every

18893 Gay/Bisexual man looking to donate blood questions regarding their use of protection during

18894 intercourse. If these men use protection correctly and practice safe sex then the screening

18895 process

18896 shall continue. If these men do not use protection and do not practice safe sex and pose a risk

18897 for

18898 HIV/AIDS then they shall not continue with the screening process.

18899

18900 **Results to be Expected:**

18901 The nation wide blood shortage currently happening in the United States will see an increase in
18902 blood

18903 donations because of the thousands of eligible donors. Gay and Bisexual men will be allowed to

18904 donate

18905 blood if they pass the screening process.



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18906 **Proposal #** 367

18907 **Author:** Seidah Muhammad

Committee: 2

Delegation: Oklahoma

18908

18909 **Title:**

18910 To increase governmental funding for Male birth control studies

18911

18912 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18913 Doctors, pharmaceutical companies, and males not including all male-identifying persons.

18914

18915 **Justification:**

18916 The responsibility of preventing pregnancy falls heavily on women. The most common age to
18917 start birth control for females is 16 (not solely for the prevention of pregnancy). Since the
18918 women's rights movement, 11 methods of birth control have been invented. However, there are
18919 only two methods of contraceptives for men: a vasectomy or condoms. Vasectomies are only
18920 performed on males 18 and older. The typical age range for males under this operation is 35 to
18921 about 56 according to research done by the American Journal of Men's Health. The effects of
18922 vasectomies are reversible and have little to no pain, minimal side effects, and a 99.85%
18923 efficiency in being a permanent prevention of pregnancy. Then there are condoms, which are
18924 98% effective, are single-use only, and are liable to fail. It is the responsibility of prevention
18925 wellness to evolve a healthcare system that creates a variety of male contraceptives for the
18926 betterment of our nation because it is an additional measurement of prevention.

18927

18928

18929 **Proposal for Action:**

18930 Programs for Male targeted birth control studies/methods will be implemented with through
18931 Funding for drug development Grant, Research Grant and Clinical trials funding.

18932

18933

18934 **Results to be Expected:**

18935 Males will have a variety of contraceptives, therefore being fourth diversity among preventing
18936 unwanted pregnancy.



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18937 **Proposal # 368**
18938 **Author: Ally Potts**

Committee: 2
Delegation: Oklahoma

18939

18940 **Title:**

18941 An act regulating national car seat laws for children in the United States.
18942

18943 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18944 The children, parents, caretakers, families, and citizens of the United States of America.
18945

18946 **Justification:**

18947 According to statistics run by the Center of Disease Control (CDC), automobile accidents are
18948 the leading cause of injury and death in children under 14 years of age. In 2020, more than
18949 63,000 children were injured in car accidents alone, with nearly 700 of those injuries resulting in
18950 death. Of the children that were injured or killed, it was found that roughly 40% of those children
18951 were not in the proper restraints for their age, which consequently resulted in their injuries.
18952 Many of these injuries and deaths can be prevented. Placing children in age, size-appropriate
18953 car seats and booster seats reduces serious and fatal injuries by more than half, according to
18954 statistics found by sources such as the Governor's Highway Safety Association as well as the
18955 CDC. One of the biggest issues with our nation's car seat and seatbelt regulations is the
18956 inconsistency between our state-by-state laws. What our country needs is one centralized rule.
18957 It is time for our federal government to take control of this issue and help save the future of
18958 America, one car seat at a time.
18959

18960 **Proposal for Action:**

18961 Set a federal law regulating and requiring children to be in the appropriate restraints for their
18962 age. Those specific regulations are as follows:

18963 - Children must be in a rear-facing, 5 point harness child passenger seat until they reach their
18964 2nd birthday.

18965 - Children must be in a forward-facing, 5 point harness child passenger seat until they reach 4
18966 years of age and 40 lbs.

18967 - Children must be in a belt-positioning booster seat until they reach 8 years of age and 4'9.

18968 - Children must remain in the backseat of a vehicle until they reach 12 years of age.

18969 Failure to properly follow these laws will result in a fine and potential point penalty towards one's
18970 license.

18971 - The first offense will result in a \$50 fine per child.

18972 - For every following offense, the fine will increase by \$50 per child.

18973 - In states where drivers license point penalties are in place, a driver will receive one strike to
18974 their license per child.

18975 The police will be given resources to share with the families on low cost child passenger seats
18976 and safety installments.

18977 - Most local health departments, fire departments, and other federal health and safety buildings
18978 provide specialists such as licensed child passenger safety technicians to help properly install
18979 and demonstrate how to safely use the appropriate child passenger seat.
18980

18981

18982 **Results to be Expected:**

18983 The passage of this proposal will save hundreds of lives every year. With one set rule for our
18984 country, parents and caretakers won't have to wonder whether or not their child is in the right
18985 seat for their specific needs, giving them the confidence and reassurance that they are



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18986 protecting their children in the best way possible. The roads will be a safer place to travel on.
18987 Children's mortality and injury rates related to vehicular accidents will sharply decrease. Overall,
18988 the safety and well-being of America's youth will drastically improve.



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18989 **Proposal #** 369

18990 **Author:** Logan Propst

Committee: 11

Delegation: Oklahoma

18991

18992 **Title:**

18993 To Introduce Term Limits in Congress

18994

18995 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

18996 US Congress, Lawmaking in the US

18997

18998 **Justification:**

18999 Currently the 22nd amendment limits the President to serving two terms. "No person shall be
19000 elected to the office of the President more than twice," however the US Congress suffers no
19001 limit, and the same representatives may serve indefinitely. This causes cases of extreme delay,
19002 and heightens the chances of corruption within the Congress. Additionally, introducing a term
19003 limit incentivises Congresspeople to complete their goals within their term limit. A recent survey
19004 showed that a staggering 82% of United States Citizens support implementing term limits to
19005 congress. Examples of an abuse of the lack of term limits include several members of
19006 Congress, such as Sen. Strom Thurmond, who held 48 years in office, Sen. Robert Byrd, as 51
19007 years in office, Rep. Hal Rogers, serving 41 years, and Rep. John Dingell, who maintained an
19008 astonishing 59 years in office. This excessive amount of time served means that the average
19009 age of Americans is approximately 20 years younger than the average age of a
19010 Congressperson, according to a study and the most recent census data.

19011

19012 **Proposal for Action:**

19013 A term limit will be introduced to the members of Congress, preventing any person who has
19014 already served two terms from being elected. Should the proposal pass, it will not immediately
19015 remove members of Congress who exceed the term limit, but will prevent them from being
19016 elected again after their current term ends.

19017

19018 **Results to be Expected:**

19019 An increased workflow within Congress, less use of filibuster tactics, and lessened chances of
19020 corruption within Congress.



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19021 **Proposal #** 370
19022 **Author:** Jorge Rios

Committee: 25
Delegation: Oklahoma

19023
19024 **Title:**
19025 Employment Authorization for Immigrants with Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers
19026 (ITINs) Act

19027
19028 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19029 Immigration and Employment Laws, Labor Market and Workforce participation, Tax
19030 Administration and Compliance,

19031
19032 **Justification:**
19033 Immigrants have been coming to work in the United States since the very beginning of our
19034 nation's existence, in order to better the lives of their family and themselves. How can they do
19035 that if they are not granted a stable income? Granting work authorization to immigrants with
19036 ITINs would not only promote their economic integration but also discourage the use of fake
19037 Social Security numbers and names allowing them to have a stable income to support their
19038 families, and stay in compliance with the law. Immigrants live their lives in fear of being deported
19039 everyday, but still take the risk of using fake identification in order to work. Offering a legal
19040 pathway for employment would reduce the incentive for immigrants to resort to fraudulent
19041 means, fostering a more trustworthy and law-abiding labor force.
19042 Allowing immigrants with ITINs to work legally is an opportunity to stop the raise on some taxes
19043 and welcome a new income stability and would also encourage tax compliance and contribution
19044 to the funding of public services. It acknowledges their tax obligations and incentivizes them to
19045 report income, pay taxes, and contribute to federal, state, and local tax revenues.
19046 Now think about the actual immigrants who have experience in certain jobs and can work as
19047 well as a professional. This proposal would allow Immigrants with ITINs to occupy essential
19048 roles in industries such as agriculture, hospitality, and construction. Granting work authorization
19049 would address labor shortages in these sectors, ensuring a stable workforce and economic
19050 productivity.

19051
19052
19053 **Proposal for Action:**
19054 1. ITINs will have the same work authority as a work permit and valid visa but will not act as a
19055 visa. A) ITINs can be used the same as a SSN(Social security number without the
19056 benefits of a SSN
19057 B). In the event of an applicant getting a SSN while they have a visa the ITIN will be revoked
19058 and the SSN will be used in its place.
19059 2. The Act will introduce a simplified and accessible process for immigrants with ITINs to obtain
19060 legal work authorization. This process will involve clear guidelines, reduced paperwork, and
19061 user-friendly application procedures to ensure ease of access for eligible individuals. Forms
19062 shall be given in translation forms if the applicant needs one.
19063 3. The Act will include provisions to strengthen protections against discrimination based on
19064 immigration status or ITIN usage. Having a more diverse workplace will get people to be more
19065 open to the idea of having colleagues that will contribute to fostering fair labor practices and
19066 creating a more inclusive work environment.

19067
19068
19069 **Results to be Expected:**



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19070 By establishing a clear process for immigrants with ITINs to obtain legal work authorization, the
19071 Act aims to reduce the usage of fake Social Security numbers and fake names. Immigrants will
19072 be more likely to opt for the legal route, as it offers stability, protection from exploitation, and
19073 access to better working conditions.

19074 Granting work authorization to immigrants with ITINs would expand the labor force, leading to
19075 increased productivity and economic growth. It would result in additional consumer spending,
19076 job creation, and tax revenues generated from their employment.

19077 With work authorization, immigrants with ITINs would have increased incentives to comply with
19078 tax obligations. This would contribute to a more comprehensive and accurate tax reporting
19079 system, improving overall tax compliance rates.

19080 Granting work authorization to immigrants with ITINs would provide legal protection,
19081 reducing their vulnerability to exploitation and workplace abuses. This would enhance labor
19082 standards, ensure fair wages, and foster better working conditions.

19083 By allowing immigrants with ITINs to work legally, it would promote their integration into society,
19084 fostering a sense of belonging and social cohesion. It would contribute to stronger communities
19085 and promote diversity and inclusivity.

19086 The implementation of employment authorization for immigrants with ITINs would facilitate the
19087 collection of accurate data regarding their employment status, enabling better analysis and
19088 policy formulation to address the needs of this population.



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19089 **Proposal # 371**

19090 **Author:** Sabrina Smith

Committee: 1

Delegation: Oklahoma

19091

19092 **Title:**

19093 The Safer Scents Plan: Protecting American Consumers from Toxic Fragrance Ingredients

19094

19095 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

19096 The Food & Drug Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the global
19097 fragrance industry, allergists and immunologists, American consumers

19098

19099 **Justification:**

19100 The term fragrance stands for thousands of potential ingredients. About 78% of these
19101 ingredients are considered safe, but 22% are considered to be, at the least, moderately
19102 hazardous. A smaller percentage of these ingredients are shockingly toxic. Chemicals in
19103 fragrances have even been associated with a declining intelligence of humankind.

19104 One of these chemicals, Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, a reported fragrance ingredient, causes
19105 respiratory irritation, skin irritation, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and fainting, and has an alternate
19106 use as a pesticide.

19107 Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) is one of the dozens of other currently known chemicals with
19108 similarly shocking lists of associated symptoms. The next question as a consumer is: how do I
19109 avoid these ingredients? The next question as a regulator is: what companies are using these
19110 ingredients in their products, and how much are they using? Unfortunately, neither of these
19111 questions can be answered, for MIBK, or any other safe, hazardous, or toxic fragrance
19112 ingredient for that matter. No one except producers really knows what ingredients are behind
19113 the word "fragrance".

19114 Nearly every single American comes in contact with fragrance on the daily. Fragrances are in
19115 essential hygiene products (ie. deodorant, soap), cosmetics, and other household products such
19116 as laundry detergent. Fragrance is as relevant a problem as ever, and American consumers
19117 cannot avoid it themselves. The FDA needs to step in.

19118 In spite of new encouraging steps toward transparency by the International Fragrance
19119 Association (IFRA) and individual hygiene product companies, these steps are disorganized,
19120 incomplete, and have no effect on consumers. The IFRA's Transparency Ingredients list
19121 includes 3,969 ingredients with hard-to-pronounce names and no health risk information. Even if
19122 a consumer took the time to research the adverse effects of 3,969 ingredients, they still would
19123 not know what products include them! When companies disclose ingredients, they do it on their
19124 websites and often not in full, also failing to protect consumer health.

19125 These attempts are ineffective, unorganized, and designed for good press, not for
19126 transparency. The United States government needs to take action against fragrance toxicity and
19127 protect its citizens' health by banning toxic ingredients, making hazardous ingredients
19128 avoidable, and continuing innovative and necessary research on the chemicals we put on our
19129 bodies, every day.

19130

19131 **Proposal for Action:**

19132 A. Require producers of products regulated as cosmetics by the Food & Drug Administration
19133 (FDA) to disclose the ingredients used in their fragrance formulas (in full) to the FDA.

19134 a. If a producer fails to disclose their fragrance formula to the FDA, its products will be
19135 prohibited from the U.S. market until compliance.

19136 b. If a producer is found to be lying about its fragrance formula, the involved product(s) will be
19137 banned from the United States market for a year or until compliance (whichever is longer) in



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19138 addition to any other existing perjury-related penalties. In the case that taking the product(s) off
19139 the market would inhibit public health, the company would instead be fined the estimated
19140 amount of profit made on that product in a year, or however long the producer is not in
19141 compliance (whichever is longer).

19142 c. The FDA will not publicize the reported fragrance ingredients.

19143 B. The FDA's Toxicology Research Science Advisory Board (TRSAB) will review and reference
19144 previous research on the reported ingredients to write short opinions on an ingredient's toxicity
19145 or hazardousness. Opinions will be published and sent to the FDA's Risk Communication
19146 Advisory Committee (RCAC) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

19147 a. Ingredients that have been determined to be toxic by independent (not private) researchers
19148 will have opinions written first. Ingredients that have been determined to be hazardous will have
19149 opinions written second, and so on.

19150 b. Commonly used ingredients will have opinions written first. Less commonly used
19151 ingredients will have opinions written second, and so on.

19152 c. To allow for other urgent functions of the TRSAB, only 50 opinions on fragrance ingredients
19153 will be required to be written and sent to the RCAC and CPSC each year.

19154 d. The opinions will rate ingredients on a scale of 1-10, 1 being completely harmless, and 10
19155 being extremely toxic. The ratings 1 and 2 will be categorized as "safe". The ratings 3-6 will be
19156 categorized as "hazardous". The ratings 7-10 will be categorized as "toxic".

19157 e. The ratings will be decided based on its potential as a carcinogen, developmental and
19158 reproductive toxin, allergen, immunotoxin, endocrine disruptor, neurotoxin, organ system toxin,
19159 biochemical and cellular level disruptor, irritant, enhanced skin permeator, contaminated
19160 substance, and anything else hazardous or toxic to the human body.

19161 f. The National Center for Toxicology Research will also conduct new research on fragrance
19162 ingredients in their facilities as they see fit, prioritizing under-researched ingredients, ingredients
19163 that have been found as toxic or hazardous by independent researchers, and ingredients that
19164 are commonly used.

19165 C. The RCAC will review ingredient opinions received from the TRSAB, and then advise the
19166 FDA to require the ingredient to be included in a product's labeled ingredient list, to be banned
19167 on the market, or to be left alone.

19168 a. If an ingredient is categorized as "safe", no further steps will be taken by the RCAC.

19169 b. If an ingredient is categorized as "hazardous", the RCAC will require the ingredient to be
19170 included on the product's label in the color red, in bold type, or both. Other, safe, ingredients in
19171 the fragrance formula will still remain under the term "fragrance" (or other terms with an identical
19172 meaning) to protect trade secrets and competition. Currently standing punishments for violating
19173 labeling laws will apply.

19174 c. If an ingredient is categorized as "toxic", the RCAC will ban the ingredient on the United
19175 States cosmetics market. Currently standing punishments for violating bans will apply.

19176 d. The ingredient will not necessarily be banned in any other industry except the cosmetics
19177 industry considering that some ingredients are safe to consume or otherwise use, but aren't
19178 safe for the intended use of a cosmetic product.

19179 D. The FDA will create a public, online list of all the fragrance ingredients found to be hazardous
19180 by the TRSAB, listed from most common to least common.

19181 a. This list is intended to allow allergists and immunologists to test patients' responses to
19182 these chemicals to diagnose them with sensitivities/allergies and treat them accordingly.

19183 b. As of section C.b., hazardous ingredients will be included on cosmetic labels, so patients
19184 and their doctors can identify which products to avoid.

19185 E. The Consumer Product Safety Commission will explicitly require labeling of FDA-deemed-
19186 toxic fragrance ingredients according to the Federal Hazardous Substances Act.



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19187 **Proposal #** 372

19188 **Author:** Liam Willingham

Committee: 7

Delegation: Oklahoma

19189

19190 **Title:**

19191 Ensuring that Transgender People can Access Gender Affirming Healthcare at the Age of 18

19192

19193 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

19194 Transgender People, Those Who Provide Healthcare to Transgender People

19195

19196 **Justification:**

19197 Healthcare is a basic human right and in the US that right is given to cisgender people at the
19198 age of 18. To not give that same right to transgender people is a clear indication of the
19199 discrimination that transgender people face. Not granting transgender people this same right
19200 has been shown to harm them mentally. Studies conducted by the Nordic Journal of Psychiatry
19201 and the Clinical Practice in Pediatric Psychology found a significant decrease in depression,
19202 anxiety, and suicidal tendencies or acts of self harm in transgender youth once they started
19203 hormone replacement therapy. Similarly, a study in the Anales de Pediatria compared the
19204 mental health of transgender adolescents before and after starting gender affirming care. The
19205 conclusions drawn proved that transgender adolescents, prior to starting gender affirming care,
19206 exhibited more severe levels of depression and anxiety comparatively to cisgender adolescents.
19207 However, once transgender adolescents started gender affirming care, their levels of
19208 depression and anxiety lowered to a similar level to that of their cisgender counterparts.
19209 Although the human brain is not fully formed at the age of 18, at the age of 18 in America
19210 people are afforded many other rights such as joining the military which can be life threatening.
19211 However ,transgender individuals should not have to suffer from this discrimination which is
19212 illogical. Transgender individuals have the same capability of rational judgment and thinking as
19213 cisgender individuals and should have the ability to make their own medical decisions at the age
19214 of 18.

19215

19216

19217 **Proposal for Action:**

19218 Set a federal minimum age of 18 years for individuals to receive hormone replacement therapy,
19219 sex reassignment surgery, and all other forms of gender affirming care. This minimum is similar
19220 to that of non-gender affirming healthcare available to cisgender individuals. Precautions to start
19221 gender affirming healthcare, such as a note from a psychiatrist to start hormone replacement,
19222 will still be in effect.

19223

19224 **Results to be Expected:**

19225 A decrease in suicidal tendencies, anxiety, depression, and self harm among transgender
19226 adolescents. An increase in overall well-being of transgender adolescents



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19227 **Proposal #** 373

19228 **Author:** Yuk Hong Chan

Committee: 16

Delegation: Oregon

19229

19230 **Title:**

19231 International treaty to de-alert nuclear weapons

19232

19233 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

19234 Nuclear Weapon States, Russia, US Air Force, US Navy, State Department

19235

19236

19237 **Justification:**

19238 With the spread of nuclear-capable ICBMs and the development of early warning technologies
19239 for detecting nuclear launches, the United States and Russia employ a launch-on-warning
19240 policy, meaning the head of state will launch nuclear weapons when a launch from a rival nation
19241 is detected and confirmed. Although this policy calls for confirmation of nuclear launch, it does
19242 not hold for a verification of nuclear detonations. The launch-on-warning policy poses a danger
19243 of a false detection and confirmation of nuclear launches, threatening accidental nuclear
19244 annihilation, which has almost occurred several times during the brief 70 year history of nuclear
19245 weapons in both the United States and the Soviet Union/Russia.

19246 When a hostile launch is detected, be it a real launch or not, leaders only have around 5 to 10
19247 minutes to make a decision to retaliate or not, causing immense stress and possibilities for
19248 miscommunication and the lack of diplomatic communication. And once that decision to launch
19249 is made, the launch cannot be stopped.

19250 Most Nuclear Weapon States have their nuclear weapons on delayed launch status, with the
19251 exception of the United States and Russia. Currently, disarmament is impossible when both the
19252 US and Russia continue to have their ICBMs on a hair trigger. There have been previous efforts
19253 of de-alerting, President Bush removed US nuclear bombers from everyday alert status, an act
19254 which was reciprocated by Russia, but further efforts are needed to ensure world safety. An
19255 agreement to De-alert will be a good start to rebuild trust and encourage further disarmament.

19256

19257 **Proposal for Action:**

19258 De-alerting is defined as some reversible physical change to nuclear weapons or weapon
19259 systems in order to lengthen the time required to use nuclear weapons in combat. (Also known
19260 as Delayed Launch status in contrast to Prompt Launch status).

19261 Such as:

19262 Covering missile silo hatches with visible concrete

19263 Removing key components such as gyroscopes and guidance mechanisms from missiles.

19264 Removing nuclear warheads from the missile, and keeping them in a monitored location.

19265 Negotiate a treaty to De-alert all land based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) during
19266 the next possible chance for detente. Submarines capable of launching ICBMs (SLBMs) will be
19267 compelled to dock in specific ports. Enforcement of the agreement can be carried out through
19268 bilateral/third party surveillance and inspections of nuclear warhead storage facilities.

19269

19270 **Results to be Expected:**

19271 De-alerting will decrease the threat of nuclear weapons and its capability to destroy humanity.

19272 Kickstarting a new era of Detente and rebuilding trust between the United States and Russia.

19273 More importantly, it will eliminate the possibility of the accidental destruction of humanity

19274 because of faulty launch detection processes. It also allows time for leaders to negotiate before

19275 and during a nuclear launch. Disable First Strike capability of Russia and the United States.



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19276 **Proposal # 374**

19277 **Author:** Nathan Demarest

Committee: 23

Delegation: Oregon

19278

19279 **Title:**

19280 Restricting the sale and manufacturing of high-capacity semiautomatic firearms.

19281

19282 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

19283 Firearm manufacturers, Police departments, Firearm dealers, General public.

19284

19285 **Justification:**

19286 To say that America has a gun or mass shooting problem would be an understatement. In 2023
19287 we are averaging well over one mass shooting per day, yet we still lack basic gun laws like
19288 banning guns specifically designed to kill human beings quickly. One study done in 2019 by The
19289 National Institute of Justice showed that 77% of mass shooters acquire high-capacity assault
19290 rifles and handheld automatic firearms 100% legally. This must stop. The following steps will
19291 ensure a stop to easily accessible high-capacity firearms and will create an easily accessible
19292 database for new guns being sold in America.

19293

19294 **Proposal for Action:**

19295 -Federally criminalize importing, selling, manufacturing, or transferring a
19296 semiautomatic assault weapon.

19297 -Federally criminalize importing, selling, manufacturing, or transferring an
19298 ammunition-feeding device with a capacity greater than 10 rounds.

19299 -Federally Criminalize the possession of a semiautomatic assault weapon that was
19300 manufactured, imported, sold, or transferred after the enactment of this ban.

19301 -Raise the national age to buy any firearm from a licensed, unlicensed, or private
19302 seller to 21 with a required NICS background check of the seller and buyer through a
19303 licensed firearm dealer. Licensed gun dealers may charge a fee to officiate a
19304 transfer through a third party.

19305 -Require Licensed Firearm dealers to report every purchase, sale, officiated transfer,
19306 and officiated sale to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

19307

19308

19309 **Results to be Expected:**

19310 #NAME?



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19311 **Proposal #** 375
19312 **Author:** Reid Gold

Committee: 21
Delegation: Oregon

19313
19314 **Title:**
19315 Raise Federal Minimum Wage of Teachers
19316

19317 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19318 Teachers, Education funding, Taxpayers, Students, Underfunded School Districts, Rural
19319 Education Rates
19320

19321 **Justification:**
19322 With the cost of living on the rise, the income required to sustain a salary reasonable for a
19323 college educated person has risen above the starting salary of teachers in many states. In some
19324 states the starting salary for teachers has even fallen below livable wage. The low pay of
19325 teachers results in many issues in areas in which it occurs. Firstly, low pay has resulted in
19326 teaching having a very high average quitting rate (8% each year) and turnover rate (16%)
19327 relative to other professions, with even higher turnover rates occurring in districts with low
19328 funding for teachers. This loss of teachers often results in students in states with low funding
19329 receiving an inconsistent, and overall poorer education. By raising the pay for teachers in
19330 underpaid districts, the quality of the lives of students can be marginally improved. Data shows
19331 that when teachers receive a pay raise of 10%, an improvement in student performance of 5-
19332 10% is seen. Furthermore, students' lives after schooling is improved by proper teacher
19333 compensation, with these students being shown to complete more schooling, earn 7% more in
19334 the workforce, and show lower poverty rates as adults. These results are shown to be even
19335 more dramatic for students from low income families. By raising teacher compensation, the
19336 futures of students across the U.S. could be dramatically improved.
19337

19338 **Proposal for Action:**
19339 -Livable wage is defined as a theoretical income level that allows individuals or families to afford
19340 adequate shelter, food, and other necessities.
19341 -The minimum starting salary of teachers across all states of America is to be raised to 130%
19342 the livable wage of an individual in that state.
19343 -This salary is to be revisited every 5 years and raised to 130% the livable wage
19344 of each state at that time.
19345 -Funding for these raises will come through a combination of state and federal
19346 taxes.
19347
19348

19349 **Results to be Expected:**
19350 When teacher wages are raised, turnover and quitting rates go down, and student performance
19351 goes up. Therefore with improved minimum salary, lower numbers of teachers would leave
19352 districts that are historically underfunded, resulting in a better education of students in these
19353 districts. Also, due to higher wages, the profession of teaching would attract more talented and
19354 passionate individuals, who would no longer have to fear pursuing the profession due to low
19355 pay, further increasing the quality of education that students receive. Furthermore, due to
19356 increased salary, teacher reliance on government support programs would go down.



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19357 **Proposal #** 376
19358 **Author:** Liam Gottlieb

Committee: 13
Delegation: Oregon

19359
19360 **Title:**
19361 Allowing Critical Race Theory to be Taught in High School
19362

19363 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19364 High school students, politicians, teachers, parents, school boards, state legislatures
19365

19366
19367 **Justification:**
19368 Critical race theory is an academic framework that denotes that systemic racism is part of
19369 American society — from education and housing to employment and healthcare. Critical race
19370 theory recognizes that racism is more than the result of individual bias and prejudice. Critical
19371 race theory is a valuable tool for understanding and addressing the systemic and
19372 institutionalized forms of racism that continue to affect people of color and other marginalized
19373 groups. Teaching Critical Race Theory properly in high school gives students an understanding
19374 of the complexities of racism. Critical race theory is not anything new, in fact, it has been studied
19375 and refined for over 40 years. Allowing high schools across the nation to teach critical race
19376 theory will benefit our youth and give them an accurate understanding of the complexities of
19377 race in the United States. It will teach them empathy, to think critically, and not to sugar-coat
19378 history. Many Americans agree with some of the core ideas of critical race theory, even if they
19379 don't know it. An example of this is 78% of Americans believe it is important for schools to teach
19380 students about the history of slavery and racism in the United States.

19381
19382
19383 **Proposal for Action:**
19384 Critical race theory can not be banned by any state legislatures at a high school level. It is up to
19385 individual school districts to decide whether or not their high schools will teach on the matter.
19386 Critical race theory is not mandated, rather its right to be taught is protected.
19387

19388
19389 **Results to be Expected:**
19390 By allowing critical race theory to be taught in high school, the historical knowledge and
19391 empathy of youth across the United States will vastly increase. Students will develop better
19392 analytical and critical thinking skills, and it will also help students understand the inherent racism
19393 and bias in American institutions. Youth will gain a greater understanding of how race can
19394 influence people in American society. Students from underrepresented backgrounds may also
19395 feel more comfortable in an environment that is more representative of their history and their
19396 experiences.



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19397 **Proposal # 377**
19398 **Author:** Kylie Johnson

Committee: 21
Delegation: Oregon

19399
19400 **Title:**
19401 32-Hour Workweek

19402
19403 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19404 Employers, workers, U.S. Department of Labor

19405
19406 **Justification:**
19407 Americans are exhausted. Rates of worker burnout and mental illness in the US have reached
19408 record numbers. A 2021 American Psychological Association survey found that nearly 3 in 5
19409 employees (59%) experienced negative impacts of work-related stress in the past month.
19410 According to the American Institute of Stress, work-related stress leads to higher rates of heart
19411 attacks, hypertension, and other life-threatening health conditions. Jobs serve the employer, not
19412 the employee, and the current American work culture is a health hazard.
19413 In order to live a fulfilling life and prevent health issues, humans need to balance work, sleep,
19414 time with family and friends, and time pursuing personal vocations. However, this balance has
19415 become nearly impossible to achieve with a 40-hour workweek.
19416 Instead of decreased productivity, multiple studies have found worker satisfaction and
19417 productivity to increase with a 32 hour workweek. The largest 32 hour workweek study,
19418 conducted in 2022, collected data from 61 companies and a total of 2900 employees. They
19419 found 47 companies achieved an increase in revenues by as much as 34%. Additionally, 71% of
19420 workers were less burned out, rates of quitting dropped by 57%, and rates of calling out sick
19421 dropped by 65%.

19422
19423 **Proposal for Action:**
19424 For a period of five years, employers who practice a 32 hour workweek for non-exempt
19425 employees will receive tax credits to incentivize a 32 hour workweek. After the five year period,
19426 the Wages and the Fair Labor Standards Act shall be amended to shorten the standard
19427 workweek from 40 hours to 32 hours for non-exempt employees. Employers must increase their
19428 hourly wages by at least 20% so that a worker's weekly earnings in the 32-hour workweek
19429 reflect the same earnings of a 40-hour workweek prior to this proposal being implemented.

19430
19431 **Results to be Expected:**
19432 A 32-hour work week will shift work culture in the US to prioritize the wellness of the worker.
19433 Americans will have more time and energy to find happiness and balance in their lives. As a
19434 result, rates of worker burnout will drop and rates of worker satisfaction and productivity will
19435 increase.
19436 Employers may have to reevaluate and make improvements in how their company or workplace
19437 functions. This may include frequency of meetings, redistribution of work assignments, or simply
19438 employing more people.



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19439 **Proposal #** 378
19440 **Author:** anders johnson

Committee: 3
Delegation: Oregon

19441
19442 **Title:**
19443 getting rid of pennies

19444
19445 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19446 Consumers, businesses, government, financial institutions.

19447
19448
19449 **Justification:**
19450 The production of pennies has become increasingly costly and inefficient. The cost of producing
19451 a single penny is more than its actual value, leading to a loss of money for the government.
19452 Additionally, the use of pennies in cash transactions has become obsolete, with many
19453 consumers opting for digital payment methods such as credit cards, online transfers, and mobile
19454 wallets. According to a survey conducted by the Federal Reserve, the use of cash has
19455 decreased by 10% in recent years, and experts predict that cash transactions will continue to
19456 decline in the future.

19457
19458
19459 **Proposal for Action:**
19460 In light of these facts, we propose phasing out the production and circulation of pennies in the
19461 United States. This will involve gradually removing pennies from circulation over a period of
19462 several years. During this period, businesses and financial institutions will be encouraged to
19463 promote digital payment methods, such as credit cards, mobile wallets, and online transfers, to
19464 reduce reliance on cash.

19465
19466
19467 **Results to be Expected:**
19468 The elimination of pennies will result in significant cost savings for the government, which can
19469 be redirected towards other important programs. For businesses, the elimination of pennies will
19470 simplify cash transactions, reducing the need for coin storage, sorting, and counting.
19471 Consumers will benefit from faster and more efficient payment methods, as well as from
19472 reduced transaction fees and the elimination of the need to carry coins. The elimination of
19473 pennies will also promote a cashless society, which is more secure and convenient for
19474 everyone.



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19475 **Proposal #** 379
19476 **Author:** Noah Wines

Committee: 5
Delegation: Oregon

19477
19478 **Title:**
19479 Federal ban on the felling of old-growth trees

19480
19481 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19482 All U.S. Citizens, Department of Agriculture, Department of Forestry, Environmental Protection
19483 Agency, Logging Companies

19484
19485 **Justification:**
19486 With an ever more unstable climate future and a decrease in biodiversity throughout the United
19487 States, it is more important than ever to protect the environment that has not yet been exploited
19488 and tarnished by human activities. Over 40% of ecosystems are at risk of range-wide collapse
19489 and biodiversity is declining faster than any other time in human history. Untouched old-growth
19490 forests, unlike younger, disturbed forests, exhibit a number of important properties in shaping
19491 ecosystems and maintaining biodiversity. This includes protecting water systems, encouraging
19492 the formation of healthy soil, and breaking down ambient air pollution.

19493 Protecting old-growth forests will not only benefit biodiversity, but will also prevent further global
19494 warming. This is because old-growth forests are known to house much more carbon than their
19495 younger counterparts. Almost 70% of all carbon stored in trees is accumulated in the last half of
19496 their lives.

19497 Logging old-growths releases a far greater amount of carbon into the atmosphere and provides
19498 almost no economic advantage over the standard practice of tree farms. Some studies have
19499 even shown that through carbon storage/sequestration, tourism, and recreation, old-growth
19500 forests would contribute an additional \$40 million in net economic benefits over the next 100
19501 years compared to business with no logging restrictions. This means that protecting old-growth
19502 forests could lead to positive outcomes in not only climate and environmental sectors, but in
19503 economic practices as well.

19504
19505 **Proposal for Action:**
19506 Old-growth trees are defined as trees that are over 100 years in age. Large trees are defined as
19507 trees that are over 30 inches in diameter.
19508 Old-growth and large trees are to be federally protected and prohibited from being felled without
19509 reasonable concern for private property or public safety. Persons or companies found guilty of
19510 illegally tampering with old-growth forests or large trees may be faced with exorbitant fines or
19511 possible imprisonment. Protection of forests may be upheld by federal as well as individual state
19512 forest services.

19513
19514 **Results to be Expected:**
19515 Protecting old-growth and large trees will help fight against the progress of climate change and
19516 will provide support for the failing biodiversity throughout the nation. Putting a spotlight on the
19517 importance of these forests may also bring about a greater general public awareness of
19518 environmental issues and solutions found in preservation of natural resources. Old-growth
19519 forests may be the inspiration for future generations of conservationists to protect the inherent
19520 beauty of the natural world and the many wonders that have inspired generations past.



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19521 **Proposal #** 380

19522 **Author:** Kenneth Yount

Committee: 1

Delegation: Oregon

19523

19524 **Title:**

19525 Subsidies for Fire Departments in Rural Cities

19526

19527 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

19528 Fire Departments, Domestic Security

19529

19530 **Justification:**

19531 Every few years car manufacturers have to abide by new manufacturing regulations, this means
19532 things like the A, B, and C pillar become far stronger. As our vehicles become stronger, the
19533 techniques become far more sophisticated, Fire Departments must keep up as a means to
19534 protect the lives of their citizens. This doesn't always come easy in Fire Departments in rural
19535 cities, where they find themselves with far less funding, to purchase new tools (Spreaders,
19536 Cutters, and Rams). These new tools are pertinent for life safety, and generally Fire
19537 Departments in rural cities can't afford these tools, so they are stuck using tools that can't be
19538 properly used on new Vehicles. The lack of the most effective tools, force Fire Departments to
19539 call for mutual aid from larger Fire Departments, wasting potentially important time that could be
19540 used for saving lives, on motor vehicle accidents.

19541 Fire Departments also have the responsibility to act as EMR's, EMT's, AEMT's, and
19542 Paramedics. Many departments lack necessary tools to ensure life safety on medical calls,
19543 whether that is Carbon Monoxide sensors, Automatic CPR machines, and or Automatic Vital
19544 Sign Monitor. These tools are absolutely necessary to increase the efficiency of the tasks.
19545 Firefighters are our nation's first responders, first ones on the scene to solve any issue. Early on
19546 in Fire Fighter training it is made clear that if an attack was made on infrastructure and or people
19547 of the United States that the Fire department will respond immediately to resolve the issue and
19548 help protect American lives. Funding our fire departments is therefore a matter of Domestic
19549 security to combat international, or domestic terrorist attacks.

19550

19551 **Proposal for Action:**

19552 Fire Departments in Rural Cities is defined as, a Fire Department that is stationed in a city of at
19553 most 2,500 residents. A national tax subsidy shall be created to fund Fire Departments in Rural
19554 Cities. Each state shall receive proportional funding based on the number of Fire Departments
19555 in Rural Cities. This funding shall be allocated equally to each city in their specific state.

19556

19557 **Results to be Expected:**

19558 Fire Departments in Rural Cities will receive funding to make their jobs and tasks far more
19559 efficient. The efficiency of Fire departments will save thousands of more lives. This will provide
19560 the opportunity to save thousands of more lives nationwide.



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19561 **Proposal # 381**

19562 **Author:** Sarah Anderson

Committee: 6

Delegation: Pennsylvania

19563

19564 **Title:**

19565 Require to obtain verbal and written consent before performing pelvic, prostate, and rectal
19566 examinations on a patient who is anesthetized or unconscious in a facility that provides health
19567 care services

19568

19569 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

19570 Medical hospitals, Medical Doctors, Medical Students, Medical Residents, Nurses, Physicians
19571 Assistants, Hospital Admissions, Hospital Personnel, Patients under anesthesia within the
19572 United States, Family Members, Therapists, Psychologists, Malpractice Law

19573

19574 **Justification:**

19575 A study in 2022 of 305 medical students who had completed their ob-gyn rotation found that
19576 84% had performed at least one pelvic exam on a patient under anesthesia who had not
19577 previously provided consent (Journal of Surgical Education). Non Consensual pelvic, prostate,
19578 and rectal exams are performed electively for practice and not reported, so many patients wake
19579 up confused or unaware of what may have happened. Currently, in 29 states it remains legal to
19580 perform non consensual pelvic, prostate, and rectal exams on any patient under anesthesia or
19581 unconscious.

19582 These examinations are invasive for patients. During a pelvic exam, a doctor, nurse, medical
19583 student, or other medical personnel may insert one or two lubricated, gloved fingers into the
19584 vagina and press on the lower abdomen with the other hand to feel the size, shape, and position
19585 of the uterus and ovaries. During a rectal exam, they will insert a lubricated gloved finger into
19586 the rectum to feel reproductive organs and the bowel.

19587 These procedures are a violation of a patient's bodily autonomy. A patient has the right to
19588 consent to any elective procedure that occurs to their body. Informed consent is a crucial
19589 component of medical care, and it is critical to continue protecting a patient's autonomy.

19590

19591

19592 **Proposal for Action:**

19593 Congress shall introduce, pass, and sign into law, legislation that shall require informed medical
19594 consent for any patient within health care facilities for pelvic, prostate, and rectal examinations
19595 under anesthesia or if the patient is in a state of unconsciousness. Exceptions shall be imposed
19596 if the examination is within the scope of care or if it is a medical emergency for the purpose of
19597 diagnosis or treatment and the patient is incapable of providing specific informed consent.

19598

19599

19600 **Results to be Expected:**

19601 All patients unconscious or anesthetized undergoing treatment within a healthcare facility will
19602 have the choice to consent to pelvic, prostate, and rectal examinations. Doctors, medical
19603 students, and other medical professionals will be more comfortable performing elective
19604 procedures with informed medical consent, removing the guilt, worry, and possible expulsion in
19605 a medical program if chosen to disregard or go against authorities wishes. Patients will not be
19606 electively examined against their wishes, limiting mental health struggles, anxiety, fear of
19607 surgery due to such examinations, and needs of therapy. Patients will have legal recourse to
19608 seek compensation for a violation upon passage of this legislation into law.



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19609 **Proposal # 382** **Committee: 12**
19610 **Author: Melissa Arcuri** **Delegation: Pennsylvania**

19611
19612 **Title:**
19613 To further representation by offering all permanently inhabited United States territories
19614 statehood.

19615 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19616 United States Congress; The territories and US citizens of American Samoa, Guam, the
19617 Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; Electoral college; Elections;
19618 Federal legislation; Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

19620
19621 **Justification:**
19622 The people of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the US
19623 Virgin Islands account for 3,035,834 of United States citizens; however, they are not being
19624 granted the same rights as state citizens for one reason: the areas they live in are considered
19625 as territories, not states. Although they must pay money to the federal government every year,
19626 with Social Security and Medicare taxes, and abiding by the laws of the United States, the
19627 people of these territories receive no electoral college votes and zero voting members in
19628 Congress. In the rulings of *Simms v. Simms*, the Supreme Court decreed, "In the territories,
19629 Congress has the entire dominion and sovereignty, national and local, and has full legislative
19630 power over all subjects..." Although the territory's local governments have their own separate
19631 governing bodies, ultimately the federal government has the final say over them. It is simply
19632 unjust for these citizens to not have any representation within their own government. All five
19633 territories have only one elected delegate in the House of Representatives each. However, all of
19634 these delegates are non-voting, meaning that the issues of the territories can often be pushed
19635 aside and ignored. While the citizens living in these territories are allowed to vote in US
19636 elections, their votes don't account for a single vote within the electoral college, giving people
19637 within territories even less of a voice within federal politics. It is evident that these territories
19638 already follow and are incredibly familiar with the governing bodies of our nation. These people
19639 are citizens of the United States of America; however, they are voiceless.
19640 Despite our nation being founded on ideals of liberty and freedom for all who live within it, there
19641 is an entire population of people who are left unnoticed and remain powerless. We must live up
19642 to our promises and provide these minorities with representation by offering the territories
19643 statehood. Statehood institutes an electoral college and seats in the United States House and
19644 Senate that are vital to amplifying the needs and voices of the electorate within our territories
19645 and generating a well-rounded range of views in government. Taxation without representation is
19646 the very issue that caused our founding fathers to revolt from the King of England. It is the very
19647 issue that shaped our nation's core values. Over 200 years later, the same issue is still rampant.
19648 Although, in this situation, we have changed roles, playing the part of the oppressor who
19649 continues to disbar the voices of inhabited US territories, contradict the moral pillars of America,
19650 and violate the privileges of millions of US citizens.

19651
19652
19653 **Proposal for Action:**
19654 The citizens of each territory will affirm by popular vote that they wish to join the United
19655 States. The United States Congress will pass a joint resolution accepting the territory as a state
19656 by a simple majority vote. The United States Office of Insular Affairs will release a statement of
19657



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19658 support of these territories permanently inhabited statehood, and will offer them further
19659 resources for said territories when they pursue statehood.

19660

19661 **Results to be Expected:**

19662 More diverse US population, an adjustment of the electoral college votes, increase in the
19663 members of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives,
19664 representation for all United States citizens, issues relating to United States territories will be
19665 addressed more effectively, increased voter engagement within U.S. territories, increased voter
19666 turnout



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19667 **Proposal # 383** **Committee: 4**
19668 **Author: Serena Choi** **Delegation: Pennsylvania**

19669
19670 **Title:**
19671 Establishing legislation to ensure the safety and well-being of waste management workers and
19672 the betterment of sustainability education.

19673
19674 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19675 waste management workers, waste management companies, United States Fire
19676 Administration, United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health
19677 Administration, American Environmental Landfill, material recovery facilities, material recovery
19678 wor

19679
19680 **Justification:**
19681 Since China refused to take America's waste, recycling has become a growing problem in the
19682 United States, Citizens are struggling to save disappearing recycling programs and create a
19683 strong recycling system. According to The New York Times, three of the hundreds of towns and
19684 cities across America have canceled recycling programs. The impact of the reduction of
19685 recycling programs has hit America hard, as only 32% of waste is recycled. According to
19686 Recycling Partnership, 40 million American households are unable to recycle at home. As
19687 recycling programs are disappearing and waste is increasing, it is crucial that the government
19688 create curriculum recommendations for schools to educate students on the importance of
19689 sustainability.

19690 A survey revealed that 62% of Americans lack knowledge of recycling and, as a result, a high
19691 percentage of citizens struggle to identify recyclable materials. As a result, many Material
19692 Recovery Facility (MRF) workers have dealt with threatening objects, including animals, lithium
19693 batteries, guns, sharp objects, and propane tanks. In July 2021, a United States Environmental
19694 Protection Agency report reported 245 battery-caused fires in material recovery facilities. From
19695 these fires, 64 MRFs have been reported with fatal injuries. Numerous waste management firms
19696 lack fire protocol and fire suppression systems.

19697 An MRF is a contained space, dust is not able to blow away easily and disperse into
19698 surrounding areas. It can linger causing irritated eyes, and a decrease in vision. According to
19699 the National Library of Medicine, waste-handling workers are exposed to air pollutants and toxic
19700 compounds produced during waste management and processing that can cause respiratory
19701 symptoms and lung function impairment

19702 These can also impair equipment and overall efficiency.
19703 As a result of these issues currently surrounding our nation, MRF workers are in need of change
19704 in order to protect not only their lives but also our environment. If we continue to see a
19705 increasing rate of deaths and harmful incidents, we might never be able to see America's
19706 recycling rate increase as David Biderman, Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA)
19707 executive director and CEO said "Although we are pleased by the industry's improvement last
19708 year, being the seventh deadliest occupation in the United States is nothing to brag about." For
19709 our nation, it is crucial that we protect the people saving our planet by providing them with basic
19710 worker protection.

19711
19712
19713 **Proposal for Action:**
19714 The United States Congress will introduce and pass legislation that will be signed into law that
19715 will ensure that all waste management workers shall be given the offer for more suitable attire



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19716 depending on their occupation (chemical jumpsuit, hazard mask, gloves, mask, etc). Enclosed
19717 areas lacking ventilation and airflow shall have a misting or negative pressure system. All United
19718 States employees shall be given a fire protocol which must be reviewed and revised if any
19719 changes to flammable items or innovations have been made. Sprinkler Systems must be
19720 located in areas with flammable risks. Additionally, the United States Department of Education
19721 will create a recommendation that all states should incorporate content into their curriculum
19722 regarding sustainable practices that students can follow in order to decrease their carbon
19723 footprint.

19724

19725

19726 **Results to be Expected:**

19727 A decreasing rate of accidents in waste management facilities, a decline of health concerns in
19728 the waste management profession, an increase in the number of workers in waste management
19729 jobs, a decrease in the turnover rate of waste management jobs, an increase in public
19730 knowledge of the harms of single-use plastic and unnecessary waste, a reduction of single-use
19731 plastic and pollutants, reduced emission of greenhouse gasses.



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19732 **Proposal # 384**

19733 **Author:** Blaire Dellasega

Committee: 18

Delegation: Pennsylvania

19734

19735 **Title:**

19736 To restore the rights of felons and those in jails and prisons through re-enfranchising them
19737 within the United States and its territories

19738

19739 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

19740 Incarcerated people, people on parole, probation, or extended supervision, poll workers, felons,
19741 rights of felons and prisoners, recidivism rates, voter turnout rates, legislators on a local, state,
19742 and federal level, United States elections, United State

19743

19744 **Justification:**

19745 Across the country, over 4.6 million people, 2 percent of voting-age Americans, are
19746 disenfranchised because of a felony charge. Three out of four of them are out of prison, living
19747 freely in their local communities, but on probation or parole, waiting to pay a fine they often
19748 cannot afford, or awaiting a pardon from their state. Despite the intended purpose of
19749 disenfranchisement to be punishment for a crime, the stripping of former prisoners' fundamental
19750 rights often doesn't end when their sentences do. After being released from prison, people with
19751 convictions resume their life before their charge, getting back their rights they didn't have while
19752 incarcerated - but with one exception - voting. As Kristen Budd, a research analyst at the
19753 Sentencing Project stated: "People with felony convictions work, pay taxes, and raise families,
19754 but they do not have a voice in the laws and policies that govern their lives."

19755 It's essential to recognize the origin of our existing disenfranchisement laws. While many
19756 believe that they were formed to punish incarcerated individuals for their actions, the laws were
19757 instead formed to find a way past the 15th Amendment and bar Black Americans from their
19758 newly encoded voting rights. Disenfranchisement laws, while with a long history of usage before
19759 the 15th Amendment, only applied to the most serious of crimes, and were rarely used to the
19760 extent they are today. Using broad and subjective criteria, people of color were able to be
19761 unjustly arrested and barred their right to vote at a much higher and disproportionate rate than
19762 white people being arrested for the same crime, with the percentage of non-white prisoners
19763 rising by 72% in only 20 years. The same outdated statutes formed by ideals of white
19764 supremacy and still enacted nationwide in a country that claims to bring justice for all. At a rate
19765 almost 4 times higher than other Americans, 1 of 16 Black Americans of voting age are barred
19766 from voting.

19767 Studies have shown that restoring voting rights benefits felons in more ways than just having a
19768 voice in elections. Voting allows people convicted of felonies to participate in and shape their
19769 communities, lowering recidivism rates and allowing for integration, especially after lengthy
19770 sentences. Across the country, 44% of released prisoners are rearrested within a year of
19771 release, with the percentage only increasing as more time has passed since the sentence's end.
19772 However, according to a study by the University of Albany, recidivism rates have been shown to
19773 be lower in states which restore the right to vote immediately after release compared to those
19774 which continue to restrict the right following release. With the ability to have a say in politics,
19775 incarcerated individuals are able to elevate issues relating to incarceration and feel as if they
19776 can become reintegrated into society. Their needs and issues are no longer swept aside by
19777 legislators.

19778

19779

19780 **Proposal for Action:**



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19781 Implemented through a law introduced and passed by Congress and signed into law, all
19782 American citizens of the voting age who are either currently incarcerated due to a felony or
19783 misdemeanor and/or have ever been charged with a felony or misdemeanor will receive the
19784 right to vote in elections. A bipartisan congressional committee, composed of 3 Republicans,
19785 and 3 Democrats, will be formed to determine the most effective way to introduce and
19786 implement said legislation. Additionally, this committee will also work to implement an optional,
19787 nonpartisan, civics education program within prisons and jails that will focus on the workings of
19788 the government and each person's voting rights.
19789
19790

19791 **Results to be Expected:**

19792 Democracy as a whole within the United States and its territories can take a step toward what it
19793 claims to be: equal and fair for all. People within jails and prisons, as well as those who have
19794 been released, will be able to propel issues that matter to them to a larger stage and have a
19795 better understanding of our electoral system with the implementation of civics education. Those
19796 just released from jails and prisons will be able to integrate into society quicker and more
19797 effectively, reducing recidivism rates and helping ex-incarcerated individuals feel as if they truly
19798 are included and cared for within our legislative system. Furthermore, the votes of those who
19799 were previously disenfranchised will work to increase our voter turnout, form an increased trust
19800 in our democracy, and help address other issues within the prison system using their votes and
19801 voices.



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19802 **Proposal #** 385 **Committee: 2**
19803 **Author:** Christopher Fleming **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

19804
19805 **Title:**
19806 Changing the minimum age of consent for all genders in the United States.

19807
19808 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19809 State Judicial System, Judicial system of the U.S.

19810
19811 **Justification:**
19812 The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in the American legal system, with the power to
19813 determine whether laws enacted by state and federal legislators comply with the American
19814 constitution. In 1981 in the case Micheal M. v. Sonoma County Superior Court the following
19815 appeal was made, and accepted by the court, in the context of a broader campaign for formal
19816 legal equality between males and females, through the enactment of gender-neutral laws. In this
19817 instance, the majority of the court held that there were grounds for only applying the age of
19818 consent to girls.

19819 That decision allowed state legislatures to retain their existing laws, but most still chose to
19820 enact gender-neutral laws. Nonetheless, the court drew a link between the age of consent and
19821 pregnancy that highlighted what would become the new focus for discussion and enforcement
19822 of the law in the U.S. by the end of the 20th century

19823 The age of consent varies depending on the state you live in. In the United states the ages of
19824 consent ranges from 16-18 with some states even implementing maximum age gaps. Many
19825 states have gender neutral laws on the age of consent. With the expanding society that we live
19826 in today it is important that everyone is represented in the criminal justice system. Changing the
19827 age of consent to 17 no matter the sexual identity or gender of a person is an ideal way to
19828 represent everyone in the criminal justice system.

19829 In family law, age of consent refers to the age one can give meaningful consent. If over the age
19830 of 18 years, meaningful consent is presumed. However the presumption may be negated if the
19831 person lacked capacity due to developmental disability, illness or duress. It may also be the age
19832 at which a person is considered legally old enough to consent to participation in sexual activity.
19833 The age of consent varies between the states from 16 to 18-years old.

19834 For example, in New York State, the age of consent is 17-years old. In New York, individuals
19835 aged under 16-years old are not legally able to consent to sexual activity. Likewise, if an
19836 individual aged of 18-years old or older has sexual activity with someone aged 16-years old or
19837 under, it will be considered Statutory Rape. This proposal ensures people's safety and
19838 representation in the criminal justice system when it comes to certain sexual crimes.

19839
19840
19841 **Proposal for Action:**
19842 Change the age of consent to 17 in every U.S. state no matter the gender or sexual identity of
19843 the individual.

19844
19845 **Results to be Expected:**
19846 Higher representation for minors when it comes to cases of statutory rape in the U.S.



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19847 **Proposal #** 386 **Committee: 23**
19848 **Author:** Sean Gaines **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

19849
19850 **Title:**
19851 To properly educate the youth of the United States of America by regulating homeschooling.
19852

19853 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
19854 The U.S. Department of Education, homeschooled individuals, homeschool educators, post-
19855 secondary institutions, parents of the homeschooled, committee specialists, all producers of
19856 homeschooling textbooks, and all involved educational voices.
19857

19858 **Justification:**
19859 Over 100 years ago, The United States of America decided that a well educated population was
19860 a national value. Each state and local jurisdiction has their own standards in regards to
19861 education, but a recent phenomena threatens to upend one of our greatest national systems.
19862 This threat is homeschooling. There are approximately 3.7 million students who are currently
19863 homeschooled in the United States, and more and more are being enrolled each day. 20% of
19864 our states in the U.S. have little to no regulations placed on this largely considered method of
19865 education.

19866 In states with especially loose guidelines, some parents have purposefully avoided topics of
19867 evolution and sexual education. There are even homeschooling textbooks such as the
19868 "Apologia" series which promote opinions about the absence of evolution. Though it is
19869 understandable to consider these options, the laxity of these regulations in 34 of our 50 states
19870 opens the door for numerous educational loopholes. These kinds of structures put
19871 homeschooled kids at an educational and social disadvantage. Since it is a national right for
19872 parents to decide by which method their kids are educated, the most we can do is attempt to
19873 regulate it. This proposal is critical to implement. All of our nation deserves to be properly
19874 educated to jump towards a better life. This is urgent for the future of our nation.
19875

19876 **Proposal for Action:**
19877 The United States Congress will oversee introduction, passage and enactment of legislation that
19878 outlines the following:

19879 I) Implementing and establishing a specialized committee of educational experts with
19880 participants from each state. This committee will be known as "the Select Committee on
19881 Homeschooling". The U.S. department of education will establish this commission.

19882 II) Requiring all states to abide by the findings and regulations found through this
19883 committee and implement them into the states current homeschool curriculum.

19884 III) To reduce the natural electoral swing of this commission, the educational specialists
19885 must ultimately use New York's regulations as a model for these new regulations.
19886

19887 **Results to be Expected:**
19888 Those who are homeschooled will be better educated and be placed on a level playing field with
19889 their traditional schooling counterparts. This improvement of education will play a key role in the
19890 reduction of crime, improved public health, and greater political and civic engagement. This will
19891 help our country strive to the better future of a more perfect nation.



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19892 **Proposal # 387**

19893 **Author:** Gabrielle Greene

Committee: 24

Delegation: Pennsylvania

19894

19895 **Title:**

19896 To Repeal the Immigration Process in the United States of America by Removing the Doctrine
19897 of Consular Nonreviewability and Establishing A VISA Appeal Board

19898

19899 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

19900 United States, U.S. Consulates, U.S. Embassies, United States Citizenship and Immigration
19901 Services, United States Department of Justice, United States Supreme Court, United States
19902 Executive Branch, United States Congress, United States Department of Homel

19903

19904 **Justification:**

19905 There is a prominent expansion and abuse of power regarding United States Consular Officers
19906 that has halted the taxing process of immigration and citizenship.

19907 The history of the Consular Officer, officers assigned to U.S. Embassies and Consulates around
19908 the world, traces back to the first World War. The purpose and duty of these officers were to
19909 insure noncitizens obtained passports or visas before entering the United States. The initial
19910 powers of these officers were not to check for grounds of inadmissibility, but rather inform the
19911 visa applicant of the conditions of obtaining a visa, which would be determined by a port-entry
19912 officer within the United States. However, with the goal of simplifying the process of immigration,
19913 their powers were expanded. Thus, the concept of consular nonreviewability was born.

19914 The American Immigration Council defines the consular nonreviewability doctrine as “a bar on
19915 review of immigrant visa determinations by consular officers that federal judges created”. In
19916 other words, it allows consular officers stationed in “home countries/provinces” of foreigners, to
19917 deny those wishing to obtain visas in the United States, without legal challenge, potentially
19918 thwarting a path to citizenship. Our country, since first tackling the very issue of immigration has
19919 set a precedent for Immigration-related decisions to be up to the discretion of the Legislative
19920 and Executive Branches. However, this principle neglects one of the fundamental liberties that
19921 should be guaranteed to each and every person who wishes to enter our great nation: the
19922 freedom to seek justice and accountability.

19923 Through the court cases of Kerry v. Din(2015), Cardenas v. U.S.(2016), and others, innocent
19924 non-Americans were denied the privilege to travel and immigrate to the U.S.A. by consular
19925 officers, on premises that were not specified or distinctly proven. They were accused of criminal
19926 activity, gang affiliation, or considered national threats with inconsistent evidence. The courts,
19927 helplessly, stated that as long as the denial was “facially legitimate and bona fide”, foreigners
19928 could not challenge their decisions. According to Selected Works by Donald S. Dobkin, “In the
19929 fiscal year 2006, 58,794 petitions which had been approved by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration
19930 Services(USCIS), were turned by the consular posts to USCIS for revocation”. This doctrine
19931 establishes another potential roadblock in the extremely arduous process of traveling or
19932 immigrating to become a United States Citizen and serves further as a dangerous precedent
19933 surrounding the issue of immigration and migration without the safety and security of the judicial
19934 process and review that has provided stability and political absence for centuries in this nation.
19935 Additionally, these rampant denials pose a potential threat to the American workforce.

19936 According to CATO Institute, “U.S. consulates deny a large majority (61 percent) of employer-
19937 sponsored immigrant visas for prospective legal permanent residents because it claims to have
19938 found a problem with their job offers”. The issue of consular nonreviewability affects two
19939 prominent aspects of American life, both social and economic.



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19940 If we wish to be a nation tolerant of a variety of national and cultural backgrounds and wish to
19941 advance in the world in terms of economic, scientific and mathematical innovation, research,
19942 and other social issues regarding marriage, we must prevent the detrimental roadblocks on the
19943 paths to immigration and citizenship. We must guarantee immigrants the freedoms we, as
19944 Americans, automatically assure for ourselves.

19945
19946 **Proposal for Action:**

19947 Congress shall introduce, pass, and sign into law, legislation that shall grant the United States
19948 Citizenship and Immigration Services the power to establish a VISA Appeal Board, which shall
19949 be given judicial power and subsequent appellate jurisdiction. Its function shall be to allow
19950 foreign applicants seeking to travel or immigrate to the United States the ability to appeal visa
19951 denials by consular officers. The VISA Appeal Board shall be of similar makeup to the United
19952 States Citizenship and Immigration Services Administrative Appeals Office in size and judicial
19953 scope. The doctrine of consular nonreviewability shall be abolished.

19954
19955 **Results to be Expected:**

19956 Immigrants and those wishing to travel to the United States from foreign countries will be able to
19957 legally and directly challenge all possible denials of their arrivals. A precedent shall be set for
19958 the United States Judicial Branch to take an active part in shaping the immigration process and
19959 provide additional oversight to all immigration-related processes. Additionally, the American
19960 workforce shall be stimulated as those abroad wishing to seek employment-related visas will be
19961 less likely to be denied. Finally, it shall simplify the immigration process, allowing more migrants
19962 to be able to legally immigrate to the United States of America. Concurrently, illegal immigration
19963 rates will drop.



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19964 **Proposal # 388** **Committee: 5**
19965 **Author: Robert Grega** **Delegation: Pennsylvania**

19966

19967

Title:

19968 To enact a succeeding Agricultural Improvement Act into United States Law
19969

19970

Major Areas to be Affected:

19971 United States food industry, United States agricultural producers, United States trade partners,
19972 United States Research initiatives, United States citizens, United States energy producers,
19973 United States economy, and United States environment.
19974

19975

Justification:

19976 The Agricultural Improvement Act (AIA) impacts almost every part of American life. Since its first
19977 iteration as the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, it has been focused on supporting
19978 agricultural producers and consumers. Its impacts can be felt across the economy with titles of
19979 the act affecting everything from farmers to bioenergy research on solutions for the future. My
19980 proposal seeks to maintain the progress already made in previous AIAs but also give Congress
19981 the opportunity to expand protections and programs. To give an example, one of the act's most
19982 important programs, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides
19983 supplemental income to people of lower socioeconomic status for the purpose of purchasing
19984 food, supported an estimated 38 million people nationwide in 2019 alone. This impact is not only
19985 felt through this program but also through the commodity and crop insurance titles which protect
19986 United States agricultural producers both receiving \$139,347 million dollars in mandatory
19987 funding in the 2018 farm bill. Furthermore, the federal crop insurance program insures over 444
19988 million acres of farmland. Without this insurance, agricultural producers will not be protected
19989 against losses in yield, crop revenue, or whole farm revenue due to environmental disasters or
19990 other extenuating circumstances. To add further emphasis to the importance of the crop
19991 insurance title, it is estimated that natural disasters in 2022 caused over \$21.4 billion dollars in
19992 crop and rangeland loss, of which over \$11 billion dollars of damage was ensured through risk
19993 management agency programs that are offered in the crop insurance title. The commodity title is
19994 also another important title in the AIA with it ensuring farmers do not risk substantial financial
19995 losses for the year due to market prices for major agricultural crops falling below market
19996 baseline prices. The importance of the crop insurance and Commodity titles relating to the
19997 protection of United States agricultural producers is evident and the enactment of a succeeding
19998 AIA provides the perfect opportunity for Congress to cement current protections and possibly
19999 expand protections. The AIA doesn't just affect the US economy but also our US trade partners.
20000 With the provisions of the agricultural improvement act affecting trade that the USDA reported in
20001 2021 that agricultural exports to foreign countries valued at \$177 billion. As one can see the
20002 importance of AIA cannot be understated, therefore the United States Congress must pass into
20003 law an AIA to succeed the AIA which expires on September 30th, 2023.
20004

20005

Proposal for Action:

20006 The United States Congress shall hereby enact into law an AIA to succeed the 2018 AIA which
20007 expires on September 30th, 2023. Such legislative measures shall include the following titles:
20008 Commodity Revenue supports, Conservation, Trade, Nutrition, Credit, Rural development,
20009 Research, extension, and related matters, Forestry, Energy, Horticulture, Crop insurance, and
20010 Miscellanies which shall include provisions that are not specified in the previously named titles.
20011 Furthermore, there shall be mandatory spending outlays established for the following titles:
20012 Commodity Revenue supports, Crop insurance, Conservation, Nutrition, Trade, Horticulture,



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20013 Research, Miscellanies, and Energy. This legislative measure shall include further stipulations in
20014 the commodity title relating to government compensation of farmers who suffer material loss
20015 due to adverse price changes created by pandemic/epidemic economic conditions. Additionally,
20016 there shall be competitive research grants for research into new applications of Genetically
20017 Modified Organisms (GMOs) established in the research title of the act.
20018

20019 **Results to be Expected:**

20020 The agricultural producers of the United States will be able to see the continued support of the
20021 critical programs which help them provide the necessary food for the United States and United
20022 States trading partners. These results will be felt for the more than 38 million people in America
20023 which rely on SNAP to receive their needed assistance. Furthermore, a variety of areas in the
20024 US economy will feel the support which stems from this Act. For example, the agricultural
20025 producers of the United States will see the continued protection of their crops from the crop
20026 insurance program while also feeling secure that they shall receive a fair deal when it comes to
20027 commodity prices through the commodity title. Another example is that the US environment will
20028 also see continued stewardship through the programs of the conservation title which advocates
20029 for smarter use of United States farmland. The benefits of previous AIAs will be cemented and
20030 extended through the passage of a succeeding AIA into United States law.



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20031 **Proposal # 389**

20032 **Author:** Zoe Handwerk

Committee: 5

Delegation: Pennsylvania

20033

20034 **Title:**

20035 Regulating the Manufacturing, Sale, and Distribution of PFAS in the U.S.

20036

20037 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20038 Manufacturers, producers, consumers, and distributors of PFAS and PFAS-containing
20039 products; all United States residents; water treatment institutions; water distributors and
20040 companies; international distributors; soil management institutions; air filtrati

20041

20042 **Justification:**

20043 Found in the blood of 99% of Americans, perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
20044 are insidious man-made chemicals that have been lurking in the environment for decades.

20045 Resisting water and oil and withstanding severe temperatures, PFAS are commonly found in
20046 electronics, cosmetics, packaging, cookware, and textiles. Only twenty years after their
20047 invention in the 1930s, studies exposed the countless health risks posed by these substances.

20048 Nicknamed "forever chemicals," PFAS consist of strong carbon-fluoride bonds and do not
20049 biodegrade. They accumulate in water, air, soil, and blood, posing a serious threat to human
20050 and environmental health. The man-made processes used in an attempt to destroy them have
20051 proven expensive, energy-intensive, and inefficient. Additionally, owing to their chemical
20052 composition, the production of PFAS often results in additional releases, including fluorinated
20053 greenhouse gases such as HCFC-22.

20054 Due to their resistant properties, PFAS build up in water and air, eventually entering the
20055 human body. Experts estimate that over 200 million Americans have tap water contaminated
20056 with PFAS, resulting in detectable levels of PFAS in virtually all U.S. citizens. PFAS are capable
20057 of producing a wide range of adverse health effects depending on various factors, including the
20058 magnitude of exposure, age, sex, health status, genetic predisposition, etc. Current research
20059 suggests that exposure to specific PFAS may lead to detrimental reproductive effects, including
20060 decreased fertility and high blood pressure in pregnant women; developmental effects or delays,
20061 including bone variations and accelerated puberty; increased risk of prostate, kidney, breast,
20062 and testicular cancers; damage to the immune system; hormone interference; and increased
20063 cholesterol.

20064 While organizations have made efforts to filter and destroy existing PFAS, this approach is
20065 not sufficient to fully address the issue. Separation technologies, such as granular activated
20066 carbon filtration systems, can filter PFAS from substances. However, the chemicals are not
20067 destroyed and persist in the environment. Destruction technologies, including incineration and
20068 electrochemical oxidation, have proven inefficient and expensive and have been shown to
20069 produce harmful byproducts such as carbon monoxide, hydrogen fluoride, and sulfuric acid.
20070 Therefore, a more effective solution is to focus on the root of the problem. By reducing the use
20071 of PFAS, it prevents the chemicals from entering the environment, allowing society to focus on
20072 existing contamination.

20073

20074

20075 **Proposal for Action:**

20076 The United States Congress shall oversee the development, passage, and implementation of
20077 legislation prohibiting the sale, manufacturing, usage, and distribution of non-essential PFAS.
20078 Congress shall define essential PFAS as those in products that:

20079 A) The functions of the PFAS are necessary for the health, safety, and function of society.



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20080 B) Have no feasible alternatives to PFAS.

20081 The Food and Drug Administration shall research, develop, and implement a system to
20082 evaluate and restrict the usage of essential PFAS in human drugs and biological products,
20083 animal drugs, medical devices, tobacco products, food, food packaging, cookware, cosmetics,
20084 and radiation-emitting electronic products. The FDA shall define essential PFAS as those in
20085 products that:

20086 A) The functions of the PFAS are necessary for the health, safety, and function of society.

20087 B) Have no feasible alternatives to PFAS.

20088 The Environmental Protection Agency shall introduce and enforce regulations that determine
20089 safe levels of PFAS, which shall not be exceeded in industrial waste.

20090

20091 **Results to be Expected:**

20092 Manufacturing companies in the United States of America producing non-essential PFAS or
20093 products containing non-essential PFAS will use alternative substances or cease production
20094 entirely. Essential uses of PFAS will be regulated in a safe and effective manner. This will result
20095 in: decreased PFAS concentrations in soil, water, and air; decreased PFAS concentrations in
20096 the blood of humans and animals; decreased medical complications caused by PFAS;
20097 decreased emissions from PFAS manufacturing; and increased development of environmentally
20098 friendly solutions.



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20099 **Proposal #** 390
20100 **Author:** Olivia Hay

Committee: 1
Delegation: Pennsylvania

20101
20102 **Title:**

20103 To create a mandate on the use of Native American mascots in public schools.
20104

20105 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20106 The U.S. Department of Education, State Governments, State Board of Educations, public
20107 schools that display Native American Mascots, and any residents, workers, or students of
20108 schools that fit into that category.
20109

20110 **Justification:**

20111 On May 28th, 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act that began the forced relocation
20112 of thousands of Native Americans. At the turn of the century, many teams displaying Native
20113 Americans as the face of their sports team began to emerge all over the nation. Many states
20114 have considered bills to solve this problem; Four have passed them. Maine, New York, Oregon,
20115 and Washington have successfully removed these mascots, setting a good precedent for the
20116 actions of this proposal. In Oregon in 2012, the Oregon State Board of Education voted to adopt
20117 a law that bans the use of Native American mascots in Oregon public schools. Board member
20118 Serilda Summers-McGee told the press, "The concept of Native American mascots being hurtful
20119 and racist was not new to me. However, the testimony we received from students, members of
20120 the Native American Community, and researchers regarding the impact of these mascots on
20121 student learning and self-esteem was extremely illuminating." During the decision, the board
20122 received over 700 pieces of written testimony and spent over eight hours of public testimony. In
20123 many interviews, Native Americans said that the removed mascots were derogatory and hurtful.
20124 Gaylene Crouser, a citizen of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and the executive director of the
20125 Kansas City Indian Center, told Edweek, "It's disturbing to me that, as Indigenous people, we
20126 are the last group of people where it is socially acceptable to be openly racist like that. If it were
20127 any other race of people, they would have put a stop to that."

20128 According to the National Congress of American Indians, there are still about 2,000 schools that
20129 continue to use these mascots that often come with racist imagery and slogans. Having these
20130 mascots in K-12 schools is teaching children that treating Indigenous people with ignorance and
20131 malice should be allowed. Elementary, middle, and high school are fundamental learning,
20132 growth, and development years. Thus, the prejudiced symbolism of these mascots will remain
20133 with them for the rest of their lives. In many of the places where these mascots are displayed,
20134 the Native American population is low, meaning these mascots are teaching young students to
20135 ridicule a group of people they have most likely not come into contact with. The 2.694 million
20136 Native Americans in America deserve to be treated with the utmost respect. Their culture will
20137 not be overlooked any longer. Removing these mascots has historically brought Native
20138 Americans peace knowing that their culture would be treated with reverence and care. This
20139 proposal seeks to end these mascots and restore honor to the tribes they represent.
20140

20141
20142 **Proposal for Action:**

20143 -Congress shall introduce, pass, and sign into law a funded mandate that bans the use of Native
20144 American mascots in K-12 public schools for all 50 states and territories excluding Native
20145 American reservations. This mandate will be created and enforced by the U.S. Department of
20146 Education.



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20147 - Public School districts within each state may apply to keep their mascot through the State
20148 Department of Education. These departments will discuss and decide if the mascots shall be
20149 deemed offensive or not.

20150 -Each public school district will be given five years to make all necessary changes. Grants shall
20151 be provided by the United States Government to assist with changes if needed.

20152

20153

20154 **Results to be Expected:**

20155 With the enactment of this proposal, all Native American Mascots in federally funded schools
20156 will be banned. Native American moral and cultural pride will rise and more awareness and
20157 educational opportunities will be allocated to their beautiful cultures. America will move closer to
20158 being a thriving home for all cultures and people living in our beautiful home.



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20159 **Proposal #** 391 **Committee: 3**
20160 **Author:** Drew Hearn **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

20161
20162 **Title:**
20163 The Unleash America Proposal will lower federal corporate tax, adjust federal capital gains tax,
20164 and lower federal income tax brackets.

20165 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
20166 American Citizens, Small Business Owners, Working Americans, Corporations, All entities
20167 affected by taxation and revenue, The Internal Revenue Service, The Federal Reserve, United
20168 States Department of the Treasury.

20170
20171 **Justification:**
20172 The US tax code is set up to maximize penalties for people that have higher income. This has
20173 caused the US to continue to suffer border bleeding as companies and higher earning
20174 individuals leave America for foreign countries to get out of paying our tax rates. Corporations
20175 have begun to not budge or expand with rapid inflation and have been forced to raise prices
20176 which has driven up inflation and hurt the average American consumer. Workers wages and
20177 morale have worsened since these various tax increases. Small businesses are going out of
20178 business and people are getting on unemployment and government assistance like never
20179 before to try to avoid economic ruin if not already there. This proposal would give the
20180 opportunity for America to enter a new day and turn the page, unleashing America's great
20181 economy. It would lower federal income and corporate tax putting money back into Americans
20182 pockets in order to curve the rapid inflation and economic recession. It would balance out and
20183 improve capital gains tax while still maintaining fiscal responsibility to keep our country from
20184 going further into debt. It could also possibly create a recovery in the debt as companies may
20185 pay less tax percentages but more Americans will be keeping their money and putting more of it
20186 into investments or goods which is putting it back into the economy. Also we are currently
20187 dependent on foreign nations for many goods and that also causes inflation as many of our
20188 businesses have left and gone elsewhere to escape our high costs. We are at the mercy of the
20189 global market and affairs that have greatly hurt our standing in the world. If we make our country
20190 more financially appealing to these individuals and businesses we can draw them back to the
20191 US and unleash the true power of the American economy through these businesses and
20192 corporations.

20193
20194
20195 **Proposal for Action:**
20196 The United States Congress will introduce legislation that will change the current tax rate while
20197 keeping the same brackets. Where for each different filing option (single, married filing jointly,
20198 married filing separately, and head of household) the bottom 2 brackets get a tax cut from 10%
20199 to 8% and 12% to 10%. Then 22% gets cut to 18%, 24% to 22%, 32% to 27%, 35% to 31%, and
20200 finally 37% to 33%.

20201 Such legislation will also include the creation of new capital gains tax brackets. Single filers that
20202 make \$0-\$47,625 they pay a 0% tax rate. If they make between \$47,626-\$425,462 they pay a
20203 12% tax rate. If they make over \$425,463 a year they pay a 24% tax rate. Married couples filing
20204 separately that make between \$0-47,625 pay a 0% tax rate. If they make between \$47,626-
20205 \$262,670 they pay a 12% tax rate. If they make over \$262,671 a year they pay a 24% tax rate.
20206 For married couples filing jointly that make between \$0-\$95,250 they would pay a 0% tax rate.
20207



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20208 \$92,251-\$525,340 would pay a 12% tax rate. If they make over \$525,340 per year they pay a
20209 24% tax rate. If they file as head of household and make \$0-\$62,650 a year they pay a 0% tax
20210 rate. If they make \$62,651-\$430,470 they pay a 12% tax rate. If they make over \$430,470 a
20211 year they will pay a 24% tax rate.

20212 Finally, The United States Congress will introduce legislation to lower the federal corporate tax
20213 rate from 21% to 18% lasting until the year 2029.

20214 This will all be enforced by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

20215

20216

20217 **Results to be Expected:**

20218 Americans will have more money in their pocket. The United States economy will be stimulated
20219 as people will start putting money back into the US economy by purchasing goods and services
20220 which will make demand rise significantly. Corporations and LLC's will have money that they
20221 can put back into their pockets and businesses to make them grow. Inflation and unemployment
20222 will decrease and more individuals will be able to get back on their feet and off of
20223 unemployment. Companies will have more money to invest in their workers and in turn will
20224 create more jobs as they will have money to grow and expand. Individuals will have more
20225 money to invest in companies which will be great for stock market success and secure financial
20226 stability for many Americans. These tax cuts will help to close the border bleeding of America
20227 and send companies that are leaving and placing more businesses and factories in foreign
20228 countries back to the U.S. rather than our prices driving them away we will rather be drawing
20229 them in. The US can compete as a global superpower once again as our businesses and
20230 corporations will have money to expand and could possibly effect import and export at higher
20231 levels and we can help control the global market/economy. The US debt budget will suffer
20232 possibly short term increases but will greatly help the economy and individuals short and long
20233 term while possibly canceling any negatives incurred in the debt at the beginning for the long
20234 term. The government also long term will free up money as citizens can start to get off
20235 government aid and employers begin to raise pay for jobs with money from the tax cut. This
20236 proposal as a whole will not cause the debt from getting out of hand and will make sure this
20237 proposal is fiscally responsible and balance the budget and economy long term.



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20238 **Proposal # 392**
20239 **Author:** Remmy Kovac

Committee: 22
Delegation: Pennsylvania

20240
20241 **Title:**

20242 To protect and secure transgender rights in America by establishing legal conditions for trans
20243 legislature to operate under, providing accessible medical and gender-affirming care, and
20244 further funding organizations that protect trans people.

20245
20246 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20247 United States, U.S. Legislative branch, U.S. Judicial branch, U.S. Congress, The Trevor
20248 Project, government branches undergoing cases or bill proposals relating to transgender
20249 legislature, trans people in America, existing laws relating to transgender rig

20250
20251 **Justification:**

20252 The United States has a significant history of oppressing and vilifying transgender people.
20253 Recently, the issue has become increasingly political. Florida S0254 denies trans youth the right
20254 to hormone therapy or other healthcare regarding their gender identity. Tennessee SB0466
20255 allows teachers to misgender and deadname trans students. The elected officials enacting
20256 these laws claim to be 'trying to help the children', but repealing protective bills and laws to give
20257 rise to harmful and restrictive ones has been causing tremendous damage to the transgender
20258 community in America, especially its youth. Young people throughout the country are being
20259 stopped from discovering and expressing themselves, the effects of which we're already seeing.
20260 Transgender Americans are over four times more likely to be victims of violent crime than
20261 cisgender Americans. 41% of LGBTQ+ and trans youths considered suicide in the past year,
20262 56% wanted mental health care but could not obtain it and only 38% of young LGBTQ+
20263 Americans found their home to be supportive of their identity. 1 in 3 LGBTQ+ young people
20264 reported worse mental health due to the anti-LGBT policies and legislation in America, and 2 in
20265 3 LGBTQ+ people reported that the potential of queer topics being banned in schools also
20266 caused a decline in their mental health. Health care access is being jeopardized by restricting
20267 and banning the practice of gender-affirming care. Free speech and expression are being
20268 restricted by not allowing citizens, specifically students, to express themselves in the way that
20269 they are most comfortable, which violates the 1st Amendment. Anti-trans laws also weaken
20270 discrimination policies, allowing for more trans citizens to fall victim to violent crime. Finally, anti-
20271 trans legislature threatens public accommodations, barring trans people from using a bathroom
20272 that doesn't align with their assigned sex at birth. Many trans people have been subject to
20273 harassment and even violent attacks in restrooms, especially trans women, as they are typically
20274 seen as more of a threat than trans men and nonbinary people. Trans people are quickly
20275 flooding out of Florida due to their oppressive legislation and silencing of trans voices within the
20276 state legislature.

20277 The attempts to make laws that present anti-trans rhetoric or to overturn laws that protect
20278 transgender rights are in direct violation of the 14th Amendment, as equal rights are not
20279 available for all citizens in this matter. A helpful solution to the root of the problem is to put in
20280 place legislative protections that stop trans people from being targeted in bills, acts, laws, and
20281 other legal documents, thus preventing trans Americans from being unfairly singled out when
20282 legislative bodies aim to take something away from "the general population", or change some
20283 part of life for Americans.

20284
20285 **Proposal for Action:**



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20286 The United States will introduce and pass federal legislation in the form of an unfunded
20287 mandate that states, “Any legal document that aims to restrict transgender individuals through
20288 access to medical and gender-affirming care, attempts to weaken discrimination and free
20289 speech laws, or restricts public accommodations for trans citizens in America shall not be
20290 passed unless changes are made to remove any and all violations”. This includes the right for
20291 trans Americans above the age of 18 to receive gender-affirming surgery. The legislation will
20292 affect every state, and is required to be followed when making laws that involve transgender
20293 Americans, regardless of whether they are explicitly mentioned. The following section of this
20294 legislation is comprised of two separate categories. a) Allowing all minors ages 13-17 access to
20295 hormone therapy, in compliance with state regulations on parental and medical consent.
20296 b) Stricter measures against school discrimination, teachers that try to publicly expose a
20297 student’s gender identity or actively refuse to respect their name and pronouns will be subject to
20298 punishment by the school (meeting with the principal, deducted pay, or suspension from
20299 position depending on the severity and repetition of the offenses). In public establishments,
20300 including schools, the management, owner(s), or staff cannot restrict people from using the
20301 restroom that aligns with their gender identity. A public building that prohibits trans citizens from
20302 using their preferred bathroom is in violation of the Equal Rights Amendment, as it was ruled in
20303 *Bostock v. Clayton County*, “the Court held that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects
20304 employees against discrimination because they are gay or transgender.” meaning that
20305 discrimination based on gender identity is against the ERA. This information is also supported
20306 by the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.
20307 Separately, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration will open
20308 businesses and services for gender-affirming therapists to operate under. These therapists will
20309 assist trans patients in discovering and understanding their gender identity, as well as helping
20310 with personal issues related to said identity.

20311
20312 **Results to be Expected:**

20313 The quality of life will be substantially increased for trans citizens in America, thus decreasing
20314 the trans suicide rate. This will also open a new job opportunity for people with a psychology
20315 degree, giving them a chance to work with a new group of people and expand their knowledge.
20316 Overall, it will assist in the protection of transgender Americans, which will help them become
20317 motivated and productive members of society. Trans people will no longer have to relocate to
20318 find safety and gender-affirming care. This is a realistic outcome to expect, as research from the
20319 Trevor Project states that trans individuals who were surrounded by people who respected their
20320 pronouns were reported to have lower rates of suicide, as well as trans youths that attended
20321 supportive schools. This Act will also give less room for legal loopholes, something that may
20322 cause other areas of law to follow in its footsteps.



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20323 **Proposal #** 393 **Committee: 1**
20324 **Author:** Arjun Kunhircaman **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
20325
20326 **Title:**
20327 Create more connectivity between public transportation systems
20328
20329 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
20330 Public transportation and transportation hubs (eg. train stations)
20331
20332 **Justification:**
20333 The wait for public transportation costs individual Americans in major U.S cities approximately
20334 150 hours per year, over 30% of their average commute time. Long wait times and other
20335 negative drawbacks in public transportation have caused individuals to move away from public
20336 transport. The issue is that public transportation is crucial. With things like rising carbon
20337 emissions and increased traffic congestion, public transportation is becoming more crucial than
20338 ever in the modern world, regardless of if you're in a big or small city. This is why public
20339 transportation needs to be improved throughout the United States. With the many different
20340 forms of public transit available, one effective and feasible way to greatly improve public transit
20341 is through connectivity. Through increased connectivity in public transport, such as coordinated
20342 schedules, convenience, accessibility, and sustainability for public transportation can be greatly
20343 amplified. Effectively, wait times will be reduced and the utilization of public transportation will
20344 become much more productive. As public transportation becomes more effective and ultimately
20345 more common, we will begin to see improvements in many other areas, such as the economy
20346 and environment.
20347
20348 **Proposal for Action:**
20349 Connectivity in public transportation can be completed in many different ways, however, there
20350 are specific ways that can ensure this proposal will have a beneficial outcome. Firstly, this
20351 proposal would aim to upgrade transit infrastructure. This would involve the renovation or
20352 construction of more transportation hubs, such as bus stops and even ferry slips. Subsequently,
20353 coordinated schedules must be implemented in major cities. This would involve ensuring that
20354 buses, trams, trains, and other modes of transportation throughout cities are on a coordinated
20355 schedule to improve the efficiency of travel for individuals using public transportation.
20356 Furthermore, the integration of technology may be necessary. Through the creation of apps, for
20357 example, users could be provided with real-time updates about public transit in their specific
20358 cities. They could be alerted about things such as schedules to navigate between different
20359 public transit options more seamlessly.
20360
20361 **Results to be Expected:**
20362 As connectivity in public transportation improves, the utilization of public transportation will be
20363 greatly enhanced. Furthermore, we will begin to see a rise in the usage of public transportation.
20364 Ultimately, this will improve areas such as the economy and the environment. Initially, we may
20365 only see significant changes in larger cities or places which already have more public
20366 transportation, but as this proposal continues to stay intact we can analyze its effects to see
20367 how it can be improved and reevaluated.



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20368 **Proposal #** 394
20369 **Author:** Lael Laing

Committee: 12
Delegation: Pennsylvania

20370

20371 **Title:**

20372 To Abolish the Existing Party System in All Areas of United States Government

20373

20374 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20375 Federal, State, and Local Elections, Caucuses, Existing Political Parties, All US Voters

20376

20377 **Justification:**

20378 For the past few decades, America has become increasingly polarized and divisive. Various
20379 studies including those conducted by the New York Times and Siena College have concluded
20380 that a majority of Americans are dissatisfied with the current political system. Rather than
20381 focusing on the quality of a candidate and how well they could serve their constituents, voters
20382 select their leaders based on the party they have dedicated themselves to. Across the country,
20383 increasingly so in the modern political landscape, voters no longer elect those that will represent
20384 them. They allow their political party to choose for them.

20385 In order to have a fair and strong democracy, it is imperative that voters are well informed about
20386 the candidates they choose to lead the country. However, our current party system actively
20387 encourages shortcutting the voter's process of research and evaluation of a leader's ideals,
20388 qualifications, and character. Americans have become reliant on a system that rewards wealth
20389 and connections over these essential qualities, and our democracy is paying for it. The chasm
20390 between partisan beliefs is expanding, and taking voters along with it.

20391 The party system allows for extremism to permeate our political systems under the guise of
20392 partisan beliefs. A study conducted by Yale University's Political Scientists found that only 3.5%
20393 of participants would vote against their partisan interests in order to protect democratic
20394 principles. When confronted with hypothetical candidates that practiced unconstitutional
20395 gerrymandering, ignored rulings of the supreme court, and suppressed the press, 96.5% of
20396 respondents were willing to support such action if it meant that the goals of their chosen party
20397 were met. This is not an issue of one side against the other. All parties were guilty.

20398 Even when voters actively vet candidates for desirable leadership qualities, the party system
20399 takes the choice away from constituents. From local school board elections all the way up to the
20400 highest office of the President, Americans are often left to choose from two polarizing options
20401 backed by major parties. Voters are often left with a difficult decision: a candidate that they
20402 somewhat agree with rather than one that they feel confident in and inspired by.

20403 To protect the integrity of the United States political process, a new system adapted for the
20404 diversity of America's populace is necessary. Accounting for the size of the US population, with
20405 its wide range of beliefs and walks of life, this system will allow Americans to choose qualified
20406 leaders dedicated to serving all of their constituents.

20407

20408

20409 **Proposal for Action:**

20410 This proposal will be the beginning of a gradual process. It will be implemented over the course
20411 of multiple years to allow for adaptation to the new system, and ways of thinking about
20412 candidates.

20413 This multi step plan for action would begin with the removal of partisan registration for voters
20414 and candidates alike. When registering to vote, choosing to be registered with a political party
20415 will no longer be an option. Candidates will no longer register with a political party, effectively



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20416 making every candidate non-affiliated. Elections will no longer rely on partisan primaries to
20417 narrow down candidates.
20418 The partisan system for elections will be replaced with a modern system built to represent all of
20419 the unique perspectives of the United States. Candidates for all government positions will fill out
20420 a candidacy form that will be made available to the public. This form will include a brief
20421 biography and summary of their goals, along with their positions on various categories of public
20422 policy. These categories will vary depending on the position being run for.
20423 A new procedure for federal elections will be introduced. The procedure is as follows: Within
20424 each state, those that are eligible may declare themselves as candidates for the Presidency.
20425 These candidates will be narrowed down to one that will represent their state through a
20426 statewide election. Following this, each state will be placed into a group of 5 other states. Voters
20427 are free to choose any candidate from any state within their designated group. Voters in each of
20428 these states will then select one of the 5 candidates which will represent that group. The
20429 remaining 10 candidates then participate in regional votes. A region will consist of 5 groups.
20430 Similar to the groups, voters may choose any candidate from within their region. This then
20431 leaves 2 candidates, who will participate in the national election. For representatives and
20432 senators, a similar process will occur based on a state's counties or equivalent method of
20433 division (boroughs, parishes, etc.). For state and local elections, a scaled down version of this
20434 process will occur. All candidates wishing to run will be steadily narrowed down through election
20435 rounds.

20436
20437

Results to be Expected:

20438 By replacing the antiquated party system with one that better suits a larger and more diverse
20439 America, the quality of America's leaders will improve. Members of government will be forced to
20440 create and support policies that benefit all Americans rather than pandering to extremism, as
20441 they will no longer have the unchecked power of major parties behind them. Voters will have
20442 options that more accurately reflect the nuanced opinions and values of the average citizen.
20443



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20444 **Proposal #** 395

20445 **Author:** Julia Lipscomb

Committee: 23

Delegation: Pennsylvania

20446

20447 **Title:**

20448 To Ban the Death Penalty Proposal

20449

20450 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20451 Current death row inmates, prison system, judicial courts in the United States, juries, judges,
20452 ongoing cases, practicing lawyers, future convictions and verdicts, future criminals, law books
20453 and classrooms, and history books

20454

20455 **Justification:**

20456 Capital punishment, otherwise known as the death penalty, has been a topic of conversation for
20457 decades. On June 29, 1972, it was found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the
20458 court case Furman v. Georgia because it violated the 8th Amendment's ban on cruel and
20459 unusual punishment, defined as disproportionate punishment compared to the same or similar
20460 crimes and punishments, as well as barbaric methods of punishment. In 1976, the death penalty
20461 was reinstated in Gregg v. Georgia when the Court approved less offenses to allow the death
20462 penalty and new rules to make the death penalty less arbitrary. However, there are now
20463 currently 41 federal capital offenses and the requirements to sentence someone to the death
20464 penalty have become increasingly vague, only requiring a murder to have happened.

20465 Some may argue that capital punishment deters crimes and to ban it would lead to an increase
20466 in crime. According to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), between 1990 and 1994, the
20467 homicide rates in Wisconsin and Iowa (non-death-penalty states) were half the rates of Illinois –
20468 which restored the death penalty in 1973, and by 1994 had sentenced 223 persons to death and
20469 carried out two executions. Between 2000-2010, the murder rate in states with capital
20470 punishment was 25-46% higher than states without the death penalty.

20471 23 states have already banned the death penalty, and three more states have placed the death
20472 penalty on moratorium. The death penalty has been condemned internationally and by the end
20473 of 2022, 112 countries have abolished the death penalty in law. By signing the International
20474 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which the United States ratified 30 years ago,
20475 the US agreed to abolishing the death penalty within a reasonable time.

20476 All methods of execution employed by the United States, including lethal injection, meet the
20477 definition of cruel and unusual punishment in the 8th Amendment. Lethal injection is a three-
20478 drug process, involving sedation, paralysis, and then a drug to cause a heart attack. However,
20479 about a decade ago, states began to struggle to get the drugs they needed, and they began
20480 what Deborah Denno, a Fordham University law professor, called "constant experimentation of
20481 drugs" on these death row prisoners. According to a report from the National Public Radio and
20482 rulings from a federal court district, lethal injection causes severe pain and severe respiratory
20483 distress with associated sensations of drowning, asphyxiation, panic, and terror in the
20484 overwhelming majority of cases. These side effects are similar to the effects of the torture tactic
20485 known as waterboarding. With these drugs and reactions, botched executions are common.

20486 Depending on the type of case, the success rates for appeals in criminal cases ranges from 7%
20487 - 20%. According to the Death Penalty Information Center, since 1973, 192 former death-row
20488 prisoners have been exonerated of all charges related to the wrongful convictions that had put
20489 them on death row. Death row convictions are arbitrary and primarily depend on the judge, the
20490 jury, and the location of the court. Studies commissioned by the Governor of Maryland found
20491 that "black offenders who kill white victims are at greater risk of a death sentence than others,
20492 primarily because they are substantially more likely to be charged by the state's attorney with a



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20493 capital offense." A study of racial discrimination in capital cases in Georgia that was presented
20494 in the McCleskey v. Kemp case showed that "the average odds of receiving a death sentence
20495 among all indicted cases were 4.3 times higher in cases with white victims." Additionally,
20496 according to the ACLU, 90% of the those on death row could not afford to hire counsel during
20497 their trials. Racism is prevalent in our society and is blatant in the application of the death
20498 penalty. There is substantial evidence to show that death penalty sentencing has been imposed
20499 unequally on cases where the victim in white, the offender is a person of color, or on people of a
20500 lower economic status with less resources for a good attorney.

20501

20502 **Proposal for Action:**

20503 A. The United States Congress shall introduce, pass, and sign a bill in law to ban the death
20504 penalty from being a punishment from federal courts in the United States of America. This bill
20505 will prohibit a jury from recommending a death row conviction, or a judge from sentencing a
20506 defendant to capital punishment, or the death penalty.

20507 B. Current federal death row inmates shall have their sentences reduced to life
20508 imprisonment without the possibility of parole. All appeal processes will remain the same for
20509 inmates, and no extra appeals will be allowed.

20510

20511 **Results to be Expected:**

20512 If passed, this proposal will ban the death penalty from federal courts in the United States of
20513 America. It will save federal death row convicts from the unnecessary pain of execution and
20514 death and highlight the discriminatory nature of capital punishment. Most importantly, it will
20515 increase discussions on the state level to follow this new federal precedent to eliminate the
20516 death penalty.



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20517 **Proposal #** 396

20518 **Author:** Kate Matthews

Committee: 22

Delegation: Pennsylvania

20519

20520 **Title:**

20521 To encourage electric vehicle (EV) usage by establishing a larger and more reliable network of
20522 charging stations.

20523

20524 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20525 The United States economy, the federal government of the United States, the United States
20526 Energy Information Administration, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the
20527 Department of Energy, the Department of Transportation, the Joint Office of
20528

20528

20529 **Justification:**

20530 In 2020 electric vehicles (EVs) occupied 4% of the market, and that number more than tripled to
20531 14% in 2022. Electric vehicles are rapidly gaining popularity with the United States being the
20532 third largest market for EVs. President Biden passed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) to
20533 set plans for EV usage within the US. Biden invested \$5 billion in creating a network of chargers
20534 across major roads in the US, in addition to \$2.5 for chargers in communities. Through BIL,
20535 states can also request funds to create more electric vehicle charging stations with the National
20536 Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) grant. The chargers have to be within 50 miles of each
20537 other, and not farther than 1 mile from an exit to prioritize accessibility. For example, Michigan
20538 has now set a goal to have enough chargers that 2 million EVs can be on the roads by 2030. He
20539 mandated that one app allow access to all chargers for drivers, because of the wide variety of
20540 companies offering services. In addition to this, he made plans to offer a variety of power levels
20541 and types of plugs. Biden also intends for federally funded chargers to be working 97% of the
20542 time. However, there is still a need for more reforms to attain this percentage.

20543 Electric vehicles don't last as long in cold or extremely hot weather (under 40 degrees
20544 Fahrenheit or above 115). To maximize efficiency electric vehicles need to last as long as
20545 possible on a single charge. Electric vehicles can also be made even more sustainable by using
20546 renewable energy sources for charging stations. Renewable sources such as wind and solar
20547 power are more reliable than fossil fuels because they aren't as affected by changes in the
20548 market, and don't run out as quickly. However, different states have different natural resources,
20549 for example, hydro power supplied the most energy consumed by Washington state in 2021. It's
20550 important for the federal government to research ways to use more sustainable sources such as
20551 hydro power so electric vehicles are as efficient as possible.

20552 In order to benefit from using electric vehicles as a nation, EVs need to be more accessible to
20553 the public. Currently, people are prevented from using electric vehicles (on long drives
20554 especially) because of a lack of well-functioning charging stations. Over the past two years the
20555 number of people surveyed by J.D. Power reporting they have been left unable to charge their
20556 vehicle with a public charger has increased from 14.1% to 21.4%. Of the people surveyed, ¾
20557 reported technical problems, while the remaining ¼ was made up of vandalism, software issues,
20558 and faulty card scanners.

20559 By setting better standards to keep all of the new EV charging stations Biden planned for
20560 running, this proposal will encourage EV use and help prevent climate change. Oftentimes
20561 chargers are left unfixed because they can respond to a "ping" sent by the manufacturer even
20562 when critical parts are broken. Between the EV company, site hosts, technicians, etc. there is a
20563 lack of efficient communication and responsibility to act. This proposal will streamline this
20564 process. If charging stations work more often, more people will be likely to use EVs and achieve
20565 the associated climate change benefits. All-electric EVs don't generate tail-pipe emissions,



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20566 which will help prevent greenhouse gasses from locking the sun's heat in the Earth's
20567 atmosphere. Electric vehicles save about 50-70% emissions as compared to gasoline/diesel
20568 cars, and make up the emissions generated from making the battery in 1-2 years.

20569
20570

Proposal for Action:

20571
20572 1. The Joint Office of Energy and Transportation will investigate the most frequent problems that
20573 occur with electric vehicle chargers, and distribute that information to manufacturers so they can
20574 work on prevention methods.

20575 2. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) will require every EV charging location to
20576 display contact information for the companies that supplied the chargers, and information about
20577 a site where drivers can alert each other about broken chargers, so users can quickly and
20578 efficiently report issues.

20579 3. The Federal Highway Administration will also establish standards for communication between
20580 site hosts and electric vehicle companies so that broken chargers can be reported and mapped,
20581 and technicians can begin work as soon as possible.

20582 4. The Federal Highway Administration will then determine a time range that an electric vehicle
20583 company has in order to update an online map so drivers know not to rely on that charging
20584 location, as well as to begin work on a broken charger.

20585 5. The United States Energy Information Administration will research renewable energy sources
20586 to support a large network of electric vehicle charging stations, ways to make electric vehicles
20587 more efficient in extreme cold, and how to implement smart energy management charging
20588 technology. The Federal Highway Administration will use this information to establish standards
20589 for renewable resources without hurting chargers' accessibility and working with manufacturers
20590 to make EVs more efficient.

20591

Results to be Expected:

20592
20593 A better standard of communication among those involved in maintaining electric vehicle
20594 charging stations, resulting in a decrease in the amount of broken electric vehicle chargers
20595 across the US alongside an increase in electric vehicle usage, especially for long-distance
20596 travel. As well as the discovery of more sustainable ways to supply electric vehicle energy into
20597 the future.



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20598 **Proposal # 397**

20599 **Author:** Sarah Messimer

Committee: 4

Delegation: Pennsylvania

20600

20601 **Title:**

20602 Regulating Environmentally Harmful Ingredients in Sunscreen

20603

20604 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20605 Coral reefs, environmental ecosystems, the United States Food and Drug Administration,
20606 sunscreen manufacturers, sunscreen suppliers, cosmetic companies, individuals buying
20607 sunscreen and sun protection in the United States, individuals using sunscreen and
20608

20609 **Justification:**

20610 Coral reefs serve as some of the most biodiverse ecosystems on Earth. They act as homes for
20611 and support 25% of all marine life, support important symbiotic relationships between
20612 organisms, and promote healthy ocean food webs. They also provide for humans, as a storm
20613 and erosion barrier on coastlines. At the current rate of coral decline, it is estimated that all coral
20614 reefs will be threatened by 2050. The effect of losing these ecosystems would be catastrophic,
20615 as it would not only negatively impact environmental systems, but the food and income source
20616 of millions of people worldwide as well. The State of Hawaii passed a bill in 2021 to ban
20617 sunscreens that include Oxybenzone and Octinoxate, and it is time that the federal government
20618 works in that direction.

20619 Chemical sunscreens are the most popular and standard form of sun protection. It is estimated
20620 that at least 4,000 to 6,000 tons of sunscreen are washed off of swimmers and into the ocean
20621 every year, impacting coral reefs and other marine ecosystems.

20622 The most harmful active ingredients in chemical sunscreens include Oxybenzone, Octinoxate,
20623 and Octocrylene, among others. Oxybenzone has proven to be extremely toxic to coral.

20624 Scientists have found that even 62 parts per trillion of Oxybenzone in water is enough to
20625 damage coral larvae. These chemical pollutants can cause DNA damage to corals, deformities
20626 to coral embryos, and can accumulate in the tissues of the corals and organisms that they
20627 support. They can also cause coral bleaching, which weakens the coral and can lead to its
20628 death.

20629 By eliminating these harmful chemicals from sunscreen, the United States can do its part to
20630 protect coral reefs globally. Oxybenzone, Octinoxate, and Octocrylene have already done their
20631 part in the destruction of these extremely important ecosystems, and by decreasing their
20632 concentration in our oceans, we will be able to lessen the negative impacts these chemicals
20633 have on coral. By protecting coral, we are also protecting the ocean, our land, and the people
20634 that inhabit it.

20635

20636

20637 **Proposal for Action:**

20638 The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will issue a ban on the chemicals
20639 Oxybenzone, Octinoxate, and Octocrylene, within all sunscreen and sun protection products.

20640 The United States Food and Drug Administration will be tasked with researching what
20641 ingredients in sunscreen are negatively impacting marine ecosystems. Based on this research,
20642 the FDA will have the authorization to ban other environmentally harmful ingredients to ensure
20643 that sunscreen and sun protection products are not adversely impacting coral reefs, as well as
20644 other important marine life.

20645

20646



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20647 **Results to be Expected:**

20648 Sunscreen products used by Americans will be safer for the environment, especially coral reefs.

20649 The active ingredients in sun protectives will be healthier for both humans and marine species,

20650 and the destruction of coral reefs will decrease in severity. Less negative impacts on reefs will

20651 allow for further reef regrowth, and marine plant and animal species will thrive.



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20652 **Proposal # 398**

20653 **Author:** Rylie Parsons

Committee: 5

Delegation: Pennsylvania

20654

20655 **Title:**

20656 To reduce the amount of toxic e-waste by more thoroughly regulating the disposal of electronic
20657 waste by major companies

20658

20659 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20660 The Bureau of Waste Management, U.S Citizens, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
20661 (EPA), World Trade Organization (WTO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC),
20662 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Electronic Recyclers International (ERI), I

20663

20664 **Justification:**

20665 Citizens of this nation continue to make harmful choices at the expense of our environment
20666 without consequence. E-waste contains many harmful and hazardous substances like lead,
20667 mercury, cadmium, brominated flame retardants, and many other toxic chemicals. By dumping
20668 e-waste into landfills it can leach into the soil, contaminate water sources, and even enter the air
20669 through emissions. This can provide major issues within the ecosystems, wildlife, and plant life.
20670 Even in older technology there are certain substances that are extremely harmful, such as
20671 cathode ray tubes (CRTs), which contain lead that is extremely damaging to the nervous system
20672 when handled incorrectly.

20673 When e-waste is disposed of in landfills, it can cause the soil to get contaminated and
20674 potentially lead to leaks into the water, which is a threat to human health and the environment.
20675 Workers who have to handle the e-waste in landfills and are always inhaling toxic fumes, or
20676 ingesting contaminated water/food.

20677 Resource depletion is also evident within the disposal of e-waste because many of these
20678 electronics contain precious metals such as gold, silver, and copper. There is valuable material
20679 within these computers such as 320 tons of gold. By recycling this e-waste it would help to
20680 recover these valuable resources which reduce the need for new resource extraction.

20681 When e-waste is not properly disposed of, those precious materials are not being efficiently
20682 recovered. Since the recovery of these materials is not being utilized, it indirectly wastes the
20683 energy it took to extract those materials. The issue of toxic e-waste extends beyond national
20684 borders because improper disposal in one country can lead to the export of e-waste to
20685 developing countries with less stringent regulations and inadequate infrastructure. This can
20686 result in severe environmental and health consequences for local communities, as they have to
20687 handle the responsibility of managing toxic waste without proper precautions in place. According
20688 to the US E-Waste monitor, there were 11 million U.S tons of e-waste that was generated in the
20689 year 2019 alone. Being extremely high for just one country alone, it brings attention to the
20690 amount of ignorance that occurs on the topic of e-waste. That same US E-waste Monitor also
20691 observed that only 17.4% of e-waste gets commonly recycled, which means that the majority of
20692 this waste is thrown into landfills to further harm the environment.

20693 There is major economic potential because the International Data Corporation estimated the e-
20694 waste recycling and refurbishment market in the US had a potential value of \$20.6 billion. This
20695 new solution could also increase employment opportunities since the recycling industry
20696 supported about 757,000 jobs and by creating a more intense process for handling this e-waste,
20697 there might have to be more support.

20698 This proposal solves many of the challenges we are facing when tackling e-waste. It will
20699 increase the recycling rates of toxic e-waste by establishing recycling programs, providing
20700 incentives for responsible disposal, and raising awareness in the public. More electronic devices



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20701 will be diverted from landfills and properly recycled which reduces the environmental pollution
20702 and resource depletion. Now more than ever action must be taken. Let's become active
20703 participants in preserving the Earth and take the important step towards a better planet and
20704 more sustainable future.
20705
20706

Proposal for Action:

20707 The United States Congress with introduce and pass legislation that will be signed in to law
20708 which will:
20709
20710 Impose stricter regulations and standards on recycling and waste management facilities that
20711 handle this e-waste
20712 Require proper handling, processing, and disposal of hazardous materials found in these
20713 electronic devices
20714 Require investments in infrastructure, equipment, and training to ensure safe e-waste recycling
20715 practices
20716 Hold electronic manufacturers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products, including
20717 proper disposal and recycling
20718 Required to design products that are easier to disassemble, recycle, and contain fewer
20719 hazardous materials
20720 Require manufacturers to provide clear instructions for safe disposal and recycling options with
20721 their products
20722 Raise awareness among consumers about the importance of proper e-waste disposal and
20723 recycling
20724
20725

Results to be Expected:

20726 The Establishment E-Waste Recycling Programs, the Incentivization Responsible Disposal, the
20727 Raising Public Awareness on the topic of E-waste and E-waste disposal, Enforcement
20728 Hazardous Material Handling and Disposal, Further protection of Workers and Communities,
20729 The Encouragement and increase Material Recovery, the Advancement Towards a Circular
20730 Economy.
20731



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20732 **Proposal # 399**
20733 **Author:** Diya Singh

Committee: 20
Delegation: Pennsylvania

20734
20735 **Title:**
20736 To investigate the reinstatement of the Fairness Doctrine
20737

20738 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
20739 Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Federal Elections Commission (FEC),
20740 broadcasting companies, consumers of news broadcasting, United States Congress, the
20741 American people, local, federal and state politicians.
20742

20743 **Justification:**
20744 Regardless of political affiliation, $\frac{2}{3}$ of Americans believe that media outlets do an inadequate job
20745 of separating facts from opinion. This conviction deteriorates our democratic system of
20746 government in two ways: it creates an uninformed electorate who are casting votes based on
20747 incomplete, biased, or fraudulent reporting, and sustains a polarized society in which biases are
20748 reinforced by the consumption of objectively incorrect accounts of national and international
20749 events.

20750 Data quantifiably show us that the media has a profound effect on elections and votes.
20751 Regardless of whether that works in favor or against one's political interests, the ability to
20752 influence millions signifies a distinctly large amount of power.
20753 In the mid to late 1900's, there were regulations set in place to prevent the issue we see with
20754 the media now. Namely, the Fairness Doctrine, which essentially required broadcasting
20755 licensees to discuss controversial issues of public importance and to fairly display contrasting
20756 views on said issue. After 30 years, it was (mostly) repealed, to which Congress attempted to
20757 codify the doctrine with the Fairness in Broadcasting Act of 1987. The Act passed, but president
20758 Ronald Reagan vetoed it.

20759 The doctrine was predicated on the right of the public to be informed, and at the time of
20760 enforcement, American trust in the media was at its highest. Naturally, broadcasting and media
20761 since then have evolved in ways that the old Fairness Doctrine could not have accounted for,
20762 but there have been numerous attempts to introduce legislation that brings back the doctrine in
20763 some way: all unsuccessful. Before legislation can be introduced, we must understand just how
20764 big of a threat we are facing in terms of biased media, and accordingly draft a new Fairness
20765 Doctrine, or rather terms that seek to preserve the right of the public to be informed.

20766 We are in dire need of a solution. In our country there is a clear and distinct lack of media
20767 literacy, and media companies wanting to manipulate American citizens. We must take steps to
20768 ensure that the American public is informed by facts.
20769

20770

20771 **Proposal for Action:**
20772 The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will be responsible for the following:
20773 I) Creating a task force to investigate the enactment of a modern Fairness Doctrine
20774 i) The task force will have 3 years to create a report about the current state of need for such a
20775 doctrine, and will suggest terms and parameters for a modern Fairness Doctrine
20776 ii) The task force will present their findings to Congress, and publish them to the public
20777 iii) Congress will accordingly draft terms for a modern Fairness Doctrine and will be responsible
20778 for drafting, introduction, passage, and enactment needed to set forth a new Fairness Doctrine
20779

20780



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20781 **Results to be Expected:**

20782 A stronger democracy, a more informed electorate, increased trust in American media, a
20783 precedent for news that is truthful and objective, a less polarized nation, and stronger civic
20784 health and engagement.



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20785 **Proposal #** 400
20786 **Author:** Miriam Spak

Committee: 22
Delegation: Pennsylvania

20787

20788 **Title:**

20789 To further achieve gender equality in the United States through the ratification of the Equal
20790 Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

20791

20792 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20793 The American people, members of Congress, people of all genders, United States Department
20794 of Education, local, state, and federal judiciaries, the Supreme Court of the United States, the
20795 Executive Branch of the United States, state legislatures and electe

20796

20797 **Justification:**

20798 According to the WORLD Policy Analysis Center, 85% of global constitutions explicitly
20799 guarantee equal rights or prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex and/or gender. The United
20800 States is not one of them. Nowhere in our Constitution is discrimination on the basis of sex
20801 explicitly prohibited. The United States is the lowest-ranked North American country in global
20802 gender equality, at fifty-third place. As Virginia Senator Jennifer McClellan put it, "We are a
20803 country that, when founded ... meant it when it said, 'All men are created equal.'" We see this
20804 sentiment reflected in a variety of ways nationally: in the vast state-to-state discrepancies in
20805 legal protections, in the constant threat of undermining and insufficient enforcement of flimsy
20806 existing protections, and simply in reductive cultural attitudes towards gender equality.

20807 Though no one single idea or piece of legislation can achieve the lofty goal of complete equality,
20808 a promising solution already exists: the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Initially proposed one
20809 hundred years ago (with slightly different wording), its first section reads as fairly
20810 straightforward: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United
20811 States or by any state on account of sex." It was introduced into every Congressional session
20812 from its 1923 drafting to 1972, when it was sent to the states for ratification. It quickly gathered
20813 bipartisan support from men and women alike. A 1974 Gallup public opinion poll reported 78%
20814 of adults surveyed favored the ERA. However, while ratification by the necessary 38 states
20815 seemed certain at first, it was a mere 3 states short at the 1982 deadline and ultimately failed.
20816 The generally accepted reason for failure is that a group of traditionalist conservatives, known
20817 as the STOP ERA campaign, asserted that, as leader Phyllis Schlafly put it, "women's libbers
20818 are radicals who are waging a total assault on the family, on marriage, and on children." It was
20819 not that the public turned against the ERA, but that this grassroots group managed to mobilize
20820 in already-conservative key geographic areas.

20821 Though the STOP ERA's rhetoric was prominent in some areas, popular opinion has always
20822 remained in favor of the ERA, now more so than ever. In 2022, 50 years after its failure, 79
20823 percent of Republicans and 93 percent of Democrats say that they would support the ERA's
20824 passage. 28 states already have some form of equal rights on the basis of sex written into their
20825 Constitution. The concept of equal rights should not be viewed as merely a talking point for
20826 political pundits, but rather as something common sense and beneficial to all. A century after its
20827 drafting, it is high time to constitutionally ensure equal rights by ratifying the ERA.

20828

20829

20830 **Proposal for Action:**

20831 Congress shall carry out all necessary procedures to introduce, pass, and sign the proposed
20832 Equal Rights Amendment. Once passed, all necessary procedures shall be completed by the



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20833 states to ensure ratification by the necessary 2/3rds majority. The proposed amendment shall
20834 read as follows:
20835 Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States
20836 or by any state on account of sex.
20837 Section 2: The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the
20838 provisions of this article.
20839 Section 3: This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

20840
20841

Results to be Expected:

20842
20843 All federal and state legislation that is found in violation of the ERA will be reexamined and
20844 repealed. Sex-based discrimination will be given the highest level of judicial scrutiny. Congress
20845 will pass new legislation that strengthens existing protections, such as the Civil Rights Act of
20846 1964 and Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1982. The federal government will enact
20847 policies that aim to rectify discrepancies in areas including (but not limited to) education,
20848 caregiving and maternal health, and domestic violence and harassment. The United States will
20849 become a safer and fairer place for everyone, especially women, as well as set a strengthened
20850 example of gender equality internationally.



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20851 **Proposal #** 401

20852 **Author:** Robert Staresinic

Committee: 23

Delegation: Pennsylvania

20853

20854 **Title:**

20855 A Proposal to Alter the State of the Union Address by the President of The United States

20856

20857 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20858 President of The United States and their Administration; all US voters; News Media Centers;

20859 Social Media Centers; Congressmen of the United States

20860

20861 **Justification:**

20862 The State of the Union Addresses first appeared in 1790, spoken by George Washington to
20863 address Congress. While this was original purpose was that the President "shall from time to
20864 time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their
20865 Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.", these Addresses
20866 soon evolved into a written report, and later a personal report to the Congress that also evolved
20867 into a report addressed to the citizens as well as Congress. This Address has great value by
20868 providing a way for the President to officially and cordially communicate to the public, and
20869 create an assessment of the current situation of the nation. This puts the citizens in the nation in
20870 the know of the President's mindset and thoughts of the nation, without the bias of news
20871 stations or other sources and their agendas.

20872 This year, only 27.3 million people viewed the State of the Union address presented by
20873 President Biden despite the many environmental, economic, and security concerns of the
20874 United States. Compared to the year prior, 11 million less people watched the State of the
20875 Union Address. While this does not note the amount of news stations and social media
20876 accounts broadcasting parts of the address afterwards, it is clear that viewership is declining
20877 and an overall lack of care for the Address is increasing. Many find the Address to be not very
20878 sufficient, or even too partisan, discouraging care for civic engagement and interest. Not only is
20879 viewership declining, but it is also only reaching a small audience of the nation, with over 75% of
20880 the viewers being above 55 years old. The solution to this issue cannot be remaining idle, but
20881 instead to continue the evolution this Address has experienced since 1790. This Address should
20882 continue to adapt to the people and their needs, while still maintaining the benefits of
20883 communication and pride the Address continues to provide.

20884

20885 **Proposal for Action:**

20886 The State of the Union Address should be altered to adapt to the changing times of the nation
20887 and culture around the United States. The Addresses should be altered to encourage younger
20888 audiences to listen and find takeaways from the events. The following changes would be made
20889 to the State of the Union while retaining the requirements outlined in the Constitution (Article II,
20890 Section 3, Clause 1):

20891 A State of the Union Address will now be considered and known as a National Address by the
20892 President.

20893 A National Address by the President will be an address made once every two months and will
20894 range from thirty (30) minutes to sixty (60) minutes to the discretion of the President

20895 A National Address by the President will have a focused topic made by the President to clearly
20896 address a particular issue or state in the nation on a certain topic. This topic will range from
20897 general topics like Education or Homeland Security.

20898 Each new National Address by the President will be a new topic that has not been previously
20899 discussed within an Address from their term.



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Results to be Expected:

With this proposal in place, this will create a stronger relation between the President of the United States, their administration, and the citizens of the nation. By creating smaller, more precise, and more frequent addresses, citizens of the United States would have greater interest and capacity to watch and understand the National Address by the President. This, in turn, creates many benefits to include stronger understanding of current events throughout the country, greater interest in civic engagement, and a higher sense of importance as a citizen and as a voter. This also creates larger responsibility on the President and their administration, an establishes a new focus on transparency and communication between the executive branch and the rest of the nation.



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20912 **Proposal #** 402

20913 **Author:** Riley Stoddard

Committee: 15

Delegation: Pennsylvania

20914

20915 **Title:**

20916 The United States's Implementation of Economic Sanctions on the Republic of Serbia and
20917 Strengthening Relations with the Republic of Kosovo

20918

20919 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

20920 The United States of America, United States Department of State, United States Department of
20921 Defense, United States Department of Treasury, The Republic of Serbia, The Republic of
20922 Serbia's Economy, The United States Economy, The Republic of Kosovo Economy

20923

20924 **Justification:**

20925 The history of the Republic of Serbia and Kosovo's relationship has been fraught with conflicts
20926 and tensions, including the devastating Kosovo War in the late 1990s. The United States has
20927 always played a significant role in promoting peace, stability, and the recognition of Kosovo as
20928 an independent state. However, despite some progress, the normalization of relations between
20929 Serbia and Kosovo remains a complex and challenging task. Past efforts to encourage dialogue
20930 and cooperation have not yielded the desired outcomes, necessitating a renewed approach.

20931 The proposed implementation of economic sanctions on the Republic of Serbia serves as a
20932 strategic tool to influence Serbia's policies, particularly concerning defense capabilities. In
20933 August 2016, the U.S. delivered 19 High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles
20934 (HMMWVs/Humvees) to Serbia. This brings the total number of Humvees delivered under our
20935 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program to 40, which has provided more than \$8.6 million in
20936 security assistance to Serbia for defense modernization and training since 2011. By prohibiting
20937 U.S. commercial arms sales and retransfers, the United States aims to maximize the economic
20938 impact on Serbia's military capacities while safeguarding its economic interests. These
20939 sanctions are not meant to perpetuate conflict, but rather to encourage positive developments.
20940 Additionally, this proposal serves to advance U.S. interests by promoting democratic values,
20941 fostering cohesion, and aligning regional policies with EU standards. The proposal also
20942 highlights the importance of progress in Serbia's application to join the European Union,
20943 alignment with EU standards, democratic reforms, regional cooperation, and fostering positive
20944 relations with neighboring countries. By leveraging economic sanctions, the United States can
20945 effectively influence Serbia's behavior while minimizing the negative impact on its economy.
20946 Furthermore, the United States reaffirms its recognition of the Republic of Kosovo as an
20947 independent entity and commits to strengthening bilateral relations. The offer to enter into a
20948 treaty establishing a military alliance with Kosovo, including a mutual defense agreement,
20949 showcases the United States' commitment to ensuring the security of Kosovo and fostering a
20950 partnership based on shared defense responsibilities.

20951 Overall, the proposal acknowledges the historical context, addresses the present challenges,
20952 and outlines a comprehensive approach that aims to advance US interests, promote stability,
20953 and encourage positive developments in the region. By implementing economic sanctions on
20954 Serbia and strengthening relations with Kosovo, the United States seeks to play a constructive
20955 role in promoting peace, and democratic values in the Balkans.

20956 Lastly, such actions have indirect but significant implications for the war in Ukraine, serving as a
20957 deterrent to aggression and violations of territorial integrity. It also affects Serbia's relations with
20958 China and Russia, potentially influencing China's investments and reducing its influence in
20959 Serbia, as well as prompting Serbia to reevaluate its alignment with Russia's policies. Overall,



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20960 such measures are a necessity as they emphasize democratic reforms, stability, and regional
20961 cooperation, contributing to long-term peace and prosperity in the region.
20962

Proposal for Action:

- 20963
20964 1. The United States Department of State will charge the Office of Economic Sanctions Policy
20965 and Implementation with the development and implementation of economic sanctions on the
20966 Republic of Serbia. The Office of Economic Sanctions Policy and Implementation will develop
20967 and enforce sanctions to maximize the economic impact of the Republic of Serbia's defense
20968 capabilities and minimize the damage to U.S. economic interests.
20969 2. The United States will prohibit all U.S. commercial arms sales and retransfers to the Republic
20970 of Serbia. Such military economic sanctions will be reevaluated based on the advancement and
20971 development of Serbia's application to join the European Union, the realignment of the
20972 Republic of Serbia's policies with EU standards, fostering stability, democratic reforms, and
20973 regional cooperation, as well as increases in the country's progress to normalize diplomatic ties
20974 with the Republic of Kosovo.
20975 3. The U.S. State Department will issue a statement informing the parties involved, the public,
20976 and the press of the implementation of such sanctions, and its openness toward reevaluation.
20977 4. The U.S. State Department will reiterate its recognition of the Republic of Kosovo and will
20978 actively engage in diplomatic efforts to promote dialogue and a relationship between the United
20979 States and the Republic of Kosovo.
20980 5. The United States will offer to enter into a treaty with the Republic of Kosovo. Such a treaty
20981 will establish a military alliance that will include a mutual defense agreement, in which both
20982 parties assume an obligation to maintain and develop their capacities to resist armed attack in
20983 common and to assist each other during an armed attack on territories under the Republic of
20984 Kosovo Administration. Lastly, such a treaty will be approved by the United States Senate and
20985 will be registered with the United Nations according to Article 102 of the Charter of the United
20986 Nations.

Results to be Expected:

20987
20988 Economic consequences and accountability for the Republic of Serbia, progress towards
20989 normalization of relations between the Republic of Serbia and Kosovo, enhanced US-Kosovo
20990 relations, Regional stability of the Balkans, potential shifts in Serbian policies, and the
20991 advancement of Serbian cooperation with the European Union, the increased awareness of the
20992 United States' support of independent nations and their agency.
20993



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20994 **Proposal # 403** **Committee: 7**
20995 **Author: Davasia Thomas** **Delegation: Pennsylvania**

20996
20997 **Title:**
20998 To ensure victims of bullying get mental health care fully paid for by the offender(s)
20999

21000 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
21001 Students in public and private elementary, middle, and highschools, mental health care
21002 workers, victims of bullying, bullies, courts, social media apps and websites, public elementary,
21003 middle, and high schools, families of the victims of bullying, familie
21004

21005 **Justification:**
21006 Suicide is the second highest cause of death among people the ages 15-24, and the numbers
21007 are only increasing as the age of suicide is decreasing, with the youngest being reported at only
21008 6 years old...Bullying is a main factor, it affects people's self esteem, makes them fearful of
21009 attending school, and makes them feel hopeless. In 2019 approximately 160,000 students
21010 skipped school because they were scared of entering school and being harassed verbally or
21011 physically. There are approximately 12 youth suicides per day. Every 2 hours a youth loses their
21012 life. Through the provisions of this proposal we can stop a problem before it starts.
21013 Race, Sexual Orientation, and Disabilities make up the majority of cases where bullying is a
21014 factor in suicidal deaths. In typical cases, one can sue for harassment, but must pay at least
21015 \$300 an hour on average for the attorney, in addition to a fee of up to \$100 to have someone
21016 serve the offender papers. Now considering that people of color make on average 35% less
21017 annually in their households than a typical white family would, they are not only likely to be
21018 bullied because of their skin but because of what they are wearing, considering they cant afford
21019 the newest shoes and clothes. Parents of disabled children are most likely spending most of
21020 the money on the medicine, equipment, or education needed for their child to sustain a healthy
21021 life. Some disabilities are that factor under this are, but not limited to; cerebral palsy, muscular
21022 Dystrophy, spinal cord injury, people who are deaf, and people who are on the spectrum. With
21023 the parent(s) spending a minimum of \$50,000 a year, just on medical care alone, the chance of
21024 them spending that money on a trial, a trial that they could possibly lose, when that money could
21025 go to benefiting their child is extremely low.

21026
21027 Since technology is significantly advancing, cyber bullying is a major problem in our world today.
21028 There are about 37% of kids between the ages of 12-17 that are bullied online, and since 95%
21029 of children have social media, making up half of the number of children on any online website
21030 or app. The anonymity of cyberbullying makes it a prominent vehicle for hate. Their actions will
21031 be brought to light through the provisions of this proposal. If this proposal is enacted they will be
21032 less likely to do so with the fear of being caught,limiting cyberbullying as well.

21033
21034
21035 **Proposal for Action:**
21036 The United States congress will enact a law to define bullying. This law will also create a system
21037 for victims of bullying to receive mental health treatment as a settlement in a civil suit. A victim
21038 would bring his/her concerns to the attention of the court, if the evidence is deemed sufficient a
21039 case will start to be made. Once the court date is set, the trial will be run the exact way as if it
21040 were a civil case, with the settlement for the victim being the fully paid mental healthcare
21041 treatment. This proposal would be a completely new piece of legislation, meaning that this court
21042 would be a completely different classification.



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21044

21045 **Results to be Expected:**

21046 Children will not only receive the emotional and/or mental support from the Judicial System But
21047 also that they won't be fearful of school and get the education that they have the right to receive.

21048 Bullying rates in the United States will decrease and there will be fewer such incidents for our
21049 youth. This proposal will also be a good start in the right direction by influencing other countries

21050 to start looking into mental health in our youth around the world.



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21051 **Proposal #** 404

21052 **Author:** Emma Thomas

Committee: 2

Delegation: Pennsylvania

21053

21054 **Title:**

21055 Discouraging the use of the suspension of one's driver's license based on the failure to pay
21056 court fines and or fees through grants.

21057

21058 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21059 United States of America, Drivers, Lower-class Americans, Department of Transportation,
21060 Administration of the United States Courts, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Highway
21061 Administration, Department of Transportation, Department of Justice

21062

21063

21064 **Justification:**

21065 Millions of Americans have their driver's licenses suspended due to unpaid court fines/fees, not
21066 for any public safety reasons. Forty-two states and the District of Columbia suspend motorist's
21067 licenses over overdue forfeitures or freight. At least 11 million people have suspended licenses
21068 for overdue forfeitures and freight nationally. Of all license dormancy, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) is not
21069 related to traffic violations. When people have inadequate finances to pay fines and fees, it does
21070 not help to suspend their licenses and makes it more difficult for them to earn a living and pay
21071 off their debts. Traffic stops to apply dormancy unnecessarily burden law enforcement,
21072 expending resources necessary to public safety and adding hostility in communities they serve.
21073 Federal law reduces highway funding for states that do not suspend driver's licenses for anyone
21074 convicted of a drug offense – even if the offense had nothing to do with driving. A state will lose
21075 a portion of its highway backing unless it has a law taking that a person condemned of a drug
21076 offense have their motorist's license suspended for six months, or the governor of a state that
21077 does not have such a law written to the Secretary of Transportation certifying opposition to its
21078 enactment or enforcement. Over \$25 million in state backing has been withheld under this
21079 enactment. Suspending motorists' licenses for overdue forfeitures and freights is an
21080 unacceptable action; it makes it harder to hold down a job and pay back the debt. 77% of U.S.
21081 workers aged eighteen plus drive themselves to work, and 83% of American adults drive
21082 multiple times a week. Driver's licenses enable millions of Americans to travel to and from their
21083 jobs, children's schooling, doctors' visits, and places of worship.

21084 Driver's license suspensions lead to increased unemployment and underemployment.
21085 According to a recent report by the Motor Vehicles Affordability and Fairness Task Force in New
21086 Jersey, 42% of those who lost their licenses due to non-driving-related offenses lost their jobs
21087 as a result, and 45% of those who lost their jobs were unable to find new employment. 88% of
21088 those who were unable to find another job reported a decrease in income. After California
21089 ended license dormancy and introduced payment inflexibility in 2017, collections increased by
21090 nearly 9%. According to the American Association of Motor Vehicle directors, 75% of
21091 suspended motorists continue to drive, facing further fines and incarceration if they get pulled
21092 over. Additionally, Driver's license suspensions take up law enforcement officers' precious
21093 time. In 2015, Washington State calculated that state soldiers spent 70,848 hours dealing with
21094 dormancy for non-driving offenses. Arresting one person for driving with a suspended license
21095 can take nine hours of an officer's time when considering all the paperwork needed. Ohio
21096 judges supported ending automatic dormancy for drug offenses due to overloaded court
21097 calendars. Those arrested for driving on a suspended license face jail time; an analysis in Cook
21098 County set up that they spent an average of 14 days in jail. Ending this practice would save
21099 coffers at DMVs, which formerly averaged long lines. Numerous states require drivers to



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21100 physically come to the DMV to get a license reinstated. It disproportionately harms rural and
21101 minority communities. The capability to travel by car is especially important for rural
21102 communities. Only 11% of rural area residents have access to public transportation services.
21103 Studies show that Black and Latino people are more likely to be the subject of business
21104 enforcement and have their licenses suspended, despite similar traffic violation rates.
21105

21106 **Proposal for Action:**

21107 The Administrative Office of U.S. Courts will develop and outline a flexible payment plan for
21108 those that can not afford to pay fines/fees in a normal time frame to be implemented in all
21109 states.

21110 The Department of Justice shall distribute grants to states that do not suspend, revoke, or
21111 refuse to renew a driver's license of an individual based on such individual's failure to pay a civil
21112 or criminal fine or fee.

21113 Grants shall be awarded to:

21114 Cover the costs incurred by a state to reinstate driver's licenses previously suspended for
21115 unpaid fines and fees.

21116 Maximize the number of individuals with suspended driver's licenses eligible to have driving
21117 privileges reinstated or regained.

21118 Assist individuals living in areas where public transportation options are limited.

21119 Ease the burden on states where the state or local law that permitted the suspension or
21120 revocation of, or refusal to renew, driver's licenses or the registration of a motor vehicle based
21121 on the failure to pay civil or criminal fines or fees was in effect during the three years ending on
21122 the date on which a state applies for or receives a grant.
21123

21124 **Results to be Expected:**

21125 With payment flexibility, the nation should expect to see an increase in the number of
21126 collections. Unemployment rates should drop due to citizens' ability to continue to work. Court
21127 calendars shall be less overloaded, and jails should have fewer inmates causing less
21128 expenditure on inmates. States will see an increase in funding in the court system if they do not
21129 suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a driver's license of an individual based on such individual's
21130 failure to pay a civil or criminal fine or fee.



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21131 **Proposal #** 405
21132 **Author:** Brad Tibbs

Committee: 8
Delegation: Pennsylvania

21133
21134
21135
21136

Title:

The United States incentivization for existing and future healthcare professionals.

21137
21138
21139
21140
21141

Major Areas to be Affected:

American Hospitals, Healthcare Providers, Individuals over the age of 65, Individuals who require healthcare services, The general public, Hospital Recruiters, Public Health Infrastructure, Healthcare Education Institutions, Health Insurance Providers, Ru

21142

Justification:

21143 In the wake of the most deadly pandemic of the century, it has become overwhelmingly
21144 apparent that the healthcare system of the United States is simply not equipped to handle many
21145 of the current demands of our hospitals. During the Covid-19 pandemic, nearly 100,000 nurses
21146 left their professions due to related stress and burnout, and about 800,000 more reported
21147 planning on leaving the profession before 2027 for the same cause. Hospitals are already
21148 understaffed and overworked, with no change in sight. Individuals over 65 require more
21149 healthcare than any other age demographic, and the demographic is predicted to expand by
21150 48% by 2032. Without intervention, the unsustainable staff-to-patient ratio is unlikely to be
21151 resolved, compromising the quality and accessibility of healthcare services.

21152 Addressing this issue is imperative to ensuring the well-being of all Americans of various
21153 ages, ethnicities, and socioeconomic statuses. Through the actions of this proposal, healthcare
21154 employment shall be improved through several avenues: Primarily, incentivization through a
21155 loan forgiveness policy implementation, encouraging healthcare professionals to stay in the
21156 field. By providing healthcare workers with an employment goal in order to acquire additional
21157 federal benefits, the longevity of their careers will be greatly expanded.

21158 Furthermore, In conjunction with maintaining the country's current healthcare staff,
21159 simplifying the pathway to becoming a healthcare professional is essential, as it provides the
21160 necessary preparation for future healthcare industry burdens. An investment in already-existing
21161 and successful nurse training programs can expand their reach and increase the production of
21162 qualified candidates.

21163 In efforts to further the expansion and unification of nurses and medical experts across
21164 the country, a national nursing registry is requisite. As of now, a nurse licensed in one state is
21165 not licensed in other states despite similar or identical requirements. Creating a national registry
21166 of nurses will allow for a more versatile healthcare system, where employees are available
21167 where they are most needed. It is evident that without investments in the size of the nation's
21168 healthcare workforce, the burden placed on the industry will quickly outweigh its capabilities.

21169
21170

Proposal for Action:

21172 Require the Congress of the United States to oversee the implementation and passage of
21173 legislation to accomplish the following:

21174 I. Institute loan forgiveness for healthcare providers after a specified period of time working
21175 in their position. The period of time required to receive loan forgiveness will be decided upon by
21176 Congress, in order to maximize incentive for providers.

21177 II. Further invest into currently existing and high-value nursing programs with the goal of
21178 expanding the size and capabilities of these programs



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21179 III. Create a National Registry for all nurses, and allow nurses licensed in one state to
21180 operate in other states.

21181

21182

21183 **Results to be Expected:**

21184 Improved Retention and Longevity of Healthcare Professionals, Expansion and Enhancement of

21185 Nursing Programs, Creation of a National Nursing Registry, Strengthened Healthcare

21186 Workforce, Reduced Emergency Room Wait Times, Enhanced Quality of Care, Improved

21187 Availability of Qualified Healthcare Candidates, Enhanced Preparedness and Response

21188 Capabilities, Improved Healthcare Workforce Training and Professional Development

21189 Opportunities, Better Allocation of Healthcare Workforce Resources across Regions and

21190 Specialties, and Cost savings for Medicare and Medicaid.



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21191 **Proposal #** 406

21192 **Author:** Hailey Anderson

Committee: 3

Delegation: South Carolina

21193

21194 **Title:**

21195 Regulating the Quick Cash Industry to Prevent Predatory Loans

21196

21197 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21198 Payday loan and quick cash industry

21199

21200 **Justification:**

21201 The payday loan and quick cash industry were founded based on the entrapment of
21202 underprivileged communities and people currently facing monetary troubles, leading them to
21203 endless cycles of debt. These groups often see these quick loans as their only option, allowing
21204 them to fall victim to outrageous and predatory interest rates. These are typical experiences;
21205 one in twenty households have taken out a payday loan at some point. Payday loans are often
21206 less than a thousand dollars used to pay for unexpected expenses such as medical bills or
21207 domestic repairs. The term "payday loan" originates from the normality of the repayment due
21208 date falling on the customer's next payday, which is often the lender's justification for annual
21209 interest rates that average around 300-400%, but have been as high as 1900%. These rates,
21210 however, are not as simple as they may seem; as stated by the Center for Responsible
21211 Lending, "A full three quarters of loan volume of the payday lending industry [was] generated by
21212 borrowers who ... must re-borrow before their next pay period." There is a significant flaw in the
21213 industry standards if 75% of customers cannot repay their loans on time. These companies are
21214 aware of their corruption. Many employee training manuals contain graphics depicting the cycle
21215 customers often enter because of predatory tactics. This industry has been preying upon
21216 underprivileged people for the past thirty years, causing immeasurable damage to families.
21217 States such as Indiana, Ohio, and Arizona have enacted similar legislation restricting interest
21218 rates. The maximum in Ohio is 28%; meanwhile, Arizona is 36%. These regulations have been
21219 successful in these states, which shows potential for national standards.

21220

21221 **Proposal for Action:**

21222 All companies that provide a loan for less than \$5000 must have an interest rate of less than
21223 35%. Failure to comply with these restrictions will result in fines of up to \$15,000 per loan
21224 deemed predatory. This will be regulated through the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

21225

21226 **Results to be Expected:**

21227 These federal restrictions will allow underprivileged communities and those facing hard times
21228 the opportunity to turn their lives around without fear of falling victim to these never-ending debt
21229 cycles. The quick cash industry will still be profitable, seeing as this proposes a regulation to
21230 their interest rates, rather than a complete elimination. This will reduce the rates of poverty and
21231 debt among the targeted, as well as eliminate the risk of legal and financial entrapment.



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21232 **Proposal #** 407

21233 **Author:** Benjamin Byrd

Committee: 13

Delegation: South Carolina

21234

21235 **Title:**

21236 Require sanitary inspection grades to be displayed in restaurants in all states across the
21237 country.

21238

21239 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21240 Every state that does not require sanitary inspection results to be displayed in their restaurants.

21241 The states that will be affected include:

21242 Alaska

21243 California

21244 Colorado

21245 Connecticut

21246 Florida

21247 Georgia

21248 Hawaii

21249 Idaho

21250 Kentucky

21251 Maryland

21252 Massachusetts

21253 Michigan

21254 N

21255

21256 **Justification:**

21257 A restaurants score all depends on how well it follows city and state food safety requirements.

21258 The inspectors that check to make sure these health standards are met look for a variety of
21259 possible issues. These possible problems could range from personal hygiene, food handling,
21260 and food temperature, just to name a few. Without these inspections there is no way of knowing
21261 if it is a safe place to eat, causing possible health concerns for the people eating there. One
21262 thousand restaurants were sampled in 2003 and were found to include a whopping total of
21263 1,755 critical violations, having more than 60 percent of restaurants with at least one critical
21264 violation. Additionally, inspections are typically conducted every year to insure a restaurant is up
21265 to code. If the grade is never displayed then no person is truly safe from food poisoning and
21266 other health risks. Without displaying the sanitary inspection grade in all states across the
21267 country, millions could suffer from illness. When eating at a restaurant, most people do not
21268 bother checking inspection results as they assume all opened restaurants are "sanitary."

21269 However, this is just not the case. In my city of Greenville, 36 dozen restaurants were fined for
21270 food safety because of restaurants neglecting to display their sanitary inspection results. My
21271 state requires the food placard to be displayed, but imagine all of the unknown health concerns
21272 that would happen if it was not. There could be countless families affected by neglect of not
21273 displaying the inspection. Many restaurants that will also display their inspection grade may now
21274 receive more customers, in the case that their grade is high. This act forces higher expectations
21275 to many restaurants, making sure they comply with food safety regulations.

21276

21277 **Proposal for Action:**

21278 With over 8,581 food inspectors across the state, they will ensure that each restaurant displays
21279 their sanitary inspection grade once reviewed. This will be done by granting the FDA power to



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21280 enforce this statute by updating its guidance documents including the Food Code, giving FDA
21281 guidance and propose an FDA regulation to make sure all states follow the amended act.
21282 Every food establishment that serves food for the intent of consumption
21283 by the consumer in the US as is defined by the state government's code will include a placard
21284 that should be prominently displayed before the consumer eats, drinks, or consumes any food
21285 items from the food establishment. This placard will list the sanitary inspection grade. The
21286 grading scale for inspection results will be under the discretion of the state and local
21287 government just like how regular inspections already are. Some examples include letter grades,
21288 word definitions, percentages, or color patterns. No federal regulation will be affected from this
21289 mandate, but each specific restaurant now must display their sanitary inspection results.

21290

21291 **Results to be Expected:**

21292 This would increase food safety among restaurants across America. This would also reduce
21293 food borne illnesses in consumers that go to the health- violating restaurants.



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21294 **Proposal #** 408 **Committee: 15**
21295 **Author:** Canaan Byrd **Delegation:** South Carolina
21296
21297 **Title:**
21298 A Proposal to Restrict and Correct U.S Legislation in order to pass more bills and prevent
21299 loopholes
21300
21301 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
21302 The entirety of the U.S, including state and nation-wide legislation, the U.S populous
21303
21304 **Justification:**
21305 In 2022 congress passed 308 pieces of legislation that passed both in the house and senate.
21306 Each of these bills were several pages long and filled with tons of hidden policies and legal
21307 jargon that were excessively tedious to read. Some of these bills ranged well above just a
21308 couple pages. In fact, Congress has been passing bills hundreds of pages long for decades. In
21309 2007 for example, President Bush's budget bill was 1,482 pages long. The longer the Bill, the
21310 less review a bill gets, the less review it gets, the more chance there is for error or loopholes to
21311 be passed into law. This proposal would shorten legislation in order to pass more bills and
21312 prevent loopholes.
21313
21314 **Proposal for Action:**
21315 This proposal's goal is to add a page limit to bills and legislation, both federal and state, in order
21316 to make bills more concise and easier to understand. This would be enacted at the start of the
21317 2024 year and would be enforced on the federal and state level as soon as possible. Any bill
21318 passed after this time period would be restricted to a maximum of 45 pages. This action may be
21319 taken slowly in small increments to get legislatures used to the practice. This proposal may also
21320 request that a bill should have a thorough review before it is put into written law. If the bill has an
21321 error or potential loophole then it should be amended by the congress. The page limit on the bill
21322 would make this examination easier.
21323
21324 **Results to be Expected:**
21325 This proposal will not only speed up the legislative process, but it will also make it easier for
21326 legislators to spot potential errors or loopholes inside the bill or piece of legislation. With the
21327 acceptance and passing of the proposal, legislatures would be able to pass more bills at a much
21328 safer and faster rate, ensuring that we have less loopholes in state and federal laws.



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21329 **Proposal #** 409

21330 **Author:** Anna Castro Spratt

Committee: 6

Delegation: South Carolina

21331

21332 **Title:**

21333 A Complete Ban on Female Genital Mutilation: The Reformutilation Act

21334

21335 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21336 All US citizens, healthcare providers, victims of FGM, the Department of Justice, and the
21337 Department of Homeland Security.

21338

21339 **Justification:**

21340 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), coined “female circumcision,” is defined by the World Health
21341 Organization as “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia
21342 or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.” FGM procedures can be
21343 classified into four types: Clitoridectomy (Type I), Excision (Type II), Infibulation (Type III), and
21344 Other (Type IV). FGM is currently illegal under the ages of 16-18 in 41 states at varying
21345 degrees.

21346 Compiled data from the Center of Disease Control and Prevention reports that an estimated
21347 513,000 females in the United States were either victims or at risk of Female Genital Mutilation
21348 (FGM), with about 1/3 of cases being in females under 18 years old. Females who undergo or
21349 are at risk of FGM are predominantly minorities, or children of immigrants from countries in
21350 which FGM is most common, chiefly in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. FGM is often practiced
21351 to force opinions on purity and premarital sex unto females, and is associated with 17,000 child
21352 marriages in the United States.

21353 Females face complications, both immediately after FGM and long-term, including, but not
21354 limited to: Severe pain, severe bleeding, infection resulting in fever and shock, issues urinating
21355 such as pain and burning sensations, incontinence (loss of bladder control), tetanus and other
21356 infectious diseases, trouble having sex, getting pregnant, and giving birth due to loss of vaginal
21357 tissue elasticity, depression and anxiety, PTSD, painful and prolonged menstruation due to
21358 reinfection during each cycle, fistula (an opening between the urethra and vagina that lets urine
21359 run into the vagina), and death. Children to females who undergo FGM experience risks at birth,
21360 such as low birth weight, trouble breathing, stillbirth, and early death.

21361 Females who undergo FGM while under the age of 18 are 50% less likely to graduate high
21362 school and four times less likely to graduate college. All females who undergo FGM face rates
21363 of intimate-partner violence nearly 3 times higher than the U.S. average.

21364

21365 **Proposal for Action:**

21366 The Reformutilation Act bans Female Genital Mutilation in all of its capacities to all females in
21367 the U.S., including those above the age of 18. This includes Type I, Type II, Type III, and Type
21368 IV FGM.

21369 All healthcare providers who perform any type of FGM after the passing of this proposal are
21370 subject to up to 15 years in prison, loss of medical license, and up to \$25,000 in fines. Any
21371 citizens who aid or coerce females into undergoing an FGM procedure, by smuggling the female
21372 out of the country or performing their own FGM, including parents or legal guardians, or are
21373 complicit to the foretold actions, are subject to up to 15 years in prison, loss of custody, and
21374 \$10,000 in fines. Female Genital Mutilation will be classified as its own federal offense.

21375 For U.S. Customs and Border Protection booths inside of American international airports to ask
21376 incoming visitors and citizens about medical operations and allow for the USCBP to report
21377 suspicions or admitted cases of FGM to the U.S. Department of Justice.



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21378 For the USDJ to recognize that no act of FGM may be classified as medically beneficial or
21379 performed for any other reason than abuse and mutilation.

21380

21381 **Results to be Expected:**

21382 When passed, this proposal may be credited for:

21383 Lowered: Sexual violence, drop-out, childmarriage, intercommunal minority violence, parental
21384 and spousal abuse, rate of complication during childbirth, rate of stillbirth and miscarriage, and
21385 death rates.

21386 Higher: Trust in the U.S. healthcare system resulting in more visits to hospitals and healthcare
21387 providers, and mental health rates.



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21388 **Proposal #** 410

21389 **Author:** Luke Constantineau

Committee: 15

Delegation: South Carolina

21390

21391 **Title:**

21392 A Revised Indo-Pacific Strategy for the United States

21393

21394 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21395 Department of Defense (DOD), Department of State (DOS)

21396

21397 **Justification:**

21398 In October 1949, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) took control of mainland China, creating
21399 the People's Republic of China (PRC). As a result of this, the Republic of China (ROC) was
21400 forced to go into exile on the island of Taiwan, where they have remained to this day.

21401 Since then, The PRC and CCP that controls it have been pursuing a policy of aggression and

21402 coercion in the Indo-Pacific region, and the United States and its allies have stood idly by,

21403 eliminating deterrents and allowing the PRC to bully its neighbors into submission. The PRC

21404 seeks to profit at the expense of other nations, and the Indo-Pacific region provides many

21405 examples of this. The South China Sea is the first instance of this aggression. The People's

21406 Liberation Army Navy (PLA Navy) has continued to act with malice in the South China Sea,

21407 specifically regarding the Paracel Islands and the Scarborough Shoal. The previously

21408 mentioned islands as well as others, are heavily disputed, and some of them have been ruled

21409 on by a tribunal of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. These rulings state

21410 that some of the contested islands aren't islands at all, but instead rock formations that provide

21411 no exclusive economic zone (EEZ). The EEZ would give the controlling nation access to the oil

21412 and fish-rich waters. The PRC, however, ignores these rulings as they are not in their favor, and

21413 instead builds military installations on top of these rock formations claiming them as their own

21414 and also claiming a 200 nautical mile EEZ around them.

21415 This aggression is further exemplified in the aggression the PRC has displayed towards the

21416 ROC (Taiwan). The PRC recently released a video demonstrating how they would take over the

21417 island. They also have stated that "[The People's Republic of] China will definitely take all

21418 necessary measures to resolutely safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity", in regards

21419 to the island of Taiwan.

21420 The PRC views the ROC as a renegade province, or "separatist forces". However the terms

21421 renegade and separatist imply that the island was once under the control of the CCP, however,

21422 it was not. The PRC's continued aggression toward US allies in the region as well as towards

21423 the Republic of China (Taiwan) makes US action imperative to safeguard our global interests.

21424

21425

21426 **Proposal for Action:**

21427 The United States will:

21428 - Recognize the Republic of China as a sovereign state and encourage our allies and partners
21429 across the world to do so.

21430 - Develop a mutual defense agreement with the Republic of China.

21431 - Convene a conference inviting the following nations: The Republic of the

21432 Philippines, the Republic of China, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Federation of Malaya,

21433 the Commonwealth of Australia, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of Singapore, the

21434 Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the State of Brunei Darussalam, New Zealand, the

21435 Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. The aim of

21436 this conference would be to establish a military treaty organization with the goal of protecting the



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- 21437 sovereignty of member states. This organization would be the Indo-Pacific Treaty Organization
21438 (IPTO).
21439 - Construct military bases in the Republic of China
21440 - Provide resources for and engage in joint military exercises with these nations and specifically
21441 air-sea-ground force cooperation.
21442 - Work to strengthen ties with the Philippines and other ASEAN nations through economic
21443 investment and military cooperation.
21444 - Funds for this would come from the 1.8 billion dollars allocated to the Indo-Pacific region.
21445 - Any additional funds needed would be diverted from any funds planned to be sent to Ukraine
21446 (up to 65% of funds being diverted).

21447
21448

Results to be Expected:

21449 Upon the formation of military treaty organizations, mutual defense agreements, and a
21450 revamped Indo-Pacific Strategy, the People's Republic of China will be deterred from taking
21451 further aggressive actions towards US allies in the region. This will calm tensions our allies feel
21452 in the region and will stop our allies and other countries in the region from thinking they have to
21453 align themselves with China, thus protecting the place of the United States in the region and
21454 safeguarding the interests of world peace.
21455



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21456 **Proposal #** 411

21457 **Author:** Pierre-Laurent Courier

Committee: 17

Delegation: South Carolina

21458

21459 **Title:**

21460 An Act to Reform the Bail System

21461

21462 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21463 Defendants in a court of law, the US Department of Justice, bail and bond companies, lawyers,
21464 the Department of Corrections.

21465

21466 **Justification:**

21467 According to the Marshall Project, at any given time, an estimated half a million Americans, or
21468 about two-thirds of the overall jail population, are imprisoned because they can not afford their
21469 bail.

21470 This country was founded on the principle of “innocent until proven guilty”, yet if the defendant
21471 cannot pay the bail amount, they must serve jail time, even if innocent.

21472 Kalief Browder, a black teen, was arrested in 2010 for reportedly stealing a backpack. He
21473 claimed innocence, but could not pay the bail amount, leading to him being incarcerated at the
21474 Rikers Island Jail, where he spent the next 3 years waiting for his trial, in a prison where he
21475 would get abused and harassed by inmates and officers. This traumatic part of his life caused
21476 him to start a depression and have severe PTSD and in 2015, Browder killed himself. Browder
21477 took his own life due to the effects of the consequences of the flaws of our bail system.

21478 The unfairness within our current bail system is a crucial issue that must be addressed because
21479 of the dishonoring of a founding principle of our justice system, because of the effects the flaws
21480 of the current system has, and to reduce the socioeconomic divide in our country.

21481

21482

21483 **Proposal for Action:**

21484 For all felonies, the bail judge will determine the bail amount as a percentage of the defendant's
21485 annual income which must not exceed 100%. This amount will be decided upon consideration of
21486 important factors such as the severity of the crime, the defendant's prior criminal history, how
21487 dangerous the defendant is presumed to be, and the likelihood of the defendant fleeing or
21488 recidivism.

21489 The defendant will have to present their pay statement, provided by their employer. If the
21490 defendant claims to be unemployed, or if the income is below the poverty guidelines (refer to the
21491 US Department of Health and Human Services), then the judge will ask the defendant to do
21492 community service rather than pay a fee. The judge will also decide how long the defendant will
21493 do community service until trial day.

21494

21495

21496 **Results to be Expected:**

21497 This proposal would make the bail system fair for all. Bail will be more affordable, leading to less
21498 people being wrongly incarcerated awaiting their trial. Due to people in more fortunate economic
21499 situations having a significant advantage when it comes to a specific cash amount over those
21500 who are in a lesser economic situation, there is a large inequality between them. This proposal
21501 would reduce said gap.



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21502 **Proposal #** 412

21503 **Author:** Rylan Dodds

Committee: 1

Delegation: South Carolina

21504

21505 **Title:**

21506 An Act to Make Cannibalism Illegal

21507

21508 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21509 Human Cannibalism

21510

21511 **Justification:**

21512 It is commonly agreed that the cannibalism of another human, dead or alive, goes against
21513 human nature and is a vile, inexcusable act in almost all circumstances. While most means of
21514 obtaining human flesh for consumption are already illegal, the possibility of loopholes in the
21515 current laws that would allow for someone to consume another human creates a risk of these
21516 behaviors not only happening but being normalized with no repercussions for those responsible.

21517

21518

21519 **Proposal for Action:**

21520 Cannibalism, defined as the willful consumption of human flesh or blood, will be punishable as a
21521 federal crime by imprisonment of no more than 15 years, except in cases where it is the only
21522 means available for survival.

21523

21524 **Results to be Expected:**

21525 By making cannibalism explicitly illegal, there will be absolutely no possible loopholes that would
21526 allow for someone to commit cannibalism without being punished for their act.



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21527 **Proposal #** 413

21528 **Author:** Caroline Furr

Committee: 2

Delegation: South Carolina

21529

21530 **Title:**

21531 An End to Legal Kidnapping in the United States

21532

21533 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21534 Department of Social Services, Law Enforcement, and young Americans.

21535

21536 **Justification:**

21537 Currently, there are over 5,000 programs within the US that claim to help heal children through
21538 either wilderness or institutional therapy. These camps allow the legal kidnapping, abuse, and
21539 death of children around the country. Many parents believe that these programs are designed to
21540 help their children due to their stunning reviews and polished websites, but this could not be
21541 further from the truth. While many of these programs cover up the deaths caused by their
21542 neglect, five teens within the state of Utah alone have been confirmed murdered by these
21543 programs. The programs involved in the first two deaths were issued with 90-day conditional
21544 licenses, and neither was shut down. Additionally, many children have been killed by medical
21545 neglect, starvation, exhaustion, and restraint. Food is reportedly withheld from children who
21546 refuse to comply with the program, which often forces children to hike for miles on end with
21547 heavy bags and little to no water. They are told that if they do not comply they will be forced to
21548 remain in the program, no matter if they surpass the age of eighteen. Those who attempt to
21549 escape have reportedly been restrained, assaulted, and sometimes killed. Children who have
21550 been released from these programs described harsh beatings and punishments, brutal hikes,
21551 and starvation.

21552 Participants in the Trinity Teen program reported having no privacy - and several female
21553 members reported that counselors 'kept watch' as they bathed and used the restroom. The
21554 counselors keeping watch were often male.

21555 These children are not placed within these programs as an alternative to prison or asylum. The
21556 most common reasons for children being placed within these camps are anxiety disorders,
21557 depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, self-harm, as well as affiliation with the LGBTQIA+
21558 community. Many children have reported that the counselors within these programs forced them
21559 to describe their traumatic experiences in graphic detail to their support group - which consists
21560 of similarly abused and traumatized children. They are not allowed to individually recover from
21561 their trauma and are instead forced to relive it in a group of their peers.

21562

21563

21564 **Proposal for Action:**

21565 Any institutional therapy or wilderness camp must be temporarily shut down until they complete
21566 a governmental training program. The program itself must have an inspection occur before
21567 children are allowed to enter it. The children must have private and safe spaces to wash,
21568 functional heating and air conditioning in restrooms, living quarters, and any other indoor areas,
21569 running water, a sanitary camp and kitchen environment, and functional water stations placed
21570 along every five miles of any trail the camp may have. If these qualifications are not met, or if
21571 the inspector deems something about the camp otherwise unethical or dangerous, the camp will
21572 not be certified and can apply again after eighteen months. Failure of said inspection will be
21573 public record and said record will contain the name, location, reason for failure of the institute's
21574 inspection, as well as any additional evidence deemed necessary to inform the public of the
21575 place's failure. Upon completion, the camp will be allowed to (re)open and house children. The



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21576 cost of this inspection will differ depending on the size of the camp and transgressions, but the
21577 owner of said camp will be allowed an estimate of the cost before the exam- as they will be
21578 responsible for paying this fine.

21579 Additionally, spontaneous investigations will take place every five to seven months. The original
21580 requirements will be checked, along with private interviews with some of the children regarding
21581 how safe and comfortable they feel within the program. Any child within one of these programs
21582 over the age of eighteen will have the opportunity to be released from the program if not
21583 provided with one already. At least twenty-five percent of the children must be given an
21584 interview request. Additionally, any child wishing to be interviewed will be given the opportunity.
21585 Failure of this inspection will result in a temporary suspension of the program, which allows
21586 further investigations to take place by the Department of Social Services.

21587 If a child dies within one of these facilities, the remaining children will be sent home. The
21588 program will be suspended for a minimum of twelve months, and a standard investigation will be
21589 conducted. If the investigation is failed, the camp will be suspended for an additional forty-eight
21590 months, and the owners of the organization will be taken to court. If found guilty, the owners as
21591 well as any counselors directly related to the death of these children will be charged with murder
21592 of the appropriate degree, and the program will be permanently shut down.

21593

21594

21595 **Results to be Expected:**

21596 A dramatic influx of children being taken out of these programs, as well as programs' self-
21597 destruction before investigation. After the initial shock, most of these programs are expected to
21598 be suspended and/or shut down. Funding will not be provided to these programs to assist them
21599 during their suspension, which will cause many of them to go out of business. Death rates in the
21600 industry will decrease dramatically. These programs will become more tailored to fit the
21601 children's needs. A slight amount of additional work within DSS and Law Enforcement may be
21602 deemed necessary, but will not lead to any substantial problems due to the inspection fines
21603 imposed on the programs.



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21604 **Proposal #** 414

21605 **Author:** Bernardina Guzman

Committee: 19

Delegation: South Carolina

21606

21607 **Title:**

21608 AI regulation for a safer and more secure future

21609

21610 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21611 Owners and operators of AI technology, Federal Trade Commission (FTC), The Department Of
21612 Defense, Department of commerce, The National Institute Of Standards and Technology
21613 (NIST), and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), among

21614

21615 **Justification:**

21616 Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly advancing and being slowly integrated into different sectors
21617 of society such as healthcare, transportation, and finance. As AI expands, concerns regarding
21618 ethical implications and its potential impact on us as a society have arisen and because of that
21619 AI regulation has become more important and very much needed. AI has the potential to
21620 revolutionise society for the better or cause harm if it's not regulated.

21621

21622

21623 **Proposal for Action:**

21624 The government would establish a framework for AI development, deployment, and use. This
21625 framework would include guidelines, standards, and regulations to ensure ethical transparency
21626 and accountability. They would also need to develop AI specific laws that would cover privacy,
21627 data collection, liability, accountability and transparency. On top of this they would also have an
21628 oversight body. They would be able to have the power to regulate and monitor AI systems,
21629 investigate potential harms and abuses.

21630

21631

21632 **Results to be Expected:**

21633 As AI systems continue to evolve, they will be required to offer users a clear explanation of their
21634 data usage and decision-making processes, thereby increasing transparency. Additionally,
21635 developers and users will be held accountable for the actions and choices made by these
21636 systems, which will lead to greater responsibility. By enhancing transparency, public trust in
21637 these systems will increase, ultimately resulting in wider adoption and usage.



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21638 **Proposal #** 415

21639 **Author:** Madison Hahn

Committee: 20

Delegation: South Carolina

21640

21641 **Title:**

21642 An Act to Abolish Currency Globally

21643

21644 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21645 The eradication of all currency will impact all areas of global commerce and business. While
21646 this will have large effects on all businesses globally, this is aimed to impact the top 1% of
21647 wealth holders the most, as this will create socioeconomic equity i

21648

21649 **Justification:**

21650 The saying is "Money is the root of all evil." This is a fact. Money has corrupted all people since
21651 its inception. Additionally, money is mostly a made up concept, as many major nations,
21652 including the United States, fail to have real value behind its currency, as they eradicate the
21653 gold standard in 1971. This allows for unnecessary rates of inflation, as well as massive national
21654 debts. Since the only value currency has is placed by society, it seems as though it serves no
21655 societal purpose other than motivation for evil. Not only this, but it acts as a barrier to societal
21656 growth, as every piece of productive legislation continues to ask this one question: "Where are
21657 we getting the funding?" Money has prohibited societal progress because of our worry of
21658 national debt, taking money from the taxpayers, and frankly, corporate greed. We have started
21659 to value our own status nationally rather than the lives of the people due to money and only
21660 money. By eliminating currency not only in the United States, but globally, we will allow for
21661 unfiltered societal equity, as well as a growth in cooperation. For these reasons we propose an
21662 international band of currency globally. We are suggesting that we go back to our innate roots of
21663 trade and bartering.

21664

21665 **Proposal for Action:**

21666 First, a committee would be created to facilitate trade and bartering globally. This committee
21667 would be named the Global Value Committee (GVC). On the GVC, two representatives from
21668 each of the sovereign nations from the United Nations would take part in a general assembly,
21669 have one person in small committees for certain industries, as well additional members for each
21670 nation's leading export in a separate committee. It is suggested that the governments of all
21671 participating nations create an agency to appoint these members, as well as have a team to
21672 support the informed decision of representatives. This committee will be responsible for
21673 establishing the value of goods and services for purposes of global population, and each nation
21674 will be allowed discretion of their policy domestically. The committee members will be allowed to
21675 vote to establish rules in their opening session. The GVC is expected to work closely with the
21676 International Criminal Court (ICC), as the ICC will be the prosecuting body for any nation or
21677 persons who violate the rules set by the GVC.

21678

21679 **Results to be Expected:**

21680 With the eradication of money globally, it is expected that we see an increase in progress in
21681 society, as well as an increase of global cooperation and global peace. This will impact
21682 legislating bodies, as lobbying groups or corrupt groups will lose leverage in the legislature,
21683 allowing pure intentions in law making. Additionally, it will allow nations to make improvements
21684 upon themselves without worry of cost to facilitate this change. This will also allow nations to
21685 trade with minimal animosity, as trade will not be fueled by profit from exports but instead the



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21686 necessity of the nation. Lastly, this will improve global peace, as nations can no longer fund
21687 wars without getting directly involved, possibly becoming a deterrent from perpetuating conflict.



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21688 **Proposal #** 416

21689 **Author:** Genesis Hernandez Cabrera

Committee: 25

Delegation: South Carolina

21690

21691 **Title:**

21692 Increased Funding Towards Improving Living and Care Conditions within Immigration Detention
21693 Centers

21694

21695 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21696 U.S Citizenship and Immigration Services, Immigrants coming to U.S., U.S. Citizens

21697

21698 **Justification:**

21699 Immigration to the U.S. has been a controversial topic for many since the time following the
21700 Industrial Revolution here in the U.S. but, the recent rise in popularity of such discussion
21701 originated primarily in the years following the 2016 presidential election. Despite the thought that
21702 immigrants are here simply to diminish and steal from the U.S. economy, the inhumane
21703 conditions within immigration detention centers can not be justified because it is thought that
21704 humans, who are solely looking for an improved living condition, are trying to “steal” from the
21705 U.S. economy. Just in January of 2019 a DHS inspector reporting on immigration detention
21706 centers found “serious deficiencies such as significant understaffing, failure to provide sufficient
21707 mental health observation, and inadequate monitoring of detainees with criminal histories,” not
21708 only does this create chaos within detention centers but also U.S. society. This also begins to
21709 display on the children as seen when clinicians and psychologists within the University of
21710 Houston interviewed children at immigration detention centers within the area and stated that
21711 the children began to obtain “learning disabilities, depression, PTSD, and an increase in fight or
21712 flight responses”. The issue at hand does not deal with immigrants, it deals with humans.
21713 Humans should not have to be living through such conditions just because they want to live a
21714 normal life. Not only are these living conditions inhumane but they are going against what is
21715 stated by each and every student every morning “liberty and justice for all”.

21716

21717

21718 **Proposal for Action:**

21719 From the \$25 billion budget given to the U.S Citizenship and Immigration Services, \$1 billion will
21720 be taken in the span of the next 10 years in order to hire more staff, improve the buildings in
21721 which immigrants are being held, improve medical fields in such centers, and provide adequate
21722 food for immigrants within the 200+ immigration detention centers located in the U.S.

21723 Continuously, inspectors of immigration detention centers will also receive more funding coming
21724 from the \$1 billion dollars in order to have more priority in finding inadequate treatment and
21725 conditions of immigrants. Those immigration detention centers found to have inadequate
21726 conditions and treatment within their facilities, after the 10 years, will be fined \$10,000.

21727 *Inadequate conditions and treatment will be evaluated on a letter based grading scale

21728

21729

21730 **Results to be Expected:**

21731 After the improvement of immigration detention centers, it is expected that immigrant adults and
21732 children are going to have a decrease in mental illnesses and trauma, which will cause a safer
21733 environment within the U.S.. Also, a rise of social equality throughout U.S. society due to how
21734 immigrants are no longer going to be treated unjustly. This will also decrease crime rates
21735 caused by immigrants because they will not have that fight or flight stress reaction.



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21736 **Proposal #** 417
21737 **Author:** Blake Hydrick

Committee: 13
Delegation: South Carolina

21738
21739 **Title:**
21740 To eliminate base instructional fees in the Public American School System
21741

21742 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
21743 U.S. Department of Education, Kindergarten through 12th-grade students and their families,
21744 and public schools
21745

21746 **Justification:**
21747 While the Constitution gives the authority of education to the states, the federal government is
21748 able to persuade state lawmakers and local schools and districts to enact change. Many
21749 schools require the student body to pay for materials and fees they need for their education. For
21750 example, many schools require class and technology fees that equal somewhere between
21751 twenty to fifty dollars. Thomas Jefferson believed in a “system of broad, free, public education,”
21752 and as it currently stands, this dream is not being executed. The existing paywall in an
21753 institution that is required for kids ranging from ages five to eighteen makes it so that the current
21754 system caters towards wealthier communities and families, leaving lower-income families
21755 struggling to pay for their right to education. The US Census Bureau states that in 2020, 13.2%
21756 of school-aged children live in poverty. With 49.5 million students enrolled in public schools, that
21757 means 6.5 million students enrolled in public schools live in poverty. Without fees holding
21758 students back, they are more likely to get a high school diploma.
21759

21760 **Proposal for Action:**
21761 The U.S. Department of Education will create and oversee a grant that is offered to all public
21762 schools. The amount awarded to the school will be 105% of the total fees for necessary school
21763 materials, such as class fees, technology fees, etc., that would normally be charged to the
21764 student body. The dollar amount of the total fees without the five percent addition will be verified
21765 by the principal of the school and the superintendent of the district for each school applying for
21766 this grant. The extra five percent will be added by the U.S. Department of Education upon the
21767 approval of the grant. The funding for this grant will be taken from money reallocated to the U.S.
21768 Department of Education’s budget, which is currently set at sixty-eight billion dollars. This same
21769 department will handle accounts of fraud appropriately if they arise. The grant will pay out every
21770 year on the first of August and will need to be reapproved every ten years.
21771 While different schools may have different fees, for the following calculations, class fees and
21772 technology fees are the ones that will be used. An average class fee is ten dollars, and an
21773 average tech fee is twenty-five dollars, meaning thirty-five dollars total. There are, on average,
21774 five hundred students at any public school, meaning a school will be requesting 17,500 dollars
21775 yearly. There are 98,755 public schools in the United States, so 1.8 billion dollars will be
21776 required to be reallocated to the U.S. Department of Education’s budget.
21777

21778 **Results to be Expected:**
21779 After the implementation of the proposal, every student will have the opportunity to have a truly
21780 free public education with the increase of the U.S. Department of Education’s budget.
21781 Additionally, this proposal will decrease the frustration of more privileged families constantly
21782 being asked for money from an institution that should be free to all. Finally, it will alleviate the
21783 financial anxiety placed upon underprivileged families that are unable to afford fees associated
21784 with public schools.



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21785 **Proposal #** 418 **Committee: 22**
21786 **Author:** Annika Krovi **Delegation:** South Carolina
21787
21788 **Title:**
21789 An amendment to establish the constitutional right to privacy
21790
21791 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
21792 U. S. Constitution, Supreme Court, American citizens
21793 Also involves areas such as: abortion, digital data privacy, LGBTQ+ rights
21794
21795 **Justification:**
21796 The implied constitutional right to privacy was acknowledged in the 1965 Supreme Court ruling
21797 *Griswold v. Connecticut*. The Court justified the existence of a “zone of privacy” that was derived
21798 from the “penumbras” of other explicitly stated Constitutional rights in the First, Third, Fourth,
21799 and Fifth, and Ninth Amendments. The concurring opinion further cited the Fourteenth
21800 Amendment as a justification for the implied right to privacy.
21801 The precedent of *Griswold*, as well as the right to privacy argument predicated on the
21802 Fourteenth Amendment, were cited in future privacy-related cases including *Eisenstadt v Baird*
21803 (1971), *Roe v. Wade* (1973), *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), and *Lawrence v. Texas*
21804 (2003).
21805 However, the ruling of *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* reinterpreted the
21806 concept of privacy by reversing the prior rulings in *Roe* and *Casey*. While the *Dobbs* ruling
21807 strictly targeted the right to abortion, a concurring opinion also noted that “in future cases, we
21808 should reconsider all of this Court’s substantive due process precedents, including *Griswold*,
21809 *Lawrence*, and *Obergefell*.” As a result, the protections of the individual right to privacy remain
21810 unclear as case law develops.
21811 Yet, the clarity of privacy protections are necessary for a society in which digital data is
21812 increasingly stored and published without consent, bodily autonomy is threatened, and access
21813 to healthcare, books, and equal treatment can be restricted based on gender, sexuality, and
21814 other private information. For these reasons, and for the assurance of the protection of a
21815 fundamental human right to privacy, an explicit acknowledgement of the Constitutional right to
21816 privacy must be implemented.
21817
21818 **Proposal for Action:**
21819 The U. S. Constitution shall be amended to explicitly state that the right to privacy, including the
21820 right to personal autonomy and the right to protection of personal information, shall not be
21821 abridged or denied without due process of law unless the exercise of this right poses a real and
21822 present danger to society.
21823
21824 **Results to be Expected:**
21825 As a result of this constitutional amendment, personal privacy rights in the United States will be
21826 explicitly protected from further erosion. Notably, the rights to abortion, contraceptives, data
21827 privacy, equal treatment for LGBTQ+ citizens, and access to educational materials and books
21828 will all be guaranteed as a result of this amendment. Further, protections of personal privacy will
21829 have to be considered in all legislative and judicial actions, preventing future reversals of
21830 protections of this fundamental human right.



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21831 **Proposal #** 419

21832 **Author:** Lucía Ramos-Calleros

Committee: 12

Delegation: South Carolina

21833

21834 **Title:**

21835 Voting Accessibility Act: An Act to Allow Citizens to Vote at Any State Precinct

21836

21837 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21838 United States Census Bureau, Voting-Aged Citizens, Polls and Poll Workers, Transportation
21839 Services

21840

21841 **Justification:**

21842 The constitutional right to voting in each state is currently exercised by citizens voting at voting
21843 polls in different precincts they are assigned to. A precinct, in summary, is a voting district that is
21844 a subdivision of an electoral district, typically a contiguous area in which all voters go to a single
21845 polling place to cast their ballots in each election. As it currently stands, only U.S. born or
21846 naturalized citizens age 18 or older are eligible to vote and as of the last presidential election,
21847 data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau states that 67% of the citizen voting-age population
21848 registered to vote. However, further research conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau concluded
21849 that only 63% of registered citizens voted at the 2020 presidential election. Although the 2020
21850 presidential election had the highest voter turnout of the 21st century, concerns about Covid-19
21851 among other disruptive factors turned approximately 160 million citizens away from voting in the
21852 election.

21853 Despite having different methods of voting such as absentee ballots (defined as allowing
21854 qualified voters to cast a ballot by mail prior to Election Day) and early voting polls (defined as a
21855 convenience voting process by which voters can vote before the scheduled election day), a
21856 staggering 2.3 million registered voters were not able to vote in person as intended and
21857 ultimately lost their voice in the 2020 presidential election, regardless of their registration status.
21858 Although 12% of those registered voters claimed to have had "emergency situations" that
21859 preexisting conditions that prevented them from voting (Pew Research Center), that still leaves
21860 a monumental 88% of those registered voters left with no representation. Furthermore, the
21861 overwhelming cause of a large percentage of those disengaged votes was a result of citizens
21862 not being in the correct precinct to cast their ballots, either being denied at the poll they intended
21863 to vote at or simply not able to make it to the correct poll on time. Although transportation
21864 services such as Lyft and Uber do provide services and programs such as Ride2Vote that grant
21865 voters free and convenient transportation to exercise their right to vote, those services have
21866 been proven to not be sufficient in the amount of people it has to cater towards (Department of
21867 Transportation).

21868

21869 **Proposal for Action:**

21870 The constitutional right to vote shall be expanded and will allow for citizens to vote at any state
21871 precinct, accounting for precincts that the citizen is not assigned to. Any issues regarding voter
21872 fraud will be addressed by a preexisting national database of registered voters issued by the
21873 United States Census Bureau.

21874

21875 **Results to be Expected:**

21876 As a result of the implementation of the Voting Accessibility Act, accessibility to voting for United
21877 States citizens will be marginally improved as citizens would be allowed to vote at precincts they
21878 aren't necessarily assigned to. Voter turnout and civic engagement will increase significantly



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21879 and will call for a more democratic, transparent, and inclusive voting system as the availability of
21880 voting opportunities will become expanded beyond absentee voting and early voting methods.



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21881 **Proposal #** 420
21882 **Author:** Scout Sim

Committee: 5
Delegation: South Carolina

21883
21884 **Title:**
21885 To provide subsidies to farmers in order to make healthy food affordable
21886

21887 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
21888 Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Food Production
21889 Companies, U.S farmers, U.S economy.
21890

21891 **Justification:**
21892 Healthy food prices are continuing to rise to the point where clean food is becoming
21893 inaccessible to many Americans. This has lead to a decrease in the amount farmers, and an
21894 increase in the sale and profit of processed foods and companies. This proposal seeks to use a
21895 percentage of the profits of major food companies selling in the U.S in order to subsidize
21896 farmers based in the U.S. This percentage of profit and which companies are subject to the
21897 policy will be determined by the Food and Drug Association (FDA) and the United States
21898 Department of Agriculture (USDA). In order to receive this subsidy, farmers would be expected
21899 to hit a produce quota subject to force majeure events.
21900

21901 **Proposal for Action:**
21902 Farmers
21903

21904 **Results to be Expected:**
21905 By subsidizing farmers based in the U.S, the price of whole foods can be expected to go down
21906 and the number of farmers and whole food produced can be expected to increase. This would
21907 also hopefully increase the number of imports in the U.S and increase job opportunities.



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21908 **Proposal #** 421
21909 **Author:** Jacob Taaffe

Committee: 4
Delegation: South Carolina

21910

21911 **Title:**

21912 To expand the United States power grid by implementing the new Grid First Act

21913

21914 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

21915 National Power Grid, Movement to renewable energy, Distribution of energy

21916

21917

21918 **Justification:**

21919 With the evergrowing interest in fully converting the United States' energy usage to renewable
21920 sources, the power grid is another problem that is not as apparent. Our power grid is not
21921 growing at the rate that new renewable sources are, so many proposed clean energy sources
21922 cannot be utilized, as the national power grid does not boast the capacity to support these new
21923 sites. As the United States plans to be powered by 100% clean energy by 2050, that means all
21924 of the plants producing non-renewable energy will eventually be replaced. With those
21925 replacements, the energy output will be drastically higher. When a wind farm has to throttle
21926 down due to gridlock, that is essentially a loss of possible power output for the community. With
21927 higher focus and effort in developing more high-voltage power lines, these problems could be
21928 diminished. While it is an expensive project, for the United States to reach its goal of becoming
21929 fully powered by clean energy, it is a necessary action. Since the formation of our country, we
21930 have been built on new ideas, so being stuck using non-renewable energy simply because so
21931 many new sources are gridlocked, is no longer an option. With just 5% of the global population,
21932 the United States is responsible for 28% of global carbon emissions. That number will only grow
21933 if we do not upgrade our infrastructure to facilitate the implementation of more renewable-
21934 energy sites. To become fully powered by renewable clean energy by the proposed date of
21935 2050, it is critical we first focus on the nation's power grid.

21936 As the growing climate crisis is becoming more and more paramount yearly, it is only
21937 right that the United States puts in the right effort to fight it. Going "all-renewable" is a term that
21938 we have mistakenly viewed as something that will just simply happen. Our power grid is being
21939 overlooked, and the fact that it is wildly incapable of housing and distributing the amount of
21940 power that would be produced from all these new renewable energy sources is simply not
21941 mentioned as much as it should be. The nation consistently fixes damage to powerlines caused
21942 by lightning strikes, fires, etc., yet the real fix that is needed is consistently ignored: capacity.
21943 There is no action more important in developing the United States as a nation powered by
21944 renewable energy than upgrading the grid to support that change. While bills have been passed
21945 that allow money to be borrowed to help "Refurbish" our transmission lines, the urgency to
21946 expand has been absent, so that must change.

21947

21948 **Proposal for Action:**

21949 The Grid First Act is a new proposal that implements the funds and action to expand the
21950 nation's power grid with 5000 miles of high-transmission power lines to match the expansion of
21951 renewable energy sites. The Grid First Act puts the continuously absent emphasis on the
21952 immediate expansion of the nation's power grid to meet the demands of the growing
21953 development of renewable energy sites. With the growing number of sites, the grid must equally
21954 be upgraded. While development takes time, and this act is only a start to the initiative, it is the
21955 first step in fueling the future of renewable energy in our country. The Black & Veatch cost
21956 model estimated a cost of roughly \$2 million dollars per mile of transmission lines. With a \$13.5



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21957 billion dollar investment, 5000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines will be installed, and
21958 many new jobs will be opened as well, with the privilege to pay these workers in independent
21959 businesses with the remaining funds. It will use money allocated by the United States
21960 Government. The Grid First Act will be funded by President Joe Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure
21961 Law (BIL).

21962

21963 **Results to be Expected:**

21964 With the implementation of the Grid First Act, our country can develop thousands of miles of
21965 new transmission lines, assuring proposed and already developed renewable-energy sites'
21966 outputs will be well-managed and well-distributed. Not only will the Grid First Act facilitate our
21967 inevitable transition to renewable energy, but it will employ many new jobs for the American
21968 people, as it takes the help of the people to build and manage these new expansions of the
21969 transmission lines. Over time, the use of non-renewable energy sources in the United States will
21970 diminish, as with the upgraded grid and, in turn, many more renewable energy sites, they will
21971 not be in use as much or at all, decreasing our national carbon footprint drastically.



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21972 **Proposal #** 422
21973 **Author:** Payton Ward

Committee: 13
Delegation: South Carolina

21974
21975 **Title:**
21976 Intellectual Freedom in Our Classrooms: A Proposal to Regulate Book Censorship.
21977

21978 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
21979 All school districts across America subject to the rising book censorship/ban crisis
21980

21981 **Justification:**
21982 In America today, our intellectual freedom is at risk. According to PEN America's Index of
21983 School Book Bans: there have been over 2,500 instances of individual books banned in schools
21984 across America during only the first half of the 2022-2023 school year. This affects 874 unique
21985 titles and is an increase of 28% compared to the prior months, (January - June 2022.) This adds
21986 up to over 100 Book Titles removed from student access each month. In this school year alone,
21987 book censorship and bans have been most prevalent in the states of Texas, Florida, Missouri,
21988 Utah, and South Carolina. Additionally, between (July-December 2022), individual book bans
21989 have occurred in 66 school districts in 21 states. This is a growing crisis in our nation today, and
21990 each one of us is at risk of losing our educational freedom. Overwhelmingly enough, book
21991 censoring continues to target stories by and about members of the LGBTQ+ community and
21992 people of color. In this six-month period alone, 30% of book titles banned have been about race,
21993 racism, or cultural identities in color. On top of this, 26% of the bans contain LGBTQ+
21994 characters and themes. Furthermore, the banning of books is increasingly targeting a larger
21995 variety of themes such as violence/abuse (44%), topics of health/wellbeing, (38%), and
21996 death/grief (30%). These evolving dangers to our intellectual freedom can be referred to as
21997 "wholesale bans" which involves entire school libraries suspending or banning books either
21998 permanently or temporarily. These bans are due to the recent passing of state laws such as the
21999 "Don't Say Gay Bill" (House Bill 1557) and House Bill 1467 passed in Florida during 2022,
22000 Missouri's Senate Bill 775, Tennessee's Senate Bill 2407 and House Bill 2154, all of which have
22001 been passed in the last year and violate our country's first amendment; freedom of speech.
22002

22003 **Proposal for Action:**
22004 To protect intellectual freedom in our classrooms, this act proposes to limit a state's authority
22005 over book censorship in district schools. The authority will ultimately be given to the federal
22006 Supreme Court instead of individual Supreme Courts of the states. Public schools are stewards
22007 of the public fiscal (public money) and are therefore subject to the First Amendment. The
22008 Supreme Court has affirmed through multiple decisions that content-based book restrictions are
22009 impermissible. Significant examples include: Board of Education, Island Trees Union Free
22010 School District v. Pico (1982), Evans v. Selma Union High School District of Fresno County
22011 (1924), Kingsley Books Inc. v. Brown (1957), and A Quantity of Books v. Kansas (1964).
22012 Therefore, school libraries may select books for removal based solely on the appropriate age
22013 levels as provided by the publishers, and not on the content of the book. No additional bias can
22014 be included in the regulation process. Additionally, a public school cannot remove a book based
22015 on a single parent's interpretation of the book. The one absolute principle must be whether the
22016 book is age-appropriate, which would have been previously announced by the publishers of the
22017 book. The political views of the book shall be considered irrelevant. Further, any action taken on
22018 any book in a public school must follow the legally required steps that a school board must take
22019 to advance any policy. Specifically, discussion of a challenged book must take place in open
22020 session, with the meeting time and date published as required by law. The decision to remove a



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22021 challenged book must center solely on the age-appropriateness of the book and not the content.
22022 If the book is written for grades 1-5, it may not be removed from an elementary school library
22023 because of content. If a book is written for grades 8-12, it may not be removed from a high
22024 school library. Schools are free to create family-specific lists that allow parents to restrict a
22025 student's access to specific books, but those books will remain available to other students.
22026 Therefore, all school districts across the nation must follow these policies related to book
22027 censorship, so all books are accessible on an equal footing.
22028

22029 **Results to be Expected:**

22030 By giving the Federal Government more power to regulation practices relating to our intellectual
22031 freedom, we are lowering the rate of banned books in our classrooms across the nation. This
22032 promotes equal access to intellectualism for all schools in America. Ultimately, this act will set
22033 an absolute policy for all states to follow while ensuring equal access to all published content.
22034 Sources include: The Guardian, Pew Research Center, PEN America, PEN America Index Data
22035 of Banned Books (July 1-December 30th, 2022) Oyez.org



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22036 **Proposal #** 423 **Committee: 7**
22037 **Author:** Isaiah Ware **Delegation:** South Carolina
22038
22039 **Title:**
22040 The Transgender Youth Medical Care Act: Protecting gender-affirming care for Trans Youth
22041
22042 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
22043 The US justice system; The medical system; Parents of trans youth; Transgender and Gender
22044 Non-conforming children
22045
22046 **Justification:**
22047 Trans kids currently suffer from a denial of rights due to various laws and regulations
22048 implemented in a state and national setting. Since March of 2023, over thirty states have
22049 restricted access to gender-affirming care, many even using punishment as leverage against
22050 medical providers as well as families in certain situations. The UCLA School of Law Williams
22051 Institute states that "156,500 transgender youth live in 32 states where access to gender-
22052 affirming care has been restricted or was at risk of being banned due to legislation filed this
22053 legislative session."
22054 Trans youth struggle with the need to start their transition safely but are regularly
22055 faced with restrictions regarding their own body. In April of 2022, Alabama's Governor signed a
22056 bill into law that prevents transgender minors from receiving possibly life-saving treatments such
22057 as puberty blockers, and hormone therapy. This bill also causes medical facilities to cease all
22058 further therapy as well as surgical operations due to the notion of a felony charge for those who
22059 continue the practice. This law is not alone; other states such as Arkansas and Arizona as well
22060 as others have followed suit.
22061 Supportive parents of trans youth within these states are constantly in fear of their child's
22062 right to happiness being taken away. Many parents even fear their child's life is now in danger
22063 due to the mental health damage caused by these laws. In a study published October 13, 2022,
22064 by the National Library of Medicine, it is stated that "Nearly all participants expressed concern
22065 that the proposed legislation would lead to worsening mental health outcomes for their children
22066 including increased depression, anxiety, gender dysphoria, and suicidal ideation." Out of a
22067 sample size of 273 caregivers, nearly all reported feelings of fear for their children's safety due
22068 to the recent addition or risk of addition of these laws.
22069 As stated by the Hippocratic Oath, every doctor is supposed to treat each patient to the best of
22070 one's ability. Logically denying one's care rather than treating a common cold or implementing
22071 puberty blockers goes against the oath every physician is sworn to uphold. This being said it is
22072 immoral for any physician to not uphold the values stated above. Every physician who was
22073 sworn to obey this oath will have been denied the right to do so under the current restrictions
22074 legislation.
22075
22076
22077 **Proposal for Action:**
22078 The Transgender youth medical care act reverses all current bans of trans health care and bans
22079 any future legislator regarding trans and gender nonconforming youth and their medical care.
22080 All medical professionals will be subjected to follow any and all orders with parent permission
22081 regarding the distribution of HRT (Hormone Replacement Therapy), TRT (Testosterone
22082 Replacement Therapy), as well as Puberty Blockers. Every medical provider who fails to uphold
22083 these guidelines will result in a fine of \$2,500 then a possible loss of license depending on the
22084 severity due to a failure to uphold procedures stated by the Hippocratic Oath.



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22085 Just as doctors who disobey the Hippocratic Oath under the current legislation face
22086 consequences, this act will be a stepping stone for every medical professional to be able to
22087 continue their duties without fear of persecution due to the treatments given.
22088
22089

22090 **Results to be Expected:**

22091 Due to the change in legislation trans children as well as gender nonconforming children
22092 residing in states in which legislator dictates what medical providers can and cannot assist a
22093 patient with will now be legally able to provide all help and care for those needing it most. This
22094 will allow parents to ease their minds due to the loss of the stigma surrounding their children's
22095 mental health due to each child's surrounding dysphoria regarding the topic of gender.

22096 This benefits trans children by making the resources needed to help ease the anguish of
22097 gender dysphoria and suicidal ideations more accessible. Therefore suicide rates among trans
22098 children will greatly decrease while also giving every child the opportunity to flourish in their
22099 gender identity as well as explore it. This act benefits not only the trans children as well as their
22100 parents but benefits the doctors as well. This helps them support each other while giving
22101 policymakers time to focus on other pressing issues in their states as well as the nation.



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22102 **Proposal #** 424

22103 **Author:** Ava Westhart

Committee: 13

Delegation: South Carolina

22104

22105 **Title:**

22106 Integrating Global Readiness in the American Educational System

22107

22108 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22109 Public School Systems, The U.S. Department of Education, Students grades 1-12

22110

22111 **Justification:**

22112 Education plays a critical role in preparing students for the challenges they will face in an
22113 increasingly interconnected and rapidly changing world. Currently, most schools seek to prepare
22114 these students by simply preparing them for standardized tests, rote memorization, and college
22115 courses. As such, it is essential that our educational system adapts to meet the growing
22116 demands of the 21st century. Because of the ongoing discussion around Critical Race Theory,
22117 the growing number of bans, and the absence of cultural diversity in school curricula, the risk of
22118 underprepared and uninformed children is becoming an increasingly bigger issue.

22119 Numerous studies found that 75% of graduates...reported they felt 'moderately, slightly, or not
22120 at all prepared for what might come next after high school. Significantly, 62% felt that high
22121 school should prepare them for future careers, but 57% reported five or fewer conversations
22122 with teachers or counselors about opportunities following graduation, and a large 80% felt they
22123 "would have been more engaged in their learning if they better understood their own aptitudes
22124 and potential career opportunities."

22125 The U.S. Department of Education Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Summary even discusses
22126 the need for more world readiness implementation, stating "Reimagining traditional educational
22127 pathways to improve equitable opportunities is a critical component of the President's vision to
22128 increase successful outcomes for all students. The Budget provides an additional \$200 million
22129 investment focused on a new Career-Connected High Schools initiative to support competitive
22130 grants to partnerships of local educational agencies -and- institutions of higher education... in
22131 order to improve postsecondary and career outcomes for all students, including students of
22132 color and students from low-income backgrounds". That being said, the United States has the
22133 funding, the resources, and the support for these programs. All that is needed is the incentive to
22134 push schools to start. With cultural competency constantly being challenged within the
22135 educational system through the increased banning of books and Critical Race Theory
22136 controversy, as well as the lack of cultural diversity in school curriculums, the issue of
22137 unprepared and unaware students becomes a bigger risk.

22138 **Proposal for Action:**

22139 The American educational system plays a crucial role in preparing students for their future
22140 careers and contributions to society. In an increasingly globalized world, it is imperative to
22141 ensure that our educational system aligns with worldwide readiness requirements. To address
22142 this need, this proposal advocates for the implementation of World-Readiness Periods in each
22143 school day, from grades 1-12, dedicated to empowering students with the knowledge, skills, and
22144 perspectives necessary to thrive in an interconnected world and show them how to apply the
22145 educational principles they are being taught, without requiring a class or an extensive time
22146 change in the school schedule.

22147 Some states have adopted state-wide standards or curriculum frameworks to guide instruction
22148 and ensure equitable access to high-quality, evidence-based instructional material, however
22149 without a governmental and financial push to prepare these students, many schools, and even
22150 whole states, are far from meeting these standards. This new program proposes a call to action



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22151 through the use of government incentives to motivate schools to incorporate these periods.
22152 Although school curricula cannot be regulated federally, the U.S. Department of Education has
22153 the capability to encourage and incentivize schools to incorporate educational changes and
22154 policies such as this. The objectives and implementations of these incentives are as follows:
22155 1. Foster Global Awareness: This time will be used to introduce students to various global
22156 issues, cultures, and perspectives.
22157 2. Promote Critical Thinking Skills: Through engaging activities and discussions, the flex times
22158 will encourage students to think critically and analytically about complex global issues. Students
22159 will learn to evaluate information, form evidence-based opinions, and consider multiple
22160 perspectives, thereby enhancing their decision-making abilities.
22161 3. Develop Cross-Cultural Competence and Global Awareness: This exposure will enable
22162 students to develop a broader understanding of the world and the challenges it faces, cultivating
22163 a sense of global citizenship. Students will engage in meaningful dialogue, exchange ideas, and
22164 develop empathy, respect, and understanding for diverse perspectives and ways of life.
22165 4. Enhance Digital Literacy: Utilizing digital tools and platforms during flex times will enable
22166 students to navigate the digital landscape effectively. They will learn to leverage technology for
22167 research, collaboration, and communication, preparing them for the demands of a digitally-
22168 driven world.
22169 **Implementation:**
22170 1. Curriculum Integration: Incorporate the flex times into the existing curriculum, allocating 15
22171 minutes per day for grades 1 through 12. These dedicated periods can be scheduled flexibly,
22172 considering the specific needs of each school.
22173 2. Resource Development: Develop a comprehensive collection of resources, including
22174 educational videos, articles, interactive websites, and other materials. These resources should
22175 cover a wide range of global topics, such as climate change, human rights, world history, and
22176 current events, and will be specific to the areas or regions in which they are being implemented
22177 in order to provide students with accurate and defining needs seen within their own
22178 communities.
22179 3. Teacher Training: Provide professional development opportunities for teachers to enhance
22180 their knowledge and skills in delivering global education content. Training programs should
22181 incorporate critical thinking exercises, facilitate discussions, and effectively leverage digital
22182 tools, however, will not take up an overwhelming amount of time in their schedule or lives,
22183 seeing as these periods focus on what every teacher is already learning or wishing they had
22184 learned at a younger age themselves: how to function outside of a classroom.
22185 4. Assessment and Evaluation: Develop assessment frameworks that gauge students' progress
22186 in global awareness, critical thinking, and cross-cultural competence. Use a combination of
22187 formative and summative assessments to evaluate the flex times' impact and identify
22188 improvement areas.
22189 **Results to be Expected:**
22190 By incorporating these periods into the curriculum, the American School System can better
22191 equip students to thrive in a rapidly changing world and prepare them for experiences beyond
22192 standardized testing and rote memorization of facts. These periods will allow students to focus
22193 on areas where they need additional support or enrichment, and allow them to feel adequately
22194 prepared for what comes after graduation. Students will have the chance to work one-on-one
22195 with teachers or participate in small group activities tailored to their specific learning needs,
22196 fostering a more personalized learning experience, and will be shown methods and resources to
22197 use when navigating questions or difficulties. Cooperative schools will also be provided with
22198 increased funding in order to accommodate these actions toward a more prepared student
22199 body.



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22200 **Proposal #** 425

22201 **Author:** Alyssa Willard

Committee: 5

Delegation: South Carolina

22202

22203 **Title:**

22204 The Revision of Roads through the use of Polymer-Waste Bituminous Pavement

22205

22206 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22207 Department of Transportation, United States Citizens, Supply Companies and Plastic
22208 Management Companies

22209

22210 **Justification:**

22211 The management of plastic waste is a huge environmental issue, not just in regards to the
22212 amount of plastic waste produced, but also in what we do with this waste.. The United States
22213 has produced 8.9 billion tons of plastic since 2015, with 70% of plastic waste from that sitting in
22214 a landfill. Polymer-waste bituminous pavement is the solution to the abundance of plastic waste
22215 in the United States. It is made with a plastic based material that is stronger and more resistant
22216 to water. Additionally, Polymer waste bituminous pavement is cheaper than normal pavement
22217 mix currently used on most American roads, while having a longer lifetime. For every kilometer
22218 of road that is laid using the polymer-waste bituminous pavement, \$620 would be saved. This
22219 solution is especially beneficial, seeing as only 31% of the roads in the U.S. are currently
22220 deemed to be in good condition. Therefore, this approach resolves both the issue of excessive
22221 plastic waste and the dilemma of the abundance of deteriorating roadways. The feasibility of this
22222 proposal can be shown through the 12 other countries have already adapted this into their
22223 infrastructure, including, India, United Kingdom and Pakistan

22224

22225 **Proposal for Action:**

22226 With this proposal, the United States creates an infrastructure project that uses polymer-waste
22227 bituminous pavement to repair roads. This proposal would follow the same funding policies and
22228 procedures as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

22229

22230 **Results to be Expected:**

22231 By using polymer waste bituminous pavement, the United States will drastically cut the quantity
22232 of plastic it disposes while simultaneously improving the infrastructure of its roadways. Because
22233 of the new use of plastic in the road it will improve not only the environment by reducing plastic
22234 waste, but improve roads by creating longer road life and stability.



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22235 **Proposal #** 426

22236 **Author:** Thomas Willis

Committee: 26

Delegation: South Carolina

22237

22238 **Title:**

22239 To Establish a National Fund for the Research of Liquid Thorium Based Nuclear Reactors.

22240

22241 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22242 The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, any company
22243 wishing to begin research, and any citizen in the area being supplied power.

22244

22245 **Justification:**

22246 Right now we are at a crossroads of history, one way ends with humans creating too much
22247 pollution and causing a global extinction. On the other end of crossroads we can push our
22248 efforts for clean energy and allow the globe a chance to survive. The current nuclear reactors
22249 produce too much waste for the amount of power produce, are too dangerous to build in many
22250 areas of the world, and are too expensive to find and mine material for. Liquid Thorium based
22251 reactors make for a much better replacement when compared to uranium as thorium can be
22252 found 3 times more than uranium in the earth's crust, it does not require ventilation for mining as
22253 it does not produce radioactive gas, it does not require any enrichment for power like uranium
22254 does, a liquid thorium reactor produces 35 times the amount of power per ton of material, it also
22255 produces 100 times less waste per ton of material expended. All of these reasons should be
22256 evidence enough for the creation of this research fund.

22257

22258 **Proposal for Action:**

22259 This proposal will create a fund for companies or government programs to research and build
22260 thorium based nuclear reactors. The funding for this proposal will come from the excess
22261 allowance from the covid relief fund and will initially total 50 billion dollars. If more funding is
22262 needed it will be allocated later. Additionally progress checks will be made on companies doing
22263 research will be done every 4-6 months to ensure progress is being made. These checks will be
22264 done by the nuclear regulatory commission.

22265

22266 **Results to be Expected:**

22267 After the submission of this proposal the expected results will be the creation of fully functional
22268 thorium reactors that can be used in any area of the globe and supply clean, safe, and cheap
22269 energy to millions of people around the planet.



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22270 **Proposal #** 427 **Committee: 20**
22271 **Author:** Gianna Wilson **Delegation:** South Carolina
22272
22273 **Title:**
22274 Limiting the Monopolization of Online Ticket Vendors (Taylor's Version)
22275
22276 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
22277 Primary and Secondary Ticket Sales Markets, Citizens using American-Owned Ticket Sellers,
22278 Sports and Entertainment Industries
22279
22280 **Justification:**
22281 Since the Ticketmaster and Live Nation merger of 2010, Ticketmaster controls 80% of the
22282 ticketing market. This has allowed them to potentially become a monopoly and limits
22283 competition with smaller ticket vendors. This hurts consumers, venues, employees, and artists
22284 as it leads to price gouging, reduces transparency, and additional strains on the marketplace.
22285
22286 **Proposal for Action:**
22287 The Department of Justice (DOJ) will be required to launch a formal investigation into
22288 Ticketmaster to determine if they violate the Sherman Act and are a monopoly. If found guilty,
22289 Ticketmaster and Live Nation must break up into two separate companies to limit their control
22290 and increase competition.
22291 To further secure competition and transparency within the industry, the following steps shall
22292 occur: For purchase, primary and secondary ticket sellers must offer and advertise tickets with
22293 their total cost (via all-in pricing). The amount of tickets available must be advertised where the
22294 ticket is being sold. During purchase, the seller shall not sell the same ticket(s) to multiple
22295 buyers. If the price of the ticket changes during purchase, full warning will be required in order
22296 for the customer to be notified of the change before monetary transaction. Before, during, and
22297 after purchase, the consumer must be able to see an itemized list of fees being applied to the
22298 ticket in comparison to the original price of the ticket pre-fees. Following purchase, if the
22299 ticket(s) is not delivered to the purchaser, the seller is required to pay a full refund, including the
22300 fees that were applied to the ticket.
22301
22302
22303 **Results to be Expected:**
22304 Once put into action, the ticketsale industry will become more competitive and transparent. This
22305 will allow consumers to see the exact price of the ticket(s) they are purchasing and compare
22306 prices with other ticket venues. As a result, we could potentially see lower ticket prices, lower
22307 fees, increased wages for employees, more freedom for entertainers, and a fairer process for
22308 purchasing tickets while still promoting sales.



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22309 **Proposal #** 428

22310 **Author:** Isabella Wilson

Committee: 17

Delegation: South Carolina

22311

22312 **Title:**

22313 An increase in access to mental health in order to decrease gun violence: The Shirley Act

22314

22315 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22316 All US citizens and residents.

22317

22318 **Justification:**

22319 Gun violence is heavily associated with mental health. According to Amnesty International, Gun
22320 violence is defined as “violence committed with the use of firearms, for example pistols,
22321 shotguns, assault rifles or machine guns.” The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
22322 Administration defines Mental Health as “Mental health includes our emotional, psychological,
22323 and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act, and helps determine how we handle
22324 stress, relate to others, and make choices.” Gun Violence and Mental Health correlate with one
22325 another due to the fact that those with mental health are at a higher risk to commit more violent
22326 offenses.

22327 Gun Violence affects the lives of Americans daily, whether it’s in the grocery store, children’s
22328 school, churches, movie theaters, or a daily errand. Gun Violence is the leading cause of
22329 premature death according to the APHA (American Public Health Association), killing over five
22330 hundred Americans daily.

22331

22332 **Proposal for Action:**

22333 In order to combat gun violence, mental health must be effectively addressed. 1 in 4 American
22334 adults suffer from mental illness. Half of Americans will develop a mental illness during their
22335 lifetime.

22336 To combat said gun violence, it is proposed that background checks be conducted before the
22337 purchase of a firearm and the obtainment of a Conceal and Carry Permit.

22338 These background checks will check for identity verification, employment verification, credit
22339 history, driver’s history, criminal records, education confirmation, etc. These things are vital in
22340 the prevention of gun violence.

22341 It is also proposed for a mental health evaluation to be completed before an individual obtains a
22342 weapon. Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs) are available in 46 states..
22343 Therefore, it would be the responsibility of the CCBHC to conduct a mental health evaluation on
22344 each individual wanting to obtain a weapon. This is to be done within 90 days of the requesting
22345 of the weapon.

22346 If the state does not have a Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic, it is the duty of the
22347 state to equip their citizens with an equal or adequate resource. For example, a state can utilize
22348 an outpatient, free, or low cost mental health clinic.

22349

22350 **Results to be Expected:**

22351 If this act were to be passed, it is to be accredited with:

22352 A decrease in gun violence

22353 An increase in access to Mental Health



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22354 **Proposal #** 429
22355 **Author:** Ashley Zito

Committee: 19
Delegation: South Carolina

22356
22357 **Title:**
22358 Protection of Cybersecurity to all Students in Primary and Secondary Schools
22359

22360 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22361 Software developers and programmers will have approximately 49.5 million electronic devices
22362 to upgrade, Consumer Electronic Companies working with public and private schools to get the
22363 program paid for, Student devices provided by the district or school w
22364

22365 **Justification:**

22366 Since 2005 there have been 2,691 data breaches in schools K-12 and colleges/universities.
22367 These breaches have affected over 32 million school records causing all student data to be lost,
22368 leaked, or deleted entirely including students' transcripts, grades, medical needs, service hours,
22369 attendance logs and more. The loss of these items can cause students to not move up in grade
22370 level, take away scholarships and scholarship opportunities, affect the students chances of
22371 getting into or staying in college, and for some, affect their chances of even making it home
22372 safely.
22373

22374 **Proposal for Action:**

22375 This proposal is adding an additional encryption system that will require technology companies
22376 to create a new system that will be downloaded on district or school distributed devices
22377 specifically for all students at private or public schools. All schools will have two chances to
22378 ensure that all school provided devices are protected, the punishments are as follows: a first
22379 time offense is a \$50 charge to be paid by the school per device without the system and an
22380 overall school inspection by the state board of education, at the end of the inspection the school
22381 will receive a school improvement plan (SIP), with the failure of the SIP the school will lose
22382 funding. The second offense will raise the \$50 charge to \$250, if the school still has not gotten
22383 the system onto every school device after the second charge the school will be forced to renew
22384 their accreditation. In order to fund this program each state will divert money from their general
22385 fund or additional finance money at their disposal.
22386

22387 **Results to be Expected:**

22388 This proposal will be mandating a security protection program designed to protect all school
22389 provided devices with a software that will secure all devices by adding a pre-programmed
22390 password that the "owner" will have to change within 15 minutes of logging onto their computer
22391 to set their own password. This program will block chances of a data breach, and will lock the
22392 devices, forcing a hard restart and new password for the owners if a data breach were to be
22393 attempted.



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22394 **Proposal #** 430
22395 **Author:** Cade Acker

Committee: 15
Delegation: Tennessee

22396
22397 **Title:**
22398 Revision of Euro-American Relations
22399

22400 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22401 Department of State, US Department of Labor, US Embassies, Free Trade Agreements
22402 (FTA's), Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Energy,
22403 Department of Homeland Security (Customs & Border Protection), Department of the Treasury,
22404 E

22405
22406 **Justification:**

22407 In recent years, the tensions between the EU and the USA have spiked over several issues.
22408 Dating back to the beginning of 2016 when Trump was elected and sworn into office, he
22409 threatened the removal and dissipation of the US from several alliances, and weakened
22410 relationships with other countries and alliances. Additionally, however, this is not to say the
22411 Biden administration has attempted to repair the damage. As a result, the following proposals
22412 would put us back on track to repair our relationships with the EU and their respective countries.
22413 In the 2008 financial year, a major depression was brought forth in the Western world, and while
22414 the US was still firmly holding in a solid relationship with the EU, the US could not offer much
22415 financial support, especially to the lesser developed countries in Eastern and Central Europe.
22416 China has become a clear threat to the Western and Free world, with the decline of Russia and
22417 the rise of Chinese industrial and technological masterclass.
22418 When Great Britain (GB) exited from the European Union in 2020 (otherwise known as Brexit),
22419 several economic and political implications rose and affected the relationship with the US. First,
22420 Britain had become independent of the EU, and the US had to react by adapting to the brand
22421 new economic entity, and also what to change in regards to how to treat the Britain-less EU.
22422

22423
22424 **Proposal for Action:**

22425 First, considering US investment in infrastructure, the process should involve several
22426 departments within the bureaucracy, specifically including Overseas Private Investment
22427 Corporation, USAID, and the Department of Treasury.
22428 i) Create a dedicated Eastern European Investment Fund (EEIF), jointly administered by private
22429 companies and relevant US agencies. This should allow leverage for resources and easy
22430 allocation of aforementioned resources.
22431 ii) Identify specific areas in need of investment. These should be shuffled into categories, with
22432 those that have either the most Chinese influence/investment or with the worst current standing
22433 infrastructure (i.e., Hungary should be a priority, while Poland should be not in need of
22434 investment)
22435 iii) Communicate and coordinate with the EU. Communication with the EU Internal Bank,
22436 Investment Bank, and Eastern European countries is crucial.
22437 Second, opening a dialogue with the EU considering future technology and their
22438 affordability and accessibility.
22439 i) Creation of the EU-US Joint Task Force for Future Technology (EUJTFFT), to facilitate the
22440 dialogue between industry leaders, policymakers, and any other relevant experts on the topic.



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22441 ii) Workshops and Conferences should be opened in both entities, with topics relevant to the
22442 affordability and accessibility of the future technology, as well as updates on research and
22443 development for each country.

22444 iii) The Biden Administration to spearhead a summit with the EU concerning this subject in
22445 accordance to combating climate change.

22446 Last, the opening of a discussion to open a Free Trade Agreement between the US and
22447 Great Britain.

22448 i) Opening bilateral trade and investment between the two parties is a crucial first step in moving
22449 towards a free trade agreement.

22450 ii) Conferences between policymakers, heads of industry, and experts should be held in light of
22451 the regulatory standards and compatibility between the two countries.

22452 iii) Uphold higher labor standards, in accordance with the WTO, Amnesty International, and
22453 other Human/Workers rights organizations.

22454 The Biden Administration resumed talks with heads of state and government in the UK to
22455 discuss the possibility of Free Trade Agreements

22456

22457

22458 **Results to be Expected:**

22459 Among the proposals, several things can come as a result. Concerning the Chinese investment
22460 and influence, it can be expected that tensions between China and the US can rise, however
22461 economically and not politically. Eastern European countries that take advantage of this fund
22462 will likely tend to lean more towards the US and Western World for help and/or relevant decision
22463 making, compared to China or Russia. Hungary, specifically, should be the main target for
22464 turning away from Communist influence. Trade should also rise in the import and export of
22465 these countries, as their infrastructure will become more advanced.

22466 Next, concerning the dialogue between the EU-US. First, tensions should become more
22467 relaxed and eased, as each party begins to realize that they have similar aims and goals that
22468 are to be achieved, despite coming from different areas to achieve them. Cooperation between
22469 private companies in both entities should also significantly increase, nursing further prosperity
22470 between parties. This should also encourage the USA to take more steps towards combating
22471 climate change.

22472 Finally, the results to be expected from the British Free Trade Agreement can be one of
22473 two. First, which is unlikely but doable, is that there is an establishment of a Free Trade
22474 Agreement, which will involve both countries taking advantage of this and increasing trade
22475 between countries. Second, the Free Trade Agreement does not happen, but because of the
22476 attempts at merging economic sectors and increased communication between companies, the
22477 trade will still grow in countries.



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22478 **Proposal # 431**
22479 **Author:** Ali Bhatti

Committee: 20
Delegation: Tennessee

22480
22481 **Title:**
22482 A Proposal to Establish a Freedom Dividend for American Citizens
22483

22484 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22485 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
22486 (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for
22487 Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
22488

22489 **Justification:**

22490 In the United States of America, wealth inequality is higher than in any other similarly developed
22491 country. And for the past 50 years, the wealth of the top quintile of Americans has grown at a
22492 rate of 3 times faster than for the middle quintile. Currently, nearly 40% of Americans don't have
22493 the funds to cover an emergency \$400 expense. With a dying middle class and a growing gap
22494 between the rich and poor, the answer is clear: a Freedom Dividend of \$1000 per month that
22495 would reinvigorate life into a working class that has been neglected and ignored.

22496 The Freedom Dividend would finally shift our corporate-centric capitalist society to a human-
22497 focused capitalist system. It's expected that workplace conditions would improve due to
22498 increased bargaining powers of laborers across the country that the Freedom Dividend would
22499 provide. Employers would have to offer better benefits and conditions as laborers would have a
22500 bargaining chip of \$1000 per month; this relationship would improve overall satisfaction and
22501 mental health across the country for the vast majority of Americans due to their inherent worth
22502 as a human being.

22503 Additionally, the Freedom Dividend would aid in eliminating means-tested welfare, which
22504 currently disincentivizes saving money and stigmatizes government assistance. The Freedom
22505 Dividend would allow recipients to save their money but also spend it as well. In essence, the
22506 economic floor would be permanently raised with no strings attached.

22507 The emergency of artificial intelligence and automation also highlights the importance of the
22508 Freedom Dividend: the displacement of workers. Automation threatens many forms of
22509 employment: truck drivers, manufacturers, writers, cashiers, and more. A Freedom Dividend will
22510 serve as a social safety net against automation, and it will give those displaced from their jobs
22511 time to retrain and continue to live with dignity.

22512
22513
22514 **Proposal for Action:**

22515 All United States citizens over the age of 18 will be entitled to 12 monthly payments of \$1000 on
22516 the 1st of each month, each year. This will have an annual cost of approximately
22517 \$2,800,000,000,000 and will be funded by the implementation of the following:

22518 A 10% Value Added Tax (VAT),

22519 A 0.1% Financial Transaction Tax (FTT),

22520 The treatment of capital gains as ordinary income,

22521 Lifting Social Security contribution cap,

22522 A carbon tax rate of \$20 per ton,

22523 The choice of substitution of the previously mentioned welfare programs for the Freedom
22524 Dividend;



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22525 These proposals would amount to about \$1.7 trillion in funding, leaving an additional \$1.1 trillion
22526 for immediate deficit spending. However, this amount would be compensated for in economic
22527 growth and increased revenue, becoming only \$400 billion in spending.
22528
22529

Results to be Expected:

22530
22531 Through the implementation of the Freedom Dividend, the United States GDP would increase
22532 by an estimated \$2.4 trillion per year after 6 years. This would lead to an increase in tax
22533 revenue by about \$700 billion dollars. The effect of this would mean that deficit spending due to
22534 the Freedom Dividend would decrease year-by-year and eventually only cause a 9.3 percent
22535 deficit increase of the overall American deficit.

22536 Local communities would also see a surge in economic development due to direct investment
22537 from the Freedom Dividend. The emergence of new entrepreneurs who are emboldened by the
22538 Freedom Dividend will pave the way for a brighter future in all parts of America, not just urban
22539 economic hubs.

22540 More importantly, the Freedom Dividend would have unprecedented effects on American life as
22541 a whole, greatly reducing overall poverty and child poverty. This plan would decrease the share
22542 of people in American households under the federal poverty line by 74 percent, and child
22543 poverty would drop by 54 percent. Not just that, but households all the way up to even the 9th
22544 income decile would benefit and experience an increase in disposable income— even with
22545 additional taxes accounted for.

22546 The Freedom Dividend would also have more, unexpected benefits. Overall crime rates would
22547 drop due to an increase in incomes; people will be less pressured to turn to crime due to
22548 financial security. Society would also start valuing the unpaid work of parents and caregivers,
22549 particularly mothers, who often sacrifice their careers in order to raise their children.



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22550 **Proposal #** 432

22551 **Author:** Trace Brown

Committee: 17

Delegation: Tennessee

22552

22553 **Title:**

22554 An Act to Reform Prison Institutions

22555

22556 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22557 The abolishment of forced labor for those not imprisoned for violent crimes and the abolishment
22558 of private prisons as well as the creation of a board under the U.S Prison Bureau.

22559

22560 **Justification:**

22561 The use of forced labor is unjustified within the Nation and degrades American citizens.

22562 Privatized Prisons are run for profit which contradicts the purpose of prisons; to reform the

22563 incarcerated. Not only that, but they also incentivise further imprisonment of individuals.

22564

22565 **Proposal for Action:**

22566 The abolishment of U.S private prisons, the use of eminent domain to seize private land used

22567 to house incarcerated U.S prisoners, the abolishment of forced labor within prisons, and the

22568 creation of an inspection board under the U.S Prison Bureau to aid in the creation of an

22569 environment within prisons which is conducive to rehabilitation.

22570

22571 **Results to be Expected:**

22572 A system which would service those incarcerated in a far better manor.



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22573 **Proposal #** 433

22574 **Author:** Jeffrie Clarence Chambers, IV

Committee: 15

Delegation: Tennessee

22575

22576 **Title:**

22577 A Proposal to Increase the Diplomatic Relationship between the United States of America and
22578 Countries on the African Continent

22579

22580 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22581 USAID (United States Agency for International Development), U.S. Department of State, U.S.
22582 Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Commerce, Peace Corps, Millennium Challenge
22583 Corporation (MCC), U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF), U.S. Trade and
22584

22585 **Justification:**

22586 The existence of diplomatic relations between the United States and Africa has been a leading
22587 variable throughout history. Official contact between the continent and the country existed well
22588 before the unification of the colonies into one nation. Throughout history, there has been a
22589 mixture of periods of both cooperation and support, but equally times of exploitation and strife
22590 not to mention the role that the United States has played in shaping Africa's political and
22591 economic landscape, often with mixed results, and with the valuable impact that we can see
22592 today where we understand the relationship to be characterized by growing economic ties,
22593 increased cooperation on security, and a mutual understanding and passion to address global
22594 issues like terror, and climate.

22595 The United States as a political entity recognizes the critical role that many African nations play
22596 in the fight against global terrorism and extremism. The United States has provided resources
22597 like military training and the sharing of confidential intelligence and weapons to African
22598 countries. Additionally, the US has a moral obligation to support Africa's development and help
22599 address the many challenges facing the continent, including poverty, disease, and conflict.

22600 Overall, the US and Africa have a complex relationship that is shaped by various economic,
22601 political, and social factors. To this end, the US has also provided a multitude of humanitarian
22602 aid in the form of peacekeepers, doctors, money, and government resources for the citizens like
22603 development in sanitation.

22604 Despite these difficulties, we must contain a strong relationship with the African continent. As
22605 Africa has one of the largest recorded population growths, one of the largest free trade areas,
22606 some of the most diverse ecosystems, and one of the largest regional voting groups in the
22607 United Nations. Not to mention the myriad of resources like 40% of the world's gold and up to
22608 90% of its platinum and chromium are found there. Africa has the world's greatest uranium,
22609 cobalt, diamonds, and platinum reserves. It contains 10% of the planet's internal renewable
22610 freshwater supply and 66% of the world's arable land. This makes the continent a strong
22611 strategic partner.

22612

22613 **Proposal for Action:**

22614 The United States should work with economic organizations like the African Economic
22615 Community and individual countries to promote democracy and peace abroad. This can be
22616 done in just a few ways that allow both the United States and our African trade allies to prosper
22617 economically and socially.

22618 First, The US should work toward an exclusive free trade agreement with African countries that
22619 will allow the collective to prosper. The US and select African nations will agree to remove some
22620 of the most strenuous trade barriers that exist within the trading ecosystem. The reduction of
22621 trading barriers like tariffs on imports, will allow both the US and African member nations to



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22622 prosper while also seeing a growth in their respective economic systems. This could also work
22623 towards the increase in aid and investment to African countries to promote infrastructure
22624 projects, education, and healthcare programs.

22625 Secondly, the United States must enhance diplomatic policy and political engagement by
22626 establishing a closer relationship with African countries, NGOs, and other stakeholders in Africa.
22627 We should prioritize increasing a US presence through more official state visits, cultural
22628 exchange programs, an increase in educational visas, and so much more.

22629 Thirdly, we must work united to secure all human rights and democracy for all African countries
22630 by supporting civility, free and fair elections, and advocating for a higher level of government
22631 accountability and transparency. This will work both collaboratively to promote and increase
22632 citizen participation and equity for all citizens.

22633 Lastly, we must work with African nations to address security concerns. As the US has one of
22634 the world's largest volunteer militaries, we must work to promote world peace and security for
22635 every nation. We should equip African nations with resources like training and support for local
22636 forces, share intelligence, and promote the cooperation of local regions.

22637
22638 **Results to be Expected:**

22639 As the United States moves closer in relations with the continent, we can anticipate increasing
22640 investment in local communities, the development of industries and valuable resources, greater
22641 involvement in regional conflicts, and a better hold on peacekeeping efforts. There is also strong
22642 anticipation of the prioritization that the United States would begin to place on sustainable and
22643 equitable development to meet the concerns and needs of locals within the region.

22644 The relationship between the US and Africa is mutually benefactive. The African continent is
22645 home to some of the world's fastest-growing economies, and the United States has a lot to offer
22646 regarding resources, capital, and technology. By creating a partnership between the United
22647 States and Africa, we can create new economic opportunities, boost employment, and drive
22648 economic growth.

22649 Finally, a stronger US and African relationship can also help to foster greater cooperation
22650 between different cultures. Africa has incredible diversity, with hundreds of languages, cultures,
22651 and traditions. By more strongly partnering and building relationships based on mutual respect
22652 and understanding, the US can assist in promoting a more peaceful and harmonious world.

22653 Overall, throughout the main benefits that both groups would benefit from, the United States will
22654 have access to an array of political, economic, and cultural benefits that will be beneficial for
22655 both the United States and Africa.



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22656 **Proposal # 434**

22657 **Author:** Abdoulaye Charles

Committee: 12

Delegation: Tennessee

22658

22659 **Title:**

22660 Restoring the voting rights of felons of certain classifications based on the state judicial system.

22661

22662 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22663 U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Voting Assistance programs, United States Sentencing
22664 Commission (USSC), National Institute of Corrections (NIC), United States Marshals Service
22665 (USMS), Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Office of the Inspector General (O

22666

22667 **Justification:**

22668 No taxation without representation! Representation within the people and the government;
22669 Felons have a right to express their voices and their impact on the United States. The current
22670 estimated amount of felons not being able to vote is 4.6 million, and due to this drastic number,
22671 this would violate and affect the democratic rights of the people. There is a major
22672 disenfranchisement amongst felons, which are typically found in low-income areas, and
22673 accounting that a large percentage of these convicts are based in these areas can create a lack
22674 of voicing for the betterment of these communities. Furthermore, there are disparities that can
22675 also be weighed into the factors that create this disproportionality, and due to the
22676 representation, felons deserve a way to gain a sense of participation in the democratic process.

22677

22678

22679 **Proposal for Action:**

22680 Evaluation will be done through the remaining 2 years of the sentence (applicable for class C-E
22681 felons only), and the way that this will work, is by making sure the Felon has no behavioral
22682 incidents and seeks to regularly participate in community service. Upon release, the evaluation
22683 will be Automatically submitted and restored civil rights granted. All Felonies from Class B will
22684 be weighed based on the crime and severity. Elimination of backlog is granted since more felon
22685 appeals will be cleared and resorted. For Class B felons, if you repeat an offense, you will lose
22686 the right to vote. Classes C is given 2 opportunities. Classes D-E are given 3 opportunities of
22687 automatic restoration, and after that, they will lose the right to vote, and if the crime class
22688 increases, they will automatically lose rights.

22689 How will the evaluation be done within the prison system? : Six types of data collection
22690 procedures or sources are needed for the set of measures: records typically kept by corrections
22691 agencies, inmate survey results, reports of health and fire inspections, physical examinations of
22692 inmates, educational and vocational testing, and records of various other State departments.
22693 Criminal justice programs should engage in evaluation to provide proof of effectiveness and
22694 legitimacy and justify taxpayer support and eligibility upon near release.

22695 Never Lose Right to Vote: District of Columbia, Maine, Vermont

22696 Lost Only While Incarcerated: Automatic Restoration After Release: California, Colorado,
22697 Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada,
22698 New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and
22699 Washington

22700 Lost Until Completion of Sentence (Parole and/or Probation) Automatic Restoration After:

22701 Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, North
22702 Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin



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22703 Lost Until Completion of Sentence In Some States a Post-Sentencing Waiting Period; Additional
22704 Action Required for Restoration: Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Connecticut,
22705 Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming
22706
22707

22708 **Results to be Expected:**

22709 Understanding the value and redemption that a felon could bring into modern-day society,
22710 exemplifies that within feasible evaluation, voting plays a significant factor within the democratic
22711 societal system. Individuals play a role in this concept, furthermore, more areas with higher
22712 incarceration would be able to have more representation and restorations and voting allows for
22713 a new voice that can be projected into lawmaking policies. Taking into account that economic
22714 status does play in the role when analyzing charts in areas of crime, and results show that there
22715 could be a bond in the economic divide of incarceration. Ultimately, people should feel included
22716 within their residence of the United States, and whilst exercising the 1st Amendment, this also
22717 utilizes flexibility in constitutional matters.



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22718 **Proposal #** 435
22719 **Author:** Maggie Criner

Committee: 20
Delegation: Tennessee

22720

22721 **Title:**

22722 A proposal to abolish the maximum taxable wage base to increase revenue for the National
22723 Social Security Program.

22724

22725 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22726 Social Security Administration (SSA), Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, Internal
22727 Revenue Service, Social Security Board of Trustees, Social Security's Old-Age, Survivors, and
22728 Disability Insurance (OASDI) Program, Department of Justice, Departmen

22729

22730 **Justification:**

22731 Enacted in 1935, The Social Security Act provided a federally administered social insurance
22732 system for the aged funded by payroll taxes paid by the employees and employers. In the U.S.,
22733 the tax rate is 6.2% for the employee plus 6.2% for the employer. Social Security's Old-Age,
22734 Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Program limits the number of earnings subject to
22735 taxation for a given year, known as the "contribution and benefit base." The current maximum
22736 taxable wage base is \$160,200. The limit has changed annually since 1950. Instead of raising
22737 the limit annually, Congress can proactively act and eliminate the maximum taxable wage base.
22738 In the mid-1990s, Social Security was a highly debated topic. During that time, Social Security's
22739 actuaries projected serious, long-term financial problems. While Congress debated many
22740 solutions, they postponed further action. Therefore, the United States Congress must urgently
22741 address the issue before it is too late.

22742 To put into perspective why we must react now: research done by Princeton University
22743 estimates that, by 2034, 81 million Americans will face automatic benefit cuts of 20%. In the
22744 U.S., the Social Security program pays out more in benefits than it collects in taxes. Therefore,
22745 the program is devouring its Trust Funds. According to the Office of Retirement and Disability
22746 Policy, if trust fund assets are exhausted without reform, benefits will necessarily be lowered
22747 with no effect on budget deficits. Without action, current taxpayers will pay for the current
22748 benefactors; however, at this rate, the current taxpayers will not receive the same benefits.
22749 It is crucial to address this matter because: according to the Peter G. Peterson Foundation,
22750 without Social Security, two-thirds of the elderly would be considered in poverty. For example, in
22751 2023, 52,800,000 aged people collected social security benefits. According to the Peter G.
22752 Peterson Foundation, 35,200,000 people would be considered impoverished.

22753

22754 **Proposal for Action:**

22755 Social Security's Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Program will abolish the
22756 maximum taxable wage base, therefore, subjecting all wages to pay taxes and creating revenue
22757 for Social Security funding.

22758

22759 **Results to be Expected:**

22760 According to the Peter G. Petterson Foundation, proponents of increasing or eliminating the limit
22761 on earnings argue that it would make the tax less regressive and be part of a solution to
22762 strengthen the Social Security trust funds. By abolishing the maximum taxable wage base,
22763 three-quarters of the long-term deficit would close. Therefore, with the change, it is predicted
22764 that future taxpayers will receive full benefits from the Social Security program.



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22765 **Proposal #** 436
22766 **Author:** Bethel Derege

Committee: 20
Delegation: Tennessee

22767
22768 **Title:**
22769 An Act to Create a Federal Inquiry Panel for Investigating Modern Redlining. This act
22770 establishes a Federal Inquiry Panel (FIP) as an independent body responsible for investigating
22771 businesses and organizations suspected of engaging in modern redlining pra
22772

22773 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
22774 Businesses and organizations involved in providing housing, credit, insurance, or employment
22775 opportunities.
22776 Individuals and communities affected by discriminatory practices based on race, ethnicity, or
22777 socioeconomic status.
22778 Federal agencies responsible fo
22779

22780 **Justification:**
22781 Modern redlining continues to be a pervasive issue, perpetuating systemic inequalities and
22782 denying marginalized individuals and communities equal access to vital resources. There is a
22783 need for a dedicated body with the power to investigate and address these discriminatory
22784 practices. The FIP will ensure accountability, protect the rights of affected individuals, and
22785 promote fair access to resources.
22786 According to studies and reports, modern redlining practices disproportionately impact minority
22787 communities, limiting their access to quality housing, loans, insurance coverage, and
22788 employment opportunities. These discriminatory practices perpetuate wealth gaps, hinder
22789 economic mobility, and reinforce social disparities. By creating an independent body like the
22790 FIP, we can address these systemic injustices and work towards a more equitable society.
22791

22792
22793 **Proposal for Action:**
22794

- 22795 I. Establish the Federal Inquiry Panel (FIP) as an independent body consisting of experts
22796 from relevant fields, appointed by the government authorities.
22797 II. Grant the FIP the authority to subpoena records, interview witnesses, conduct on-site
22798 inspections, and collaborate with federal agencies to investigate allegations of modern redlining.
22799 III. Maintain confidentiality and protection for whistleblowers, informants, and individuals
22800 who come forward with information regarding modern redlining practices.
22801 IV. Require the FIP to conduct comprehensive investigations, prepare detailed reports, and
22802 make recommendations to relevant federal agencies regarding remedies to address modern
22803 redlining.
22804 V. Empower relevant federal agencies to enforce recommended remedies, including
22805 corrective actions, financial penalties, or legal proceedings, based on the severity of the
22806 violations.
22807

22808
22809 **Results to be Expected:**
22810 Increased accountability and scrutiny of businesses and organizations suspected of engaging in
22811 modern redlining practices.
22812 Identification and exposure of discriminatory practices, leading to greater awareness and public
22813 pressure to address these issues.



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- 22814 Remedies implemented to mitigate the harm caused by modern redlining and promote equal
 - 22815 access to resources for marginalized individuals and communities.
 - 22816 Public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives that inform individuals, communities,
 - 22817 and businesses about the detrimental effects of modern redlining and the importance of fair and
 - 22818 equal access to resources.
 - 22819 Annual reporting and congressional oversight to ensure transparency, accountability, and
 - 22820 effectiveness in addressing modern redlining practices.
-



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22821 **Proposal # 437**

22822 **Author:** Ruby Douglas

Committee: 25

Delegation: Tennessee

22823

22824 **Title:**

22825 A proposal to create a special unit of the special juvenile immigration program for DACA
22826 participants.

22827

22828 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22829 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Department of Homeland Security,
22830 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S Customs and Border Protection, U.S.
22831 Department of State, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Embassies, U.S., Census Bureau,

22832

22833 **Justification:**

22834 The creation of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals has had economic impacts that have
22835 been felt nationwide. Through DACA—in which applicants receive a temporary stay of
22836 deportation and work authorization—more than 825,000 people who arrived in the United States
22837 as young children were able to access more stability in their lives. According to American
22838 Immigration Council in 2021: 53% of respondents moved to a job that better fits [their] education
22839 and training, 52% moved to a job that better fits [their] long-term career goals, 17% obtained
22840 professional licenses, and the average hourly wage of respondents increased by 86% after
22841 receiving DACA, rising from \$10.46 per hour to \$19.45 per hour.

22842 The issue that concerns many people is that the stability granted through the creation of DACA
22843 is not permanent. Due to the fact that DACA was an executive order, it can be reversed at any
22844 time. Since 2012, Congress has been unable to compromise on legislation to permanently
22845 protect DACA residents. Furthermore, DACA has helped the US economy and so many of the
22846 recipients of DACA have only known what it is like to live in the United States.

22847 This proposal would utilize a system that is already in place to grant hundreds of thousands of
22848 people the opportunity to become permanent residents of the United States. As the fight for bi-
22849 partisan legislation to protect DACA recipients becomes more difficult than ever, it is imperative
22850 to use the Special Immigrant Juvenile System (SIJS) to help protect DACA recipients and allow
22851 them to continue to be productive members of society.

22852

22853

22854 **Proposal for Action:**

22855 1. This is a proposal to extend the powers of the Special Immigration Juvenile System to
22856 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Youth (DACA) youth. This would allow the SIJS authority
22857 to facilitate DACA applicant reviews.

22858 2. Children who have been abused or neglected by one or more parents and are unable to
22859 return to their home country are eligible to seek special immigrant juvenile status. This status
22860 requires a state court order finding that the foreign national child was subject to abuse, neglect,
22861 or abandonment. The court also must find that returning to the child's home country is not in
22862 their best interest. These determinations must be made by a court in the child's state, rather
22863 than an immigration court.

22864 3. The DACA program doesn't offer a pathway to permanent legal status or citizenship,
22865 therefore extending the authority of the SIJS to allow DACA recipients to apply will create a
22866 pathway for permanent residency. The special unit of the SIJS will allow for DACA recipients to
22867 have a slightly expedited process to apply for citizenship since they already have met
22868 requirements for a temporary residency.



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22869 4. Due to the fact that DACA recipients already meet a list of requirements in order to maintain
22870 their temporary citizenship, their applications would be streamlined to the court, utilizing a
22871 system that is already in place to permanently protect DACA youth as well as people protected
22872 under DACA who were youth when they arrived. The aliens in both programs came to the
22873 United States at a young age therefore humanitarian relief is warranted.
22874

22875
22876 **Results to be Expected:**

22877 Enabling DACA recipients to seek an easier pathway to citizenship would protect the US
22878 economy since a large majority of DACA recipients are essential to our economy. By utilizing a
22879 system that is already in place and allowing DACA recipients to achieve citizenship under it, we
22880 can ensure that our economy remains protected given any reversal of DACA.



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Proposal # 438
Author: Lana Fields

Committee: 1
Delegation: Tennessee

Title:
An Act to Mandate Same Day Voter Registration Nationwide to Increase Youth Voter Turnout

Major Areas to be Affected:
Voters aged 18-29, the entire American electorate, the general citizenry, all elected officials

Justification:
Same-day registration policies allow eligible voters to register to vote and cast a ballot at the same time—whether on Election Day or during early voting. Young voters, age 29 and under, have the lowest voter turnout in America. As in 2016, according to the United States Census Bureau, less than 50 percent of people ages 18-26 voted. Younger people, especially those who have not voted before, are significantly more likely to be less familiar with registration deadlines or may procrastinate in completing the registration process. By enacting same-day voter registration, the need for major planning is dissolved. This encourages young people to vote, as they can register and vote on the same day. Same-day registration acknowledges that first time voters are likely not familiar with the registration process, and allows them to vote without the necessity of navigating complex registration procedures. Additionally, many young voters are college students, who may face challenges in meeting voter registration deadlines due to frequent address changes or transient living situations. Same-day registration ensures that college students, who often have busy schedules and limited awareness of registration requirements, can easily participate in elections. It allows them to register using their current address, whether it's their college address or a temporary residence, without the need for prior planning. Outside of college, younger people are still more likely to experience frequent address changes due to educational pursuits, employment, or living arrangements. By implementing same-day registration, there is more flexibility for voters, and voting becomes more inclusive. Same-day registration helps voting fulfill its original intent, to represent all Americans. Due to the barriers seen in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the Virgin Islands, where voters must register 28-30 days before the election, and sixteen additional states that have voter registration required 15-27 days before the election, (as stated by the National Conference of State Legislatures), voting prerequisites exclude many young people. This simple convenience can help voters from ages 18-29 overcome the barrier of procrastination and will increase youth turnout in elections. The Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement states “same-day registration may be one of the most promising electoral reforms for increasing youth electoral participation. Indeed, recent research has found that same-day registration disproportionately increases the turnout of young people.” By eliminating barriers, simplifying the registration process, and providing a flexible and convenient option, same-day voter registration can play a significant role in increasing youth voter turnout. It empowers young people to participate in elections, fosters a sense of civic responsibility, and helps cultivate a lifelong habit of civic engagement.

Proposal for Action:
An act to mandate same-day voter registration will be brought forth to Congress, so that young voters will be more likely to participate, increasing youth voter turnout, and making voting more representative of the entire population.



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22930 **Results to be Expected:**

22931 The act will increase voter turnout across all age groups, ethnic groups, and gender groups, but
22932 specifically in voters aged 18-29, as they are currently the lowest participating age group, and
22933 struggle with the barriers previously explained, that will be aided by same-day registration.

22934 Same-day registration will broaden the electorate, expand access to the ballot, and dissolve
22935 inequalities between various groups.



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22936 **Proposal #** 439
22937 **Author:** Ava Foley

Committee: 20
Delegation: Tennessee

22938
22939
22940
22941

Title:

A Proposal to Strengthen Paid Leave by Creating Universal Paid Family Leave

22942 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

22943 US Department of Labor, Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), US
22944 Department of Treasury, Employees, Businesses, Companies, Families, Prospective Parents
22945

22946 **Justification:**

22947 Despite the fact that family leave is a necessity for many of those in the labor force, the United
22948 States (US) has no system to require paid family leave. This is highly unusual among countries
22949 of similar economic and social status as the US. Infact, the US is one of the only industrialized
22950 nations that does not mandate paid family leave.

22951 While some employers do offer paid family leave, the lack of federal action has resulted in
22952 barriers to paid leave. Consequently, only 21% of US workers have access to paid family leave.
22953 This creates a multitude of issues for employers, parents, and society as a whole.
22954

22955 One of these challenges lies in the fact that over half of US households are dual income. The
22956 lack of access to paid family leave means that in many households, neither parent has the
22957 ability to take leave. Research has overwhelmingly supported the fact that early childhood
22958 development, facilitated by parents, is essential for the overall development and well-being of
22959 children. Parents do not have the ability to nurture their children without the necessary time off.
22960 Access to leave has proven to have a positive impact on the long term educational and social
22961 development of children.

22962 Secondly, the lack of access to paid leave places an unfair burden on the shoulders of women.
22963 Economic inequality between genders is an ongoing issue, and much of it is due to the
22964 caregiving responsibilities often taken on by women. Women are overwhelmingly the ones to
22965 leave their jobs when a family member or child is in need of care. Without paid leave, women
22966 are forced to sacrifice their economic equality and autonomy. Further, due to the fact that family
22967 leave is often presented only to women in the form of maternity leave, working women are
22968 forced to take on more responsibilities in the home. This inequality has pushed high achieving
22969 women to leave their careers. Creating access to paid family leave for both parents in a
22970 relationship will not only create more equality between the distribution of household tasks, but it
22971 will also help women keep their jobs after leave.

22972 Universal paid family leave will not only create more economic equality, but improve the health
22973 of the economy as a whole. Paid family leave allows businesses to retain skilled employees and
22974 boosts employee morale. This both saves companies money in the long run and increases
22975 productivity. Paid leave overwhelmingly increases profits for companies and increases retention
22976 in the labor force.

22977 Paid family leave is already an extremely popular policy; in fact, 82% of Americans support
22978 access to it. For all of the reasons above, and for many others, it is a necessary policy for the
22979 betterment of society.
22980

22981 **Proposal for Action:**

22982 Create a federal insurance program through the Social Security Administration that guarantees
22983 16 weeks of paid family leave to Americans.

22984 1. Reasons for Leave



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- 22985 a. Parental Leave: Also Defined as Maternity Leave, Paternity Leave, and Bonding Leave. It is
- 22986 offered to those who are newly biological or adoptive parents.
- 22987 b. Caregiving Leave: Leave offered to those who are caring for a family member with a serious
- 22988 health condition.
- 22989 c. Medical Leave: Leave offered to those who need to address a serious medical condition.
- 22990 2. Criteria
- 22991 a. This insurance program will be offered to all American Citizens.
- 22992 b. Citizens must apply through the federal government and be approved for leave. This approval
- 22993 is conditional upon the applicant demonstrating need for any of the three types of leave.
- 22994 3. Functions
- 22995 a. Americans will pay into this program with an income tax.
- 22996 b. Americans can apply for leave when the need arises.

22997

22998 **Results to be Expected:**

22999 By creating a universal paid family leave program, this proposal seeks to support millions of
23000 people of all ages. Paid family leave will benefit children, who will be nurtured by their parents
23001 and adults, who will no longer have to shoulder the burden of choosing between their family,
23002 their health, and their livelihoods. Not only will this have a tremendous human impact, but it will
23003 also strengthen the economy by creating more equality and increasing productivity. Combined,
23004 these effects will improve the lives and economic condition of all Americans.



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23005 **Proposal #** 440

23006 **Author:** Vincent Giovannelli

Committee: 22

Delegation: Tennessee

23007

23008 **Title:**

23009 An Act to Amend Article 1 section 6 of the US Constitution

23010

23011 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23012 The United States House of Representatives, The United States Senate, The United States
23013 Legal System.

23014

23015 **Justification:**

23016 The part of article 1 section 6 that is under scrutiny right now is the privilege from arrest clause
23017 which says, "They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be
23018 privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in
23019 going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall
23020 not be questioned in any other Place." This section of the constitution has been largely ruled
23021 obsolete with the ruling in Williamson v. United States which interpreted "breach of peace" as
23022 any act of crime. Meaning congress members are only privileged from arrest of debt caused by
23023 civil suits, however with the abolition of debtors prison this too is obsolete. The privilege from
23024 arrest clause is entirely obsolete and only stands as a symbol for a time in America's history
23025 where the rule of law was completely ignored despite it being a founding ideal of our country.

23026

23027

23028 **Proposal for Action:**

23029 To remove the privilege from arrest clause in Article 1 Section 6 of the constitution which says,
23030 "They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from
23031 Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and
23032 returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be
23033 questioned in any other Place." from the constitution.

23034

23035 **Results to be Expected:**

23036 With the removal of this clause there is a better establishment of the rule of law, and America
23037 will become an even better example of what a true thriving representative government should
23038 look like.



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23039 **Proposal # 441**

23040 **Author:** Adrienne Gott

Committee: 22

Delegation: Tennessee

23041

23042 **Title:**

23043 An Act to Include Background Check Requirements Applicable to Firearms Regarding
23044 Unlicensed Individuals

23045

23046 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23047 Sales between co-workers

23048 Gun shows

23049 Private Entities

23050

23051 **Justification:**

23052 According to statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more Americans
23053 died of gun related injuries in 2021 than in any other year on record.

23054 According to Pew Research Center, "In 2021, 54% of all gun-related deaths in the U.S. were
23055 suicides (26,328), while 43% were murders (20,958), according to the CDC. The remaining gun
23056 deaths that year were accidental (549), involved law enforcement (537) or had undetermined
23057 circumstances (458)."

23058 Background checks that allow gun purchases are lawfully implemented to prevent access to
23059 guns by convicted felons. This includes other prohibited possessors—such as "minors, fugitives
23060 from justice, undocumented persons, users of controlled substances, those with certain histories
23061 of mental illness, those who have been dishonorably discharged from the military, those who
23062 have renounced their U.S. citizenship, those subject to a restraining order, and those convicted
23063 of domestic violence offenses" (18 U.S.C. 922).

23064 June 17, 2015 is the date of the massacre Emanuel A.M.E. Church in Charleston, South
23065 Carolina. The racially motivated violence that took place took nine parishioners' lives and
23066 injured three others. This attack highlighted a loophole in the firearm background check system.
23067 This became known as the Charleston loophole which allows individuals to purchase firearms
23068 prior to an approval of their background check. This empowered the gunman in the harrowing
23069 event.

23070 Federal law does require background checks for all gun sales by licensed gun dealers, but it
23071 does not require background checks for guns sold by unlicensed sellers. This includes non-
23072 dealers who sell gun shows or online. This allows for people with felony convictions, domestic
23073 abuse restraining orders, etc. to buy guns without previous history known.

23074 According to an analysis by Everytown For Gun Safety, "that as many as 1 in 9 people
23075 arranging to buy a firearm on Armslist.com, the nation's largest online gun marketplace, are
23076 people who cannot legally have firearms. A 2015 survey found that nearly a quarter of
23077 Americans—22 percent—who acquired a firearm in the two years prior did so without a
23078 background check." It also found that each year, 1.2 million ads offering firearms for sale are
23079 listed that would not legally require a background check to be completed.

23080 "99 percent of Americans live within 10 miles of a gun dealer. There are nearly 59,000 unique
23081 gun dealers across the country, four times as many as there are McDonald's and nearly twice
23082 as many as U.S. post offices." reported by Everytown Research. Therefore it is not challenging
23083 to have a background check conducted. Gun owners are already accustomed to this process,
23084 because they do it every time they buy a gun from a dealer.

23085

23086

23087 **Proposal for Action:**



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23088 As twenty- one states have already adopted policy that require background checks and/or
23089 permits to purchase handguns, this act will prohibit firearm transfer between parties unless the
23090 licensed dealer obtains the firearm and proceeds to conduct a background check. This act does
23091 not apply to families via spouse, sibling, nor relative. Furthermore, there will be regional
23092 complaint systems in reporting suspicion of misconduct of firearm purchase/further illegalities
23093 regarding this act.

23094

23095 **Results to be Expected:**

23096 This act will strengthen the safety of citizens by ensuring that all of whom obtain firearms
23097 without question of eligibility that would harm said individual or others.

23098 Requiring background checks on all gun sales is proven to reduce gun violence. State laws
23099 requiring background checks for all handgun sales have lower firearm homicide rates, lower
23100 firearm suicide rates, and lower firearm trafficking. This is by point-of-sale check and/or permit.

23101 States that require background checks for unlicensed gun sales are associated with 10 percent
23102 lower homicide rates. This act will decrease the trend in approximately 5,800 illegal sales
23103 completed without a background check annually.



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23104 **Proposal #** 442

23105 **Author:** Jackson Hayes

Committee: 12

Delegation: Tennessee

23106

23107 **Title:**

23108 A proposal to restrict the rights of United States congressional senators and representatives to
23109 own stocks in companies that are offered government contracts.

23110

23111 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23112 Members of the United States Congress

23113

23114

23115 **Justification:**

23116 Throughout the history of the government, giving contracts to private companies to carry out the
23117 wishes of the government has been a corrupted process that favors carrying out insider trading.
23118 Members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives have used their power to grant
23119 contracts that carry out their own financial interests for companies they own stock in.

23120 Additionally, not only does the legislator reap the insider knowledge, but their family does as

23121 well, sometimes veering the attention away from potential insider trading. Especially in the

23122 defense industry, which has the closest ties between the government and private companies,

23123 does the problem of insider trading appear the most. Not only do members that sit on

23124 committees that allocate defense funds own stock in multiple companies within the industry, but

23125 those same companies pump thousands of dollars into campaigns that re-elect members who

23126 look highly upon giving certain companies contracts.

23127

23128

23129 **Proposal for Action:**

23130 Barack Obama's STOCK act already prohibits the use of non-public information being used for
23131 private profit. This law has not seen the success the authors intended though. To effectively

23132 reduce insider trading, a new law shall be enacted preventing members of congress to own

23133 stock in an individual company competing for a government contract. This will not prevent

23134 congressional representatives and senators from owning stocks in individual companies,

23135 instead it will prevent showing favoritism towards certain companies. Under this proposal

23136 interests of certain agencies will likely be carried out by the most worthy candidate rather than

23137 the companies with direct ties to members of congressional committees. The Security and

23138 Exchange Commission (SEC) shall be tasked with regulating the implementation of this

23139 proposal to ensure minimization of manipulation in certain industries by members of congress.

23140

23141

23142 **Results to be Expected:**

23143 This will minimize the favoritism seen when offering governmental contracts, and instead will

23144 encourage members of congress to choose private companies that carry out the best interests

23145 of the government rather than the best interests of individual congressional members.



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23146 **Proposal #** 443
23147 **Author:** Luci Hemphill

Committee: 2
Delegation: Tennessee

23148
23149 **Title:**
23150 A proposal to mitigate the severity of human trafficking in the United States
23151

23152 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
23153 Travel Safety Administration, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, National
23154 Human Trafficking Referral Directory, The hospitality industry, United States Border Control,
23155 United States Justice System.
23156

23157 **Justification:**
23158 In the United States, thousands of adults and children of various nationalities, ages, races, and
23159 socioeconomic statuses are exploited in our own backyard. The terms “modern slavery” and
23160 “human trafficking” are used interchangeably, as victims are coerced into labor, participation in
23161 illicit industries, and sexual acts for profit. Since its inception, the National Hotline for Human
23162 Trafficking has identified over 80,000 cases of modern day slavery in the United States,
23163 indicating the severity of this issue in our country.

23164 Although a human trafficking victim can fit any profile, the majority of domestic victims come
23165 from already poor and marginalized communities, and offenders use violence and coercion to
23166 maintain control and produce profit from the trafficking. Additionally, a large percentage of
23167 victims in the United States come from abroad. The trafficking of immigrants, accounting for
23168 72% of cases, is frequently prosecuted in airports, hotels, and along interstates or similar travel
23169 hubs.
23170

23171 **Proposal for Action:**
23172 The first step towards mitigating the severity of human trafficking in our country is increasing the
23173 general public knowledge and awareness on the presence of this issue. More importantly,
23174 hospitality workers, airport security, and travel safety advisors must be fully educated on
23175 warning signs and inconsistencies that allude to labor or sex exploitation.
23176 Next, steps can be taken to protect victims of human trafficking and discourage silence. One
23177 reason why individuals are hesitant to seek help and contact national helplines and similar
23178 resources is fear of legal consequences due to involvement in illegal industries (sex trade, drug
23179 trafficking). By clearing the criminal records of victims, more cases of human rights violations
23180 can be prosecuted.
23181 Similarly, international victims may fear deportation, therefore they cooperate with traffickers to
23182 avoid having to return to the conditions of their home countries. We can prepare a better future
23183 free of exploitation and abuse for victims by making immigration resources especially accessible
23184 to those formerly involved in illegal sex or labor trade.
23185

23186 **Results to be Expected:**
23187 although recent efforts from SCOTUS have intensified legal consequences for human trafficking
23188 convicts, the issue still persists in all states due to the fear and silence confining victims to a
23189 lifetime of exploitation and violation. By protecting victims from deportation and legal refractions,
23190 more individuals are likely to seek help from existing resources.
23191 many cases of human trafficking blend in with the normal guests of hotels and airports. By
23192 training staff to be familiar with body language, verbal cues, general anxiousness or tension,
23193 and other inconsistencies that indicate human trafficking, a large volume of victims may be
23194 emancipated before crossing international borders.



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23195 I believe that silence and fear allow human trafficking to persist. While intensifying criminal
23196 punishment has failed to be an effective solution, empowering victims to come forward through
23197 legal protection will break the bonds of oppression facilitating the trade built on violating
23198 inalienable human rights.



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23199 **Proposal #** 444

23200 **Author:** Maggie Howard

Committee: 7

Delegation: Tennessee

23201

23202 **Title:**

23203 A proposal to create national consistency within the eligibility requirements for Medicaid.

23204

23205 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23206 Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Children's Health Insurance Program
23207 (CHIP) Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentages (FMAP), Centers for Medicare & Medicaid
23208 Services (CMS)

23209

23210 **Justification:**

23211 Each year around 500 million people move between states. With this comes the risk of losing
23212 access to Medicaid due to the inconsistency of eligibility standards between states. Often, this
23213 challenge isn't realized until the move has already been made; leaving people without
23214 healthcare unexpectedly.

23215 As of now in some states, children can lose Medicaid as they get older with no change in
23216 income. This loss is often unexpected both within the state and interstate. When a child turns six
23217 there's a lower income threshold for this age so children can lose healthcare without their
23218 household income changing. This change leaves children in the same financial situation without
23219 healthcare.

23220 Currently, childless adults under the poverty line aren't eligible for Medicaid or premium tax
23221 credits unless they're categorically eligible. This Medicaid gap is most applicable in the ten
23222 states (Wyoming, Kansas, Texas, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South
23223 Carolina, and Florida) that haven't expanded Medicaid. This means that adults who don't have
23224 children and are under the poverty line aren't eligible for Medicaid. This also disproportionately
23225 impacts the homeless community.

23226 As people age out of the foster care system but are still under the age of 26 they often lose the
23227 coverage that their foster parents had. Whether this is Medicaid or not they lose eight years of
23228 coverage that they would've had as a dependent if they had legal guardians that were not the
23229 state.

23230 The Unborn Child Option of coverage is a program inside of CHIP in twenty states that covers
23231 any pregnant person under between 190% and 322% FPL regardless of citizenship. Depending
23232 on the state this child (and carrying body by extension) is covered for a year after applying
23233 eating up coverage time in the womb. In Tennessee, CoverKids (the state's unborn child
23234 program under CHIP) most children lose coverage about three months after they're born. With
23235 this change, the child-specific coverage will begin at birth and continue for a year after.

23236

23237

23238 **Proposal for Action:**

23239 **Definitions:**

23240 Federal Poverty Level (FPL): A measure set by the Department of Health and Human Services
23241 each year to help determine eligibility for programs and benefits like Medicaid and CHIP. It is
23242 written in percentages. If the poverty level is \$13,000 a year then that would be 100% FPL. If
23243 someone is eligible for up to 200% FPL then if they make less than \$26,000 a year they'd be
23244 eligible.

23245 1. This proposal seeks to set national requirements for Medicaid eligibility by:

23246 Creating a list of those eligible for Medicaid.



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- 23247 a. This will include those who are already categorically eligible such as a caretaker/relative,
23248 children, people who aged out of the foster system and were formerly eligible, pregnant women,
23249 and those who are disabled by social security standards.
23250 b. Childless adults under 100% Federal Poverty Level.
23251 c. People who've aged out of foster care regardless of what state they seek Medicaid in and
23252 regardless of their Medicaid coverage while in foster care.
23253 d. The eligibility of children will not change until they're 18 if they stay under the 200% federal
23254 poverty level. Anything between 200% and 250% would be eligible for CHIP.
23255 e. All states will cover Unborn Child Coverage Option for anyone under 250% FPL. Any child
23256 whose mother is eligible for the Unborn Child Coverage Option of CHIP remains under that
23257 coverage until a year after birth instead of a year after their mother applies.
23258 2. Ensuring that each state adjusts its requirements accordingly.
23259 3. The federal match for Medicaid will remain calculated based on states' per capita income
23260 which will continue to provide more aid for states with a larger population of those under the
23261 FPL.

23262
23263 **Results to be Expected:**

23264 With these changes, adults won't be at risk of losing their health insurance from moving
23265 between states. If they have dependents, their eligibility will also transfer. The eligibility of
23266 children won't change simply because they're growing up. Childless adults under the poverty
23267 line who don't categorically qualify for Medicaid will be eligible. People who were a part of the
23268 foster care system and aged out will be eligible regardless if they qualified while under foster
23269 care. Children covered through the Unborn Child Coverage Option will stay covered until they
23270 turn one. Overall, it will be easier for people to move between states while dependent on public
23271 healthcare programs and there will be fewer unexpected coverage changes for them to worry
23272 about.



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23273 **Proposal # 445**
23274 **Author:** Lily Karnes

Committee: 10
Delegation: Tennessee

23275
23276 **Title:**
23277 The Creation of the ASPIRE Pilot Program in order to support those in need.
23278

23279 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
23280 Families in need of child support, those using federal health insurance, those in need of federal
23281 emergency services in low income areas, those struggling in poverty, those in utilizing or in
23282 need of mental health services.
23283

23284 **Justification:**
23285 The US Department of Health and Human Services provides many crucial resources including:
23286 Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) resources, Health Insurance,
23287 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Head Start, Child Care, and Child Support
23288 help, Prevention and Wellness Resources, Caregivers, Public Health and Safety, Emergency
23289 Preparedness and Response, Biomedical Research, and Mental Health Resources. These
23290 resources are made to protect and support our most vulnerable populations, from those
23291 struggling in poverty, to those stricken with illness. Our government has so many programs to
23292 support those in need, and yet they are under utilized resources. The target users of these
23293 programs simply don't know how to access these resources or how best take advantage of
23294 them.
23295

23296 **Proposal for Action:**
23297 The program is called the ASPIRE program (Advising for Human Services, Programs, and
23298 Information / Resident Education). This program will be composed of two parts. Advising for
23299 Human Services, Programs and Information; and Resident Education. This will be a pilot
23300 program starting in the five cities, one from each major region:
23301 South West: Houston, Texas
23302 South East: Charlotte, NC
23303 North East: New York, New York
23304 Mid West: Chicago, Illinois
23305 West: Los Angeles, California
23306 The advising portion of ASPIRE will employ 10 advisors per city. These advisors will help with
23307 enrollment into Human Service Benefits, or help those already enrolled to understand the
23308 benefits they're receiving. They will be equipped with knowledge of local opportunities and
23309 organizations that can help those struggling with disabilities, food insecurity, or homelessness.
23310 The Resident Education portion of ASPIRE will employ 2 seminar leaders per city. These
23311 seminars will happen every other week, and will rotate topics. They will focus on helping those
23312 in use of these resources to become independent of the government's support, as well as
23313 helping those related to those in need understand the Human Service benefits. These seminar
23314 leaders will also be in charge of advertising and making PSA information. If the program is
23315 successful after two years, it will be eligible to be expanded. The success will be measured by
23316 the number of attendees to the seminars, as well as those who have benefited from the
23317 advisors.
23318

23319 **Results to be Expected:**
23320 A broader understanding of Health and Human Services in those utilizing or eligible for the
23321 program. The purpose of the health and human services is to support those who need it until



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23322 they can get back on their feet. With more general knowledge and understanding of what's
23323 available to them, those in indeed can get back on their feet quicker, leading to a stronger
23324 economy and citizenship.



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23325 **Proposal #** 446

23326 **Author:** Riya Koranne

Committee: 7

Delegation: Tennessee

23327

23328 **Title:**

23329 To limit racial bias in the college admissions process in the United States by removing the race
23330 question on college applications.

23331

23332 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23333 College applicants, public and private universities in the United States.

23334

23335 **Justification:**

23336 In today's diverse and progressive society, it is crucial to strive for equal opportunities for all
23337 individuals, regardless of their race or ethnicity. The constitutionality of these affirmative action
23338 policies as proven in the Supreme Court ruling on Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin in 2016
23339 provides a small loophole in which racial preference is justified. The case ruled that as long as it
23340 was used as a holistic component and not the sole determinant in the admittance decision, the
23341 consideration of race is constitutional. This gives one irrelevant differentiating factor between
23342 two applicants which in many instances changes college admittance decisions drastically. One
23343 significant step towards achieving this equality is the elimination of race questions on college
23344 applications. By focusing solely on merit and individual achievements, we can foster a fair and
23345 inclusive admissions process. According to a study by the National Bureau of Economic
23346 Research, identical college applications received significantly different admissions outcomes
23347 depending on the reported race or ethnicity of the applicants. This disparity undermines the
23348 principle of merit and creates an unfair advantage for certain racial or ethnic groups. The
23349 concept of self-selection bias becomes apparent in the college admissions cycle as those who
23350 have studied past racial statistics of universities may purposely input their race which may
23351 increase their likelihood of getting accepted over someone who selected the no race option. The
23352 small advantage that being a certain race can be for a student in the college admissions cycle
23353 can be the ultimate difference between two capable students, prompting one to be accepted
23354 over the other, which should not happen.

23355

23356 **Proposal for Action:**

23357 Education/College

23358

23359 **Results to be Expected:**

23360 Every student will be given a merit based opportunity to get admitted to a college or university to
23361 which they apply. Achievement and accolade based examination will be used to differentiate
23362 similarly capable students. Students previously put at an advantage will no longer be favored
23363 because of their race.



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23364 **Proposal # 447**
23365 **Author:** Mark Nashi

Committee: 1
Delegation: Tennessee

23366
23367 **Title:**
23368 Legalizing marijuana in order to fix the racial disparity in marijuana arrest rates and industrial
23369 usage

23370
23371 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23372 U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department
23373 of Justice, People of Color, Black individuals, U.S. Citizens, Redlined Zones (Low-Income
23374 Areas), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administra

23375
23376 **Justification:**

23377 In the United States, Black people are more likely to be arrested for marijuana usage, even
23378 though usage rates are similar across all races. The rates are as low as 1.5 in Colorado to as
23379 high as 9.6 in Montana. Between 2001-2010, there were over 8 million arrests for marijuana
23380 possession. These arrests single-handedly use 7.6 billion dollars per year on the federal level.
23381 These arrests cause a lack of employment for those marijuana offenders. In fact, in Mississippi,
23382 a man was sentenced to life after carrying 1.5 ounces of marijuana. These harsh punishments
23383 and racial disparities call for a need for legalization. Additionally, it must be noted that marijuana
23384 boosts the economy and commerce. Marijuana businesses generate approximately 7 billion
23385 dollars per year. However, while marijuana industries increase revenue, they are dominated by
23386 white people due to the enforcement of marijuana laws in redlined areas. In fact, only 4% of
23387 marijuana industries are owned by Black individuals. Currently, marijuana is regulated under the
23388 1970 Controlled Substances Act as a Schedule 1 drug even though many researchers disagree
23389 with its scheduling. This scheduling further promotes the inequality faced in marijuana
23390 possession, so correcting these racial disparities starts with the scheduling.

23391
23392 **Proposal for Action:**

23393 In order for marijuana legalization to achieve a state of fruition, there are multiple layers that
23394 must be amended with the addition of programs. This comes from the recognition that racial
23395 disparities often are caused by past federal legislation.

23396 1. Changing the scheduling of marijuana as researchers and Ph.D. experts have
23397 deemed the drug to have low potency. Making the drug a Schedule III drug would have various
23398 effects.

23399 a. Removing some of the severe restrictions set by the 1970 Controlled
23400 Substances Act, thereby allowing for an easier transition to its legalization.

23401 b. Allow medical professionals to prescribe the drug for chemotherapy side
23402 effects.

23403 c. Allow for the FDA to approve the drug for its recreational and medical
23404 purposes as the reason why many marijuana products are rejected is due to its scheduling
23405 under the Controlled Substances Act.

23406 2. Expunging marijuana convictions from all public records.

23407 a. In October of 2022, the president pardoned all federal convictions of marijuana
23408 users; however, expungement of these convictions is still necessary to ensure that the racial
23409 disparity does not continue into employment.

23410 3. Creating a new program in the Department of Commerce called the Marijuana
23411 Industry Oversight Program (MIOP).



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23412 a. This program would be tasked with the development and support of marijuana
23413 industries owned by Black individuals through grants and loans (in part with the Small Business
23414 Administration). This program would also accompany the Secure and Fair Enforcement Banking
23415 Act in allowing access to banking services for those in redlined areas.

23416 b. This program would be supported with the trust fund from H.R.3617, granted
23417 this bill passes in the Senate.

23418 c. While this program would focus on aiding Black business owners in the
23419 cannabis field, it would also support all marijuana industries.

23420

23421

23422 **Results to be Expected:**

23423 This proposal would be implemented with the intention of fully decriminalizing marijuana and
23424 shortening the gap in the racial disparities in the usage of the drug. In terms of policing, this
23425 proposal would completely eliminate the possibility of high arrest rates in marijuana possession
23426 for Black individuals. In terms of the economy, this proposal would allow Black-owned marijuana
23427 industries to flourish, allowing for the creation of new jobs and businesses.



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23428 **Proposal # 448**

23429 **Author:** Katelyn Reneau

Committee: 22

Delegation: Tennessee

23430

23431 **Title:**

23432 A proposal to make permit-to-purchase laws federal for all firearm purchases. Including, but not
23433 limited to, private sales, gun shows, and online transactions.

23434

23435 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23436 Federal Firearms Licensing Center (FLLC), Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Alcohol,
23437 Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), National
23438 Instant Criminal Background Checks (NICS), Department of Homeland Security (

23439

23440 **Justification:**

23441 The current federal law does not require individuals to obtain a permit in order to purchase a
23442 firearm. The purpose of federally mandating permit-to-purchase laws is to ensure that
23443 individuals who have a history of mental illness, domestic violence, and/or a violent criminal
23444 history are prohibited from purchasing or acquiring a firearm, through requiring a permit to
23445 purchase a firearm. The process of acquiring a firearm permit requires the applicants to undergo
23446 an extensive and thorough line of procedures. This begins with a comprehensive background
23447 check, a process that helps with identifying individuals who have criminal histories that would
23448 disrupt them from obtaining a permit. The permit process also includes mandatory waiting
23449 periods between the application for a permit and the actual purchase of a firearm. These
23450 mandatory waiting periods can provide a "cooling-off" period; this can help with the prevention of
23451 impulsive acts of violence or self-harm that may not be premeditated. The permit process also
23452 often includes requiring individuals to complete firearm education and safety programs before
23453 obtaining their permit. This education can help provide every firearm owner with the right
23454 information about safe handling, use, and storage of firearms. Permit-to-purchase laws also
23455 create a paper trail of legal firearm purchases and transfers. This will make it easier for law
23456 enforcement to track the origin of firearms that are used in crimes or illegal sales. Lastly, in its
23457 most minimal form, permit-to-purchase laws can act as deterrence. Knowing they will go
23458 through a strenuous process that can include background checks and waiting periods can
23459 discourage some potential offenders. Permit-to-purchase laws have already been enacted in
23460 several different states such as Connecticut, Indiana, and Minnesota. Connecticut implemented
23461 their permit-to-purchase law in 1995, and a study published in the American Journal of Public
23462 Health found that this law was correlated with a 40% reduction in firearm homicides. Minnesota,
23463 after the enactment of permit-to-purchase laws, saw a 42% reduction in firearm homicides.
23464 Contrastingly, when Missouri repealed its permit-to-purchase laws in 2007, the state saw a 23%
23465 increase in firearm homicides. The results from enacting and repealing permit-to-purchase laws
23466 in different states show that these laws do have an effect on significantly curbing gun violence.
23467 Permit-to-purchase laws are federally necessary to subdue national gun violence, homicide, and
23468 suicide.

23469

23470 **Proposal for Action:**

23471 Action would begin by requiring a background check in order to be allowed placement into the
23472 process of obtaining a permit. If the individual had a diagnosed mental illness, history of abuse,
23473 and/ or history of violence, they would not be allowed to access to the programs that reward
23474 permits. Once the individual has made it into the process, they must attend an 8-hour class,
23475 approved by each state's Department of Safety, that will teach firearm safety. This will include a
23476 written test and a 50-round graded live-fire test with a handgun-caliber pistol. A waiting period



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23477 of 10 days will be imposed between acquiring the permit and being able to purchase an actual
23478 firearm. Individuals will be required to renew their permits 8 years after the date the permit was
23479 issued. This will include updated background checks and training. A centralized system would
23480 be established to maintain the records of permits issued and firearm transactions. This
23481 centralized system will help track legal firearms and also identify illegal sales. Those who buy or
23482 carry firearms without possessing a permit should be charged with unlawful possession of a
23483 firearm and be given the appropriate punishment to be determined by the courts.
23484
23485

23486 **Results to be Expected:**

23487 Using background checks, education, waiting periods, and renewal regulation, this proposal will
23488 affect the national safety of all citizens of the United States. With the implementation of this
23489 proposal a decrease in firearm violence, homicide, and suicide nationally is to be expected. This
23490 proposal is not the sole solution to gun violence in the United States, but it can lay an important
23491 foundation for other proactive firearm laws that will continue to further protect all citizens.



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23492 **Proposal # 449**

23493 **Author:** William Severn

Committee: 18

Delegation: Tennessee

23494

23495 **Title:**

23496 An Act to Amend the Anti-Terrorism and Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) of 1996 and Ensure Due
23497 Process

23498

23499 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23500 AEDPA (110 Stat. 1214), 28 U.S.C. §2254, Shinn v. Ramirez (596 U.S. ____), Martinez v. Ryan
23501 (566 U.S. 1) the United States Department of Justice (DoJ), state and federal court systems,
23502 state and federal attorneys- and solicitors-general

23503

23504 **Justification:**

23505 In 1995, Barry Jones was convicted of murdering 4-year-old Rachel Gray. There was just one
23506 problem: the prosecution's central claim was medically impossible. Jones' public defender,
23507 however, failed to present that fact at trial or any of the plentiful evidence that would have
23508 proved his innocence. His lawyer during the appeals process wasn't any better—Mr. Jones was
23509 denied his 6th Amendment right to effective counsel not once, but twice.

23510 The Supreme Court had established remedies for this under Martinez v. Ryan, so Jones
23511 petitioned for a habeas hearing—a procedure where federal courts can investigate ineffective
23512 assistance of counsel claims and uncover new evidence. Both the trial and appeals court
23513 overturned Jones' conviction and ruled that in a fair trial, he would have been found innocent.
23514 But when the case reached the Supreme Court, a new problem emerged.

23515 The issue lied with AEDPA, a law passed in 1996 following a series of terror attacks. The
23516 legislation changed habeas corpus procedure, aiming to deter terrorism and ensure that
23517 perpetrators faced justice. However, it had an unintended consequence—language in the
23518 statute limited what evidence could be considered in habeas hearings if it was not introduced in
23519 the initial trial stage. Because Jones' lawyer was severely ineffective (and thus had introduced
23520 almost nothing in the initial trial stage), everything that exonerated Jones was inadmissible
23521 under AEDPA.

23522 Beau Roysden, the solicitor general for Arizona, argued against overturning the relevant
23523 provisions of AEDPA because it would promote judge shopping, encourage attorneys to
23524 withhold evidence, and jeopardize AEDPA's central goal: ensuring violent criminals face justice.
23525 According to the petitioners, the miscarriage of justice in Jones' case was worth preserving a
23526 law designed to protect national security and punish terrorists. The Supreme Court agreed,
23527 allowing Arizona to execute Barry Jones, even though he was almost certainly innocent.
23528 And although Jones' situation is rare, it isn't unheard of—similar cases have and do arise in the
23529 American justice system. A resolution to this injustice must be found, even if it risks undermining
23530 AEDPA.

23531

23532 **Proposal for Action:**

23533 The relevant section of AEDPA, specifically 28 U.S.C. §2254 (e) (2) would be amended, if not
23534 entirely eliminated, to allow federal courts to conduct evidentiary hearings and consider their
23535 findings when adjudicating habeas petitions, even if the evidence was previously excluded due
23536 to ineffective assistance of counsel. Additionally, concrete procedures for procedural defaults
23537 and double ineffective assistance of counsel claims would be codified.

23538

23539 **Results to be Expected:**



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23540 Exonerating and mitigating evidence not currently admissible would be allowed in postconviction
23541 and habeas proceedings, making it easier for wrongly convicted people to receive new trials and
23542 prove their innocence. Because these cases are relatively uncommon, no significant increase in
23543 judicial expenditures is to be expected.



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23544 **Proposal #** 450

23545 **Author:** Genevieve Strickland

Committee: 8

Delegation: Tennessee

23546

23547 **Title:**

23548 A proposal to create a system of federally funded residential treatment centers in the U.S

23549

23550 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23551 All U.S. citizens with a focus on those affected by addictions and substance abuse.

23552

23553 **Justification:**

23554 There has been increased death rates and substance abuse rates in the U.S., with overdoses
23555 increasing at a rate of 4.0% annually. There are over 70,000 overdose deaths annually among
23556 people in the U.S. Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) is seen in upwards of 20 million Americans
23557 over the age of twelve. Substance abuse has also been linked with mental disorders, whether
23558 causing or worsening them. Only 20% of people receiving drug treatment in the U.S. currently
23559 are women, while 22% of all males in the U.S. and 17% percent of all women in the U.S. have
23560 reported using drugs in the past year. The average cost for a residential treatment center is
23561 \$42,500, but can reach up to over \$80,000. Residential treatment centers are a more in depth
23562 treatment compared to outpatient programs because they offer a longer term of 24/7 treatment,
23563 with direct access to immediate care. Another advantage of residential treatment centers. Many
23564 people start by being assigned to an inpatient center like a residential treatment center, then
23565 after that continue in outpatient treatment. Residential treatment centers are inpatient centers
23566 that are not connected with hospital systems. Inpatient systems are more intensive than
23567 outpatient care and serve to meet the needs of people with more serious addictions, but are
23568 more expensive than outpatient programs. Because of the costliness of these residential
23569 treatment centers, which are usually not covered by insurance, those who need this extensive
23570 type of treatment are usually not able to afford it.

23571

23572 **Proposal for Action:**

23573 The purpose of this proposal is to create a national system of federally funded residential
23574 treatment centers that are financially covered under the healthcare of the federal government,
23575 and other programs like Medicare. It will effectively create a low cost system of residential
23576 treatment centers in order to help combat the substance abuse epidemic that is facing our
23577 country. It will work on a year to year basis. The first year will be focused on constructing the
23578 maximum number of residential treatment centers, whose locations will be determined by
23579 identifying the places in the country with the highest percentage of substance abuse by
23580 population in those areas. Every year the performance of these programs will be evaluated and
23581 corrections and adjustments will be made in order to maximize the effectiveness and success
23582 rates of these centers. Also every year the availability and feasibility of the treatments will be
23583 overviewed for the purpose of continually adding more residential treatment centers to the
23584 system with the goal of addressing these needs nationwide.

23585

23586 **Results to be Expected:**

23587 The annual increase of 4% in overdose rates should decrease. The deaths due to substance
23588 abuse and overdosing in the U.S. see a decrease. Success rates in treatment programs should
23589 increase. The discrepancy in poorer communities with drug related deaths and issues should
23590 decrease because now people living in poorer conditions have access to the more extensive
23591 and successful treatment. Overall, drug related deaths and illnesses should decrease as well as
23592 success rates for rehabilitation should increase.



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23593 **Proposal # 451**

23594 **Author:** Michael Tadrous

Committee: 10

Delegation: Tennessee

23595

23596 **Title:**

23597 Proposal to Reform Aspects of the Childcare Industry to Provide Basis for Future Support

23598

23599 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23600 Working parents (especially mothers), businesses that employ parents, childcare providers and
23601 workers, state and local government childcare services, and QRIS (quality and rating
23602 improvement systems)

23603

23604 **Justification:**

23605 In recent years, the US childcare industry has been hit harder than other sectors of the
23606 economy. Childcare has shown to be extremely beneficial to the long term development of
23607 young children. It is necessary for keeping children safe but also for just allowing parents,
23608 especially mothers, to participate in the workforce. It is a multifaceted issue concerning its
23609 affordability, accessibility, and quality for lower income families; struggle to have an employed
23610 and adequately paid workforce; and lack of reliable data and general consensus concerning
23611 what the issue is and how to support the industry. The concern has been amplified by the
23612 pandemic, inflation, and the overturning of Roe v. Wade.

23613 Trends strongly show that the industry is suffering fiscally. Childcare prices in March 2023 had
23614 an annual increase of 6.8% compared to 5% for inflation. Families spend anywhere from 5 to
23615 over 20% of their annual income on child care, and Arizona State University found that families
23616 spent 8.7% of their income on childcare in 2019 which was up from 6.6% in 2005. During the
23617 pandemic, 16,000 childcare programs shut down, and 8.4% of the workforce lost their jobs, with
23618 others leaving for higher paying employment. Despite its already high cost, community childcare
23619 programs have slim profit margins while requiring a lot of labor, resulting in wages being
23620 extremely low at around \$13.22 an hour and ranking the 16th lowest out of 753 jobs on a federal
23621 labor survey. After the pandemic, childcare openings have risen way past employment, rising
23622 almost 70% since February 2020 and employment dropping around 4.5%. Around 50% of the
23623 US is in what's considered a childcare desert. Estimates have shown that the US economy as a
23624 whole is losing around \$122 billion a year as parents that are not able to find quality childcare
23625 end up missing work, quitting, or getting fired. However, the government spends only about
23626 \$500 on childcare for every toddler annually which pales in comparison to other developed
23627 nations.

23628 The childcare industry is considered to be overregulated, past what is needed for the health and
23629 safety of children. They are a burden to childcare workers that create barriers to cheaper and
23630 accessible childcare. Many states have extremely long and specific rules that include
23631 unimportant, ineffective, and/or costly regulations that do not relate to all types of care, such as
23632 parking space requirements, staff to child ratios, floor space to child ratios, and what type of
23633 play equipment must be available per child. Along with these regulations, some states have
23634 complex processes and excessive paperwork for credentials that make it difficult to become
23635 licensed. Additionally, the current QRIS (quality and rating improvement systems) that are used
23636 to measure the quality of childcare programs while offering financial incentive has been found to
23637 not be equitable. Childcare programs in lower income communities composed mainly of people
23638 of color were less likely to participate in the QRIS program as they did have the resources to
23639 join and be accredited. The programs that do participate end up being rated lower, meaning
23640 they are not likely to get the resources they need while higher rated programs gain further
23641 financial incentives. The rating system is one dimensional and does not truly represent the



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23642 opportunities given at certain programs as providers are rated with stars to measure all complex
23643 aspects of a program while promoting only certain “right types” of quality.
23644

23645 **Proposal for Action:**

23646 A bipartisan committee, comprised of government officials and stakeholders (including childcare
23647 experts and representatives from profit, nonprofit, and other different types of childcare
23648 programs), will be created that will cooperate with states to do the following:

23649 Reform childcare regulations to remove obstacles from creating and running a childcare
23650 program. States will still have their own regulations, but they will not be as critical and costly.

23651 This includes adjusting staff to child ratios and requirements on childcare scheduling and
23652 activities, among others. Also, the process towards licensing and starting programs will be more
23653 streamlined to require less paperwork and be less complex.

23654 Reform QRIS programs to change how they rate and incentivize programs. The star system will
23655 be removed, and, instead, QRIS will highlight what areas certain programs specialize or excel
23656 in, factoring in the variety within programs from different communities. Other important qualities,
23657 such as teacher-child interactions will be more focused on as they are not in current systems
23658 despite their importance. QRIS will no longer provide incentives that create disparities between
23659 programs, but will instead be used to find which programs that may need funding or more
23660 support in other areas. This would encourage childcare programs in lower income areas to join
23661 QRIS, and the process for joining would be ensured to be streamlined and feasible for these
23662 programs.

23663 States would need to comply and work with the committee in order to receive future federal
23664 funding concerning childcare, such as the Race to the Top - Early Learning Challenge that
23665 required QRIS implementation.
23666

23667 **Results to be Expected:**

23668 The less strict regulation would provide those wanting to establish childcare programs or get a
23669 license to have an easier time, spend less money, and focus efforts on other ways to improve
23670 quality. Also, more people would join the childcare workforce as some of the barriers that are
23671 cited to be in the way are removed. The reforms to the QRIS programs would allow parents to
23672 choose childcare that fits their needs without punishing variety in lower income programs by
23673 calling them lower quality. Funding would be more focused towards the programs that need it,
23674 and more programs would be able to join QRIS. Overall, this proposal helps to set the
23675 foundation for future research, funding, and support by streamlining many of the processes.
23676 Funding without reforming the system would not provide a long term solution.



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23677 **Proposal #** 452
23678 **Author:** Teygan Williams

Committee: 13
Delegation: Tennessee

23679
23680 **Title:**
23681 A Nation-Wide Initiative to Improve Early Language Acquisition in Low-income Areas
23682

23683 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
23684 US Department of Education, US Department of Health, and Human Services
23685

23686 **Justification:**
23687 From the perspective of the majority of Americans, we live in a nation where free and mandatory
23688 education is provided for all who reside under its authority. With a literacy rate of 88%
23689 nationwide, the United States ranks 35th in the world. The US can and should be ranking and
23690 scoring higher and should not be under many underdeveloped countries like Bolivia (93.85%),
23691 Mongolia (99.18%), and Ukraine (100%). According to the National Center for the International
23692 Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) literacy is scaled on a bases of 1-500. The US
23693 average score is only five points above the average international score of 267, all this while
23694 countries like Japan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan have literacy rates at 99% and higher.
23695 Literacy is a learned skill that is assimilated from one's parents and adults around us. Illiteracy
23696 on the other hand most commonly stems from children with parents who are themselves
23697 illiterate. It could be because they are immigrants or disabled or any other number of reasons,
23698 but the issue still rings true, parents are struggling to prepare their children for the world. This
23699 skill is undeniably one of the most important to learn and master to live a normal well-rounded
23700 life in this day and age. It is one that can determine how one goes in education, what one's
23701 future employment will be, and what one's lives will one day look like.

23702 Learning a language early is the recommended method for learning a new skill as it is
23703 easier for children to begin comprehending it since there is less complex information to digest.
23704 Language neural pathways begin forming as soon as the brain takes shape (6 weeks),
23705 surrounding babies – even in utero – with things like conversation and music has been shown to
23706 help with early speech and language development. Through various studies – specifically one
23707 done by the University of Michigan - it has been found that Socioeconomic Status has a
23708 noticeable correlation with literacy rates. The relations are as such: higher income is linked to
23709 higher literacy while lower income is linked to lower literacy.

23710 Early literacy intervention is essential to children's education and understanding of
23711 language as a whole. Not only does it give children the foundation for the early years of school
23712 but can also be linked to advanced cognitive learning. Think of it as a vaccine that babies
23713 receive as a part of their first few doctor's visits. These vaccines are not fighting anything that is
23714 currently harming the child but preventing a later problem. This intervention would be that
23715 vaccine and help pave the way for that child's future.

23716
23717
23718 **Proposal for Action:**
23719 As a part of the US Department of Education, an early language intervention program will
23720 become available for those who apply. This would be a multi-level intervention program with
23721 different goals for the different ages of the given child. With this, a social worker provided and
23722 paid for by the US Department of Health and Human Services will be sent out. The intervention
23723 program would be available for families from conception through three. During the duration of
23724 the intervention, the mother, father, or both should be present during all visits so they may also
23725 learn and use these activities and skills for when the Social Worker is not present.



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23726 Level 1 (pre-birth – birth):

23727 The Social Worker – with added training and a translator if needed – would go out to the family's
23728 house once or twice a week, depending on the parents' need level, and teach the mother how to
23729 read simple nursery rhymes to read to their child. This would be done to encourage early word
23730 recognition once they are born.

23731 Level 2 (birth – 12 months)

23732 The job of the Social Worker would change to teaching games that encourage face-to-
23733 face interaction learning. Focusing on basic sounds and words, for instance teaching them what
23734 sound an animal makes or even where their ears, eyes, and nose are. This will increase word
23735 recognition and speed up word recognition.

23736 Level 3 (12 months to 1 ½ years)

23737 The worker would now take an electronic with language learning apps that the child can
23738 begin learning to use. It is in this period when most children begin to form coherent remarks.
23739 The parents should be encouraging their child by also attempting to grow in their language
23740 abilities.

23741 Level 4 (1 ½ - 3 years)

23742 This is when grammatical learning would begin to take importance, by the age of two, a
23743 vocabulary of approximately 150-300 words should be expected. And by three it should be
23744 expected to grow to around 900-1000.

23745 Application Process:

23746 Any family who wishes to take part in this process will go through an online application process.
23747 This will include the following possible questions all pertaining to one's socioeconomic situation.
23748 What level of education does the mother have, what level of education does the father have,
23749 what is the family's ethnic background, what are the parent(s) occupations, what is the family's
23750 average yearly income, what is the family's place of residence?

23751 These applications will be reviewed and either accepted or rejected by a committee within the
23752 US Department of Education. If accepted, the program will begin, if rejected, a family can
23753 reapply the next year. There will be no limit on how many times a single family can apply.

23754

23755

23756 **Results to be Expected:**

23757 By the conclusion of this intervention, children in these lower socio-economic situations should
23758 be better prepared to enter the school system. Starting in pre-k (age 4), they may continue to
23759 expand their vocabulary and understanding with the added help of a teacher. On the larger
23760 scale, one would expect a slow rise in the literacy rate in these low socioeconomic areas.



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23761 **Proposal #** 453
23762 **Author:** Yao Xiao

Committee: 4
Delegation: Tennessee

23763
23764 **Title:**
23765 Re-opening Climate Discourse and Collaboration with China
23766

23767 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
23768 International carbon emission output, China's carbon output, and the U.S. carbon output
23769

23770 **Justification:**
23771 Since 1980, global carbon dioxide emissions have nearly doubled. In 2022, the annual report
23772 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration found that the global average
23773 atmospheric carbon dioxide was 417.06 parts per million, a new record high. Almost 36.6 billion
23774 tons of carbon dioxide were recorded in the atmosphere in the past year, warming the planet an
23775 average of 1.1 degrees Celsius compared with preindustrial levels. Temperatures higher than
23776 1.5 degrees can lead to catastrophic climate impacts. The two largest contributors were the
23777 United States and China. The U.S. contributed 4.4 billion tons, and China contributed 9.9 billion
23778 tons of carbon emitted. Following the two, India produced 2.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide in
23779 2022. Concerned with the global ramifications of increased greenhouse gases in the
23780 atmosphere, it is imperative that the two largest contributors to atmospheric carbon collaborate
23781 to decrease their respective outputs. Although discussions occurred in 2021 at the COP26
23782 climate conference in Glasgow and at the G20 summit in Bali, Indonesia for bilateral
23783 cooperation on Climate, further collaboration ceased in early 2023. Previous efforts between the
23784 two nations have yielded agreements, such as the 2015 Paris Agreement; however, bilateral
23785 action by both nations has not been taken in sufficient capacity to fix the root cause. To address
23786 this issue, re-opening dialogue between the two nations on the international climate crisis and
23787 taking the initiative to fight global warming is critical.
23788

23789 **Proposal for Action:**
23790 International Relations/Climate Change
23791

23792 **Results to be Expected:**
23793 Derived from these efforts, improving the current dialogue between the United States and China
23794 will yield a positive atmosphere of collaboration between the two competing countries.
23795 Understanding the magnitude of contribution that both countries are responsible for, this could
23796 decrease the amount of carbon-producing sources present in both nations. By pioneering this
23797 effort, an example will be set for future nations to follow to reduce their own carbon emissions,
23798 maintaining the global warming average under 1.5 degrees Celsius and preventing catastrophic
23799 consequences. This intends to foster higher cooperation between both nations on a specific
23800 issue, potentially opening avenues for further trust and collaboration between the United States
23801 and China.



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23802 **Proposal # 454**

23803 **Author:** Kara-Elisabeth Bell

Committee: 17

Delegation: Texas

23804

23805 **Title:**

23806 Ending the Use of Solitary Confinement in U.S. Federal Prisons

23807

23808 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

23809 Federal Prisons, Federal Inmates, Bureau of Prisons

23810

23811 **Justification:**

23812 Solitary Confinement has been deemed constitutional multiple times by the judicial branch, and
23813 even as recently as 2021 when the 5th circuit court decided that long term solitary confinement
23814 was not cruel when speaking about a man who spent 27 years in solitary. The problem with that
23815 is it has been proven time and time again how dangerous solitary confinement can be. Solitary
23816 confinement is "confinement of a prisoner for 22 hours or more a day without meaningful human
23817 contact". Often times it also includes sensory deprivation, limited to none rehabilitation and
23818 education programs, extreme temperatures, unsanitary cells, and some have even reported
23819 sexual intimidation. Many inmates spend months to years in solitary confinement on end. It's
23820 rare to spend less than 15 days in solitary confinement and the U. N. has recognized anymore
23821 than 15 days as torture. Most inmates according to Yale Law School anywhere between a
23822 month to 6+ years in solitary. Solitary Confinement has been linked to psychological problems
23823 such as depression, hallucinations, psychosis, insomnia, increase issues of pre-existing
23824 disorders, self-harm, and suicide. Those who spent time in solitary oftentimes are more likely to
23825 commit suicide. Being sent to solitary isn't hard as it's rather easy to be placed, but extremely
23826 hard to get out of. There are better ways to deal with behavioral issues and the mentally ill then
23827 putting them through torture and hoping they turn out better.

23828

23829 **Proposal for Action:**

23830 Bureau of Prisons must stop the use of all solitary confinement for more than 15 days. Both
23831 forms of solitary confinement will be banned from practice for extensive periods of time
23832 including:

23833 a. Disciplinary Segregation

23834 b. Administrative Segregation

23835 Inmates who have been held in solitary confinement will be subjected to a psychological exam
23836 given by a licensed professional in order to ensure they were not psychologically affected by
23837 their time in solitary confinement.

23838 a. If an inmate does show signs of a new or worsening mental illnesses, they should receive
23839 the correct treatment for it. They should be released out of solitary confinement.

23840 b. If an inmate does not show signs of new or worsening mental illnesses, they should be
23841 released from solitary confinement, but should be monitored for signs of mental instability.

23842 Leftover cells formerly used for solitary confinement should be cleaned up and used as single
23843 cells for inmates who are recommended for single cell living due to medical conditions that
23844 require it.

23845

23846 **Results to be Expected:**

23847 The removal in solitary confinement will help with inmate suicide rate, improve mental health
23848 conditions, and allow for prisoners to better intergrate in society. The removal of solitary will
23849 allow for more focus on rehabilitating inmates to help learn how to work through their behavioral



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23850 issues to find the root cause. Doing that will allow inmates to be productive and positive citizens
23851 when returning back from prison.



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23852 **Proposal #** 455
23853 **Author:** Ciara Brown

Committee: 25
Delegation: Texas

23854
23855 **Title:**
23856 People over Profit act (POP Act)
23857

23858 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
23859 FMLA, Healthcare, Maternity and Paternity leave, Workforce, Economy
23860

23861 **Justification:**
23862 According to the US Department of Labor The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) provides
23863 certain employees with up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave per year. It also requires
23864 that their group health benefits be maintained during the leave. Employees are eligible for leave
23865 if they have worked for their employer at least 12 months, at least 1,250 hours over the past 12
23866 months, and work at a location where the company employs 50 or more employees within 75
23867 miles. Whether an employee has worked the minimum 1,250 hours of service is determined
23868 according to FLSA principles for determining compensable hours or work. The 12 unpaid
23869 weeks does not account for pregnancy complications that a person may encounter postpartum.
23870 The 12 weeks being unpaid puts many people in tough spots financially, especially if you add in
23871 complications with pregnancy and postpartum care that a family may encounter. The
23872 requirements that also need to be met are also not always feasible. Requiring someone to work
23873 an approximate 32 weeks for a whole year before they can receive fmla benefits is too long.
23874 Jobs often turn away pregnant women because of the fact that she would have to take maternity
23875 leave soon after being hired. It also affects fathers. If fathers do not meet the required time they
23876 need to receive benefits, they won't have protected paternity leave, leaving a possible stress on
23877 his family emotionally and financially. Changes to FMLA protect working class families and the
23878 economy. FMLA doesn't just apply to parents. It applies to anyone in the working class. 51% of
23879 those who use FMLA, use it for personal health issues. Health scares or flares ups don't care
23880 how long you have been working for. They can strike at any time. Lowering the required work
23881 time and hours needed to work helps many with chronic illnesses and hidden illness maintain a
23882 steady job.
23883
23884

23885 **Proposal for Action:**
23886 Change the requirements to qualify for FMLA to :
23887 Work with employer for at least 7 months
23888 At least 1,120 hours over the past 7 months
23889 Extend the unpaid 12 weeks to 14 weeks
23890 Cover pay for at least 6 of the 12 weeks
23891
23892

23893 **Results to be Expected:**
23894 Our economy would see a massive increase in the amount of workers currently employed.
23895 Parents would be able to better support their families and those with chronic conditions would
23896 be able to focus on their healthcare without the fear of not having an income to pay for it.
23897 Changing FMLA so that we are protecting people over companies would send a message that
23898 we, as a nation, are becoming less individualistic and money driven, and instead care about the
23899 people that fuel our economy and workforce. Nearly 4.3 million women have to work multiple
23900 jobs to make ends meet. Just because our unemployment is low, doesn't mean that its because



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23901 working Americans only need that one job to survive. When you put the people before the profit,
23902 you see happier workers, but you also see better sales, revenue, etc. When people enjoy what
23903 they do and feel protected in their job, they are more inclined to stay longer and work harder.
23904 We can expect to see and change in how we view employer/employee relationships, a change
23905 in work productivity, a change in our healthcare system, a change in our nation. Our nation will
23906 be able to fix part of our broken economy.



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23907 **Proposal #** 456 **Committee: 13**
23908 **Author:** Fallon Burleson **Delegation:** Texas
23909
23910 **Title:**
23911 A proposal to ensure comprehensive public education for all students
23912
23913 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
23914 United States Department of Education, public and charter schools, and American public and
23915 charter school students.
23916
23917 **Justification:**
23918 In recent years, there have been an increasing number of curriculum and book bans across the
23919 country. In the past two years, forty-four states have either taken steps or introduced bills to
23920 restrict the manner in which teachers can discuss sexuality, gender, or racism issues. Students'
23921 collective right to learn about history as it actually occurred, experiences of marginalized
23922 communities, or current issues in the classroom came under threat with the introduction and
23923 passage of these bills. This threatens the students' right to free speech under the First
23924 Amendment. This clause of the First Amendment protects them from government interference in
23925 their access to and expression of diverse ideas. If federal action is not taken, students will only
23926 learn a version of history that does not inform them of the diverse views and movements of
23927 different groups in society and their impact on history. They would only be informed through
23928 books or curriculum of the views of a select few voices that their school approves of, infringing
23929 on their right to a high-quality public education.
23930
23931 **Proposal for Action:**
23932 This proposal would direct the U.S. Department of Education to eliminate federal funding for
23933 school districts and charter schools that choose to enact curriculum and book bans. Schools
23934 could resume receiving federal funding at the time they ended their curriculum and book bans.
23935
23936 **Results to be Expected:**
23937 Schools would face serious budget cuts with the elimination of federal funding, and would likely
23938 choose to halt their curriculum and book bans in order to resume receiving federal funding. This
23939 funding can be crucial to the operation of schools, especially those that receive less local
23940 funding. States with statewide curriculum bans would likely choose to repeal their state laws
23941 enshrining these policies, or they would face loss of federal funding for all schools in their state.
23942 Students would have a guarantee of high-quality public education with access to diverse ideas
23943 on the federal level.



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23944 **Proposal # 457** **Committee: 7**
23945 **Author: Raphael Caballes** **Delegation: Texas**

23946
23947 **Title:**
23948 Mental Healthcare access to Teachers
23949

23950 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
23951 Elementary, Middle, and High School teachers in the US
23952

23953 **Justification:**
23954 According to an observational study done by the learning policy institute, the rate of teachers
23955 leaving in 1992 was about 5.1% of the total teaching population, this rate peaked in 2005 to
23956 8.4%. and has settled at 8% since. This 3% difference alone accounts for 90,000 additional
23957 teachers needing to be hired in 2005 than in 1992. According to a national survey, 46 percent of
23958 teachers report high daily stress during the school year.²⁰ This is the highest rate of daily stress
23959 among all occupational groups, tied with nurses, also at 46 percent, and higher than physicians,
23960 at 45 percent. High levels of stress that continue for a long time may cause health problems, like
23961 high blood pressure and heart disease. During pregnancy, stress can increase the chances of
23962 having a premature baby (born before 37 weeks of pregnancy) or a low-birthweight baby
23963 (weighing less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces) 5-8 ounces is already a low-birthweight for infants
23964 March of Dimes.org. The consulting group McKinsey & Co. surveyed 1,000 employers, and 90
23965 percent reported that the pandemic was affecting the behavioral
23966 health of their employees. The Kaiser Family Foundation found that rates of anxiety and
23967 depression have quadrupled during COVID-19. Esurge reports, Teaching may now be the most
23968 stressful profession period, according to a RAND survey from June 2021, which found, among
23969 other things, that teachers were almost three times more likely to report symptoms of
23970 depression than other adults.

23971
23972 **Proposal for Action:**
23973 My proposal aims to expand mental health benefits to teachers' insurance, the Teacher
23974 Retirement System (TRS). Currently the TRS provides mental health aid for "stress,
23975 anxiety, worry, depression, insomnia, sleep problems, social anxiety, and substance abuse" via
23976 "easy lessons" by phone, text, or email. This proposal aims to cover several different types of
23977 mental health disorders ranging from ADHD, bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder
23978 (BPD), obsessive compulsive disorder, and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) to name a
23979 few. Additionally, expanding aid options to
23980 licensed therapy, peer support, marriage counseling, and medication to name a few.
23981 B) Mandate all school districts to guarantee at least 15 sick days and 6 personal days a school
23982 year. With no statewide laws on maternity leave, this proposal will establish 3 weeks of paid
23983 maternity leave to teachers. This will not include any time from FMLA
23984 qualifications as it will be separate from the teachers contracts with the district.

23985
23986 **Results to be Expected:**
23987 with the implementation of this proposal, we expect to see a positive impact on teacher retention
23988 and growth in the field. with this proposal practically further incentivizing teaching it is
23989 reasonable to assume that people will be more likely to join and stay in the field.



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23990 **Proposal # 458** **Committee: 12**
23991 **Author: Ethan Chen** **Delegation: Texas**

23992
23993 **Title:**
23994 Term limits for congress (house and senate)

23995
23996 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
23997 All 50 states and senators

23998
23999 **Justification:**
24000 Term limits are far more justifiable than our current status quo. We can agree a more
24001 democratic government is considerably a more justified government, Term limits are more
24002 democratic than no term limits:
24003 1. Term limits help ensure fair elections and greater turnover, returning power to the people. In
24004 America today, the people have the power in theory but not in practice. The case for term limits
24005 is straightforward: Men and women cannot be trusted for too long with too much power. Left to
24006 their own devices, most senators and representatives never agree to leave office voluntarily
24007 after a few terms. To minimize the odds that voters might retire them involuntarily, members
24008 multiply the advantages of incumbency rigged to make it all but impossible for an outside
24009 challenger to defeat them. Elections may in theory be capable of dethroning incumbents, but
24010 that isn't how it works in the real world. [For reference] Congressional incumbents have [up to] a
24011 98 percent re-election rate.
24012 2. Term limits incentivize legislators to serve the interest of the people. Interest groups would not
24013 give money if they got nothing out of it. (The likelihood of a legislator gaining contributions
24014 decreases significantly for those legislators who are being term limited out of office The
24015 probability of gaining contributions from one cycle to the next is only .62 for those legislators not
24016 facing a term limit, but decreases to .45 for those legislators being forced out of office.) A limited
24017 tenure for members of Congress could motivate them to exercise their power on behalf of their
24018 constituents and the common good. Above all, supporters argue, term limits could reduce
24019 corruption and increase independence from special interests and partisanship. "Power tends to
24020 corrupt," so if power is limited, the thinking goes, so is corruption.
24021 3. Term limits are overwhelmingly supported by the people. This is a short one, and extremely
24022 straightforward: implicit in a democracy is the will of the majority every single demographic
24023 group on both sides of the political spectrum all overwhelmingly supported term limits at some
24024 level. (According to a 2018 study by McLaughlin and Associates, the support is both
24025 overwhelming and bipartisan; when asked by surveyors "Do you approve or disapprove of a
24026 Constitutional Amendment that will place term limits on members of Congress?" 89% of
24027 republicans, 76% of democrats, 83% of independents, 72% of Hispanic voters, 70% of African
24028 American voters and 86% of Caucasian voters all said they approve- for an average approval of
24029 82%. In today's climate of extreme polarization, this kind of bipartisan unanimity is quite the
24030 exception)

24031
24032
24033 **Proposal for Action:**
24034 The Us government will implement term limits to the likes of presidential term limits. Making
24035 sure senators will fulfill their term to a specific date and then be out of the running for office after
24036 their term is over. Term limits to set for 1 term for 13 years. This will be implemented in House
24037 and Senate

24038



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24039 **Results to be Expected:**

- 24040 1. allowing challengers to the establishment to have a legitimate shot
- 24041 2. fairer elections through decreasing incumbent advantage such as gerrymandering, big
- 24042 money in politics, and name recognition
- 24043 3. decreasing presence of special interest, reduces perverse incentives for legislators to serve
- 24044 against the people and
- 24045 4. Supports the voice of the majority- polls show most people want term limits & don't approve of
- 24046 current Congress
-



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24047 **Proposal # 459**
24048 **Author:** Jason Choi

Committee: 12
Delegation: Texas

24049
24050 **Title:**
24051 Coherence Test for Government Officials Act

24052 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24053 All government officials, including but not limited to elected officials, appointed officials, and civil
24054 servants at all levels of government from local, state, to federal.
24055

24056 **Justification:**
24057 Government is the institution where the people's voices are expected to be heard, debated, and
24058 enacted within each level of government, meaning that government officials must be kept to the
24059 highest standards of ability, competence, and composure to preserve the people's rights to "life,
24060 liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In recent times however, there has been a drastic
24061 reduction in communication and cooperation between sectors of the government evidenced by
24062 how Brookings statistics reports that congressional legislative gridlock is at a 3-decade high at
24063 70% of congressional bills stuck in hearings. In essence, clear communication is essential for
24064 effective governance and policy making, and so government officials of all levels should be kept
24065 to a reasonable standard of being able to articulate their ideas and plans in a clear, concise, and
24066 coherent manner to be understood by the public and their colleagues; this bill is a necessary
24067 step to ensure that government becomes more accountable to the public and responsive to
24068 prevalent issues.
24069

24070
24071 **Proposal for Action:**
24072 1. The Coherence Test for Government Officials Act will be introduced into Congress as a bill to
24073 be considered and voted on by the House of Representatives and the Senate.
24074 2. Once passed by Congress and signed by the President, the agency responsible for the
24075 specific details and enforcement of this act will be delegated to the subsidiary branch, the Office
24076 of Government Ethics.
24077 3. The Office of Government Ethics would proceed to administer the test the following year
24078 through a non-partisan, third-party testing agency, and the results would always be mandated to
24079 be public, allowing the public to see which government officials are able to communicate clearly
24080 and logically and others that need improvement; the testing would occur on a yearly schedule.
24081 A.) The tests would be established with clear evaluation criteria and scoring guidelines, and
24082 examples of questions in hypothetical sections of the proposed coherence tests are included in
24083 the following points:
24084 aa.) Written Communication:
24085 -----"Write a clear and logically structured timeline outlining the general objectives, strategies,
24086 and expected outcomes of a proposed government program."
24087 -----"Given a hypothetical constituent's email inquiry, provide a sufficiently-coherent explanation
24088 of the government's position on a specific issue."
24089 bb.) Oral Communication:
24090 -----"Given a time-constraint of five minutes and a specific governmental topic, effectively
24091 convey key messages regarding the topic and maintain a reasonably-logical flow of ideas."
24092 cc.) Critical Thinking and Decision Making:
24093 -----"Identify logical fallacies or inconsistencies in a given argument or policy proposal, and
24094 moreover provide a reasonable critique of those flaws."
24095



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- 24096 dd.) Simulated Real-World Situations:
24097 -----“Respond to a crisis situation, such as a natural disaster or public emergency, by delivering
24098 concise and coherent updates to a select audience and coordinating actions with relevant
24099 parties.”
24100 B.) Let it be understood that the tests showcased above are hypothetical examples, and in
24101 accordance to the specific government official’s position, expertise, and responsibilities as well
24102 as the discretion of the non-partisan, third-party testing agency, the methods and areas an
24103 official is tested by or on may vary.
24104 4. The following month after the tests are taken, government officials deemed to have failed the
24105 coherence tests will, without exception, have their results made public and easily accessible by
24106 their constituents; government officials that passed their coherence tests will retain the right to
24107 release their score reports.
24108 A.) The releasing of test results shall include individual scores and overall assessments of the
24109 test-taker’s coherence, clarity, logical structure, conciseness, and critical thinking abilities.
24110 B.) Accompanied with the public release of test results are appropriate context and explanations
24111 to facilitate understanding and interpretation by the public.
24112 5. Government officials will assuredly be held accountable by the scrutiny of the public, media,
24113 and fellow lawmakers with the public release of the coherence test results.
24114
24115

Results to be Expected:

24117 By enforcing the coherence tests, government officials will be refined to become instruments
24118 that, while voicing differing opinions, will be guaranteed to effectively communicate with one
24119 another to increase transparency and the accountability of the government while minimizing
24120 complacency and stalemate in Congress and other situations of friction between different
24121 branches of the government. Moreover, by passing this bill, it lays the foundation for possible
24122 future measures, penalties, or corrective actions for underperforming government officials that
24123 can be enacted through Congress, of which examples include, but are not limited to: Remedial
24124 training programs, Reassignment to different roles/departments, and Process of Recall.



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24125 **Proposal #** 460
24126 **Author:** Keri Collins

Committee: 22
Delegation: Texas

24127
24128 **Title:**

24129 A proposal for countries to ratify a United Nations treaty banning the development and use of
24130 fully autonomous weapon systems.

24131
24132 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

24133 The proposal for banning the development and use of fully autonomous weapon systems would
24134 impact technology companies, including defense contractors. It will affect the military defense in
24135 the 193 different countries that make up the United Nations.

24136
24137
24138 **Justification:**

24139 Based upon the current path of technological development, the future of armed conflict is likely
24140 to include machines that operate without human intervention with the capability to make their
24141 own decisions regarding the identification and neutralization of targets. Artificial intelligence is
24142 rapidly being developed that will allow machines to make their own decisions to execute certain
24143 tasks without human intervention. Despite the sophistication of such technology, machines
24144 utilizing artificial intelligence for decision making will be capable of error, subject to being
24145 hacked, and make it difficult for governments to hold human actors accountable for actions that
24146 cause property damage, injury, or death. Autonomous weapons will be subject to errors in the
24147 same manner that autonomous cars make mistakes today, but with the prospect of far more
24148 severe consequences. Additionally, the risk of such systems being hacked by rival powers
24149 poses too great a threat for them to be deployed on any battlefield despite the extent of comfort
24150 associated with a given system's error rate. Finally, it is critical to consider that it will be
24151 impossible to seek and obtain meaningful justice for crimes against humanity committed by
24152 autonomous weapon systems powered through artificial intelligence to make their own
24153 decisions. Unlike current crimes against humanity in the context of warfare, autonomous
24154 weapon systems powered by artificial intelligence raise the prospect of a genocide committed
24155 by a machine without any particular human or country bearing true responsibility for its crime.

24156
24157
24158 **Proposal for Action:**

24159 The member countries of the United Nations will sign and ratify a treaty banning the
24160 development and use of fully autonomous weapon systems. The systems subject to this ban will
24161 include any weapon designed to identify and choose to engage a target without human
24162 intervention.

24163
24164
24165 **Results to be Expected:**

24166 A treaty to ban the development and use of fully autonomous weapon systems by the members
24167 of the United Nations will slow the development of such systems, delegitimize their use, and
24168 establish global norms with regard to the need for human participation in decisions to end
24169 human life. Millions of lives would be saved through eliminating the prospect of a full on nuclear
24170 wipe-out due to some autonomous weapon error or hack.



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24171 **Proposal #** 461
24172 **Author:** Alexander Corley

Committee: 22
Delegation: Texas

24173
24174 **Title:**
24175 Firearm and Ammunition Industry Regulation (FAIR)
24176

24177 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24178 Firearm and Ammunition Industries, Federal Trade Commission (FTC), Gun Violence Survivors
24179

24180 **Justification:**
24181 According to the American Medical Association, an average of 120,232 U.S. citizens were
24182 injured or killed by firearms each year from 2009-2017. With nearly 329 firearm casualties a
24183 day, not all worthy lawsuits can fit within the six narrow exceptions provided by the Protection of
24184 Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (PLCAA). The blanket immunity given to the firearm and
24185 ammunition industries by PLCAA has stopped gun violence survivors from justice and protected
24186 bad actors from civil liability for unsafe business practices. If PLCAA was applied to the
24187 automotive industry, the lawsuits that lead to the implementation of seatbelts and airbags would
24188 have been immediately thrown out of court. This lack of accountability is why firearm and
24189 ammunition industries are not implementing safety measures, such as loaded chamber
24190 indicators and magazine safety disconnects, that could bring down the rate of unintentional
24191 shootings. These unintentional shootings led to 535 deaths in 2020, as reported by the CDC.
24192 Instead, the firearm and ammunition industries are continuing unsafe business practices. One of
24193 these unsafe business practices is marketing towards children. Section 5 of the Federal Trade
24194 Commission (FTC) Act finds a practice "unfair" if it is likely to cause substantial injury. Other
24195 age-restricted industries like tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis are not allowed to market their
24196 products to children for this very reason. Many firearm and ammunition advertisements are
24197 portraying their products as cool and a must have for children. Similar to youth-oriented tobacco
24198 and alcohol advertisements, this marketing has led to an increased desire among children to
24199 obtain a firearm. The CDC found that 1 in 15 boys between 14-17 years old reported carrying a
24200 gun for non-hunting/target practice purposes. Subsequently, this increased firearm usage from
24201 advertisements led to the National Violent Death Reporting System finding that the large
24202 majority of unintentional child firearm deaths are by other children or themselves. Just like the
24203 tobacco and alcohol industries, the firearm and ammunition industries must stop marketing
24204 towards children. It is time for the firearm and ammunition industries to be subjected to the
24205 same civil liabilities as other industries in this nation. It is time for the firearm and ammunition
24206 industries to be subjected to the same marketing restrictions as other dangerous industries. It is
24207 time to be FAIR.

24208
24209 **Proposal for Action:**
24210 1.) Repeal sections 2-4 of Protection of Lawful Commerce of Arms Act (PLCAA)
24211 2.) Direct the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to stop the firearm and ammunition industries
24212 from marketing towards children through restrictions pursuant to section 5 of the Federal Trade
24213 Commission Act
24214 3.) Form a private right of action for citizens to bring suit against firearm and ammunition
24215 industries' marketing towards children
24216

24217 **Results to be Expected:**
24218 Civil liability ensures public safety. For example, the automotive industry has seen a 92%
24219 decreased mileage death rate since 1923 due to safety features incentivized or even demanded



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24220 by lawsuits, according to the National Safety Council. In 2006, a lawsuit pressured the tobacco
24221 industry to stop deceptive advertising by forcing the industry to run a campaign on the deadly
24222 effects of their products. By removing PLCAA, an obstruction of civil liability, the firearm and
24223 ammunition industries will also be incentivized to implement safety features and responsible
24224 marketing to ensure greater public safety, like every other industry, and offer gun violence
24225 victims a path to justice. Additionally, the CDC found that after the FTC banned youth-targeted
24226 cigarette advertisements in 1998, the tobacco product usage by high school students in 2022
24227 has been cut in half along with cigarettes no longer being the most common form of tobacco
24228 use. Similarly, the FTC stopping the firearm and ammunition industries from marketing towards
24229 children will decrease the underaged firearm use. Responsible business practices brought on by
24230 civil liability and decreased underaged firearm use will lead to a decrease in underaged firearm
24231 injuries.



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24232 **Proposal #** 462
24233 **Author:** Brandon Daley

Committee: 25
Delegation: Texas

24234
24235 **Title:**
24236 A proposal to distribute a national identification card to all legal U.S. citizens
24237

24238 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24239 The major areas to be affected by this proposal are as follows, all legal U.S. citizens at least
24240 eighteen years of age, all federal benefit programs, and the FEC.
24241

24242 **Justification:**
24243 The current way the United States handles its identification is overly complicated and
24244 unnecessary. Having multiple different forms of identification can sometimes be difficult to
24245 obtain and also can create other issues such as fraudulent identification. This proposal would
24246 centralize certain identification putting it all on one identification card making it easier to obtain
24247 while also negating certain issues within our federal benefits programs. The U.S. needs a
24248 centralized form of identification and other forms of identification to nationalize our federal
24249 benefits and strengthen voting on federal elections.
24250

24251 **Proposal for Action:**
24252 I propose the United States create a nationalized identification card for all legal U.S. citizens.
24253 This card will be distributed when a citizen registers to vote and renew their driver's license. This
24254 card will replace the previous Social Security card distributed to every U.S. citizen at birth. This
24255 national ID will include the following: a social security number, a voter identification number, and
24256 a national identification number.
24257

24258 **Results to be Expected:**
24259 The results to be expected are a simpler, more centralized way of identifying U.S. citizens. This
24260 identification will also help negate the chances of voter fraud in federal elections by using a
24261 citizen-specific number. This card will also be tied to all federal benefit programs such as
24262 Medicaid, Welfare, and forms of disability benefits.



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24263 **Proposal #** 463
24264 **Author:** Rashwinder Kaur

Committee: 8
Delegation: Texas

24265
24266 **Title:**
24267 Safe Sex Ed for America's Teens
24268

24269 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24270 State Curriculums regarding Sex Ed
24271

24272 **Justification:**
24273 Though sexually transmitted diseases affect individuals of all ages, STDs are taking a
24274 predominant toll on teens and young adults ages 15-24. Currently, the CDC estimates that this
24275 age group accounts for nearly half of all 26 million STD cases in the United States. In addition to
24276 STDs, teen pregnancy is an issue that needs to be addressed as the US teen pregnancy rate is
24277 substantially higher than in other western industrialized nations. Though the teen rates have
24278 been declining since 1991, the disparity between the US and other countries is substantial and
24279 raises cause for alarm. Among the data collected by developed countries, the highest rate of
24280 teen pregnancy was the United States (57 pregnancies per 1000 teens), which is considerably
24281 higher than Britain (47), the Netherlands (14), France (25), Spain (26), Switzerland (8), etc. In
24282 regards to the education received by teens about abstinence, sex ed, and STD prevention, the
24283 US as a whole is very lacking in that area. Currently, only 39 out of 50 states require that STD
24284 and sex education is covered in the curriculum. However, there is no requirement on the quality
24285 of education given or the variety and depth of the topics covered. Additionally, less than half of
24286 these states require that the information be medically accurate and instead focuses more on
24287 abstinence. This must change. Our teens deserve to receive medically accurate information
24288 regarding their bodies and how to make well-informed decisions using that info, therefore we
24289 must ensure they receive quality sex education in schools so that we can best protect them.
24290

24291 **Proposal for Action:**
24292 1.) Require basic sexual education to be built into school curriculum written by medical
24293 professionals.
24294 2.) Increase funding to the DSTDP at CDC, specifically targeting STD prevention in youth
24295 3.) Form a committee of educators and medical professionals well-versed in all aspects of
24296 sexual education (including LGBTQIA+) to focus on the education and venereal disease
24297 prevention programs for minors.
24298 4.) Establish a week in May (Teen Pregnancy Awareness month) to focus specifically on
24299 bringing awareness to the issue and focusing efforts to support teen parents (such as providing
24300 healthcare, food relief, aiding in housing, etc).
24301

24302 **Results to be Expected:**
24303 By requiring extensive sex education that specifically focuses on STDs and teen pregnancy and
24304 prevention, the rising rates of STDs and pregnancies in teens will be brought down as education
24305 increases. However, those teens that have already had to face the risks of their uninformed
24306 decisions will not be left behind. With the implementation of this proposal, access to critical
24307 resources will be more readily available to both teen parents and teens afflicted with STDs.
24308 Additionally, by giving teens the educational resources they need to be better informed about
24309 the risks, there will be more timely treatments and safer decisions made about the outcomes of
24310 any risky behavior.



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24311 **Proposal #** 464
24312 **Author:** Lindsey Khuu

Committee: 17
Delegation: Texas

24313
24314 **Title:**
24315 Solving the Disenfranchisement of Inmates
24316

24317 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24318 Felons, Inmates, Parolees, Ex-Felons, Convicts, Ex-Convicts, Incarcerated Persons, Prisons
24319

24320 **Justification:**
24321 Two out of every three people currently in U.S. jails, or roughly half a million people, are being
24322 held in jail while they await their trial. These Americans have not been convicted of a crime, so
24323 there should be no restrictions on their right to vote. Nearly 80% of those incarcerated are
24324 serving time for a minor misdemeanor offense, which means they can still vote in 44 states and
24325 the District of Columbia. While most people who are currently in jail have the right to vote,
24326 exercising that right can be incredibly difficult and this problem is particularly urgent because of
24327 who it impacts. Jails disproportionately incarcerated voters who are black, indigenous or people
24328 of color or are low-income, homeless or have a disability. These barriers in place that prevent
24329 people from voting while in jail disproportionately deprive historically marginalized voters of their
24330 voice in our democracy. Someone who is incarcerated cannot go to their local elections office to
24331 register or vote, they are knowledgeable upon candidates, or are unaware that they even have
24332 the right to vote, so they depend on alternatives provided by the jail. Unfortunately, election
24333 officials and prison administrators routinely fail to provide this access. In fact, many states have
24334 passed laws that make it harder to register and vote in general, which negatively impact those
24335 voting from jail.

24336 Telling inmates they cannot vote is premised on the idea that convicts undergo a sort of
24337 temporary “civic death”—a suspension of normal rights as citizens while they are behind bars.
24338 However, the Supreme Court decided that inmates cannot have their citizenship stripped as a
24339 punishment for a crime. As Justice Earl Warren wrote in the 1958 case *Trop v. Dulles*:

24340 “Citizenship is not a right that expires upon misbehavior.” If inmates remain citizens and retain
24341 their civic status throughout their sentences, then it follows that inmates should enjoy the most
24342 basic of their civil rights, the right to cast a ballot. Disenfranchising them creates a class of
24343 people still subject to the laws of the United States but without a voice in the way they’re
24344 governed—similar to taxation without representation.

24345 Inmates cannot vote, yet they’re counted in the population for the legislative district of their
24346 prison, the main factor that determines a state’s number of representatives and its presidential
24347 electoral votes. It’s a practice the NAACP calls “prison-based gerrymandering.” If that sounds
24348 familiar, it should: Such a policy resembles the Constitution’s notorious three-fifths clause, which
24349 denied slaves the right to vote but counted them in the Census for the purposes of amassing
24350 more pro-slavery representatives. In some states, inmates are counted in their home districts,
24351 which evens out the representation. But still, those inmates are not voting for those
24352 representatives.

24353 Voting rights have also been particularly disenfranchised to felons. About 5.26 million people
24354 with a felony conviction are not allowed to vote in elections. Each state has its own laws on
24355 disenfranchisement. In the District of Columbia, Maine and Vermont, felons never lose their right
24356 to vote, even while they are incarcerated. In 23 states, felons lose their voting rights only while
24357 incarcerated, and receive automatic restoration upon release. In 14 states, felons lose their
24358 voting rights during incarceration, and for a period of time after, typically while on parole and/or
24359 probation. Voting rights are restored after this time period. Former felons may also have to pay



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24360 any unreasonable amount of fines, fees or restitution before their rights are restored. In 11
24361 states, felons lose their voting rights, or make it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for some
24362 felons to regain their right to vote. Most of these states do not allow criminals who committed
24363 felonies the right to vote without an action by the Board of Parole or the governor of the state,
24364 face an additional waiting period after completion of sentence, or require additional action
24365 before voting rights can be restored.

24366
24367 **Proposal for Action:**

24368 This proposal aims to help re-enfranchise inmates and felons through three parts:
24369 Direct Registration and Voting Services: All jails that have failed to provide access to voting
24370 initiatives will now be required to provide direct registration and voting services through either
24371 direct government organizations interference or through nonprofit/profit voting community
24372 organizations. Corrections officials will open the jail to visitors for voter registration drives and
24373 civic education lessons. They will also offer two weekends of early voting and provide voter
24374 education materials such as informational videos about candidates, importance of voter turnout,
24375 and etc. The method of how the inmates will vote will be left up to the discretion of the jail,
24376 whether it is through in person voting, or simply providing voter registration in jails and then
24377 providing them resources to request to vote by mail.

24378 State-Level Legislation: Legislation that has been passed to oppress and restrict incarcerated
24379 voting rights will be void. Depending on the state, this may range from amending the
24380 qualifications for vote by mail, voting procedures, etc.

24381 Restoring Felon Voting Rights After Incarceration: All voting rights will be restored to felons after
24382 the end of their incarceration period in all states that do not already have this legislation in
24383 place, with the exception of Vermont, Maine, and District of Columbia due to their long-standing
24384 policies of allowing all individuals to vote. This clause will apply to the states of Alaska,
24385 Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South
24386 Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida,
24387 Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Tennessee.

24388
24389 **Results to be Expected:**

24390 Increased Voter Enfranchisement: By providing direct registration and voting services in jails,
24391 this proposal will enable incarcerated individuals to exercise their right to vote more easily. This
24392 will result in a higher level of voter enfranchisement among inmates, felons, parolees, and ex-
24393 convicts, ensuring that their voices are heard in the democratic process.

24394 Reduction in Disparities: The proposal specifically addresses the disproportionate impact of
24395 voting barriers on marginalized communities. By removing these barriers and ensuring equal
24396 access to the ballot, the proposal aims to reduce disparities in political representation and
24397 empower historically marginalized voters.

24398 Strengthened Democratic Principles: Restoring voting rights to felons after their incarceration
24399 period will align with the principles of fairness, justice, and the preservation of citizenship rights.
24400 By recognizing that citizenship and the right to vote are not extinguished by criminal behavior,
24401 this proposal reinforces the democratic ideals of equal representation and inclusive governance.

24402 Increased Electoral District Accuracy: The elimination of prison-based gerrymandering will lead
24403 to more accurate representation. By preventing the distortion of electoral districts and ensuring
24404 that inmates' votes are counted in their home districts, the proposal seeks to uphold the
24405 democratic principle of "one person, one vote."



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24406 **Proposal #** 465
24407 **Author:** James Lee

Committee: 6
Delegation: Texas

24408
24409 **Title:**
24410 A Proposal to Establish the American National Health Insurance (ANHI) system
24411

24412 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24413 All Lawful Residents of the United States
24414

24415 **Justification:**
24416 Most developed countries on the globe have achieved a national health insurance program,
24417 except for the country on which our feet are standing upon - the United States. Indeed, there are
24418 private health insurances, but the system of private insurance only dims the reality for the
24419 patients. It is typical for the individuals in the United States to pay hundreds of dollars to the
24420 health insurance companies that - to maximize their profit - create variants of healthcare plans
24421 and standards without a comprehensible guide to complicate the process for the patients to
24422 choose the best plan for them. Even if an individual is insured, they are limited on which
24423 hospitals' bills are covered by their plan; If the hospital is not connected with their insurance,
24424 they would have to pay the full price of the medical service. The health insurances are so
24425 ineffective that almost half(48%) of the insured individuals face financial difficulties to pay the
24426 medical bills; a third(37%) of insured individuals can not pay for the recommended service or
24427 treatment. However, the healthcare cost is worse for uninsured individuals as 85% of them face
24428 financial difficulties to pay their medical bills. With these healthcare costs, it is not unusual to
24429 see Americans postpone or forgo the necessary treatments. Under the current system,
24430 Americans are between the choice of death or bankruptcy and it is time to ensure healthcare for
24431 all in the United States.

24432 The American National Health Insurance(ANHI) is a governmental insurance scheme
24433 that will address the problems of the medical system in the nation. It is a system already proven
24434 to be effective in achieving Universal care in a variety of countries such as Britain, South Korea,
24435 Japan, and 40 more nations. For example, countries with national health insurance programs
24436 are better situated than the United States in terms of life expectancy, infant mortality, deaths
24437 under age 5, and other healthcare indicators. Furthermore, not only will ANHI improve
24438 healthcare but also be cheaper for the majority of the Americans. Although the calculation is not
24439 the most precise, it gives a rough idea of the cost: 5% of average monthly income(\$6228) is
24440 \$311. This is approximately \$300 cheaper than the average healthcare insurance cost of \$659.
24441 Despite these low contributions of the individuals, the total revenue generated from the
24442 prospective premium payers will sum up to approximately 1 trillion dollars (5% of average
24443 income times the number of payers). Furthermore, unlike other public insurance (Medicaid,
24444 Medicare, CHIP) ANHI covers all classes of people (middle class and upper class; green card
24445 and visa holders) and those retired or under the federal poverty will be insured without having to
24446 pay the premiums. With the ANHI, Americans of all classes, nationalities, and illnesses will
24447 enjoy the benefit of lower premium and much lower cost of medical services. This insurance is
24448 to put a halt to the unethical practice of the medical fields in the United States threatening the
24449 lives of the people with financial burden.

24450
24451
24452 **Proposal for Action:**
24453 1. The Department of Health and Human Services will be responsible for the administration of
24454 the American national Health Insurance



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- 24455 a. 5% of the monthly income of the employed individuals listed in section 2 of Proposal for
24456 Action will be deducted as a premium for the Insurance.
- 24457 b. The cost of premium for self-employed individuals will be determined at the
24458 discretion of the Department of Health and Human Services by considering the income and
24459 size of family.
- 24460 c. Those under or at the federal poverty line will be exempt from premiums to be registered
24461 for the insurance.
- 24462 d. Retired or self employed Individuals over the age of 67 will be exempt from premiums.
- 24463 e. The Department of Health and Human services must cover all services covered by the
24464 Medicaid and Medicare, as well as dental and vision services.
- 24465 f. The Department of Health and Human services is responsible for determining the
24466 amount of coverage for health care services, but the coverage may not be smaller than 50% of
24467 the total cost of an outpatient service and 70% for inpatient service.
- 24468 2. All born or naturalized citizens and Legal Permanent Residents - employed or self-employed -
24469 will be mandated to register for the Insurance.
- 24470 3. VISA holders with more than 6 months of residence in the United States will be mandated to
24471 register for the insurance program.
- 24472 a. Any individual with proof of lawful presence in the nation who has not resided for more
24473 than 6 months may still obtain the insurance by paying the premiums, but would not be
24474 mandated to do so.

24475
24476

24477 **Results to be Expected:**

24478 Lower cost of medical services; nationalized Insurance; better healthcare; Universal healthcare
24479 achieved.



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24480 **Proposal #** 466
24481 **Author:** Preston Lee

Committee: 4
Delegation: Texas

24482
24483 **Title:**
24484 Decreasing the national rate of Food Deserts
24485

24486 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24487 Low-income Communities in America
24488

24489 **Justification:**
24490 The Clean Label Project writes “Food deserts are regions where people have limited access to
24491 food. This may be due to having a low income or having to travel farther to find healthy food
24492 options. Food swamps, on the other hand, lack access to healthy foods but are plentiful in
24493 unhealthy and fast foods. Without access to healthful foods, people living in food deserts and
24494 swamps may be at higher long-term risks of diet-related conditions, such as obesity, diabetes,
24495 and cardiovascular disease.”

24496 In non-pandemic times, households with children were nearly 1.5 times more likely to
24497 experience food insecurity than households without children, according to the USDA, which
24498 reported that 13.6% of households with children experienced food insecurity last year. More
24499 than 5 million children lived in these homes.

24500 Black and Hispanic Americans are particularly disproportionately affected. According to USDA
24501 data, 19.1% of Black households and 15.6% of Hispanic households experienced food
24502 insecurity in 2019. White Americans fell below the national average, with 7.9% experiencing
24503 food insecurity.

24504 AAMC (Association of American Medical Colleges) and USDA reported in 2022, that 54 million
24505 people struggle with food insecurity, and over 23.5 million live in food deserts. With these
24506 statistics, this means 1 in 6 Americans struggle to eat daily. Today’s numbers are the worst
24507 since measured in 1995.

24508 College graduates experienced food insecurity at a rate of just 5% last year. For those without a
24509 high school degree, the rate skyrocketed to 27%. Adults who have a disability — in particular
24510 adults who have a disability and are not in the workforce — also experience more than two
24511 times the rate of food insecurity as adults who do not have a disability.

24512
24513 **Proposal for Action:**
24514 My proposal for action is to provide discounted (clearance) grocery stores in food deserts within
24515 a 3-mile radius of residents, impacted by food deserts. By doing this, many will have access to
24516 nearby affordable stores (driving and walking distance) to purchase affordable and perishable
24517 food items. By impeding fresh produce, this proposal for actions will address the growing rate
24518 of food swamps (the growing rate of fast food chains overpowering environments from
24519 accessing fresh quality and healthy produce).

24520 **Discounted Grocery Stores:**
24521 Chain grocery stores are donating their perishable unused products to discounted stores. As
24522 explained, products with a good shelf life and of substantial quality (not shattered, exposed, or
24523 broken) will be sold at an adjusted rate. Others that don’t meet those health and food
24524 requirements will not be sold and will be disposed of.

24525 - Product collection from the supplying store will be received weekly by the discounted grocery
24526 stores at their respective shipment decks. (Fresh produce, snacks, prepped meals, drinks, etc.)
24527 that supports all dietary types.

24528 - Food distribution will be weekly to ensure family needs are supported.



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24529 - Food payment will be at a discounted price alongside supporting those on government
24530 financial support systems. Needs-based system

24531

24532 **Results to be Expected:**

24533 By implementing my proposal food deserts will decrease by 40% on a national level. This will
24534 also cause global and specifically national awareness of food insecurity. Encouraging many to
24535 help low-income areas and the food deserts surrounding their communities. This proposal will
24536 affect lawmakers by causing attention and awareness to the communities they serve for.

24537 Because of the lack of food and the increase in health issues malnourishment rates among low-
24538 income individuals will decrease by 55%, and child and adult obesity rates will decrease. St.

24539 Louis', Missouri's MARSH Grocery Cooperative in St. Louis implemented a "pay what you can"
24540 system allowing citizens impacted by food deserts to access perishable food items during the

24541 global pandemic. Additionally, many in low-income areas will have access to providing for

24542 themselves and their loved ones.



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24543 **Proposal #** 467
24544 **Author:** Ramiro Lopez

Committee: 15
Delegation: Texas

24545
24546 **Title:**
24547 War on crime

24548
24549 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

24550 The Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, US Homeland Security, US
24551 Department of State, The Department of Justice, and The US Treasury Department.

24552
24553 **Justification:**

24554 The United States has been a victim of over 2.9 million dollars worth of drugs that have been
24555 smuggled over the border since the year 2020. Since 2020 roughly 286,184 lives have been lost
24556 due to drug overdose. Mexico accounts for 90-95% of fentanyl found in the United States. In my
24557 home state of Texas there are 3,136 drug overdoses per year. Many of these deaths are
24558 coming from younger Americans who are barely starting their lives and careers. The majority of
24559 these drugs are being smuggled over by violent drug cartels who are unaffected by Mexican law
24560 or international law. These groups are committing acts of violent crime like rape, murder, and
24561 assault in order to profit off of these drugs. Since 2015, the national homicide rate in Mexico has
24562 increased by 76.3 percent, Most of these homicides are unsolved, but yet claimed by Mexican
24563 cartels. According to the National Search Commission in Mexico, 14,000 people go missing in
24564 Mexico every year. That is on average 27 people per day. These criminal organizations force
24565 Mexican citizens to live in perpetual fear over their violence, while also threatening American
24566 tourist ability to travel safely.

24567
24568 **Proposal for Action:**

24569 National security. The United States should expect a multitude of benefits by designating The
24570 Guadalajara Cartel, Sinoloa Cartel, Tijuana Cartel., Juárez Cartel, Gulf Cartel as FTO (Federal
24571 Terrorist organization). Designating these cartels would not only allow The Bureau of
24572 Counterterrorism to monitor the activities of cartels and identify targets of terrorist threat. The
24573 proposal will ensure it is unlawful for a person in the United States or under its jurisdiction to
24574 knowingly provide material support or resources to the cartels. This includes any property,
24575 tangible or intangible, or service, including currency or monetary instruments or financial
24576 securities, financial services, lodging, training, expert advice or assistance, safehouses, false
24577 documentation or identification, communications equipment, facilities, weapons, lethal
24578 substances, explosives, personnel (1 or more individuals who maybe or include oneself), and
24579 transportation, except medicine or religious materials. Any members or representatives of the
24580 designated cartel are subject to removal from The United States, while any financial institution
24581 that becomes aware of it has possession of or control over funds in which a designated FTO or
24582 its agent has an interest must retain possession of or control over the funds and report the funds
24583 to the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

24584
24585 **Results to be Expected:**

24586 The United States should expect a multitude of benefits by designating The Guadalajara Cartel,
24587 Sinoloa Cartel, Tijuana Cartel., Juárez Cartel, Gulf Cartel as FTO (Federal Terrorist
24588 organization). Designating these cartels would not only allow The Bureau of Counter terrorism
24589 to monitor the activities of cartels and identify targets of terrorist threat. We will see a rise in U.S
24590 led military intervention to enforce counter terrorism operations, counter drug smuggling
24591 operations, and human smuggling operations. These United States local,state,and federal



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24592 police assets will now be able to lead investigations into cartels listed as FTO without the
24593 intervention of Mexican authorities. This will prevent the possibility of corruption within the
24594 Mexican government to prevent our operations.



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24595 **Proposal # 468**

24596 **Author:** Brian Maguire

Committee: 18

Delegation: Texas

24597

24598 **Title:**

24599 Decriminalize the consumption and purchase of illegal narcotics in small amounts and increase
24600 the funding of public rehabilitation programs.

24601

24602 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

24603 Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Law enforcement agencies, Narcotics users,
24604 Public Health officials and workers

24605

24606

24607 **Justification:**

24608 A change in policy regarding the war on drugs is a necessity within America if we ever want to
24609 provide long term solutions to the drug epidemic within America. Each year in America over
24610 4,500,000 people are arrested within the United States. Of this number, around 1,100,000 of
24611 these arrests are under charges related to drugs. In addition to this, almost 50% of the
24612 population of Federal Prisons within the US are indicted under drug related offenses. Although
24613 many people are arrested and sent to prison for these charges, there has been no positive
24614 change in drug abuse rates, and in some cases, almost 95% of inmates will consume narcotics
24615 following their release. The current state of the war on drugs has even been proved to be
24616 ineffective in many other ways, leading only to mass incarcerations of marginalized communities
24617 (36% of drug arrests are African-American), and the increase in the amount of overdose deaths
24618 nationwide (increase from 20,000 to 100,000 in just 20 years). Public rehab programs
24619 nationwide are also lacking, and do not do much to lower the amount of drug abusers. Private
24620 rehab centers are not a viable alternative for many, as the majority of drug offenders are lower
24621 income and can simply not afford the costs associated with a lengthy and effective rehabilitation
24622 process. The problem of drug consumption is not a criminal issue, but a mental one, and if we
24623 are to address it effectively we need to alter the policies surrounding it drastically.

24624

24625 **Proposal for Action:**

24626 The use of all substances that are currently classified as illegal narcotics would no longer be an
24627 offense punishable with jail time.

24628 Those found guilty of the following charges will no longer be given prison sentences following a
24629 criminal trial: 2nd or 3rd Degree possession of narcotics without intent to distribute, any and all
24630 public or private use of illegal narcotics, Felony charges in regard to the purchase of narcotics
24631 as long as the amount does not exceed 200 grams and the customer does not have any intent
24632 to distribute the purchased drugs.

24633 The DEA, FDA, and DOJ will cooperate in order to carry out the following reforms:

24634 The creation of drug rehab tribunals. These drug rehab tribunals will accompany regional courts
24635 and will consist of a social worker, a licensed medical professional, and an FDA or DEA agent.

24636 These tribunals will delegate minor punishments onto the user such as a fine not to exceed
24637 \$500 or community service hours. In addition to this, they will also give the user a court ordered
24638 rehab session.

24639 The creation of a national drug rehabilitation program. Local and regional government
24640 subsidized rehab centers will be created in order to make rehab available for all. Following the
24641 completion of a rehab program, random sobriety tests will be conducted yearly for 5 years, and
24642 following the 5 year period they will be carried out bi-annually. Any people currently serving time
24643 for the charges listed above will be subjected to the newly created tribunals, however their



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24644 punishments, such as community service and fines, will be scaled to how much of their
24645 sentence they had served.

24646

24647 **Results to be Expected:**

24648 Following the enactment of the reforms above, many things can be expected to happen. Firstly,
24649 the amount of people currently incarcerated in prisons and jails nationwide would drop by over
24650 25%. Secondly, the amount of drug users would hopefully lessen as there are now proper
24651 routes for rehab and recovery, as opposed to the previously harsh methods of incarceration.

24652 The lessening of drug abusers would also lead to an eventual reduction of crimes in all

24653 categories, as many are a result of drug use.



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24654 **Proposal #** 469

24655 **Author:** Vennela Mallampati

Committee: 26

Delegation: Texas

24656

24657 **Title:**

24658 Legalizing Options for Abortion

24659

24660 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

24661 Pregnant persons in the U.S. seeking abortions, Medicare and Medicaid programs and
24662 infrastructure, U.S. Citizens, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), U.S.-practicing
24663 physicians and clinicians, individual states' departments of Health and Human

24664

24665 **Justification:**

24666 According to the Guttmacher Institute, there were over 930,000 abortions in 2020, marking an
24667 8% increase from 2017. Abortion is only increasing in the United States, despite federal and
24668 state attempts to restrict it. In the wake of this epidemic, abortion must be legalized in all forms
24669 in all trimesters to allow pregnant persons to safely and legally access reproductive care.

24670 On June 24, 2022, the Supreme Court decided on the landmark case *Dobbs v. Jackson*
24671 *Women's Health Organization*, ruling that the U.S. Constitution does not confer a right to
24672 abortion and overturning the 1973 case *Roe v. Wade*. Following this ruling, many state trigger
24673 laws restricting abortion went into effect, complicating abortion care and introducing highly
24674 variable restrictions depending on the state. To fix this complication, all forms of abortion care
24675 should be made unconditionally legal and regulated, and a uniform, nationwide policy on
24676 abortion care should be instated.

24677 Additionally, fully legalizing abortion will significantly curb the presence of illegal and unsafe
24678 abortions. Unsafe, self-induced abortions can result in various health complications including
24679 uterine/vaginal hemorrhaging, infection, and infertility. According to the Guttmacher Institute, the
24680 number of illegal abortions in the U.S. plummeted following the 1973 *Roe v. Wade*, going from
24681 around 130,000 in 1972 to 17,000 in 1974. This trend continued through to the 1990s,
24682 suggesting that, along with a decrease in the number of illegal abortions, the number of legal
24683 and safe abortions increased following the passage of *Roe v. Wade*. Thus, abortions must be
24684 legalized to reduce illegal abortions and their often consequent health complications.

24685 Legalizing abortion reduces crime in affected areas. According to a 2001 study by John
24686 Donohue and Steven Levitt, legalized abortion in the U.S. following *Roe v. Wade* resulted in a
24687 47% reduction in violent crime and a 33% reduction in property crime from 1982-1997, as well
24688 as general decreases in infanticide and teen pregnancy. It is also correlated with a higher
24689 standard of living, as, on average, states with abortion restrictions or total bans have, on
24690 average, lower minimum wages of \$8.12, as opposed to \$11.92 in states where abortion is
24691 protected.

24692

24693 **Proposal for Action:**

24694 All forms of abortion care, including surgical abortion, medication abortion, and labor induction
24695 will be made legal across all 50 U.S. states and territories in all trimesters, regardless of
24696 gestational age. The patient and their chosen healthcare professional will have discretion on
24697 which method to use and at what point during the pregnancy to have an abortion.

24698 All previous state restrictions and bans on abortion care conflicting with the proposed action will
24699 be repealed.

24700 Physician/clinician-approved dispensation of any abortion medication approved by the FDA,
24701 including mifepristone and misoprostol, will be made legal across the U.S.. Patients may be



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24702 prescribed and mailed abortion medication via telehealth services, regardless of the state of
24703 residence of the patient or the health professional prescribing the medication.

24704 Repealing the Hyde Amendment and thus expanding the parameters for abortion coverage
24705 under Medicare and Medicaid to guarantee coverage for any form of abortion regardless of the
24706 reason provided. Pre- and post-abortion care, including blood work, counseling sessions,
24707 painkillers, clinical examinations/check-ups, and any reasonably necessary additional testing,
24708 will also be made eligible for federal/state coverage. State Medicaid coverage of abortion care
24709 will be universally legalized.

24710

24711 **Results to be Expected:**

24712 Persons across the United States will enjoy a greater degree of bodily autonomy and a larger
24713 range of options to consider when terminating a pregnancy. There will be fewer abortion-related
24714 deaths and health complications nationwide, as legal abortion care will lead to safer avenues for
24715 pursuing
24716 abortions.

24717 National crime rates will decrease overall in the next 20-30 years, similar to how they decreased
24718 in the 1990s as a result of Roe v. Wade, due to fewer children being born into high-risk and
24719 unstable socioeconomic situations. Similar to the 5% aggregate birth rate reduction caused by
24720 Roe v. Wade, a decrease in the birth rate may be observed over the next few decades.

24721 There will be less stress placed on the foster care and adoption systems in the next 20-30
24722 years, due to legalized abortion allowing individuals to terminate pregnancies that would have
24723 been put up for adoption or entered into the foster care system.

24724 More women will be enabled to participate in the workforce and pursue higher education,
24725 increasing their earning prospects, as having control over family planning allows women to
24726 exercise autonomy over their career decisions and reduce sudden exits from the workforce due
24727 to pregnancy. This increase in higher-educated individuals entering the workforce would
24728 strengthen the U.S. economy as a whole, especially during the current burgeoning recession.

24729 Economically, minimum wage and the standard of living across the U.S. may improve. People
24730 who currently live in states with abortion bans suffer greater economic insecurity, and forcing
24731 one to deliver a pregnancy imposes financial burdens, like medical bills and the cost of raising a
24732 child, onto them. By legalizing abortion and making it eligible for Medicaid/Medicare coverage,
24733 such lifelong financial burdens are eliminated, thus increasing the financial well-being of
24734 individuals in the U.S.



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24735 **Proposal #** 470
24736 **Author:** Zoe Moreno

Committee: 4
Delegation: Texas

24737
24738 **Title:**
24739 Managing Agricultural Market Waste
24740

24741 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24742 California, Iowa, Texas, Kansas
24743

24744 **Justification:**
24745 The 4 million tons of food waste produced by the United States creates greenhouse gasses
24746 equal to 37 million cars as well as dead-zone-inducing nitrogen as it sits in landfills,
24747 decomposing. Food waste has been institutionalized as a result of extreme inefficiencies in the
24748 food's production, storage, processing, and transportation processes. 40% of all food produced
24749 is wasted, with another 10% going to retail stores, 20% to transportation, and 10% to individual
24750 customers. If "food waste" were a nation, it would rank third in the world for greenhouse gas
24751 emissions, behind only China and the United States. Economic tactics affect agriculture and
24752 waste immensely. In this reality, an apple will be tossed away and wasted due to the lack of
24753 vibrance or size it is. This is a process called "culling" in which the crop seller picks through the
24754 harvested food to take out food products that distributors will not sell as commodities because of
24755 aesthetics—overly curled cucumbers or lumpy tomatoes, carrots that are too small, and so on.
24756 Producers, especially corporate producers, may plant more crops than there is market demand
24757 for at the prevailing pricing based on demand speculation. Because it cannot be sold for a profit,
24758 entire fields of food may be left unharvested and plowed under. 40% of food produced in the
24759 United States is estimated to go uneaten. This number can increase to 50% when there is an
24760 oversupply of a certain food product on the market. The decline of fruit and vegetable crops
24761 over the past six years has left at least 97,000 acres unharvested yearly. More than 6 billion
24762 pounds of fresh food are unharvested or unsold annually. Numerous factors contribute to waste
24763 after the food is in the store. Market studies has revealed that consumers are more likely to
24764 choose to purchase from an overflowing bin than a sparse stack, in addition to the aesthetic
24765 aspects previously indicated that people look for in food, such as the absence of flaws and
24766 uniform hue. In order to keep the bins stocked to the brim, the distributors purchase more food
24767 than they actually need. By bruising and blemishing the food at the bottom of the pile, this
24768 approach simultaneously "ruins" the food that passed the farm's aesthetics exam.
24769

24770 **Proposal for Action:**
24771 I propose to increase governance on soil health and regenerative agriculture.
24772 States will create agricultural "bodies," such as task forces or working groups, to gather relevant
24773 background data and lay the foundation for developing and launching comprehensive soil health
24774 and carbon sequestration policies.
24775 Members will consist of governmental agencies and departments dealing with agriculture, land
24776 and natural resources, and environmental health, as well as producers, subject-matter
24777 specialists, and regional representatives from agribusiness, academia, and environmental
24778 organizations. They will frequently identify optimum agricultural practices for a particular state's
24779 geography, climate, and geology.
24780 Food Waste Bans and Recycling Requirements will be implemented in states.
24781 Recycling initiatives that ban three major categories of materials from trash bins including
24782 recyclables, leaf/yard debris, and food scraps. Marketing campaigns will be utilized to inform
24783 citizens of what items fall under what category of material. States will provide all residents with



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24784 proper containers for disposing of recyclable and compostable materials. Organic Food Waste
24785 Bans prohibit entities that generate large quantities of food waste from sending it to landfills.
24786 The ban compels food waste generators to reduce their output and better handle the waste they
24787 are unable to eliminate, either by donation, composting or anaerobic digestion .
24788 Education programs on food consumption culture implemented in grade school curriculum. The
24789 programs would consist of teaching students what stages of produce are still adequate to eat
24790 and when the food has spoiled.
24791 Additional education will be provided on how to properly store food.
24792 Curriculum will be implemented in 5th grade science class.

24793

24794 **Results to be Expected:**

24795 This proposal paves the foundation for adequate waste management. As the culture
24796 surrounding waste and food consumption positively changes in the United States, agricultural
24797 waste will decrease. Consequently, malnutrition rates will decrease. As the United States
24798 adopts this culture of agricultural policy, many other countries will follow suit. Additionally, the
24799 agriculture issues contributing to climate change such as the release of methane gas and
24800 carbon emissions will be addressed and decreased.



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24801 **Proposal #** 471

24802 **Author:** Anusha Narway

Committee: 7

Delegation: Texas

24803

24804 **Title:**

24805 Strategies Surrounding Human Germline Genome Editing (HGGE) Research

24806

24807 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

24808 Public Research Facilities and Research Universities

24809

24810 **Justification:**

24811 Advances in gene-editing technology have intensified the raging debate around the
24812 permissibility of heritable genome editing. Germline gene editing is genome editing that occurs
24813 in an early-stage embryo, germ cell, or gametes (egg and sperm). The genetically modified
24814 embryos are then transferred to a uterus to start a pregnancy, resulting in the birth of a child
24815 with a modified genome. The offspring of the child who reaches reproductive age and
24816 reproduces using their own gametes will inherit a genetically altered genome. Genome-editing
24817 on healthy embryos of humans may lead to irreversible mutations and severe consequences for
24818 the heredity of future generations, while its long-term safety is unpredictable. Human Germline
24819 Genome Editing (HGGE) technologies are either banned or heavily restricted in most nations
24820 having legislative frameworks for regulating biomedical advancements. These national
24821 prohibitions and limitations differ widely in terms of extent, mechanism, and character. On one
24822 end of the scale, there are jurisdictions like numerous European countries, Australia, Canada,
24823 and Brazil, where human germline changes are absolutely illegal and punishable. On the other
24824 hand, nations such as the US and China don't have a ban on human gene editing. Regardless,
24825 by law due to legislation, regulations, guidelines, codes, and international treaties editing of
24826 embryos for reproductive purposes is practically forbidden. Although these countries have
24827 regulations, they have been exploited for the unethical use of gene-editing technology. A prime
24828 example is the first criminal case on genome-edited babies which was sentenced in China in
24829 2019. The current status quo shows that the NIH will not provide funding to any gene-editing
24830 research and that the FDA will not approve any products relating to genetic modifications. There
24831 needs to be more explicit and effective mechanisms surrounding this area of research and
24832 implementation to move forward with respect to medical ethics.

24833

24834 **Proposal for Action:**

24835 Since human genome and germline editing is not formally prohibited in the US, it is in our best
24836 interest to introduce a national registry to track research that edits human embryos, and somatic
24837 genetic editing independent of an institutional review board. The proposed registry would also
24838 track research that results in edited adult cells (somatic cells). Journals will be required not to
24839 publish any unregistered studies. In addition, funding bodies, including private funding, will be
24840 required to have grantees register their related work. The registry will consist of pioneers of
24841 gene editing. Only once the study has been approved, research may be conducted. The best
24842 approach is to engage the international community of stakeholders, researchers, scientists,
24843 clinicians, and other workers directly involved in the field in working toward the development of a
24844 consensus that is not a fixed one, but one that develops and changes over time in response to
24845 new advances and knowledge i.e., an "informed adaptive consensus", as this registry offers.

24846

24847 **Results to be Expected:**

24848 It is imperative to implement this registry to ensure heritable gene editing is done with respect to
24849 medical ethics to prevent similar unforeseen events, as seen in China with He Jiankui, in the



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24850 future. The proposed registry will result in a highly mature and stable ethical and scientific
24851 consensus, which may help direct governments toward knowledgeable and consistent national
24852 policy. Instead of entirely prohibiting gene editing or even having to put in place a moratorium,
24853 this proposal contains the necessary measures needed to control possible embryo editing
24854 research and due to the acts of Congress, it is essentially prohibited to use that research for
24855 reproductive purposes. As the biotech revolution accelerates globally, the intent of this proposal
24856 is not to prevent advancements in key technological advances, instead, it is to regulate it with
24857 respect to medical ethics and safety. Upon implementation, this will help tighten the surveillance
24858 of gene editing and protect us from numerous socioethical consequences like the unknown
24859 long-term effects of this relatively new area of technology that was recently approved by the
24860 FDA for clinical trials in September of 2021.



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24861 **Proposal #** 472

24862 **Author:** Spandana Palyam

Committee: 7

Delegation: Texas

24863

24864 **Title:**

24865 Increasing Maternity Leave to Increase the Number Of Working Mothers and Quality of Working
24866 Employees

24867

24868 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

24869 The entities affected are engineer mothers, families, and engineering companies

24870

24871 **Justification:**

24872 Due to the number of employees that quit after motherhood, companies have to quickly and
24873 frequently get new recruits, retrain them, and they won't have the same experience as previous
24874 employees. The company KPMG increased its maternity leave to 18 weeks and claimed that "it
24875 is cheaper to pay an additional 10 weeks of leave and coaching than paying for a new staff
24876 member." The company Accenture also increased its maternity leave to 16 weeks and saw that
24877 40% less mothers quit. Google's maternity leave was originally 18 weeks and the number of
24878 new mothers that quit dropped 50%; as of last year, Google further increased leave to 24 weeks
24879 and is seeing higher satisfaction. Women engineers in Lithuania get 18 weeks of maternity
24880 leave and women make up 52% of the engineering workforce. Even in countries such as
24881 Germany and Italy with 34% of engineers being women, it is still more than the US's percentage
24882 which is a small 15.9%. Whenever maternity leave is increased, more and more mothers return
24883 to work.

24884

24885 **Proposal for Action:**

24886 As of now, on average, engineer mothers have just 12 weeks of paid maternity leave. By
24887 increasing maternity leave to 24 weeks with 12 weeks being paid, women should get the
24888 necessary time to bond with their children and feel comfortable to return to work. They would be
24889 able to choose to get paid in the first 12 weeks, last 12 weeks, or choose to spread out the
24890 payment over the 24 weeks.

24891

24892 **Results to be Expected:**

24893 By increasing maternity leave, engineering companies save money because they don't have to
24894 constantly be finding new employees. The employees will also be better quality employees due
24895 to their longer experience of working in the company. More mothers will stay because they
24896 would have a sufficient amount of time with their child and therefore, will be making their own
24897 money instead of being financially dependent on someone else. Families would also have
24898 money from two salaries instead of one.



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24899 **Proposal #** 473 **Committee: 22**
24900 **Author:** Nicole Patel **Delegation:** Texas

24901
24902 **Title:**
24903 Implementing More Bus Only Lanes to Improve Livelihoods and Increase Productivity
24904

24905 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24906 United States; large cities; smaller cities
24907

24908 **Justification:**
24909 For tens of years, architects and engineers have attempted to combat traffic congestion by
24910 creating new roads, allowing for more cars. However, for the upcoming years, it's vital to focus
24911 on the climate and productivity of the U.S. Acknowledging how cars emit 1,019 million tons of
24912 carbon dioxide emissions annually, accounting for 29% of the U.S greenhouse gas emissions,
24913 steps must be taken to ensure the longevity of the planet. And over 81 billion dollars are lost
24914 each year due to traffic congestion in the U.S. Further, as the EPA reports, vehicle pollutants
24915 from burning gasoline create harmful byproducts like nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide.
24916 Cars account for one fifth of total emissions, which continue to increase global temperatures.
24917 Thus, human health is harmed by air pollution, ecosystem by the increase of ocean acidification,
24918 killing species, and the melting of glaciers leads to floods and the intensification of disasters
24919 such as hurricanes. But, passenger vehicles also cause roughly 35,000 accidents each year as
24920 reported by Forbes. Moreover, states have started to implement similar tactics and have seen
24921 promising results. Honolulu has implemented bus-only lanes and seen decreases in carbon
24922 emissions by 33%. Vermont has the lowest emission rate and is ranked first in public transport
24923 and has significantly lower productivity loss and deaths via motor accidents.
24924 These harms only continue to grow, making it vital for today's proposal.
24925

24926
24927 **Proposal for Action:**
24928 While many initiatives have been taken to decrease traffic congestion with the creation of new
24929 roads, it's proved to be counterproductive as greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise,
24930 passenger car deaths rise, and loss of productivity occurs. . Therefore, it's crucial to take
24931 prominent steps in ensuring there's a planet for tomorrow. This proposal plans to implement a
24932 three step procedure to significantly reduce emissions and congestion. To be more specific
24933 Redesigning bus networks to expand access to jobs and education to be carried out by the
24934 Department of Transportation.
24935 Converting regular lanes to bus-only lanes to encourage civilians to use public transport across
24936 states.
24937 -National Transportation of City Officials has already outlined similar plans to decrease
24938 greenhouse gas emissions and increase productivity.
24939

24940
24941 **Results to be Expected:**
24942 Rather than increasing urban sprawl with the construction of new roads; the expansion of bus-
24943 only lanes will decrease carbon emissions by at least 45% in the United States, and productivity
24944 will increase. While some states do have bus only lanes, it's simply not enough as cities
24945 continue to expand out, rather than adopt new public transport options. Since buses can hold
24946 between 36 and 56 passengers, the amount of emissions will greatly reduce, reversing the
24947



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24948 serve determinants that Americans have done to the environment. Further, millions of dollars
24949 will be saved without extensive traffic congestion and less lives will be lost. Because as the
24950 American Public Transportation Association reports, people are 90% safer in public
24951 transportation. In turn, ecosystems will have the opportunity to thrive, air pollution will decrease,
24952 and the U.S as a whole will be a safer, wealthier nation.



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24953 **Proposal # 474**
24954 **Author: Ria Rana**

Committee: 17
Delegation: Texas

24955
24956 **Title:**
24957 Regulating Drug Companies and Reducing Drug Prices
24958

24959 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
24960 Government Payers, Private Payers, Health Insurers, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers,
24961 Healthcare Providers, U.S. Citizens, and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
24962

24963 **Justification:**
24964 Prescription drug price increases create affordability challenges for patients and for the
24965 government. There were 1,216 products whose price increases during the twelve-month period
24966 from July 2021 to July 2022 exceeded the inflation rate of 8.5 percent for that time period. The
24967 average price increase for these drugs was 31.6 percent. Some drugs in 2022 increased by
24968 more than \$20,000, or 500%. In the United States, the cost of specialty drugs has risen
24969 significantly, with some medications priced at hundreds of thousands of dollars per year,
24970 creating financial burdens for patients and payers. According to a survey conducted by the
24971 Kaiser Family Foundation in 2020, 29% of Americans reported not taking their medications as
24972 prescribed due to high costs. These high drug prices can create barriers to accessing essential
24973 medications for many individuals, especially those with limited financial resources or inadequate
24974 health insurance coverage. Examining how international countries deal with regulating drug
24975 prices, many within the European Union (EU) utilize external reference pricing. Each country
24976 has its own system, but they commonly compare drug prices to those of numerous reference
24977 countries. This approach has been founded to help control prices and promote affordability
24978 across EU member states. Additionally, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Sweden's own
24979 Department of Health evaluate the clinical and cost-effectiveness of drugs. Based on their
24980 assessments, they negotiate prices with pharmaceutical companies, taking into account the
24981 value the drug provides to patients. Value-based pricing and reference pricing systems can help
24982 control the rising cost of prescription drugs in the United States.
24983

24984 **Proposal for Action:**
24985 In order to provide affordable access to medications, we must authorize the Department of
24986 Health and Human Services (HHS) to set drug prices for both government and commercial
24987 payers. This means expanding the scope of not only medications covered by Medicare, but to
24988 include a wider range of medications and healthcare programs such as other government
24989 programs and commercial payers as well. This will be done through the establishment of a
24990 Pricing Review Board within the HHS, composed of members and experts in healthcare
24991 economics, pharmacy, public health, and legal fields. The committee will do the following:
24992 i. Negotiation with Manufacturers
24993 a. Within the board, they will set drug prices based on comprehensive assessments of
24994 factors such as clinical value, cost-effectiveness, market dynamics, and affordability.
24995 b. The HHS will set permissible prices between a floor and a ceiling, where the floor
24996 equals the lowest price and the ceiling equals the highest price, when conducting reference
24997 pricing among other countries.
24998 c. Conduct regular audits of pharmaceutical manufacturers, payers, and other entities
24999 involved in the drug supply chain to ensure compliance with pricing regulations.
25000 ii. Price Review and Adjustment



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- 25001 a. Conduct comprehensive reviews of drug pricing data, market dynamics, and cost
25002 components provided by pharmaceutical manufacturers.
25003 b. Assess the reasonableness and fairness of drug prices based on established pricing
25004 methodologies, considering factors such as research and development costs, manufacturing
25005 expenses, clinical effectiveness, and comparative pricing.
25006 c. Enforce penalties for non-compliance with pricing regulations, including but not
25007 limited to fines, exclusion from government programs, and/or removal of products from the U.S.
25008 market.

25009

25010 **Results to be Expected:**

25011 Implementing a reference and value-based pricing system with the authorization to regulate
25012 drug prices through the Department of Health and Human Services presents an opportunity to
25013 lower the cost of drugs, improve affordability, and promote fair pricing practices. In its 2022
25014 report, the Institute for Clinical and Economic Review found that regulating drug prices based on
25015 cost-effectiveness assessments could lead to substantial savings, ranging from 28% to 67% for
25016 selected high-cost drugs. As a result, the federal government can save close to \$100 to \$500
25017 billion over 10 years, and the overall cost of healthcare can be contained, benefiting patients,
25018 employers, insurers, and government programs alike.



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25019 **Proposal # 475**
25020 **Author:** Jiya Sharma

Committee: 16
Delegation: Texas

25021
25022 **Title:**

25023 To address the inefficiency and inaccessibility of Veterans Affairs and implement the Tier
25024 System to provide more accessible support for veterans in order to support them after their
25025 service.

25026
25027 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25028 Veterans Affairs, veterans, the United States government, Veterans Health Administration, the
25029 United States Congress, Board of Veterans Appeals', Office of Health Equity, US Department
25030 of the Treasury

25031
25032 **Justification:**

25033 Backlogs for medical care in the VA have reached staggering numbers, and veterans are facing
25034 wait times of months, or even years, just to get an appointment at their VA care center. By the
25035 end of 2021, there were 155,769 backlogged claims in the legacy appeals system. The care
25036 given to veterans is inefficient in nature as time critical cases are not dealt with adequate
25037 attention. The service veterans provide to our country and the sheer number of veterans in our
25038 population makes them well worthy of care fit to sustain their lifestyles, especially when they are
25039 promised such when choosing to go to war.

25040 Apart from the backlog for those attempting to receive care, the inaccessibility of Veteran Care
25041 centers also contributes to the disparity of service provided. Veterans residing in rural and highly
25042 rural areas don't always have the same access to VA health care as those in more suburban
25043 and urban areas. In some areas, the closest medical facility is thousands of miles away, making
25044 it difficult to receive care. This in turn leads to higher suicide rates among rural veterans than for
25045 those that reside in urban areas. Those using the VA's healthcare system in highly rural areas
25046 are 65% more likely to die from suicide than those residing in urban areas.

25047
25048 **Proposal for Action:**

25049 I. The budgetary resources for the VA will increase from \$378.39 Billion to \$400 Billion for the
25050 next fiscal year, starting on October 1, as allocated by Congress to be divided among the 3 sub-
25051 components of the agency.

25052 II. VA claims must be processed within 90 days, 3 months, of the claim application so veterans
25053 can receive their care/treatment as quickly as possible so conditions don't worsen.

25054 a. This time frame will be enacted only when all backlogged claims are categorized under the
25055 Tier System and the agency has caught up.

25056 III. The number of administrators and employees at the VA must be scaled to match the number
25057 of people enrolled with the VA, or exceed that scale. For every 100,000 veterans enrolled, 1,000
25058 employees will be added. By doing this, claims are more likely to be processed in 90 days.

25059 a. Medical professionals and professionals who can judge the severity of an injury and how it
25060 will age will be added to VA's based upon need. A team of 10 of the highest-ranking
25061 professionals will also set up a rubric by which cases can be defined.

25062 IV. The Tier System will be enacted to categorize veterans and their needs in quantifiable data.
25063 The higher the tier for the vet, the more priority they will receive when sorting through claims. It
25064 is set up as follows.

25065 a. A tier system will be created, the Likelihood Tier, and it will rate how quickly the injury will
25066 worsen if not dealt with in a timely manner. It will rate the likelihood of an injury worsening if not
25067 dealt with on a scale of 1-20, 1 being the lowest, and 20 being the highest.



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- 25068 b. The time that veterans have been waiting to receive word back on their claim will be added
25069 into a percentile, and each veteran will be given a percent for how long they have waited in
25070 comparison to other vets.
- 25071 c. The qualifications to fit into each tier are as follows
- 25072 i. Top Tier - if the disability rating and time waiting for claim to be processed is 80-100
25073 percentile, and/or if the vet gets a 17-20 on the Likelihood Tier.
- 25074 ii. Second Tier - if the disability rating and time waiting for claim to be processed is 60-79
25075 percentile, and/or if the vet gets a 13-16 on the Likelihood Tier.
- 25076 iii. Third Tier - if the disability rating and time waiting for claim to be processed is 40-69
25077 percentile, and/or if the vet gets a 9-12 on the Likelihood Tier.
- 25078 iv. Fourth Tier - if the disability rating and time waiting for claim to be processed is 20-39
25079 percentile, and/or if the vet gets a 5-8 on the Likelihood Tier.
- 25080 v. Fifth Tier - if the disability rating and time waiting for claim to be processed is 0-19 percentile,
25081 and/or if the vet gets a 0-4 on the Likelihood Tier.
- 25082 V. The BVA will grow from 1200 employees to 1500 to accommodate for the growing number of
25083 appeals.
- 25084 a. Money will be used from the budgetary resource to find, interview and pay employees.
- 25085 b. The BVA will have six months from October 1, until April 1 2024, to hire the 300 extra
25086 employees to assist with checking and verifying appeals.
- 25087 VI. Appeals at the BVA will move to the top of the docket if the appellant is age 65 or over, if has
25088 filed for serious illness or injury, if the patient has proven to face severe financial hardship due
25089 to their injury, or for any other sufficient cause presented and approved.
- 25090 VII. Option 2 of AMA will be edited to add "you can submit or identify new and relevant evidence
25091 to support your claim when applying for Higher Level Reviews".
- 25092 VIII. After an appeal is sent to BVA, it must be processed within 1 year so veterans can receive
25093 word concerning their case.
- 25094 IX. OHE will add 150 VA care centers surrounding highly rural areas. Priority will be given to
25095 rural towns with an especially high veteran population.

25096
25097

Results to be Expected:

25098 Veterans will be better taken care of as their requests are processed faster, and VA care
25099 facilities are better distributed across the nation.
25100



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25101 **Proposal #** 476
25102 **Author:** Annika Singh

Committee: 13
Delegation: Texas

25103
25104 **Title:**
25105 Promoting Secular Education: Staff Reform
25106

25107 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
25108 US Public Schools, Students, Parents
25109

25110 **Justification:**
25111 School counselors undergo extensive educational training, are required to a 48-hour Master's
25112 degree or a Doctoral degree in Psychology or education, must achieve preparation programs,
25113 practice with guidance for two years before becoming an official counselor, and they earn
25114 certifications after completing their state's counselor exam to ensure they are fit for giving critical
25115 advice in situations regarding student mental health and wellbeing. Most of all, school
25116 counselors later earn their LICENSES to practice within their districts. Senate Bill 763 was
25117 approved in the Texas House and Senate, which allowed Texas schools to use safety funds to
25118 pay for unlicensed religious chaplains (church clergy member who provides spiritual care) to
25119 work in mental health roles. Volunteer chaplains are also permitted on campus with no license
25120 to counsel in this bill. Unlicensed religious chaplains cannot provide adequate services for
25121 students in need without proper training. The Texas bill sets a dangerous precedent for other
25122 states that doesn't safeguard against chaplains attempting to convert students into non-affiliated
25123 public schools, and may counsel without parents' permission. Opponents even say, "the bill
25124 could deepen the state's youth mental health crisis by providing students with unproven,
25125 nonscientific counseling that treats common childhood problems, such as anxiety, as "sins" or
25126 issues that can be prayed away." (Downen, 23). Prevention of legislation such as this in other US
25127 states' public schools (90% of all schools), as well as reversing it in Texas, so students may
25128 receive professional help.

25129 It's not just counselors, however. ACLU finds, "Since the 1960s, the federal courts have
25130 therefore made it crystal clear that officially sponsored prayer and proselytizing is not
25131 acceptable in the school environment. [However, there have been many violations], including
25132 the following: in-class daily prayer led by teachers; the distribution of Bibles to students; prayer
25133 and scriptural readings at awards ceremonies, athletic events, and other school activities;
25134 school-day assemblies featuring evangelizing and other religious content; coach-led prayer at
25135 sporting events; and school officials leading and participating in student religious clubs." There
25136 are pushes to require schools to post "In God We Trust" on their walls and promote teaching the
25137 Bible in public schools, but this violates Supreme Court precedents.
25138 Separation of church and state is a principle that must be adhered to, school-sponsored prayer
25139 is unconstitutional. But with Texas's new legislation and the examples of violations listed above,
25140 US public schools are sorely lacking.

25141
25142
25143 **Proposal for Action:**
25144 My proposal for action has two parts. The first addresses the issue of unlicensed religious
25145 counseling: A policy would be implemented in all US public schools that a license is legally
25146 required under any grounds to professionally counsel students, which would prevent unlicensed
25147 religious chaplains from counseling students. Part two would address the separation of church
25148 and public education in staff members other than counselors. It would create a formal report
25149 system that is easily accessible for students and parents to report any teacher if they believe



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25150 themselves or their child is being religiously influenced in ways similar to ACLU's offenses listed
25151 in the justification. Examples and specifics would be required in a Google form that would be
25152 clearly accessible in the student's school portal, as well as a specific counselor designated to
25153 review the forms and deal with the conflict one on one with the student. Every 6 months, the
25154 student's advisory teachers or others will remind all students of the form and clearly
25155 demonstrate where it can be found. Reported teachers or staff members would be discussed
25156 and later called in with the principal and counselors, and if the school decides the staff member
25157 was participating in any form of religious practices imposed on students, they will be disciplined.
25158 Such discipline includes training on religious discrimination and warnings about imposing
25159 personal beliefs onto students. If a staff member is a repeat (x3) offender of asking students to
25160 participate in religious activities, the school can decide if they should dock the teacher's salary
25161 by \$300-1,000, or if offenses are severe enough to fire them. This would be implemented for
25162 ALL school staff in any non-affiliated US public schools.

25163

25164 **Results to be Expected:**

25165 A safer environment for all students and staff across all US public schools. A religiously
25166 inclusive environment for students, a fostering of personal beliefs in a non-coerced manner,
25167 better counseling resources for students, safer professional advising for students, an increase in
25168 the separation of church and public education, more inclusivity, and finally, more thorough
25169 insurance that student's beliefs are respected.



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25170 **Proposal # 477** **Committee: 2**
25171 **Author: Isaiah Williams** **Delegation: Texas**

25172
25173 **Title:**
25174 A Proposal to Purchase Stabilizing Securities in the Chicken Industry
25175

25176 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
25177 Poultry Farmers, Producers and Retailers, United States Department of Agriculture, United
25178 States Department of Commerce, Securities and Exchange Commission, Environmental
25179 Protection Agency, American Consumers
25180

25181 **Justification:**
25182 The chicken industry is a critical component of the US economy, generating over \$50 billion in
25183 annual revenue, creating crucial vaccine components and providing jobs for over 2 million
25184 Americans. Recently, the industry has been impacted by outbreaks of avian influenza and
25185 COVID-19, which have led to significant disruptions in the supply chain and contributed to
25186 higher prices for consumers.
25187 According to the US Department of Agriculture, wholesale prices for chicken breast meat
25188 increased by 50% in the first quarter of 2021, while prices for chicken wings increased by over
25189 70%. These price increases have had a significant impact on consumers, particularly low-
25190 income families who rely on chicken as a low-cost source of protein. Additionally, the Consumer
25191 Price Index recorded a further unprecedented 60% increase in the price of poultry products
25192 throughout the latter half of 2021 and early 2022. This increase has not significantly declined,
25193 maintaining inflated chicken prices throughout 2022.
25194 Furthermore, the consolidation of the market has made it difficult for small and medium-sized
25195 chicken farmers to compete against larger, industrialized operations. The USDA reports that
25196 small and mid-sized chicken producers account for only 5% of total chicken production in the
25197 US, while larger operations account for the remaining 95%. The lack of competition slows down
25198 investments in poultry research and has facilitated the spread of avian influenza through
25199 stagnant agricultural practices.

25200
25201
25202 **Proposal for Action:**
25203 The proposal is for the United States government to buy securities in the chicken industry, with
25204 a focus on supporting small and medium-sized chicken farmers and promoting sustainability in
25205 the industry. The government will establish a government-backed fund, managed by a
25206 government-appointed board of directors, to purchase securities in the chicken industry. The
25207 investment will be structured to promote sustainability in the industry, with incentives for
25208 environmentally friendly practices and research and development programs that promote
25209 sustainable methods of farming. The fund will also work to expand access to markets and
25210 distribution networks for small and medium-sized chicken farmers, with a focus on regional
25211 development and support for rural communities. The investment will be implemented over a 20-
25212 year period, with a schedule that ensures resources are allocated strategically and progress is
25213 made towards achieving the broader goals of the investment with each step being a complete
25214 and terminable step.

- 25215 I. Phase 1: Establish the government-backed fund and appoint the board of directors.
25216 • Develop the legal framework for the fund and secure funding.
25217 • Recruit and appoint a board of directors with expertise in the chicken industry,
25218 sustainable agriculture, and finance.



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- 25219 • Establish the investment criteria and guidelines for the fund.
- 25220 II. Phase 2: Purchase securities in the chicken industry (Year 3-10)
- 25221 • Begin purchasing securities in the chicken industry based on the investment criteria and
- 25222 guidelines established in Phase 1
- 25223 • Focus on supporting small and medium-sized chicken farmers, promoting sustainable
- 25224 practices, and expanding access to markets and distribution networks.
- 25225 • Monitor the investment portfolio and adjust the investment strategy as needed.
- 25226 III. Phase 3: Implement sustainability programs and support Research &Development (Year
- 25227 11-15)
- 25228 • Develop and implement sustainability programs and initiatives for the chicken industry,
- 25229 with a focus on reducing environmental impact and promoting animal welfare.
- 25230 • Support research and development programs that promote sustainable methods of
- 25231 farming and production.
- 25232 • Provide technical assistance and training for small and medium-sized chicken farmers to
- 25233 adopt sustainable practices.
- 25234 IV. Phase 4: Expand regional development and support for rural communities (Year 16-20)
- 25235 • Expand access to markets and distribution networks for small and medium-sized chicken
- 25236 farmers in rural communities.
- 25237 • Support the development of infrastructure and logistics to facilitate regional development
- 25238 of the chicken industry.
- 25239 • Provide support for education and job training programs to promote economic
- 25240 development in rural communities.
- 25241 These phases are flexible and may overlap or occur simultaneously. The implementation
- 25242 schedule should be adjusted based on progress towards the broader goals of the investment.
- 25243
- 25244

25245 **Results to be Expected:**

25246 The proposal industry aims to create a more sustainable, stable, and profitable poultry industry.
25247 It is anticipated that this policy will lead to stabilized chicken prices, increased production
25248 efficiency, and promotion of sustainable farming practices. This is expected to stimulate
25249 economic growth and benefit all stakeholders involved, including chicken farmers, producers,
25250 investors, consumers, and rural communities. The policy also aims to reduce the environmental
25251 impact of the industry and ensure its long-term viability.



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25252 **Proposal # 478**

25253 **Author:** Emma Baldwin

Committee: 10

Delegation: Virginia

25254

25255 **Title:**

25256 A Plan to Incentivize Child Care Providers to Provide Care for Children with Special Needs

25257

25258 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25259 Children with Disabilities and their families, Childcare providers, and The US Department of
25260 Education Office for Civil Rights

25261

25262 **Justification:**

25263 An NPR article reports events that happened to a family in Massachusetts. A single father
25264 raising a son that has both Autism Spectrum Disorder as well as epilepsy, was turned away
25265 from many daycare systems over the course of 3 months. This father even attempted to gain
25266 help from an Applied Behavioral Analysis provider, and this family was turned away due to the
25267 son having epilepsy. The article goes on to explain how funding is a major issue for childcare
25268 facilities, especially when it comes to increased training for staff to better serve a child's specific
25269 needs. Therefore, this proposal will focus on subsidizing child care providers that accept
25270 children with special needs.

25271 The CDC Reports that one in five children living in the United States requires some
25272 additional care due to a disability. Many children with disabilities such as Cerebral palsy, Down
25273 Syndrome, or Autism Spectrum Disorder for example, require more specialized care [due to
25274 both physical and mental disabilities] than a typically developing child. The Americans with
25275 Disabilities Act (ADA) states that no child with special needs should be rejected from a childcare
25276 program due to their disability; however, many childcare centers do not have the resources to
25277 care for these children. This results in families being turned away and forced to pay hourly rates
25278 for specialized one-on-one care out of their own pockets due to the frequent denials and long
25279 wait times for waiver funds.

25280 To address the financial hardship facing individuals and families in Special Needs
25281 communities due to a lack of resources for childcare, this proposal seeks to serve as a support
25282 system for childcare centers themselves. According to the CDC, children with Developmental
25283 Disabilities specifically may require special equipment, therapists [in a variety of specialties],
25284 and possibly prescription medication. This proves that children with special needs require
25285 specialized care that typical childcare facilities are unable to provide due to a lack of resources.
25286 Therefore, providing additional incentives to encourage childcare providers to expand their
25287 services for children with special needs is vital in order to support these communities.

25288 The reallocation of funds that this proposal proposes may perturb some, seeing as
25289 children with special needs is a smaller population of the community; people may also be
25290 concerned that this proposal would take away funds/resources from typically developing
25291 children. However, the CDC reports that 1 in 6 children are diagnosed with a developmental
25292 disability. This is approximately 17% of children in the US, and the CDC goes further and
25293 reports that the percentage of children has grown from 2009-2011 to 2015-2017. This additional
25294 funding is not being taken from typically developing children, it is rather being reallocated to a
25295 large and growing part of the population.

25296

25297 **Proposal for Action:**

25298 A. For the purposes of this proposal developmental disabilities will be defined as follows: an
25299 incurable disability that impairs one's physical or mental well-being. Therefore, this proposal
25300 seeks to provide financial incentives for childcare centers that provide services to children with



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25301 special needs [both currently or programs that open up services to children with disabilities in
25302 the future]. For the purposes of this proposal the age range of children that this proposal serves
25303 will be 12 weeks to the age of 12 years old. A childcare program for this proposal will be defined
25304 as such: a private or public daycare or after school program that is not a public school system.
25305 B. This proposal will be the regulatory framework for The US Department of Education Office for
25306 Civil Rights (OCR) to implement financial incentives to childcare centers who provide services
25307 for children with special needs:

25308 I. There will be a regulatory body implemented under OCR to evaluate child care centers for
25309 their current quality of care that they are providing to children with special needs. This board will
25310 have a proportional number of members to the number of children in that state with special
25311 needs; the ratio will be one member for every 1,500 students. Based on this board's
25312 determination of the current quality of care it will allocate a specific amount of funds to the said
25313 childcare center. The amount allocated to the childcare center should be no less than 3% of the
25314 said childcare center's annual budget.

25315 II. The regulatory body is not solely to determine funding, it is also responsible for oversight
25316 of the implementation of the funds provided. These funds will be given to ensure proper care for
25317 children's special needs, and therefore that is the purpose of these funds. This regulatory body
25318 will oversee the usage of these funds.

25319 a. Appropriate allocation of funds within childcare centers: Providing additional staff for
25320 the assistance of children with special needs, training for child care center staff, equipment for
25321 children with special needs, accommodations for children with physical disabilities like
25322 adjustments to rest areas and spaces in which typically developing children and children with
25323 special needs can interact. If there is a suggestion for usage of the funds the regulatory body
25324 will determine if it is appropriate.

25325 b. A failure to comply with the regulatory body's conclusion of appropriate funding usage
25326 will be charged with federal grant fraud.

25327 C. Funding for this proposal will derive from the reallocation of funds from the Department of
25328 Health and Human Services. This proposal will provide five million dollars as a base line for
25329 funding. However, OCR will annually review the need and redetermine the funding allocated,
25330 however funding by not recede the baseline.

25331

25332

25333 **Results to be Expected:**

25334 #NAME?



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25335 **Proposal #** 479

25336 **Author:** Jonathan Barnard

Committee: 12

Delegation: Virginia

25337

25338 **Title:**

25339 A Veto Doesn't Mean No: Expansion of UNSC Veto System to Include Veto Overrides and
25340 Expansion of UNSC membership

25341

25342 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25343 United Nations, United Nations Security Council (UNSC), American Foreign Policy, Worldwide
25344 Engagement in the UNSC

25345

25346 **Justification:**

25347 The UNSC is one of the strongest tools available to the world to combat belligerent states and
25348 violations of international law. When used as designed, UN interventions such as the UNSC-
25349 authorized introduction of international forces into the Korean conflict, can accomplish great
25350 good for the world.

25351 However, as currently configured, the UNSC has had trouble achieving success in maintaining
25352 global standards of peace and adherence to international law – the founding principles of the
25353 United Nations. This is not for lack of good intentioned member states or well-designed UNSC
25354 resolutions. Rather, it has been hampered by its own design oversights, particularly the abuse
25355 of the UNSC veto.

25356 All five permanent members of the UNSC have access to an irreversible veto. Thus, any well-
25357 intentioned proposed action is held captive by the tyranny of a super-empowered minority on
25358 the UNSC.

25359 When first established, it was believed that all five permanent members would act in the interest
25360 of the greater good, as they had ostensibly done in winning the Second World War, and not for
25361 national gain. At least, this was the noblest of pursuits in the original design of the UNSC.

25362 However, the lack of recourse to the aforementioned, resolution and action-ending veto has
25363 prevented many humanitarian-aimed interventions from taking place in the past and continue in
25364 the present day. One recent instance of this is Russia's veto of the US' denunciation of the
25365 Russian invasion of Ukraine. Though a large part of the world stood symbolically with Ukraine,
25366 even this small gesture was prevented from passing due to the complete lack of checks and
25367 balances with the current veto system.

25368 There have been many calls for reform to this evidently broken process, and many attempts
25369 and demonstrations of goodwill have been carried out in the hopes that other nations would
25370 follow suit -- such as when then French president Francois Hollande proposed a "code of
25371 conduct" being adopted by permanent UNSC members. Such a code would include the
25372 provision that, when in regards to human rights, every permanent member would forgo their
25373 right to a veto. Though made in good faith, as it was not backed with structural change, it was
25374 merely a nice gesture that fell on the deaf ears of the UNSC's bad-faith actors.

25375 The goals of the UNSC can still be achieved; all that is necessary is greater global cooperation.
25376 It does not make sense for globally impactful resolutions to be decided by a small handful of
25377 countries allotted permanent seats, with the UNSC rotating seats serving only symbolic value. It
25378 is about time for the UNSC to live up to its aspirations and make more change in the world. The
25379 UN is meant to be the parliament of the human race, not a mechanism for a small oligarchy of
25380 countries to exert influence.

25381

25382 **Proposal for Action:**



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25383 This proposal would aim to amend the current system under which the UNSC operates by
25384 allowing for both an overturning of a veto as well as expanding UNSC membership. The hope of
25385 including a chartered veto override is to facilitate greater likelihood of international intervention
25386 in the interest of the greater good. This is, by no means, a new idea, and has been a change
25387 called for by many in the past, ranging from activists to academics, and even member nation
25388 states themselves.

25389 The proposed amendment would establish the possibility of a two thirds vote of the full UNSC
25390 overturning a veto, accompanied by a barring of abstentions. Alternatively, a two thirds vote of
25391 the full General Assembly could also be used to overturn a veto by a permanent member of the
25392 UNSC (being more reflective of a global consensus).

25393 Furthermore, the expansion of UNSC membership would also be stipulated as an act of good
25394 faith meant to demonstrate that the US is not merely trying to consolidate its own power, but
25395 rather include the world in a discussion in which they should have already been a part of.

25396 Currently, there are five permanent members and 10 rotating members of the UNSC. By
25397 increasing the number of rotational members to 25 members, the unshakeable power of the
25398 permanent member states would be significantly diluted.

25399

25400 **Results to be Expected:**

25401 Increase in the sheer number of impactful resolutions passed by the UNSC, particularly
25402 interventions to stop crimes against humanity and genocide.

25403 Disincentivization of disruptive behavior worldwide as the UNSC would now pose a legitimate
25404 threat to ne'er-do-wells everywhere.

25405 Increased multilateral action globally rather than unilateral action on the part of the United
25406 States.



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25407 **Proposal #** 480

25408 **Author:** Hannah Bunting

Committee: 19

Delegation: Virginia

25409

25410 **Title:**

25411 Solving the Newest Epidemic: Dietary Supplement Overdose

25412

25413 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25414 U.S. citizens, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), pharmaceutical industry

25415

25416 **Justification:**

25417 Dietary supplements are products intended for ingestion that, among other requirements,
25418 contain a dietary ingredient intended to supplement the diet, such as vitamins, minerals, and
25419 herbs. Currently, the FDA does not review or approve dietary supplements and generally does
25420 not evaluate

25421 their labeling, safety, and effectiveness before they hit the market. The Dietary Supplement
25422 Health & Education Act of 1994 does not permit the FDA proactive regulation of these
25423 supplements. Instead, the federal law assigns manufacturers and distributors the responsibility
25424 for the safety and efficacy of the supplements.

25425 Inadequate dose regulation and quality control mean that supplements are easy to inadvertently
25426 abuse or misuse, leading to real health consequences. According to the National Institute of
25427 Health, at least 1 in 12 US adults take botanical dietary supplements known to cause kidney
25428 damage. Further, the NIH reports that as many as a third of calls to poison control centers
25429 concerning dietary supplements involve serious medical issues such as seizure, coma, liver
25430 failure, and even death. Melatonin overdose, in

25431 particular, has been on the rise. The National Poison Control recently released a report that
25432 there has been a 530% increase in melatonin overdose calls over the last decade. The problem
25433 results from both consumer misunderstanding and products that are not properly labeled. CNN
25434 reported that melatonin

25435 gummies had “potentially dangerous amounts of the hormone”. Yet, according to a 2022 Harris
25436 Poll, more than 50% of US residents believe that the FDA regulates these supplements so they
25437 do not need to be concerned with use.

25438 Changing the classification of dietary supplements from foods to drugs will increase the
25439 regulations on

25440 these substances to help ensure their proper use and that they are properly labeled.

25441

25442 **Proposal for Action:**

25443 A. The FDA will change the classification of dietary supplements from “foods” to “drugs”. This
25444 classification change would require the FDA to do the same type of evaluation and review as
25445 prescription and over-the-counter drugs currently receive. For a new prescription drug to be
25446 approved for market, it must undergo: preclinical research, clinical research, FDA review of a
25447 New Drug Application (NDA), and FDA post-market safety monitoring. For a generic drug to be
25448 approved for market, it must undergo FDA review of an Abbreviated New Drug Application
25449 (ANDA), prove the drug delivers the same amount of the drug in the same amount of time, and
25450 undergo FDA post-market safety monitoring (no new animal or human clinical trials).

25451 B. Additional staffing needed to support both the temporary and ongoing FDA work can be
25452 funded with industry fees. Current drug regulation is largely funded (65%) with such fees while
25453 only about a third (33%) is funded with the FDA’s budget. An estimated amount needed by the
25454 FDA to

25455 cover the increased burden on the agency will be reported by the FDA.



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25456 **Proposal #** 481

25457 **Author:** Aidan Chomicki

Committee: 17

Delegation: Virginia

25458

25459 **Title:**

25460 Rescheduling Psychedelic Substances for Medical Advancement

25461

25462 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25463 American Citizens, Law Enforcement, Medical Research Community, and those with Severe
25464 Mental Illness

25465

25466 **Justification:**

25467 America is dealing with a myriad of crises on the mental health front. Worsening depression,
25468 anxiety, and suicide rates are plaguing the country. According to a 2022 CDC report, “the rate
25469 of suicides in the United States increased 4 percent from 2020 to 2021.” That’s an increase of
25470 2204 people. America is in desperate need of a solution to its growing mental health crisis
25471 because all traditional methods are currently failing. Psychedelic substances like psilocybin
25472 could very well be that solution. A 2022 National Library of Medicine study reported success in
25473 treating substance addiction, post-traumatic stress disorder, and major depressive disorder with
25474 psychedelics. While all of the benefits psychedelic substances have on the human brain have
25475 yet to be fully discovered, a 2023 National Institutes of Health study reports that psychedelic
25476 treatment “appear[s] to work by encouraging the growth of new connections between neurons in
25477 the brain.” Unfortunately, the research that discovered this had to be done outside of the United
25478 States. In fact, all psychedelic research is done outside the country because the substances are
25479 classified as schedule one drugs under US law. This is the strictest classification, one which
25480 psychedelics don’t deserve. Despite the current DEA’s website claiming schedule one drugs are
25481 “drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse,” this is clearly
25482 untrue if psychedelics are included. Not only are there documented medical uses being
25483 researched, but the potential for abuse is very slim while the chance of a deadly overdose is
25484 next to nonexistent. Psychedelic substances need to be reclassified because, in the words of a
25485 2021 Scientific American article, “this barrier restricts research, stifles competition and
25486 innovation, and inhibits access.” Johns Hopkins Medicine recommended psilocybin be
25487 rescheduled from a schedule one, to schedule four drugs, in 2018. Rescheduling in this manner
25488 would place psychedelics on the same level as drugs such as prescription sleep aids. The
25489 controls would however be tighter. According to Matthew W. Johnson, associate professor of
25490 psychiatry and behavioral sciences at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, in a
25491 HUB article published in 2018, “We believe that the conditions should be tightly controlled and
25492 that when taken for a clinical reason, it should be administered in a health care setting,
25493 monitored by a person trained for that situation.” With proper precautions, psychedelics could be
25494 the key to ending the mental health crisis in America.

25495

25496 **Proposal for Action:**

25497 All psychedelic substances (such as psilocybin and lysergic acid diethylamide [LSD]) will be
25498 reclassified from schedule one (I) drugs to schedule four (IV) drugs. Close observation and
25499 assistance from a medical professional in a health care setting is mandatory for medical testing
25500 to be legal.

25501

25502 **Results to be Expected:**

25503 The ability to conduct research into an incredibly promising field is given to the American
25504 medical community. This renaissance of research has promise of finding new treatments for



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25505 prominent mental health issues. In time, it's possible that one could expect a reduction in
25506 suicides in America.



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25507 **Proposal # 482**

25508 **Author:** Madeleine Clodfelter

Committee: 20

Delegation: Virginia

25509

25510 **Title:**

25511 LLPA Fee Reform

25512

25513 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25514 American citizens, Homeowners, Low-income Households; Loan Level Price Adjustment Fee
25515 (LLPA) Reform

25516

25517 **Justification:**

25518 Recently, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) made changes to Loan Level Price
25519 Adjustment (LLPA) fees that lower the fees for those in low-income households with bad credit.

25520 The intent of this change was to eliminate the barrier between low-income families and
25521 becoming first-time home buyers. However, this bill generates a number of problems that have

25522 been controversial. Firstly, the FHFA applied these fee changes to everyone with bad credit-

25523 essentially equating bad credit as being low-income, but this is not necessarily true. Another

25524 major point of contention is the worry that these fee changes would charge those with good

25525 credit more. This presents several issues, including penalizing people with good credit, which

25526 effectively incentivizes having bad credit.

25527 Due to the myriad of aforementioned issues the proposed fee changes entail, the changes have

25528 been met with severe pushback from legislators concerned with the government incentivizing

25529 low credit scores and creating rates that may be too onerous for those with good credit.

25530 Recently, on April 27, 2023, Congressman Andy Briggs (R-AZ) introduced the Responsible

25531 Borrowers Protection Act, supported by 34 republican co-sponsors. This bill would effectively

25532 cancel the proposed changes to LLPA fees. So, if this legislation protects those with good

25533 credit, what's the issue? The issue is that canceling the proposed fee changes would also

25534 reinstate higher fees for low-income families, which consequently makes buying a house for the

25535 first time for low-income families extremely difficult.

25536 If everything proposed so far is riddled with issues, is there really a way to enact changes that

25537 would be efficacious in combating such a multitude of dilemmas at once? The answer:

25538 Absolutely. By restructuring the changes that were initially made to the LLPA fees, it is possible

25539 to incentivize good credit and eliminate the fee barrier for low-income first-time home buyers

25540 through discounted fees. Under the improved changes, LLPA fees would be eliminated for low-

25541 income households with good credit, discounted for low-income households with bad credit, and

25542 discounted for mid to high-income households with good credit. Low-income and mid to high-

25543 income households are defined by Cornell Law, and good and bad credit scores are defined by

25544 Experian. Under these proposed changes, mid to high-income households with bad credit would

25545 be required to pay the entire fee. These changes would be efficacious in both incentivizing good

25546 credit and assisting low-income families who are first-time home buyers.

25547

25548

25549 **Proposal for Action:**

25550 A. The FHFA will change the LLPA fees so that fees are eliminated for low-income households

25551 with good credit, discounted for low-income households with bad credit, and discounted for mid

25552 to high-income households with good credit. These changes will be made given that:

25553 I. A bad credit score is defined as a credit score between 300 and 650

25554 II. A good credit score is defined as a credit score between 650 and 850



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25555 III. Low-income households are defined as any household which has an annual household
25556 income of 80% or less of the area median income

25557 IV. Mid to High-income households are defined as any household which has an annual
25558 household income of 80% or more of the area median income

25559 B. The FHFA will change the LLPA fees given the stipulations that:

25560 I. Low-income households with a good credit score are charged no fee

25561 II. Low-income households with bad credit will be given a discount of 50% on their
25562 corresponding LLPA fees

25563 III. Mid to high-income households with good credit will be given a discount of 25% on their
25564 corresponding LLPA fees

25565

25566

25567 **Results to be Expected:**

25568 '- Incentivizing Americans to obtain and keep good credit

25569 - Decrease in housing inequality

25570 - Removing the barrier between low-income families and becoming first-time home buyers

25571 - Increased equity for first-time home buyers and those receiving Federal Housing

25572 Administration (FHA) loans

25573 - Elimination of partisan controversy and backlash over recent LLPA legislation changes



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25574 **Proposal # 483**
25575 **Author:** Caroline Haig

Committee: 20
Delegation: Virginia

25576
25577 **Title:**
25578 Reforming the Non-Spousal Beneficiary IRA: Abolishing the Withdrawal and Taxation Rule
25579

25580 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
25581 American Citizens, The Internal Revenue Service, Non-spousal Beneficiaries of Inherited
25582 Individual Retirement Accounts
25583

25584 **Justification:**
25585 After inheriting a traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA), non-spousal beneficiaries are
25586 currently required to create a “beneficiary” IRA, drain the account of all its funds within the span
25587 of 10 years, and fulfill the deceased owner’s required minimum distribution (RMD; an RMD is a
25588 mandatory withdrawal of funds from the IRA) at the time of their death while counting the money
25589 deducted from the IRA as part of their own income. Failure to drain the account of its funds
25590 within this time period results in a 50% penalty tax on the funds, and it is a common mistake for
25591 inheritors to forget to fulfill the decedent’s final RMD. However, withdrawing such money from
25592 the IRA within the span of 10 years may place a person in a higher tax bracket, causing them to
25593 be taxed a far greater amount than usual, upsetting their financial stability and future plans.
25594 Moreover, a traditional IRA existing at the decedent’s time of death is included in the gross
25595 estate for estate tax purposes, meaning it is subject to the estate tax. In light of this, taxing the
25596 IRA again as income after it has already been taxed as part of the estate of the decedent seems
25597 unnecessary and unfair.
25598 By allowing the inheritor to avoid this 10 year withdrawal rule and extra taxation, they will no
25599 longer be at risk for being placed in a higher tax bracket and can more effectively prepare for
25600 the future while maintaining financial stability. The inheritor will also be able to stimulate the
25601 economy with these funds. In addition, abolishing this withdrawal rule and taxation rule will give
25602 rise to more opportunities for people to be able to purchase a house, pay for college, etc.
25603 without having to be as dependent upon government programs or other forms of funding.
25604 Some may argue that the IRA will still be taxed as income for the poor as it may not be taxed in
25605 the estate. However, citizens in lower income brackets can inherit large IRAs or estates that
25606 may not be exempted from the estate tax. Currently, approximately 12 trillion dollars are held in
25607 IRAs, all of which may not qualify for a tax exemption and are likely to be inherited in the coming
25608 years by people in any tax bracket. Therefore, if this proposal is implemented, they will no
25609 longer need to worry about having to pay extra taxes and changing income brackets. Moreover,
25610 no longer taxing the funds after they have already been taxed ensures fairness. Inheriting an
25611 IRA from a lost loved one should not be grounds for excessive taxes, and if the money has
25612 already been taxed once, there is no reason to tax it again.

25613
25614 **Proposal for Action:**
25615 A. After inheriting an IRA, beneficiaries may still create a beneficiary IRA. However, they will no
25616 longer need to empty the IRA within the span of 10 years after the original owner’s death.
25617 Instead, the beneficiaries may use the “stretch” strategy, wherein they stretch out their RMDs for
25618 the inherited IRA over the course of their lifetime, or simply withdraw money over time.
25619 Beneficiaries may also transfer these funds to their own traditional IRA.
25620 a. When withdrawing these funds, the funds will no longer be charged as income, meaning
25621 they shall be free of any taxes, if they have been previously taxed in any form.



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25622 b. If the funds from the inherited IRA are transferred into the beneficiary's own traditional
25623 IRA, traditional IRA taxation rules will apply.

25624 A. IRA inheritors will no longer be responsible for fulfilling any RMD owed by the original owner
25625 in the year of their death.

25626

25627

25628 **Results to be Expected:**

25629 '- Allows the person receiving the funds to be fiscally responsible in how they withdraw funds.

25630 - Helps citizens in lower tax brackets in retaining their financial stability by allowing them to stay
25631 within their usual tax bracket and to plan to use the money from the IRA when it is most needed.

25632 - Allows citizens to rely less heavily on government programs or funding assistance.

25633 - Citizens will generally have more wealth with which they may stimulate the economy and plan
25634 for their futures.

25635 - Allows there to be more generational wealth, which will have a positive impact on citizens

25636 financially (ie. they may be able to use the money to buy a house or pay for college).



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25637 **Proposal # 484**

25638 **Author:** Benjamin Harris-Caudill

Committee: 16

Delegation: Virginia

25639

25640 **Title:**

25641 UN Documentation of Quantum Computers, A Leash on Global Privacy Breaching

25642

25643 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25644 Technology Based Businesses, U.N. member states, Intelligence Agencies, Corporations.

25645

25646 **Justification:**

25647 Quantum computing is a feasible, realistic, and dangerous technology accessible to
25648 corporations and governments. This technology is capable of easily breaking the encryption
25649 methods used by civilians and governments through brute force methods, such as randomly
25650 inputting characters for passwords until access is granted. Google, Amazon, Microsoft, most
25651 U.S. technology based government agencies, and foreign nations have access to quantum
25652 computing technology. Many of these entities have owned quantum computing technology for
25653 decades. Google has been researching and developing said technology since 2006, and in
25654 2019 completed a very large expansion into the research effort to provide quantum processing
25655 services over the internet.

25656 Many of those entities and similar bodies are storing important encrypted data, especially
25657 foreign governments. This data is useless without the access code. Modern cryptography is too
25658 advanced for current computers, but not quantum computing. The rate at which quantum
25659 technology is developing, quantum computers will be able to decrypt files through brute force by
25660 2029. These estimates are accounting for the current rate of development and can be drastically
25661 altered by developments in pattern with the 21st century technological revolution.

25662 Encrypted information online is completely available to be stored to private parties and foreign
25663 governments to be decrypted in an estimated 6 to 7 years. This proposal will create a dossier on
25664 those with quantum technology to hold accountable for security breaches on civilians and
25665 nations.

25666

25667 **Proposal for Action:**

25668 A. All technology to be defined or function as quantum computing will be mandatory to
25669 document to the appropriate group determined by the UN council.

25670 a. Among the quantum technology and the group, or individual, that is recorded,
25671 the processing capabilities of the device must also be documented.

25672 b. The registry will be classified and undisclosed to the public.

25673 c. An access ledger will be created for the use of the registry and maintained
25674 regularly.

25675 B. Quantum computing will be defined as the usage of subatomic particles to act as quantum
25676 bits or qubits. These qubits are able to exist in multiple states at the same time, either 1 and 0 or
25677 in between the two. The multiple states that these qubits are able to exist allows for
25678 exponentially greater computing power. Prosecuting bodies will be defined as a UN assigned
25679 group of individuals to determine the punishment for claimed charges against an entity.

25680 C. This proposal's funding will be determined by the UN council.

25681 D. The refusal or resistance to comply with the registry or the prior ownership of quantum
25682 computing technology within the applicability of the proposal will result in appropriate criminal
25683 charges. The sentencing for the charges will be determined by a prosecuting body with a
25684 minimum of 6 months imprisonment for executive or administrative individuals and a minimum
25685 \$150,000 dollar fine to the owning entity of the quantum computing technology



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25686 a. A member, or members, of the UN who deem that a registry of government
25687 owned, held, or in use quantum computing technology could cause a national
25688 security risk; may refuse the documentation on such grounds. However, If the
25689 voting majority of the determining UN council finds that valid reason for
25690 documentation is present, then the nation in question must provide mandated
25691 required information, or be subject to prosecution for the refusal of a UN mandate.
25692

25693 **Results to be Expected:**

25694 #NAME?



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25695 **Proposal # 485**
25696 **Author:** Tamia Kelly

Committee: 10
Delegation: Virginia

25697
25698 **Title:**
25699 Initiative to Incorporate Youth into City Policymaking: City Mandated Youth Planners
25700

25701 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
25702 Cities, City Governments, City Policymaking, Teens, City Government Workers, City Planners,
25703 and Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)
25704

25705 **Justification:**
25706 We hear it constantly: "Youth are the future". However, if youth are truly the future of our towns,
25707 cities, states, and country, then we must stand firm in our statement by providing youth and
25708 young adults with adequate opportunities to shape the policies that will become their reality.
25709 To do so, I propose that each city within the United States establish a "youth planner" position
25710 within their city network to work alongside the official city planner. The number of youth planners
25711 will be proportional to the city's youth population, as determined by the official city planner that
25712 the youth planner will work alongside. Cities that comply with this initiative will receive a single
25713 federal grant of one million dollars, taken from the excess funds of the Federal Railroad
25714 Retirement Board (RRB), for the purpose of city planning and community development.
25715 Currently, the RRB is allotted around 17.38 billion dollars each fiscal year and uses around
25716 15.38 billion each year, a large sum of which is dedicated to expenses beyond the RRB's
25717 designated purpose (such as highways and grants), leaving an excess of around 2 billion
25718 dollars. The student planner will serve through the city's respective planning division to provide
25719 a young adult perspective for long- and short-term plans regarding city development. Through
25720 this, we can expect well-rounded city policies that address long-term concerns before they
25721 become substantial issues while implementing more immediate policies that benefit youth and
25722 adults in the community. Cities such as New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago have testified to
25723 the numerous benefits of including young adults in their city policy-making process; however,
25724 smaller cities such as Hampton, Virginia, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, have testified to the
25725 success of the youth planner program as well, demonstrating that this policy initiative is not only
25726 feasible but successful in a variety of city environments.
25727

25728 **Proposal for Action:**
25729 1. Youth planners will work alongside the acting city planner, providing policy input and
25730 perspective from a teen or young adult perspective.
25731 a. The number of youth planners will be proportional to the city's youth population, as
25732 determined by the city planner the youth will work alongside.
25733 2. Each city will section off a starting hourly wage of the city's respective minimum wage (the
25734 overall wage is subject to increase or decrease in accordance with the size of the city and the
25735 hours allotted to the youth planner) from the city salary or budget to pay the youth planner.
25736 a. Standard child labor laws will apply with respect to working hours, pay, etc.
25737 3. The youth planner position must be filled by rising high school juniors or equivalent (minimum
25738 of 15) who will hold the position until July of their senior year of high school, with the opportunity
25739 for new rising juniors to apply to fill the position after the aforementioned senior youth planner
25740 has completed their term.
25741 4. The youth planner will apply through the city's respective city employee job application, as
25742 creating a standardized application may interfere with the respective standards and employment
25743 practices of each state.



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25744 5. Upon the documented creation and fulfillment of the Youth Planner position, the city will begin
25745 receiving the federal grant for city development and planning, with an inspection to ensure
25746 proper use of funds.

25747 6. Failure to maintain the youth planner position after allocation of grant will result in the
25748 effective repayment of the original one million by the offending city government.

25749

25750 **Results to be Expected:**

25751 #NAME?



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25752 **Proposal #** 486
25753 **Author:** Vale Kerns

Committee: 12
Delegation: Virginia

25754
25755 **Title:**
25756 Criminalizing Political Deep Fakes Surrounding Elections
25757

25758 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
25759 American Citizens, Social Media Platforms, Political Candidates, and Voter Turnout.
25760

25761
25762 **Justification:**

25763 A “deep fake” is any image or video where the appearance and/or voice of a person has been
25764 digitally altered with the assistance of AI algorithms in order to make it appear as if they are
25765 saying things or engaging in acts that they otherwise would not have done. The rise of new
25766 technologies such as artificial intelligence has made it exponentially easier to create realistic
25767 footage and it is becoming increasingly difficult to determine what is real and what is fake.
25768 A study published in the International Journal of Press/Politics found that after viewing a deep
25769 fake that negatively portrayed a political candidate voter perceptions of said candidate
25770 worsened significantly, and that deep fakes targeted towards audiences holding preexisting
25771 negative perceptions had an even greater impact. It is also extremely difficult for human
25772 audiences to detect these fakes. In a study conducted by MIT, test subjects presented with
25773 original footage and deep-faked footage were only able to make accurate identifications 65% of
25774 the time, which is only 15% better than if they guessed at random.
25775 However, deep fake detection technology is rapidly improving. Developing software has become
25776 increasingly better at correctly identifying faked footage based on facial and gestural
25777 characteristics. In a collaboration between Facebook and a Michigan State University team, AI
25778 software was trained to analyze deep fakes and identify characteristics of the machine learning
25779 model used to create it. This allows for deep fake creators to be traced across platforms and
25780 even to a specific machine, effectively identifying the culprit.
25781 Although this proposal restricts the creation and spread of information and content it is in no
25782 way in violation of the first amendment. While the First Amendment does protect false speech,
25783 this does not include defamation, which is defined as a false statement of fact that is
25784 communicated to a third party, made with a guilty state of mind, and harms an individual’s
25785 reputation. The deep fakes in question clearly fit this definition as they portray events that never
25786 took place, are spread to third parties via social media platforms, harm the reputation of a
25787 politician, and are impossible to create without a guilty state of mind.
25788 While the deep fakes outlawed by this proposal already qualify as defamation, can be
25789 prosecuted in civil court, and have the potential for financial compensation it is important to
25790 distinguish them as criminal offenses because of their impact on voters and the general public.
25791 The Constitution grants all citizens the right to “free and equal” elections, and in order to ensure
25792 that these rights are maintained voters need access to accurate and reliable information.
25793 Harmful political deep fakes compromise the integrity of the election system as a whole, not just
25794 the reputation of a political candidate, and because of this, they should be prosecuted via the
25795 criminal court system.

25796
25797
25798 **Proposal for Action:**

25799 The creation and distribution of a ‘deep fake’ that contains the likeness of political candidates
25800 and has the capacity to damage a candidate’s reputation and/or sway opinion surrounding an



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25801 election or impede or prevent people from voting will result in a fine of \$10,000 and/or a
25802 minimum of 5 years in prison. This does not apply to campaign advertisements created with the
25803 knowledge and approval of the candidate that they depict.

25804 Any website or media platform where deep fakes can be posted and shared will be required to
25805 adopt moderation policies that comply with the new legislation and remove any offending media
25806 as soon as possible. Any content that violates this proposal will be reported to the Election
25807 Crimes branch of the United States Department of Justice.

25808

25809

25810 **Results to be Expected:**

25811 Decrease in election/voter misinformation

25812 Improved content regulation on social media platforms



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25813 **Proposal # 487**
25814 **Author:** Allexis Phillips

Committee: 18
Delegation: Virginia

25815
25816 **Title:**
25817 Making Bovine Antibiotics Over-the-Counter
25818

25819 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
25820 US farmers, US ranchers, US veterinary pharmaceutical companies
25821

25822 **Justification:**
25823 There is a new law taking effect on June 11th, 2023 saying all bovine antibiotics can only be
25824 obtained with a prescription. The intention of the new law is to help fight emerging bovine
25825 resistance to antibiotics. However, an average farm has just over 4,000 bovine animals
25826 according to the USDA. Statistics from the CDC, NIH, and USDA APHIS show that annually 200
25827 will catch pneumonia, 25 will catch Johne's Disease, and 205 will catch bovine respiratory
25828 disease. A vet consultation and prescription cost is about \$108 according to studies by
25829 PennState. This means that typically a farmer or rancher would spend \$46,440 on prescriptions
25830 alone. If antibiotics aren't over the counter, farmers will either have to pay a large chunk of their
25831 annual salary or not give their infected animals proper treatment. This is not the proper way to
25832 deal with emerging resistance. With the rate of new farmers decreasing and with agriculture
25833 being the USA's top industry, we cannot afford to push anyone away from farming.
25834

25835 **Proposal for Action:**
25836 For years bovine antibiotics have been over-the-counter. There have been little to no adverse
25837 effects from this. Within this proposal, bovine antibiotics will remain over the counter. Alongside
25838 that, the process for how the medicine is obtained will be regulated to hopefully battle rising
25839 bovine immunity to antibiotics. The procedure will be: a request to the veterinary pharmacy for
25840 the needed antibiotics, verification of identity and other information by the veterinary pharmacy
25841 to ensure the legality of the purchase, the veterinary pharmacy informs the buyer of the proper
25842 usage procedures and potential risks, and then the antibiotic is purchased. There will be no
25843 need for a vet prescription.
25844

25845 **Results to be Expected:**
25846 #NAME?



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25847 **Proposal #** 488
25848 **Author:** John Queen

Committee: 3
Delegation: Virginia

25849
25850 **Title:**
25851 Taxation Reduction of Metals and Minerals From Space
25852

25853 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
25854 Space transportation industry, Space mining industry.
25855

25856 **Justification:**
25857 Mining is an important industry, which is vital to our modern-day life. Billions of pounds of
25858 minerals are mined each year and this rate is increasing steadily with our growing dependence
25859 on these resources. This dependency has caused a massive mining boom, which has affected
25860 our natural environment in a very negative way. Life on our planet is a one-of-a-kind
25861 phenomenon that we have only seen here on Earth. We must work to preserve our ecology and
25862 keep our planet untainted. The mining of iron produces a large number of pollutants into the
25863 earth's atmosphere, nickel and gold mining poisons the environment, and many mining
25864 practices cause mass deforestation. These activities disrupt both human populations and other
25865 living things. As a civilization, we are increasing our consumption of resources rapidly and will
25866 soon need other sources of both rare and common minerals. A new area of mining the US could
25867 expand into is space mining. Rare minerals and common minerals are abundant in space, with
25868 some asteroids and areas of our moon containing high concentrations of mineral deposits.
25869 Space mining is also less ecologically damaging than mining terrestrially, as there are no known
25870 living ecosystems outside of our planet, and any harmful pollutants produced in space wouldn't
25871 be able to make their way to Earth. However, we don't yet possess the technology to do this
25872 affordably and there isn't an incentive to start mining in space yet. Decreasing export taxes on
25873 minerals mined in space will make the business more profitable and create its own incentive to
25874 start mining in space. Export taxes to and from states, or internationally, are the main areas in
25875 which minerals of all kinds are taxed. Focusing on this area and reducing taxation will begging
25876 to create an initiative to start mining in space. Tax incentives are a good way to encourage
25877 innovations in new fields and create demand for a product or service. This tax incentive wouldn't
25878 punish companies that chose to mine on Earth, but instead reward those that sought out space
25879 mining. It is a good steppingstone to encourage activities beyond our earth's sphere of
25880 influence.

25881
25882 **Proposal for Action:**
25883 A. Minerals mined from space mentioned in this proposal will be taxed differently from minerals
25884 mined on Earth.
25885 B. All metals and minerals mined from space will have 40 percent less export tax than their
25886 equivalents mined on Earth.
25887 C. Any other material from space that is exported will have a 10 percent tax reduction.
25888 D. Any products utilizing material mined in space will have a 20 percent sales tax reduction.
25889

25890 **Results to be Expected:**
25891 > space mining will begin to be favored over mining on Earth.
25892 > Tax incentives will cause companies to innovate in this new field.
25893 > Mining in space will open up our mineral wealth as a nation.
25894 > Mining in space will allow us to compete with other nations that have access to mineral
25895 deposits that we don't.



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25896 > Overall, it will boost the US economy, increase our influence as a world power, and help with
25897 environmental issues.



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25898 **Proposal # 489**

25899 **Author:** Kinsey Rayfield

Committee: 1

Delegation: Virginia

25900

25901 **Title:**

25902 Reparation for Children Killed by Drunk Drivers

25903

25904 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25905 : Anywhere that a drunk driver accident occurs that results in a fatality of a parent

25906

25907 **Justification:**

25908 With the rise of drunk driving, many families have been left to navigate their lives with one less
25909 loved one. Each day, 32 individuals within the United States lose their lives due to or as a result
25910 of driving under the influence. Among the deceased many are the primary guardians of a child
25911 under the age of 18. The adverse consequences that come from continuing a life without one's
25912 parents are innumerable; however, I believe that through the implementation of this policy, we
25913 can not only reduce the number of accidents as a result of driving under the influence but also
25914 preserve many innocent families within the United States. Tennessee just recently passed the
25915 Bentley law which requires drunk drivers to pay child support. In 2021, the Virginia DMV
25916 reported that 247 deaths in Virginia were as a result of drunk driving accidents. This proposal
25917 would help other infrastructure laws such as Mother Against Drunk Driving that was passed in
25918 Congress. Mothers against drunk driving focuses on ending drunk driving for good and helps to
25919 support children who have lost their parents because of a drunk driver.

25920

25921

25922 **Proposal for Action:**

25923 The defendant will have to pay restitution in the form of child maintenance to each of the victim's
25924 children until each child reaches eighteen years of age and has graduated from high school, or
25925 the class of which the child is a member of when the child reached eighteen years of age has
25926 graduated from high school. The court in the individual states shall determine an amount that is
25927 reasonable and necessary for the maintenance of the victim's child after thoroughly reviewing
25928 the following. If the child has to complete summer school past the graduation date and the child
25929 is already eighteen the payments will stop on the day the child should have graduated. The
25930 defendant's payments will begin on the release from jail. This would not affect or reduce the
25931 amount of jail time that the individual receives. This is intended to be a National Bill that would
25932 help children receive compensation for drunk drivers. Upon the releasement of the inmate
25933 he/she will be responsible for paying back for those years of payments.

25934 I) The financial needs/resources of the child

25935 II) The Child's educational needs

25936 III) The reasonable work-related child care expenses of the surviving parent or guardian

25937 -The court shall be responsible for collecting the payments and distributing them

25938

25939

25940 **Results to be Expected:**

25941 Drunk drivers will be more aware of the severe penalties that are subject to happen

25942 -Surviving parents/guardians will have support (money) to raise their children

25943 -Decrease in drunk driving rates/fatalities



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25944 **Proposal #** 490

25945 **Author:** Brooklynn Saunders

Committee: 6

Delegation: Virginia

25946

25947 **Title:**

25948 Extensive Medical History for Sperm Donors

25949

25950 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

25951 Recipients of sperm donation, children produced from sperm donors, reproductive centers and
25952 sperm banks, FDA

25953

25954 **Justification:**

25955 According to the National Library of Medicine, approximately 440,986 women used sperm
25956 donations to conceive children between 2015 and 2017 in the United States. Currently, sperm
25957 donors are screened for infectious diseases, required to have a physical examination, and are
25958 to provide their personal medical history, but that does not include their immediate or extended
25959 family. This information is crucial; information leads to prevention.

25960 For instance, a donor may have minimal inferences regarding their personal health, although if
25961 their biological parent had an inheritable disease such as sickle cell, they could carry the trait.

25962 While having the trait is harmless, having sickle cell would affect quality of life. If the recipient of
25963 the donation also has the trait, the chance of the child conceived having sickle cell disease is
25964 25%.

25965 60% of Americans have a chronic disease, this is not to deter participates from donating, but
25966 rather inform the recipient. Other diseases that can be passed down through genetics include
25967 diabetes, heart disease, and mental illnesses. Certain lifestyle changes and provisions early on
25968 can deter potential sickness in the future.

25969

25970 **Proposal for Action:**

25971 Require medical personnel at donation centers to establish donors maternal and paternal family
25972 history.

25973 Perform additional genetic and psychiatric testing prior to securing donation from the participant.

25974 Require medical personnel to proctor a waiver of consent for the donating party, confirming the
25975 donating party complies to allowing potential recipients to review their medical history

25976 untraceable to their identity. In the instance they refuse, the donation shall not be collected nor
25977 accepted.

25978 Resume protecting and preserving the identity of reproductive donors while collecting and
25979 relaying medical information to recipients.

25980

25981 **Results to be Expected:**

25982 Those pursuing reproductive sperm donations can make educated decisions based on their
25983 personal medical history, and the information provided by the donor.

25984 Children as a byproduct of sperm donor conception are informed on their paternal medical
25985 history to establish effective life habits to combat conditions they are at greater risks for.



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25986 **Proposal #** 491
25987 **Author:** Emma Snead

Committee: 10
Delegation: Virginia

25988
25989 **Title:**
25990 Social Security Trust Funds for Youth In Foster
25991

25992 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
25993 The entities who will likely see significant effects of implementation of this proposal are state
25994 Social Services, and the Social Security Administration.
25995

25996
25997 **Justification:**
25998 The National Foster Youth Institute reports that 20% of foster youth, immediately after turning
25999 18, become homeless. Additionally, there is a less than 3% chance for any former foster child
26000 who aged out of the system to get a college degree at any point in their life. Foster children in
26001 America who age out of the system are often left without resources, life skills, or a chance of
26002 success. This is only exacerbated by children who live with the trauma of the loss of a parent, or
26003 who are living with a disability. Currently, the benefits foster children receive are allowed to be
26004 seized by the state, without consent or even knowledge of that child. When Malerie Shockley of
26005 Alaska left foster care at age eighteen, she was pregnant and had no financial stability. She
26006 relied on an abusive boyfriend for financial support, and at one point lived in a tent because she
26007 could not afford housing. Meanwhile, during her time in foster care, the state took almost eight
26008 hundred dollars in Social Security payments from her every month without her knowledge or
26009 consent, effectively making her reimburse the state for her time in foster care.
26010

26011
26012 **Proposal for Action:**
26013 A) Amend the Social Security Act to require the child's knowledge, and if over the age of
26014 thirteen, consent to their Social Security benefits being transferred to a representative payee as
26015 they gain benefits in foster care or if their payee changes during the time they are in care.
26016 Representative payee will here be defined as the recipient of Social Security Benefits on behalf
26017 of a minor. Additionally, a changed/new appointed representative payee, if working for an
26018 agency, must keep a record that is accessible to the foster child at the time they turn eighteen of
26019 the history of those benefits. When getting a child's consent, factors such as physical/mental
26020 limitations must be taken into account and if there is any question toward their ability to consent,
26021 the child's physician must provide a recommendation that will also go on record. In order to
26022 make sure the child over thirteen understands the gravity of their choice, the Department of
26023 Social Security will provide information they deem necessary for comprehension of the decision
26024 to transfer their benefits.

26025 B) Representative payees of children in state foster care will be required to direct 60% of the
26026 Social Security benefits for the child into a bank account that will not be withdrawn from, only
26027 deposited into with these payments, in the child's name. Only the representative payee may
26028 have access to this account and make deposits in it. If, for some reason, the representative
26029 payee cannot complete this, they can request assistance from the Social Security
26030 Administration. The foster child will gain access to it upon emancipation, becoming a legal adult,
26031 or having a legal guardian in which case the guardian will be the trustee of the fund. Evidence of
26032 this can be requested by the Social Services administration, and if the records are insufficient in
26033 any way, the previous standing consequences will apply. Violation of any of these stipulations of
26034 the conservation of funds is liable to be charged under unlawful claiming of Social Security



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26035 benefits, or if the sum that has been mishandled exceeds one thousand dollars, to be charged
26036 under theft of public funds. If there is misuse of funds outside of the conservation of the benefits,
26037 the current standing consequences for payee's misuse of funds will apply.

26038

26039

26040 **Results to be Expected:**



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26041 **Proposal #** 492

26042 **Author:** Emily Spaulding

Committee: 15

Delegation: Virginia

26043

26044 **Title:**

26045 Helping With The Somalia Crisis

26046

26047 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26048 Dependent Areas in Somalia, American Taxpayers, American Business Owners, American
26049 Citizens

26050

26051 **Justification:**

26052 Nearly 6.5 million Somalians suffer from acute food insecurity because of the dry conditions in
26053 Somalia. The people of Somalia are hurting and suffering because of the severe famine taking
26054 place, which is causing families to turn to last resorts for survival. Most families get split up;
26055 some sell their bodies, or marry off their children, just to survive. Not only is there a famine
26056 taking place, Somalia is facing severe conflict within their country which is making it very difficult
26057 to get help into Somalia. Somalia is not only in need of food and clean water, but in need for
26058 medical and sanitation supplies and services. It is so crucial that humans help humans. We
26059 need to take care of each other and take actions to help and support one another. The people in
26060 Somalia need our help and support. This proposal will be a step in the right direction to take
26061 action and for humans to help humans.

26062

26063 **Proposal for Action:**

26064 This proposal will create non-profit donation programs and offer itemized tax deductions (36% of
26065 every dollar amount of the donations) to businesses and citizens who donate funds, food, water,
26066 medical supplies/services, and sanitation supplies/services. The non-profit organizations will be
26067 called SO (Somalia) Relief Programs. Each program will have a large storage facility with at
26068 least 2 volunteer leaders to oversee the facility and volunteers who come help. We will also
26069 have a SO Relief location in Mogadishu, Somalia to distribute and assist with the supplies. This
26070 location will also be where the supplies are shipped and distributed from.

26071 The SO Relief programs will collect foods such as whole wheat bread loaves, canned
26072 food, white rice, pastas, canned or preserved meats (poultry, beef, and tuna), and beans. The
26073 SO Relief programs will collect clean water in the form of sealed store bought gallons and water
26074 bottle cases. The program will also receive Red Cross first aid kits/first responder kits of any
26075 size.

26076 When donations are collected through the programs' relief funds, the money will be deposited
26077 into a bank account, only to be used to run the programs, deliver and distribute supplies in
26078 Somalia, purchase more supplies, and to sponsor American citizens to go to Somalia to help
26079 distribute, serve, and aid supplies sent to the SO Relief location in Mogadishu, Somalia. Only
26080 the head of the SO Relief Foundation, appointed by the United States Foreign Affairs
26081 Committee, can access this fund to be used.

26082 The U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Assistance will appoint a set of directors no
26083 more than eight (8) to run the SO Relief Programs and foundation. The US Department of
26084 Defense will also send and keep 25 soldiers/medics at the time we have people at the location
26085 in Somalia to assist and protect the SO Relief volunteers. Through the SO Relief program,
26086 volunteers who are being sponsored to go to Somalia by the SO Relief programs will take
26087 certification classes for First Aid and CPR as well as a drug administration class, completion
26088 must be within no more than one (1) month prior to leaving.



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26089 To get businesses and individuals to get involved we will contact businesses directly
26090 providing the information about what is happening in Somalia, what donations we are asking for,
26091 and what they could get in return. Mass emails sent by SO Relief foundation will be the gateway
26092 of contacting businesses at first, and then sending information personally will be the next step.

26093 The tax deduction offered will be an itemized deduction totaling the amount of funds,
26094 donated items, and service time. The deduction will be 36% of every dollar donated and/or 36%
26095 of the cost of the items donated. This deduction will go toward the next tax year. In order for
26096 citizens and businesses to obtain the tax deduction, they must request the information from the
26097 SO Relief program directly to get their statement.
26098

26099 **Results to be Expected:**

26100 Greater want to help in Somalia from American citizens

26101 More relief in Somalia

26102 Easier ways to directly help with the Somalia crisis.



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26103 **Proposal #** 493
26104 **Author:** Ethan Spickard

Committee: 20
Delegation: Virginia

26105
26106 **Title:**
26107 Encouraging Educators: A National Salary Increase and Rural Housing Stipends
26108

26109 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
26110 Department of Education, teachers, rural school districts, rural communities
26111

26112 **Justification:**
26113 Unfortunately, the most common deterrent for potential teachers going into education is the pay
26114 it generates—or lack thereof. Teachers in the United States are paid less than the average
26115 teacher’s salary worldwide. Given that our educators are the backbone of our society, as they
26116 train our youth how to be successful and responsible adults, we need to make the profession
26117 more attractive to potential teachers. The obvious fix is to increase teachers' salaries. As it
26118 stands, teachers are paid more the longer they work, but to encourage possible educators to
26119 join our school systems, we need to give flat increases to pay across the board. The additional
26120 teachers generated due to this change create the opportunity to fix another problem: the
26121 unequal distribution of where our teachers are located. A strong majority of teachers flock to
26122 urban areas to teach, but that preference leaves rural areas more desperate for quality
26123 teachers, especially with the current teacher shortage. A study by the University of
26124 Johannesburg academic Pierre du Plessis concluded that “teachers do not want to stay in rural
26125 areas due to social, professional, and cultural isolation.” These downsides unfortunately lead to
26126 rural schools having a higher teacher turnover rate than their urban counterparts, causing rural
26127 schools to have about 30% more difficulty filling teacher vacancies. Because of all of the plights
26128 these schools face, a national housing stipend for those who decide to teach in rural
26129 communities would start to level the playing field for rural and urban schools. The estimated
26130 cost of these changes would be around \$13 billion: \$12 billion for the salary increases and \$1
26131 billion for the housing stipends.
26132

26133 **Proposal for Action:**
26134 A: Implement a 5% pay increase for all public school teachers working in the U.S. that will be
26135 funded by the federal government. This pay increase will stack with any other pay increases
26136 currently in effect for these teachers and does not have to be matched by school districts. 5% is
26137 the chosen rate to give a greater balance in feasibility, as it still provides a substantial benefit to
26138 teachers while being reasonable for the government to fund. (Each 1% increase costs around
26139 2.4 billion dollars)
26140 B: Provide a monthly housing stipend equivalent to 75% of a teacher’s monthly housing
26141 expenditures or \$1,000, whichever is lower, to educators who teach in schools in rural areas as
26142 defined by the Census Bureau. The stipend is set to whichever number is lower so as to provide
26143 a significant benefit to rural teachers while not enabling them to take advantage of the program.
26144

26145 **Results to be Expected:**
26146 • More teachers will be encouraged to go into education, resulting in a decreased strain on the
26147 teacher shortage.
26148 • Rural areas will proportionally get more teachers from this change, which evens out the
26149 inequalities that affect where educators teach.
26150 • Rural school districts will not have to resort to hiring inexperienced employees as much,
26151 leading to higher quality education for those living in rural areas.



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26152 **Proposal # 494**

26153 **Author:** Rebekah Steinweg

Committee: 6

Delegation: Virginia

26154

26155 **Title:**

26156 Providing Mental Health and Addiction Services to the Homeless Population

26157

26158 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26159 Homeless population, US Rehousing System, Department of Defense, mental health and
26160 addiction industries, Department of Housing and Urban Development

26161

26162 **Justification:**

26163 Over half a million individuals are currently experiencing homelessness in the United States.

26164 There is a strong correlation between health and homelessness. According to the Substance

26165 Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, in 2010, 26.2% of all sheltered adults who

26166 were homeless had a severe mental illness. This demonstrates how extensive the relationship

26167 between the homeless and mental health is. Homelessness can also result in additional factors

26168 influencing health, including higher rates of alcohol and drug misuse and violent victimization.

26169 This increases mental health problems and exacerbates existing addiction struggles. According

26170 to the substance abuse and mental health services administration, in 2010, 34.7% of all

26171 sheltered persons who were homeless abused substances, which is substantially higher than in

26172 the general population. These issues have only continued in the last decade, with the U.S.

26173 Department of Housing and Urban Development reporting that 564,708 people were homeless

26174 on a given night in the United States. Additionally, at a minimum, 140,000, or 25 percent, of

26175 people who were homeless were seriously mentally ill, and 250,000, or 45 percent, had a

26176 mental illness. To further demonstrate the need to have mental health and addiction services

26177 available to the homeless population, the National Library of Medicine compared studies

26178 focusing on mental health and addiction in the homeless population and concluded that

26179 intervention and more resources are needed to better understand the extent of psychiatric

26180 morbidity that is plaguing the homeless.

26181 One may argue that \$25 billion is a lot of money to go towards the homeless, especially since it

26182 is being taken out of the Dept. of Defense budget; however, according to the U.S. Dept. of

26183 Housing and Urban Development, it would cost \$20 billion, to end homelessness. While this bill

26184 calls for \$25 billion that is to be used for unforeseen costs surrounding the homeless.

26185 Additionally, a government report on the Department of Defense's spending states that their

26186 total budget is \$1.99 trillion; however, only \$997.150 is planned to be spent. This demonstrates

26187 an excess of funds that should be reallocated to necessary areas in our society, like the

26188 homeless population.

26189

26190

26191 **Proposal for Action:**

26192 The American Federal Government shall allocate \$25 billion towards the Rehousing System in
26193 America.

26194 The \$25 billion shall be taken from the Department of Defense's Annual Budget.

26195 The Rehousing System in America shall allocate this additional funding towards mental health

26196 services, addiction specialists, and rehab facilities for the homeless. The Rehousing System

26197 may also allocate any remaining funds towards affordable housing projects.

26198 If the Rehousing System is found to not be using this money in the stated areas, funds will be

26199 redistributed to other areas the government deems necessary to be funded.

26200



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26201

26202

26203

26204

26205

Results to be Expected:

Decreased homeless population

Better overall mental health in population

Decreased long term addiction rates



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26206 **Proposal #** 495
26207 **Author:** Hinke Younger

Committee: 6
Delegation: Virginia

26208
26209 **Title:**
26210 EmPATH(y) in Mental Health Care
26211

26212 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26213 U.S. emergency departments (EDs), patients admitted to EDs with psychiatric emergencies,
26214 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, American Association of Colleges of Nursing
26215 and affiliated nursing schools, triage nurses and ED physicians, Emergency P
26216

26217 **Justification:**

26218 Across the United States, emergency rooms (EDs) are unprepared to adequately care for
26219 patients experiencing psychiatric emergencies. A shortage of on-call psychiatric professionals,
26220 inadequate education surrounding mental distress, and a lack of specialized psychiatric
26221 emergency care centers has led to many patients waiting hours — even days — to receive
26222 critical healthcare. In a 2016 study, more than one third of emergency room physicians reported
26223 that psychiatric patients in their EDs had to wait at least two days for an inpatient bed to become
26224 available. These patients, often referred to as “boarders”, are forced to remain in loud and
26225 crowded waiting rooms, potentially exacerbating their symptoms. As recently as 2022, over 80%
26226 of EDs “board” patients who present with symptoms of psychiatric emergencies.

26227 The mental health crisis facing America intensified during the COVID-19 pandemic, fueling a
26228 national shortage in available inpatient hospital beds. Of the country’s 920,000 staffed hospital
26229 beds, only an estimated 70,000 are reserved for psychiatric patients; this shortage does not
26230 reflect the growing rate of mental crises in the U.S., and continues to harm the life and wellbeing
26231 of patients. Recent studies have shown a disturbing increase in young adults admitted to EDs in
26232 psychiatric distress. Between 2011 and 2020, the number of suicide-related visits of patients
26233 aged 6 to 24 increased from 0.9% to 4.2%. The pandemic has also exacerbated the struggles
26234 faced by psychiatric emergency patients in EDs; between 2019 and 2021, the average wait time
26235 of these patients increased by 61%.

26236 Data from recent studies has supported the implementation of Emergency Psychiatric
26237 Assessment, Treatment, and Healing (EmPATH) units as a supplement or alternative to
26238 psychiatric care within EDs. EDs with attached EmPATH units have seen up to a 75% decrease
26239 in hospitalization for patients experiencing psychiatric emergencies, with many discharged
26240 within 16 hours of arrival. EmPATH units and other similar programs are designed specifically
26241 for effective psychiatric care, and can exist either within or independent from existing hospital
26242 facilities. By instituting national guidelines and regulations supporting the creation of EmPATH
26243 units and providing better education and medical resources to ED personnel, we can help
26244 alleviate the current strain on American healthcare infrastructure.

26245 Note: In this proposal, the term ‘psychiatric professional’ refers to both psychiatrists and clinical
26246 psychologists.

26247
26248

26249 **Proposal for Action:**

26250 1. Beginning in 2024, the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
26251 (SAMHSA) will implement a grant-based program to incentivize the creation and maintenance of
26252 EmPATH units across the U.S. EmPATH units can be constructed as independent emergency
26253 care centers or as additional programs within existing EDs. Each grant will provide adequate
26254 funding for the EmPATH unit, using funds from the annual budgets of both the SAMHSA and



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26255 the Department of Health and Human Services. The capacity, independence, personnel, and
26256 size of population served of each proposed EmPATH program will determine both the program's
26257 eligibility for grant funding and the amount of funding provided.

26258 2. In order to better incorporate mental health emergency awareness into existing ED
26259 environments, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the American
26260 Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) will issue a joint curriculum for accredited nursing
26261 education institutions. This curriculum will update triage algorithms to include additional
26262 measures for the verification of psychiatric condition, stabilization, and relevant transfer of those
26263 experiencing psychiatric emergencies. This curriculum will also be included in requirements for
26264 practicing nurses to maintain licensure.

26265 3. Congress will implement national regulations for EDs, to be enforced by the Centers for
26266 Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). These regulations will include the following
26267 stipulations:

26268 a. By 2025: All EDs that do not have either an intradepartment EmPATH unit or a 24
26269 hour, on-call psychiatric professional (provided in-person or through an accredited
26270 telepsychiatry program) will complete and publicize a stream-lined process for the transfer of
26271 psychiatric patients to the nearest available external EmPATH center.

26272 b. By 2030: All EDs that do not have an intradepartment EmPATH unit and that receive
26273 less than an average of 20 patients experiencing psychiatric emergencies per day will be
26274 required to have either a) one 24 hour, in-person, on-call psychiatric professional or b) two 24
26275 hour, in-person general Emergency Medicine providers assigned specifically to prioritize
26276 psychiatric patients.

26277 c. By 2035: All EDs that do not have an intradepartment EmPATH unit and that receive
26278 more than an average of 20 patients experiencing psychiatric emergencies per day will
26279 construct an additional mental health extension area. These areas will be connected to the ED,
26280 and will be provided only to psychiatric patients. Regulations will ensure these areas are
26281 properly staffed and secured without exacerbating the symptoms of patients.

26282
26283 **Results to be Expected:**
26284 #NAME?



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26285 **Proposal #** 496

26286 **Author:** Desmond Basa

Committee: 7

Delegation: Washington

26287

26288 **Title:**

26289 Increasing IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) Budget

26290

26291 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26292 Special Education, Students with disabilities, National Budget, IDEA

26293

26294 **Justification:**

26295 The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or the IDEA (originally called the Education of
26296 Handicapped Children Act before 1990) is a law that gives specialized services to disabled
26297 students from birth to age 21 in order to grant equal opportunity. Some of the services that are
26298 included are special education classes, IEP, physical occupational, speech therapy, and various
26299 other resources and accommodations for students free of charge within public schools.

26300 In 1975 when Congress passed the IDEA, they promised to cover 40% of the IDEA, but as of
26301 2017, they've paid 12.3 billion, which only covered 14.6%. This is going against their promise to
26302 the 7.3 million special and remedial education students that the IDEA covers.

26303

26304 **Proposal for Action:**

26305 Double the amount that Congress is giving to the IDEA budget from 14.6% to 30%.

26306

26307 **Results to be Expected:**

26308 This will increase the IDEA funding and allow for its services to assist the 7.3 million students
26309 with disabilities throughout the nation. Increasing the amount of resources that are available for
26310 students and staff will ensure equality of opportunity in education.



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26311 **Proposal #** 497
26312 **Author:** Robert Cammock

Committee: 19
Delegation: Washington

26313
26314 **Title:**
26315 Integration of AI for Improved learning outcomes in k-12
26316

26317 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
26318 Education (teachers, administration, students)
26319

26320
26321 **Justification:**
26322 The integration of AI in education is justified for several reasons. Firstly, personalized learning
26323 experiences have been proven to enhance student engagement, motivation, and knowledge
26324 retention. AI-powered algorithms can analyze vast amounts of student data and provide tailored
26325 instruction, accommodating different learning styles and preferences.
26326 Secondly, automating administrative processes through AI can significantly reduce the burden
26327 on educators, allowing them to dedicate more time and energy to student-focused activities. By
26328 eliminating tedious administrative tasks, educators can focus on building meaningful
26329 relationships with students and providing meaningful feedback.
26330 Lastly, AI-powered data analysis can provide valuable insights into student performance,
26331 identifying areas for improvement and enabling evidence-based decision-making. Educators
26332 can utilize these insights to implement targeted interventions, allocate resources efficiently, and
26333 address learning gaps.
26334

26335
26336 **Proposal for Action:**
26337 Remove restrictions on AI and student usage, allowing free exploration of AI tools, such as
26338 programming platforms, AI-based learning applications, and virtual assistants, for educational
26339 purposes to foster creativity and innovation.
26340 Educate students and teachers on AI applications and ethical considerations, including topics
26341 like machine learning algorithms, natural language processing, computer vision, and AI ethics,
26342 empowering them to make informed decisions and navigate the complexities of AI technology.
26343 Invest in AI engines, programs, and infrastructure tailored to education, such as intelligent
26344 tutoring systems, adaptive learning platforms, data analytics tools, and virtual reality
26345 simulations, ensuring access to advanced AI technologies that enhance teaching and learning
26346 experiences.
26347 Develop AI-powered educational programs for personalized learning and intelligent tutoring,
26348 utilizing AI algorithms to create adaptive assessments, personalized learning paths, and virtual
26349 mentors that provide targeted feedback and support to students.
26350 Establish ethical guidelines, encourage interdisciplinary projects, and provide continuous
26351 professional development for teachers to promote responsible and effective use of AI in
26352 education, including topics like data privacy, bias mitigation, transparency, and the ethical
26353 implications of AI algorithms in decision-making processes.
26354

26355
26356 **Results to be Expected:**
26357 Improved Learning Outcomes: AI-powered personalized learning experiences can lead to
26358 increased student engagement, motivation, and academic achievement.



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- 26359 Enhanced Efficiency and Resource Allocation: Automating administrative tasks through AI can
26360 reduce time-consuming processes, allowing educators to focus on instructional strategies and
26361 individual student support.
- 26362 Data-Driven Decision Making: AI-enabled data analysis can provide insights into student
26363 performance, enabling educators to identify areas for improvement, implement targeted
26364 interventions, and optimize educational resources.
- 26365 Inclusive Education: AI technologies can support students with diverse learning needs by
26366 providing personalized interventions, adaptive resources, and accessible learning materials
-



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26367 **Proposal #** 498
26368 **Author:** Hugh Carter

Committee: 15
Delegation: Washington

26369
26370 **Title:**
26371 Making Armed Forces Day/Military Day a national holiday as Memorial Day and Veterans Day
26372

26373 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
26374 The entire population of the United States, People currently serving in the U.S. armed forces,
26375 and Employers who pay for holiday pay for those who choose to take the day off.
26376

26377 **Justification:**
26378 Across the nation, many people celebrate Memorial Day and Veterans Day. And schools even
26379 give kids that day off to families who want to celebrate that holiday. Armed Forces Day is
26380 "celebrated" on the third Saturday of May by those who serve or served in the U.S. armed
26381 forces and families who may have had or have people serving in the military. Yet many
26382 Americans don't know what Armed Forces Day is or that it even exists. Studies show that while
26383 people may not celebrate Armed Forces Day, the National Guard will celebrate it over any
26384 period of May. We celebrate and give thanks to people who already served and finished their
26385 time in the military and those who have died for their country. However, we don't celebrate or
26386 even thank those who are actively serving us in the military right now. There are about 1.4
26387 million people in the military who are left without gratitude and their work goes unrecognized
26388

26389 **Proposal for Action:**
26390 Every third Saturday of May will be a national holiday recognized as "National Armed Forces
26391 Day" and it will act just like Memorial Day and Veterans Day.
26392

26393 **Results to be Expected:**
26394 Armed Forces Day be recognized by more people, and more people giving thanks to those who
26395 are currently serving in the Armed Forces. showing more respect for the work that the military
26396 does for this country. More people celebrating a holiday for their family who might be in the
26397 military.



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26398 **Proposal #** 499

26399 **Author:** Clyde Carter III

Committee: 15

Delegation: Washington

26400

26401 **Title:**

26402 Ceasing of Military Aid to The IDF

26403

26404 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26405 The population of the United States, The populations of Israel and Palestine, The Israeli

26406 Defense Force, The US Department of State

26407

26408 **Justification:**

26409 The Israeli-Palestine conflict has raged on for decades, and has seen violence on both sides.

26410 As of the 23rd of March, Israel was responsible for the deaths of 64 Palestinians, many of which

26411 were unjustifiable. Whether or not these killings were justified is a case by case basis and

26412 cannot be said for certain. What can be said for certain, however, is that the United States

26413 should not endorse or indirectly contribute to the deaths of civilians, domestic or foreign. Despite

26414 this, Israel receives billions of dollars in military aid from the United States. These funds, by

26415 definition, go toward the Israeli military, and thus, any tragedies said military perpetrates. In

26416 addition to this, Israel is far from a weak nation, with the US News and World Report ranking

26417 Israel as the 4th strongest military power in the world, so it is unlikely that the withdrawal of this

26418 support would leave Israel completely vulnerable, as the withdrawal of these funds does not

26419 withdraw any of the equipment, training, tactics, etc. that makes the Israeli military so

26420 formidable. Both nations have a history of signing Memoranda of Understanding or MoUs for

26421 short. These MoUs go toward the Israeli military, and are not legally binding, but instead are

26422 simply a statement of the intentions of the 2 nations for future cooperation. In the case of the

26423 United States, this is often not an agreement between the whole of the federal government, and

26424 is instead only the intentions of the executive branch. Thus, breaking any of the memoranda is

26425 not a breach of international law.

26426

26427 **Proposal for Action:**

26428 The United States will cease the \$3.3 billion given to Israel in FMF (Foreign Military Financing)

26429 and any future funding of Israel that is intended for military purposes, save for those that are

26430 explicitly intended for missile defense, such as the \$5 billion outlined in the MoU signed in 2016.

26431

26432 **Results to be Expected:**

26433 The United States will no longer be complicit in the killings that Israel commits, nor will Israel

26434 have the funds from the United States. Less Palestinians will be killed as a result of Israel's

26435 actions, thus leading to a deescalation of the conflict within the region.



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26436 **Proposal #** 500

26437 **Author:** Audrey Elwood

Committee: 21

Delegation: Washington

26438

26439 **Title:**

26440 Wage Theft Reduction and Criminalization

26441

26442 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26443 Employers, Employees, Department of Labor, Department of Justice, The IRS

26444

26445 **Justification:**

26446 Wage theft is the most expensive crime in the United States. Wage theft is estimated to cost

26447 American workers 50 billion dollars a year according to the Economic Policy Institute, a cost

26448 three times higher than all robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts combined. Wage theft is

26449 defined as a worker not receiving compensation that they are rightfully entitled to through their

26450 labor. This includes, but is not limited to, no overtime pay, denied sick leave in their contract,

26451 misclassifying workers as independent contractors when they are full-time workers or simply

26452 paying below the minimum wage. Many companies are aware of the wage theft they are

26453 committing. In a case study conducted by Columbia Broadcasting Service, over 650,000 claims

26454 of wage theft were filed by employees with roughly 50% of cases being ruled in favor of the

26455 plaintiff. In a third of cases, no money is recovered for the plaintiff. This predominantly affects

26456 low-wage workers, undocumented immigrants, and people of color.

26457

26458 **Proposal for Action:**

26459 '- Companies that employ over 100 employees/independent contractors found guilty of an

26460 infraction of wage theft must pay no less than 250% of lost wages or 5,000 dollars per infraction

26461 to the employee, whichever amount is higher. Companies that employ less than 100 employees

26462 must pay back 150% of lost wages or 3,000 dollars per infraction to the employee, whichever

26463 amount is higher. If multiple willful violations are found, the person acting on behalf of the

26464 company/the company may face criminal penalties such as a franchise loss, a class B felony

26465 (50,000 dollar fine or 10 years in prison), or loss of an operating license.

26466 - The Safe Harbor Clause of the Revenue Act of 1978 will be repealed and replaced with

26467 guidelines based on the IRS's 20 factors of point checklist for independent contractors.

26468

26469

26470 **Results to be Expected:**

26471 Up to 50 billion dollars will be returned to the hands of employees. Increasing the money in

26472 circulation in the economy, alongside decreasing financial stress on at-risk workers. The United

26473 States government will gain more tax dollars due to the money being reported on tax returns.

26474 Workers will have their right to their wages restored.



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26475 **Proposal #** 501
26476 **Author:** Sirena Jove

Committee: 3
Delegation: Washington

26477
26478 **Title:**
26479 Taxing Certain Natural-mined Gemstones

26480
26481 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
26482 Gemstone retailers, Manufacturers, and Importers, Gemstone consumers, Internal Revenue
26483 Service (IRS), Environmental organizations

26484
26485 **Justification:**
26486 Mining gems can result in contamination of water and soil, soil erosion, deforestation, and
26487 impurities in the air. In addition, in 2017 it was estimated that around 1 million children globally
26488 were working in the mining industry. The potential health risks of working there include
26489 respiratory issues, eye infections, blunt force trauma, joint and bone deformities, death, and
26490 more. Even if not actively mining, children often accompanied their parents to drilling projects,
26491 potentially causing them to be exposed to conditions potentially causing long-term health
26492 issues.
26493 Sapphires, emeralds, rubies, diamonds, and many other precious stones can be created in labs.
26494 This is both cheaper and more ethical than excavating from the countless gemstone mines all
26495 over the world. However, consumers prefer buying natural gemstones, as they are advertised
26496 as “real” and “authentic” compared to artificial alternatives, despite their identical molecular
26497 composition.

26498
26499 **Proposal for Action:**
26500 Place a 1% federal excise tax on all current and future naturally mined, imported gemstones
26501 that have identical synthetic counterparts. Collected taxes will be used to help fund
26502 environmental agencies, organizations, education, and other projects that will increase the
26503 information known about our environment.

26504
26505 **Results to be Expected:**
26506 This will encourage and increase production and sale of synthetic gemstones and a decrease in
26507 the mining and sale of select natural gemstones, as well as decrease the environmental effects
26508 of gemstone mining. There will be an increase in federal funds for environmental projects, thus
26509 also an increase in data gathered and distributed to the public.



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26510 **Proposal #** 502

26511 **Author:** Shruthi Lingam-Nattamai

Committee: 17

Delegation: Washington

26512

26513 **Title:**

26514 A Proposal to Implement the Use of Organ-On-A-Chip Nationwide for Medical/Drug Testing and
26515 Trials

26516

26517 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26518 Medical testing companies/pharmaceutical companies, DARPA, FDA, NIH, Biomedical
26519 Research Labs, Medical patients, Department of Health and Human Services

26520

26521 **Justification:**

26522 As our world is growing at a rapid pace, the need for new drugs and cures for diseases is
26523 increasing tremendously. However, the rate at which heavily needed drugs are being produced
26524 is far too slow and expensive for our rapidly growing society. In 2020 alone, heart disease,
26525 cancer, and COVID-19 made up 49% of deaths and were the top 3 leading causes of death. In
26526 addition, according to the Wyss Institute, developing drugs can take as long as "...10 years and
26527 cost more than \$3 billion". In order to keep up with the constant need for new drugs, the
26528 utilization of new technologies, such as the Organ-on-a-Chip, is crucial. The Organ-on-a-Chip is
26529 a computer sized chip which mimics the function of a human organ through cell culture. Using
26530 microfluidic channels, drugs can be tested in these mini-organs to measure the effect it would
26531 have on a human organ. This is extremely important because not only is it a cheaper alternative
26532 to other drug testing options, but it can also measure the long term effects a drug can have on a
26533 human organ. This is something that other methods of drug testing (such as animal testing)
26534 cannot achieve.

26535

26536 **Proposal for Action:**

26537 Allocate/shift funds away from drug and medical testing areas which have lengthy, expensive,
26538 and ineffective processes. Instead these funds will go towards implementing different Organ-on-
26539 a-Chip research/manufacturing sites in different pharmaceutical companies and biomedical
26540 research labs nationwide, private and public. This means that private or public companies can
26541 make these chips, as well as use them to do clinical trials from past clinical research done. In
26542 addition, companies can send these chips to other companies (such as public research
26543 companies) for clinical trials. The NIH currently has 6.8 million dollars allocated for clinical trials,
26544 10% of which will be shifted away for Organ-on-Chip technologies and testing. The amount of
26545 money being put in will change each year, based on effectiveness. This money will not only
26546 make more Organ-on-a-Chips to use for drug trials and research, but will also further the
26547 technologies, like creating more accurate representations of organs and creating chips that are
26548 able to interact with one another. These chips will be manufactured by different companies and
26549 distributed and/or be engineered on site of different labs to be used for testing.

26550

26551 **Results to be Expected:**

26552 This fund reallocation ensures that Organ-on-a-chips will be used more commonly and widely in
26553 the United States for drug/medical trials/testing. Labs and research companies will create
26554 additional advancements in these technologies, allowing for quicker and more efficient drug
26555 testing. This will benefit patients by allowing for only the best medicines with the best (relative)
26556 results to be given to them. In addition, quicker advancement for heavily needed cures for
26557 diseases will also take place.



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26558 **Proposal #** 503

26559 **Author:** Cameron Matray

Committee: 6

Delegation: Washington

26560

26561 **Title:**

26562 Banning the sale of consumables that contain caramel coloring

26563

26564 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26565 The public, The FDA

26566

26567

26568 **Justification:**

26569 (Caramel coloring is a type of food coloring used mainly in soft drinks like Pepsi and root beer. It
26570 adds a yellowish- brown tint to whatever it is added to. Like all food coloring, the main reason for
26571 companies to add caramel coloring to their products is to make the product more visually
26572 appealing to increase sales. Caramel coloring contains a substance known as 4-
26573 methylimidazole(4-MEI), which is classified as a carcinogen by the California proposition, more
26574 specifically 4-MEI causes lung cancer. This means that companies that use caramel coloring
26575 are ok with possibly making customers sick for profit, this is unacceptable and should be
26576 banned.

26577

26578 **Proposal for Action:**

26579 Making the sale of consumables that contain caramel coloring illegal.

26580

26581 **Results to be Expected:**

26582 Because people will not be consuming caramel coloring anymore, cancer rates will decrease



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26583 **Proposal #** 504

26584 **Author:** Quinn McLaughlin

Committee: 25

Delegation: Washington

26585

26586 **Title:**

26587 Expanding Legal Jurisdiction of Tribes

26588

26589 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26590 U.S Department of Justice, district courts, county courts, tribal governments and courts,
26591 corporations operating on tribal land, non-member residents of tribal land

26592

26593 **Justification:**

26594 Most tribes of Indigenous Americans made treaties with the United States during the nineteenth
26595 century. Treaties established that these tribes would continue to exist as sovereign entities on
26596 their respective reservations,. The United States government and the governments of its states
26597 have repeatedly denied tribal sovereignty through Supreme Court rulings, executive orders, and
26598 Acts of Congress. In the 1978 Supreme Court case Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe, Justice
26599 William Rehnquist established that tribal courts had no legal jurisdiction over non-members,
26600 thus holding that these courts could not exercise sovereign control over their lands. By reserving
26601 criminal jurisdiction, federal and state courts prevent the victimized community from enacting
26602 justice themselves, and thus prevent the relief of restorative justice within that community. In
26603 2013, Congress authorized tribal courts to prosecute non-Indian offenders in cases of domestic
26604 violence against tribal members, and thus far this path of justice has been efficient and effective,
26605 with conviction rates similar to those at the national level and no claims of habeas corpus
26606 brought in federal court.

26607

26608 **Proposal for Action:**

26609 Act of Congress explicitly authorizing tribal courts to investigate, prosecute, convict, and
26610 sentence all violators of law on reservations, modeled after the special domestic violence
26611 criminal jurisdiction established in VAWA 2013.

26612

26613 **Results to be Expected:**

26614 Criminal matters on tribal land will be handled in a more complete, fair, and just way, with
26615 greater respect to the inherent sovereignty of tribes and to the rights of defendants. This will
26616 alleviate the cycle of incarceration present on reservations and will help bring justice to the
26617 victims of crimes on reservations.



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26618 **Proposal #** 505 **Committee: 26**
26619 **Author:** Hannah Oommen **Delegation:** Washington

26620
26621 **Title:**
26622 Decreasing the Current Legal BAC Limit
26623

26624 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
26625 Drivers, Law Enforcement, and Breweries.
26626

26627 **Justification:**
26628 Currently, in the USA, the number one cause of car crashes is due to driving under the influence
26629 of drugs and drinking driver who are DUI not only a danger to themselves while driving but also
26630 to the people around them
26631 Thirty-two people in the United States are killed daily in crashes involving an alcohol-impaired
26632 driver, one death every 45 minutes, and more than 10,000 lives are lost yearly to drunk driving.
26633 In many places, including the United States, the legal limit for driving is typically set at or below
26634 0.08% BAC. However, it's crucial to note that even a BAC below the legal limit can impair the
26635 driver's judgment, coordination, and reaction time, increasing the likelihood of accidents. To
26636 ensure road safety and minimize the risk of impaired driving, it is strongly advised to adopt a
26637 0.05 policy for alcohol consumption when planning to drive. Alcohol can be in the blood system
26638 for up to 12 hours. In addition, a blood test can measure alcohol within 6 -12 hours. If a person
26639 believes they are not stable enough to go to the destination of their choice they have several
26640 resources such as commuting through public transportation, having a person who can drive
26641 them or taking ubers/lyfts.
26642

26643
26644 **Proposal for Action:**
26645 • Decrease the Blood Alcohol Content maximum from 0.08 to 0.05.
26646 • Federal government can decide the punishments if a driver is caught exceeding this limit.
26647 • Federal government may also decide whether they want to decrease this limit but the cannot
26648 go above 0.05
26649

26650
26651 **Results to be Expected:**
26652 By decreasing the number of humans who drive under influence it will be expected to decrease
26653 the amount of crashes caused by drinking under influence.
26654 Increase use of communal transportation benefiting the environment humans who are not
26655 physically or mentally stable of driving at that moment can drive with others or find other means
26656 of transportations that are sustainable



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26657 **Proposal #** 506

26658 **Author:** Anika Prabakar

Committee: 26

Delegation: Washington

26659

26660 **Title:**

26661 Adding availability slots on all homeless shelter websites, including non-profit homeless shelters

26662

26663 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26664 Homeless population, State Department(s) of Commerce, Homeless shelters

26665

26666 **Justification:**

26667 Homelessness is one of the largest issues affecting our country, with a reported 582,000
26668 Americans in the United States being identified as homeless in 2022 alone. Homeless shelters
26669 are overpacked, understaffed, and constantly lack the ability to continually and stably fund the
26670 people temporarily residing in these areas. Transportation for homeless people can be a large
26671 struggle as well, and the process of finding a stable, and safe shelter can be a crucial way for
26672 someone who is struggling to finally cross the pathway into normalcy and security financially.
26673 Adding the simple requirement on homeless shelter websites to show availability slots on
26674 homeless shelter websites would save time, money, and worry for these shelters as well as
26675 homeless people.

26676

26677 **Proposal for Action:**

26678 All homeless shelter websites would be required to have an easily accessible and finable area
26679 on their website which clearly states the amount of availability slots they have for homeless
26680 people in their shelter, as well as what dates they have available. This would just implement the
26681 addition of the occupation slots. This could additionally allow homeless people to reserve an
26682 open spot for certain date(s), ensuring that their spot would be secured.

26683

26684 **Results to be Expected:**

26685 Having spaces for homeless people to fully recover and a shelter that they can depend on for
26686 safety will reduce homelessness rates, increase jobs in the economy, and will be an overall
26687 positive addition to our society. This also helps benefit our housing economy as homeless
26688 people will be purchasing housing in greater quantities.



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26689 **Proposal # 507**

26690 **Author:** Scothorne Scothorne

Committee: 13

Delegation: Washington

26691

26692 **Title:**

26693 Eliminating the Practice of Banning Books

26694

26695 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26696 School Districts, Students, School Boards, Parent Advocacy Groups, Book Publishers.

26697

26698 **Justification:**

26699 Banning books refers to the removal of literature outright with no opportunity or method
26700 available to obtain it legally.

26701 Literature is defined as written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic
26702 merit

26703 Last year, the state of Texas attempted to ban 93 books such as: Fahrenheit 451, The Bluest
26704 Eye, Animal Farm, Where's Waldo?, amongst many others for controversial viewpoints. Schools
26705 and Governmental organizations will prohibit certain books from being accessed because they
26706 challenge societal norms that are viewed as politically controversial.

26707

26708 **Proposal for Action:**

26709 No school district, governmental organization, or state can ban a single book for the contents
26710 within the book. This would also restore any book that has already been banned.

26711

26712 **Results to be Expected:**

26713 Denying the ability for organizations to ban books and unbanning already banned books will
26714 open up the fields of knowledge, viewpoints, opinions, and facts that are out there in the world.

26715 This will allow the people of the United States the freedom to access various different materials
26716 to expand their knowledge.



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26717 **Proposal #** 508

26718 **Author:** Artur Skatkov

Committee: 19

Delegation: Washington

26719

26720 **Title:**

26721 Pushing the Development of Electric vehicles and Technology

26722

26723 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26724 Automotive industry, gas stations, electricity

26725 producers, power grids, car buyers, mechanical engineers, car manufacturers,

26726 energy based interests in the middle east and other parts of the world.

26727

26728 **Justification:**

26729 Combustion engines are less efficient than electric ones and are more prone to

26730 breakage and repairs. Providing an incentive for the research and development of

26731 electric vehicles will greatly improve funding and resources put into it. Providing

26732 that incentive for car manufacturers will force the need to make electric vehicles

26733 better and more viable for use and this will also force the development of

26734 charging grids just like was done with gas stations.

26735 For hundreds of years there has been countless hours of engineering power and

26736 effort put into the development of the gas engine and now is the time to focus on

26737 the future and make it more viable and sustainable.

26738 Fossil fuel is becoming harder and harder to come by and is too dependent on

26739 other countries and by forcing development of more efficient engines we reduce

26740 the dependencies on other countries for fuel and gain more control of our

26741 economy.

26742

26743 **Proposal for Action:**

26744 Stop the sale of all new non military gas powered motor vehicles starting in the

26745 year 2030.

26746

26747 **Results to be Expected:**

26748 Drive Development of electric vehicles, charging grids, energy consumption, use,

26749 and creation all while reducing carbon footprint.



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26750 **Proposal #** 509
26751 **Author:** Sander Stone

Committee: 7
Delegation: Washington

26752
26753 **Title:**
26754 Legalizing fentanyl test kits
26755

26756 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
26757 (CDC, FDA, people who use drugs, hospitals, first responders, pharmacies,).
26758

26759 **Justification:**
26760 Fentanyl, a synthetic opioid that is 50 times more powerful than morphine, killed 70,000
26761 Americans last year. Many of the people who died were unaware they were taking fentanyl.
26762 Fentanyl is cheap to make it is commonly mixed in with heroin or cocaine or formed into “pills”
26763 that are sold on the street as other substances such as MDMA, alprazolam, oxycodone, and
26764 others. Because of this, many users don’t know what drug they are taking or whether it contains
26765 traces of fentanyl. Other, less harmful drugs like marijuana are being laced with fentanyl, and
26766 unsuspecting “occasional” drug users think they’re eating a pot brownie or taking something
26767 relatively safe, only to end up overdosing on fentanyl.
26768 Fentanyl test kits allow people to check whether any substance they’re using is contaminated
26769 with fentanyl, but they’re not legal everywhere: it’s legal to possess drug-testing equipment in 22
26770 states, and in 14 states, it’s only legal when that equipment is obtained from a syringe services
26771 program.
26772 Making fentanyl test kits legal and easy to access would greatly reduce overdose deaths.
26773

26774
26775 **Proposal for Action:**
26776 Make buying, obtaining, and using fentanyl test kits currently approved by the FDA legal in
26777 every state, and encourage their use.
26778

26779
26780 **Results to be Expected:**
26781 There will be a significant decrease in accidental deaths due to fentanyl once this is put into
26782 practice. In addition to fewer deaths, it will ease the burden on first responders and others in the
26783 medical field.



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26784 **Proposal #** 510
26785 **Author:** Charlotte White

Committee: 7
Delegation: Washington

26786
26787 **Title:**
26788 ALD newborn testing in all 50 states
26789

26790 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26791
26792 **Justification:**

26793 Adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD) is a genetic X-linked childhood disease that can cause severe
26794 damage to the brain leading to death if not caught early. With ALD, the body is not able to break
26795 down very long fatty chain acids that build up and destroy myelin, creating brain damage. Most
26796 boys diagnosed with ALD also have adrenal insufficiency where their adrenal glands don't make
26797 enough of the hormone cortisol. If left untreated, ALD patients lose their ability to see, hear,
26798 walk, talk, swallow and breathe eventually leading to a slow and painful death within a matter of
26799 years from diagnosis. If caught early enough, ALD patients can receive life saving treatments
26800 such as gene therapy but once the disease has caused too much damage to the brain, there
26801 are no treatment options available. Is important that we test all newborns so children affected by
26802 this disease can be monitored from birth and receive treatment in a timely manner before it is
26803 too late.
26804

26805 **Proposal for Action:**

26806 Redefine ALD as a core disease to be tested optionally throughout the 50 states in America.
26807 Once the doctor has the blood sample from the newborn, the newborn's Very Long Chain Fatty
26808 Acids will be tested in a laboratory to see if the newborn has carried on this disease. PKU is
26809 also tested in all 50 states and is similar to ALD with the fact that it cannot process amino acids
26810 causing brain damage to the body.
26811

26812 **Results to be Expected:**

26813 Seeing more research to be done on the disease and researching more preventives. Part of the
26814 reason not all 50 states are testing ALD is that they think it is a rare disease. With more testing,
26815 there is more evidence that this disease is more prevalent as well as more awareness of how
26816 severe it is.



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26817 **Proposal #** 511
26818 **Author:** Kayla Bethea

Committee: 19
Delegation: Washington D.C.

26819
26820 **Title:**
26821 Media Privacy Proposal

26822
26823 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
26824 Media companies

26825
26826 **Justification:**
26827 Media users are not aware about what information is being sent and who it is being sent to. In
26828 fact, according to the Pew Research Center, 79% of Americans are concerned about how
26829 companies use their data. This is because data sharing could potentially be a breach of privacy
26830 and lead to personal information being leaked. Vizio, a consumer electronics company, sold
26831 computers in the U.S. with pre-installed software that sent consumer information to third parties
26832 without the knowledge of the users in 2018. Despite the numerous cases of privacy violations,
26833 only 5 states (Virginia, Colorado, California, Utah, and Connecticut) have any consumer privacy
26834 legislation put into place. Without users' rights being enumerated in legislation, media sites will
26835 have the ability to share personal information without the knowledge of the user. This proposal
26836 will ensure that all states have legislation passed that protects their personal data and
26837 establishes the right users have over privacy violations.

26838
26839 **Proposal for Action:**
26840 Only 5 states have consumer privacy legislation. The Privacy Proposal calls for all states some
26841 sort of consumer privacy legislations, which allows users to opt-out and keep their information
26842 private by disabling data tracking and collection, gain greater access to and control over their
26843 data, see what information about them has already been collected and shared, and be notified
26844 of a breach of their information within 72 hours.

26845
26846 **Results to be Expected:**
26847 The passage of this proposal will improve the security of social media users all across the
26848 United States. 5 states have already passed legislation to give consumers their right to protect
26849 their private data and opt out of data sharing. This proposal simply expands the scale so that
26850 these rights are enumerated in all states. The proposal requires no funding and is easy to put
26851 into legislation, as it's already been done. With the increase of media use and increasing
26852 concerns over privacy breaching, this proposal is necessary because not only will users feel
26853 more protected, media sites will have more incentive to not breach users' privacy. Overall, the
26854 bill will ensure that all US citizens will be protected under the law to protect the sharing of their
26855 private information.



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26856 **Proposal # 512**

26857 **Author:** Aisha Hamadou

Committee: 22

Delegation: Washington D.C.

26858

26859 **Title:**

26860 Put Gun Violence Into a STOP!!!

26861

26862 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26863 Gun-owners, aspiring gun-owners, gun vendors, FBI/other organizations conducting
26864 background checks, people living in areas with lots of gun violence

26865

26866

26867 **Justification:**

26868 I believe this proposal is necessary because America has the highest gun violence rate (10.6
26869 per 100,000 people in 2016) due to how easy it is to access a gun. Many people fear to go to
26870 the mall, work, or let alone send their children to school because of gun violence. 3 in 10
26871 Americans have thought about moving [from their current home/location] out of fear of gun
26872 violence (vs. 21% in 2021). Additionally, more than 1/3 of people worry that they will encounter
26873 an active shooter in their lifetime (vs. 28% in 2021). For example, Texas is one of the states with
26874 the highest gun violence rates and experiences frequent school and mall shootings and a most
26875 recent mass shooting. Even beyond examples where gun ownership can present problems to
26876 communities, owning a gun is also dangerous to one's personal safety. There is a large
26877 correlation between suicide and gun ownership, with 85% of suicide attempts via gun ending in
26878 death, and ~2/3 of suicides occurring due to guns. Instituting stricter gun license laws, particularly
26879 a mental evolution which my bill is trying to do, can help prevent at-risk individuals from owning
26880 guns.

26881

26882

26883 **Proposal for Action:**

26884 This proposal will increase gun regulations by making the requirements to obtain a gun license
26885 stricter. If a person wants to own a gun they must do the following things: take a class on gun
26886 usage (how to use a gun safely, when to use the gun, how to safely store your gun), describe
26887 the reasons for their purchase (i.e. why do they feel the need to own a gun/what purposes will
26888 they use it for), undergo a mental evaluation (to ensure they don't have suicidal thoughts or are
26889 a risk to others/themselves), and have their criminal record explored. If a person fails to pass
26890 the gun ownership class, fails to provide a reasonable explanation for their purchase, possesses
26891 a mental disorder that makes them high risk as gun owners, or has committed a dangerous
26892 crime or a felony, they will not be given a gun license and will thus not be able to legally own a
26893 gun. Gun licenses will be revoked within 14 days of a felony/violent crime being committed.
26894 Mental evaluations will occur every 2 years, as well as a retake of the gun ownership class.

26895

26896

26897 **Results to be Expected:**

26898 There will be less armed people and gun violence will drop. More people will feel safe to go to
26899 schools, malls, work, parties, etc.. due to the laws being changed. Furthermore if this law was
26900 implemented, the rate of school shootings, mass shootings, violent crime, and suicide would go
26901 down. People who already own guns would be taken through the process of renewing their gun
26902 license regularly. This would require the input of several hours of class time, full criminal record
26903 submission, and a full mental health evaluation. Due to the lag time associated with renewing
26904 the license, gun ownership would decrease as guns/gun licenses would be revoked without



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26905 renewal. Current gun owners may feel incentivized against owning guns due to the strenuous
26906 process of renewing. If gun owners complete the renewal process but fail a part of it, their gun
26907 license would be revoked and their gun would be taken away. Individuals living in high gun-
26908 violence areas will feel increasingly more safe in public and private spaces. In particular, people
26909 who are high-risk for gun violence in their area would feel better protected. Innocent Americans
26910 die every single day due to gun violence, and many people are afraid to leave their homes or go
26911 places because of gun violence. We need to put gun violence to a stop, so will you help put gun
26912 violence into a stop by supporting my bill?



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26913 **Proposal #** 514

26914 **Author:** Camryn Howard

Committee: 8

Delegation: Washington D.C.

26915

26916 **Title:**

26917 Legalize dying freely

26918

26919 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

26920 Doctors, hospitals, terminally ill patients, and their loved ones, and organ receivers

26921

26922 **Justification:**

26923 Physician assistant suicide is quite literally a matter of life or death. Some view PAS as an act

26924 that diminishes human life when in reality, it is an option that allows people to honor themselves

26925 and the life they have lived, as well as to escape suffering. It is not fair to expect someone to

26926 fight a losing battle. According to the National Institute of Health "Estimates are that there are

26927 currently twenty-million people worldwide who need some form of end-of-life care." PAS patients

26928 under this proposal would be able to pass away with dignity. Allowing doctor-assisted suicide for

26929 terminally ill patients is not the same as actively killing or harming them, but instead, allowing

26930 them to end their suffering. The need for PAS is strong because patients would still be able to

26931 donate their organs. "More than 100,000 people are waiting for lifesaving organ transplants."

26932 This would give a greater opportunity for people in need of organs to receive them before

26933 terminally ill patients pass. PAS aligns with the US Constitution's plan to create a secular

26934 government, giving Americans the ability to make decisions regarding their own body. Allowing

26935 it nationwide will help increase assembly and dilute health disparities regarding PAS and will

26936 decrease existing economic disparities regarding the issue.

26937

26938 **Proposal for Action:**

26939 This proposal legalize Physician-assisted suicide in all 50 states and US territories, allowing

26940 doctors to assist terminally ill patients who wish to live or die without facing legal repercussions.

26941 Physician-assisted suicide is the practice of doctors assisting patients who have given consent

26942 and wish to end their life. Safeguards and regulations will be implemented to prevent overdose,

26943 such as requiring multiple doctors to confirm the patient's medical condition, evaluate mental

26944 competence, provide counseling and legal advice prior to the patient's decision to choose PAS,

26945 etc. Terminal illness can be defined as an end-stage disease with no cure. In this proposal, it

26946 will be further specified to mean having 6 months or less to live. PAS is accomplished by

26947 medical professionals via the use of the prescribed drugs Midazolam, Secobarbital, or

26948 Euthanasia. This proposal only extends to adults; minors are not included.

26949

26950 **Results to be Expected:**

26951 If this proposal passes, people with terminally ill diseases will be able to pass in peace and not

26952 have to worry about leaving a financial struggle/burden for friends and loved ones. Ultimately

26953 this bill would be feasible because it would keep terminally ill people out of the hospital which

26954 would save more money. Not everyone has the money to move to states that have this

26955 legalized. According to the National Health Institute, "The average costs allowed per patient in

26956 the 24 months after the index diagnosis were \$71,909, \$97,066, \$159,442, and \$182,655 for

26957 disease stage 0, I/II, III, and IV, respectively. The cost difference based on the stage at

26958 diagnosis was largely driven by the cost of chemotherapy and noncancer treatments."

26959 According to the National Library of Medicine, legalizing PAS reduces the economic burden

26960 placed on patients and frees up space in hospitals. This means that hospitals can support other

26961 sectors that would benefit from the creation of more jobs and from the improvement of the



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26962 sectors' capacities. Patients who pass away via PAS would still be able to donate their organs
26963 even with the terminally ill disease. According to the National institute of health " An estimated
26964 10% (5955) of patients who undergo euthanasia in general are medically eligible to donate one
26965 or more organs." Thus, by committing PAS, patients who are organ donors are not just dying
26966 with dignity, they are also doing a good deed by supporting those in need of organ donations.



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26967 **Proposal #** 516
26968 **Author:** Ezekiel Lu

Committee: 21
Delegation: Washington D.C.

26969
26970 **Title:**
26971 The Fairness in Growth Act

26972 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
26973 Corporations with at least a market capital of \$1 billion dollars, Financial Institutions,
26974 Stakeholders, Foreign Countries, and International partners, Federal Reserve
26975
26976

26977 **Justification:**
26978 This Act is crucial in promoting accountability, transparency, and robust foreign relations, given
26979 the significant foreign investments in the United States, accounting for 11.3 percent of the
26980 nation's total investment. The collapse of Silicon Valley Bank, which caused a bank run on
26981 Credit Suisse, one of the largest banks in Switzerland, and the economic impact of the 2008
26982 recession underscore the need for strong risk management measures. By addressing the moral
26983 imperative of fostering goodwill and cooperation, allocating resources, establishing an
26984 environmental advisory group, and requiring banking institutions and large corporations to
26985 implement robust risk management programs, this Act safeguards stakeholders, protects
26986 foreign implications, reinforces fairness and trust, and contributes to a just and fair society.
26987
26988

26989 **Proposal for Action:**
26990 This proposal, upon passage:
26991 (a) Corporate Risk Management: Corporations with a market capital of 1 billion dollars or more
26992 shall establish and maintain a risk management program to identify and mitigate potential risks
26993 associated with their business activities. The corporation shall bear the cost of implementing
26994 and maintaining the program.
26995 (b) Banking Risk Management: Financial institutions shall be required to develop and implement
26996 a risk management program to identify, assess, and manage risk related to their operations,
26997 products, services, and customers.
26998 (c) Government Audits: In order to ensure compliance with the regulations outlined in this policy,
26999 the government will conduct regular audits of corporations and financial institutions. These
27000 audits will be carried out by designated government officials or agencies responsible for
27001 overseeing regulatory compliance and risk management practices. The specific agencies
27002 involved in conducting the audits are the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Financial
27003 Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), Federal Reserve System, and other relevant regulatory
27004 bodies tasked with supervising corporations and financial institutions. These agencies will have
27005 the authority to assess and evaluate the risk management programs implemented by
27006 corporations and financial institutions to ensure adherence to regulatory requirements and
27007 promote the overall stability and integrity of the financial system.
27008 (d) Audit Scope: The audits will cover various aspects of risk management practices and
27009 procedures within corporations and financial institutions. This includes but is not limited to the
27010 identification and assessment of risks, implementation of risk mitigation strategies, internal
27011 controls, governance structure, and adherence to regulatory requirements.
27012 (e) Audit Frequency: The frequency of audits will be determined by the government and may
27013 vary based on factors such as the size and complexity of the corporation or financial institution,
27014 its risk profile, and past compliance history. Audits may be conducted annually, biennially, or at
27015 other intervals deemed appropriate by the government.



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27016 (f) Audit Process: The government audit team will review relevant documents, conduct
27017 interviews with key personnel, and assess the overall effectiveness of the risk management
27018 program. They will evaluate whether the corporation or financial institution has adequately
27019 identified and addressed potential risks and whether appropriate measures are in place to
27020 mitigate those risks.

27021 (g) Reporting and Compliance: Following the audit, the government audit team will prepare a
27022 comprehensive report highlighting their findings, recommendations, and any non-compliance
27023 issues. Corporations and financial institutions will be required to address any identified
27024 deficiencies and implement corrective actions within a specified timeframe.

27025 (h) Penalties for Non-Compliance: Failure to comply with the risk management requirements
27026 outlined in this policy may result in penalties imposed by the government. These penalties may
27027 include fines, sanctions, or other enforcement measures necessary by the government to
27028 ensure compliance and protect the public interest.

27029 (i) Public Disclosure: Corporations and financial institutions shall disclose relevant information
27030 regarding their risk management program, including policies, procedures, and any material
27031 changes, to the public. This promotes transparency and allows stakeholders to evaluate the
27032 effectiveness of the risk management practices implemented.

27033 (j) Ongoing Monitoring: The government will establish a system for ongoing monitoring of
27034 corporations and financial institutions to ensure continuous compliance with risk management
27035 regulations. This may involve periodic reviews, data collection, and analysis of key risk
27036 indicators to assess the effectiveness of risk mitigation efforts.

27037
27038

Results to be Expected:

27039 **Strengthened Risk Management in Corporations:** The requirement for corporations with a
27040 market capitalization of \$ 1 billion or more to establish and maintain robust risk management
27041 programs will have significant implications. By identifying and mitigating potential risks
27042 associated with their business activities, these corporations will enhance their resilience, protect
27043 stakeholders' interests, and ensure the smooth functioning of their operations. This measure will
27044 contribute to a more stable economic environment, both domestically and internationally.

27045 **Enhanced Risk Management in Banking Sector:** The mandate for financial institutions to
27046 develop and implement comprehensive risk management programs will bolster the stability and
27047 integrity of the banking sector. By identifying, assessing, and managing risks related to their
27048 operations, products, services, and customers, these institutions will enhance their ability to
27049 navigate uncertainties and safeguard the financial system. This measure will foster confidence
27050 in the banking sector, promote economic growth, and mitigate potential negative impacts on
27051 foreign financial markets.
27052



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27053 **Proposal # 517**
27054 **Author:** Ellen Lurie

Committee: 16
Delegation: Washington D.C.

27055
27056 **Title:**
27057 Preventing Discrimination in Jury Formation
27058

27059 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
27060 Defendants on trial, court judges, individuals selected as jurors, jury-eligible individuals,
27061 local/state/federal courts (criminal and civil)
27062

27063 **Justification:**
27064 Jury pools are primarily, if not entirely, drawn from lists of voter registration records within a
27065 given state. This presents an initial barrier for minorities to preside in juries, as they are already
27066 underrepresented in this data pool to begin with. Additionally, for low-income individuals (who
27067 are, in many regions in the US, disproportionately Black), participating in juries is not financially
27068 feasible. Jurors are chronically underpaid, with the mean salary being \$50 per day for up to 9
27069 hours of work each day, translating to \$5.5 per hour. Furthermore, Black people and people of
27070 color are consistently removed unfairly via peremptory strike, or the practice of removing
27071 qualified jurors from the bench without having to give a reason. The odds of a Black person
27072 receiving a peremptory challenge is 4.5 times as high as the odds for a person of any other
27073 race. In a study by Duke University, cases where there were no Black people on the jury led to
27074 the conviction of Black defendants 81% of the time, and the conviction of white defendants only
27075 66% of the time. Compared to a jury in the same study where there was at least 1 Black person
27076 present, conviction rates became essentially identical (71% and 73%, respectively).
27077

27078 **Proposal for Action:**

- 27079 1. The implementation of a federal regulation on the use of peremptory strikes, in particular
27080 through the designation of a list of invalid reasons for its usage.
27081 a. These reasons include:
27082 i. Being of a particular race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, or religion
27083 ii. Expressing distrust in law enforcement
27084 iii. Living in high-crime neighborhoods
27085 v. Having a child outside of marriage/civil partnership/civil union
27086 vi. Receiving benefits from their state or locality
27087 viii. And any additional potentially discriminatory criteria, as decided by the judge present
27088 at the court hearing
27089 2. Next, courts will be required to look at records beyond just voter registration lists to draw a
27090 jury pool.
27091 a. Examples of potential additional records include but are not limited to public utility records,
27092 driver's license/state ID card databases, lists of income tax filers, etc.
27093 3. Finally, a federal hourly minimum wage for jurors must be established.
27094 a. This hourly minimum wage will be equal to the federal hourly minimum wage that is
27095 applied to all 50 states and US territories.
27096 i. Should a state possess a minimum wage that is greater than the federal minimum
27097 wage, it is expected that they pay jurors this local minimum wage as well.
27098

27099 **Results to be Expected:**

27100 By establishing a juror minimum wage, individuals will feel increasingly incentivized to
27101 participate in the jury selection process. Low income individuals will feel greater compelled to



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27102 participate, as they will not need to experience a financial burden in order to be civically
27103 engaged. Additionally, improved jury pooling strategies will ensure that white citizens are not
27104 overrepresented in the pooling process, as records that better represent minority groups will be
27105 added to the juror database. Finally, the reform of the practice of peremptory strikes will ensure
27106 that qualified juror candidates of color are not stricken down due to bias. Altogether, this will
27107 ultimately result in fairer, more just outcomes in judicial processes, ensuring that the justice
27108 system better reflects an unbiased opinion.



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27109 **Proposal #** 518
27110 **Author:** Hemani Patel

Committee: 26
Delegation: Washington D.C.

27111
27112 **Title:**
27113 Entering our Gender Equality ERA
27114

27115 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
27116 Female-identifying Americans, SCOTUS/local courts, state/federal legislature, all Americans
27117

27118 **Justification:**
27119 The Equal Rights Amendment is important as it provides explicit protection against gender
27120 discrimination, a protection not currently explicitly stated in the Constitution. The ERA would
27121 help prevent state legislatures from taking advantage of this lack of explicit sex-related
27122 protection by creating sexist, transphobic, and homophobic laws. For example, at the time the
27123 ERA was initially introduced, women’s rights activists sought out the ERA to protect against poll
27124 taxes/voter suppression models that attacked women at a greater rate. Today, on the state
27125 level, states like Texas have placed a complete ban on abortion, a healthcare right for women.
27126 On the other hand, nationally, women are paid 22.2% less than men. This hinders women from
27127 achieving economic progress making it hard for women to be completely self-sufficient. Sexual
27128 harassment another major issue in the workplace disproportionately affects women, with 78.2%
27129 of sexual harrasment charges being filed by women. By codifying gender equality into the
27130 Constitution, state and federal legislatures would no longer be able to suppress women’s rights
27131 or limit women’s socio-economic mobility.
27132

27133 **Proposal for Action:**
27134 This proposal would introduce and modify the Equal Rights Amendment to Congress. The Equal
27135 Rights Amendment which was originally introduced to Congress in 1923 would guarantee legal
27136 rights which cannot be denied or abridged on the basis of sex. This proposal would maintain the
27137 protection of equal rights regardless of sex, but would further define gender to mean “the
27138 socially constructed roles, behaviors, expressions, and identities of girls, women, boys, men and
27139 gender diverse individuals.”
27140

27141
27142 **Results to be Expected:**
27143 The Equal Rights Amendment would provide a legal guarantee for all genders to be treated
27144 equally. As a result of the Equal Rights Amendment being a part of the Constitution, laws that
27145 harmed people on the basis of sex would be deemed as unconstitutional. Previous laws that
27146 limit access to traditionally “women’s” health care would be overturned, as would be laws that
27147 refuse to recognize the importance of protecting women from sexual harassment, ensuring
27148 equal pay, and encouraging equity. Laws that state legislatures or Congress create in the future
27149 would be required to align to these gender-equality-based standards, which is vital for gender
27150 equality. By adding explicit gender equality to the fundamental law code of the United States,
27151 this would help create a cultural shift in which all sexes are viewed the same. This would help
27152 future generations value the importance of treating and viewing all genders equally because the
27153 ideology of gender equality would be ingrained and enshrined into the most vital American
27154 document. Future generations would learn the harmful repercussions of sexist, homophobic and
27155 transphobic rhetoric and thus would propel gender equality.
27156



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27157 **Proposal # 519**
27158 **Author:** Ryan Ting

Committee: 8
Delegation: Washington D.C.

27159
27160 **Title:**
27161 SAVE Act (Saving Against Vaccine Expiration)

27162 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
27163 The United States Department of Health and Human Services, vaccine recipients, recipients'
27164 communities, and recipients' governments.

27165 **Justification:**
27166 As the first rounds of COVID-19 vaccines were being administered, the Director-General of the
27167 World Health Organization, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, remarked that "Vaccine equity is
27168 the challenge of our time, and we are failing." Months later, Bloomberg would report that
27169 wealthier countries had vaccination speeds ten times faster than poorer countries, with the
27170 poorest 50 places, with 20.6% of the population, receiving only 9.5% of vaccinations. This
27171 situation is not new, and it would repeat itself with Monkeypox, aka Mpox, where the US let tens
27172 of millions of Mpox doses expire, rather than provide them to regions where it already existed,
27173 or at least to US citizens. Every year, preventable diseases kill millions of people living in
27174 economically emerging nations. The United States Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) alone has
27175 over \$8 billion in emergency medical supplies, including vaccines for COVID-19, Monkeypox,
27176 Smallpox, Influenza, Anthrax, and Botulism. Many of these vaccines have expired while they
27177 could be used to save lives. By giving or selling these vaccines to low-income countries before
27178 they expire, the US can improve its international image, pursue a humanitarian goal, and waste
27179 less tax money. To hold the government accountable, information on this process should be
27180 made publicly online; for example, it is currently difficult to find information on the number of
27181 vaccines in the SNS, and therefore difficult to hold the government publicly accountable.

27182 **Proposal for Action:**
27183 The United State's Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") will be required to:
27184 1) Take inventory of its stored vaccine surplus semiannually.
27185 2) Create plans for distributing surplus vaccines before they expire, evaluating which areas are
27186 in the most need of these vaccines, working with stakeholders and representatives of those
27187 areas, and accounting for difficulties with slow but steady distribution plans. Distribution may
27188 take place over months or years, depending on how much work must be done. Therefore, HHS
27189 will be required to proactively distribute vaccines before expiration.
27190 a) The HHS would not have to distribute surplus and expiring vaccines in certain
27191 scenarios. In each case, the HHS must publicly disclose its reasoning. Otherwise, every surplus
27192 and expiring vaccine should have a distribution plan.
27193 i) If the disease has been eradicated or there are few who have not received the
27194 vaccine, are at risk, and desire the vaccine.
27195 ii) If the cost of distribution would strain local foreign governments or the HHS's
27196 financial resources to an extent that the money would be better spent elsewhere, such as
27197 distribution with other vaccines.
27198 b) The plans should operate on the principle of helping as many people as possible;
27199 focusing on high-risk areas with low vaccination rates. The HHS should donate as many
27200 vaccines as possible to foster global goodwill and diplomatic relations, selling vaccines only to
27201 highly developed countries for the explicit purpose of funding distribution elsewhere.
27202 3) Follow distribution plans.



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27206 a) The HHS will create a fund exclusively for purchasing new vaccines to replace
27207 expiring ones or making vaccines more available to poorer countries, using revenue from selling
27208 vaccines to more developed countries. All information on the fund, such as its revenue, should
27209 be made publicly available online. Funds cannot be used for any austerity measures, and
27210 should be operated on the principle that every dollar which goes into the fund will, in a few
27211 years, go out to help a community in need.

27212 b) The HHS would have the discretion to fund distribution, such as hiring staff to
27213 administer vaccines. At a minimum, the HHS only needs to make all vaccines available as gifts
27214 or for purchase, following its plans.

27215 4) The HHS should adopt this policy as soon as possible. After eighteen months, the HHS must
27216 make publicly available a comprehensive report on how many vaccines it has distributed,
27217 updating this semiannually.

27218

27219 **Results to be Expected:**

27220 For many, this proposal would mean the difference between life and death. The protection
27221 vaccines offer extend to their families and communities, who would not need to face a
27222 recipient's preventable death. Additionally, there may be a role model effect where other states
27223 adopt similar practices. As for the economy, directly saving lives helps local foreign economies
27224 and government budgets by protecting valuable workers and sources of tax revenue, freeing up
27225 efforts for other causes. Fewer illnesses lifts burdens from local foreign healthcare systems.
27226 Fewer infections helps prevent illnesses from mutating into virulent pandemics. Therefore, this
27227 proposal helps protect global and local foreign economies and well-being. Local foreign
27228 governments may invest in improving infrastructure for vaccine distribution. By creating
27229 infrastructure jobs, this proposal would boost domestic and global economies. The US would
27230 also increase its accountability, transparency, and public image by adopting this practice and
27231 making information publicly available.



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27232 **Proposal #** 520

27233 **Author:** Téa Washington

Committee: 10

Delegation: Washington D.C.

27234

27235 **Title:**

27236 The T.R.U.T.H Act (The Racially United Truth of History Act)

27237

27238 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

27239 All students grades 9-12, teachers, Boards of Education, Local Education Agencies, and State
27240 Education agencies across the nation, and within United States territories.

27241

27242 **Justification:**

27243 Whereas in the Americas slavery practices began in 1441, and the U.S, 1525, and lasted legally
27244 in most US states until 1965 (2013 in Mississippi), and how following the ratification of the
27245 thirteenth amendment in 1865, experienced a period of Jim Crow laws, policies, and practices
27246 until the Voting Rights Act of 1965, along with the mass displacement and genocide of Native
27247 and Indigenous peoples throughout the years (murder of ~56 million and displacement of
27248 100,000 with the “Indian Removal Act”), the imprisonment of ~127,000 Japanese-Americans in
27249 concentration camps during World War II, and related practices seen in the ~8,005 race related
27250 hate crimes reported to the FBI amongst a population of 87,239,467 (in comparison to a then
27251 U.S average population of 331.9 million), along with the 339% increase in hate crimes against
27252 Asian Pacific Islander Desi Americans, as of 2022, conjoining with the ongoing erasement of
27253 prominent non-eurocentric events (i.e. slavery, as seen in the citation of enslaved peoples as
27254 “workers” in the commonly used McGraw-Hill history textbooks, shown further in the 11 states of
27255 whom have already passed legislation outlawing the teaching of racial history), and the biased,
27256 inaccurate teachings of history in some homes, grows the need for an establishment of
27257 awareness of social inequality in individuals in our society, and with such the need to secure a
27258 right to education fully representative of our history that shapes our current day; bearing in mind
27259 the ever-importance of bias combatment in adolescents given how critical of a period this is in
27260 student’s lives, for bias formation, and surfacing.

27261 Critical Race Theory: An academic concept in school examining the intersection of race and
27262 society. Its core principle is that race is a social construct and discrimination resulting from that
27263 concept is not the product of individual bias, but rather built up and evolved prejudice, over time,
27264 and often seen intertwined in legislation.

27265 Discrimination: Negative or unjust treatment toward another individual based on their race,
27266 religion, age, sex, or gender.

27267

27268 Humanities: Academic courses that study aspects of human society and culture.

27269

27270

27271 **Proposal for Action:**

27272 This proposal will mandate that all U.S state and state territory education agencies implement a
27273 ‘Critical Race Theory’ based course: outlining historical intersections between various racial
27274 groups and society in the form of examining historical racially discriminatory foreign and public
27275 legislation, precedents, and/or policies and how they’ve impacted our current society and
27276 interactions we have with one another as individuals and students today, into their state-wide
27277 curriculum, in the form of a required humanities credit, taken by high-schoolers grades 9-12.

27278 States will maintain their jurisdiction over establishing official standards for the course, and their
27279 own local education agencies too in creating a curriculum, adhering to incorporating a basic
27280 “core” set of topics. Additionally, to ensure these standards are inclusive of the core topics, a



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27281 United States congressional committee will be created of 11 U.S representatives, one from each
27282 geographical region (West Coast, Southwest, Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Midwest, Mid-
27283 Atlantic, New England, South, Alaska, Pacific Islands, and the U.S Virgin Islands) within the
27284 U.S, to convene as needed and review the nation's standards yearly.

27285 Core Topics are as follows:

27286 Coverage of racially biased or race-related foreign and domestic legislation that has shaped or
27287 impacted our society

27288 Discussion of racially impacting foreign and domestic events, and movements that have
27289 occurred, and how they've impacted our current day

27290 Discussion of the events' taught impact on social trends in the U.S, (ie. common stereotypes,
27291 and/or biases)

27292

27293

27294 **Results to be Expected:**

27295 Students will be educated on how racial issues worldwide have shaped public and foreign policy
27296 and will experience a decrease in implicit racial bias and ultimately external bias and
27297 discriminatory practices in and out of schools, and overall develop a more heightened

27298 awareness of social inequality. Students will be able to benefit from this course in various
27299 subjective manners as well. For instance, some may adopt more nuanced beliefs coming from a

27300 racist home, and thus combat potentially discriminatory generational commitments through
27301 breaking the perpetuance of implicit racial bias from new knowledge on the origination of

27302 common racial stereotypes, or other prejudiced thought patterns. This course would also grant
27303 students identifying with past racist encounters a safe place to share their experiences, and
27304 better gauge biased perspectives.

27305 With such, generations of students gaining an understanding of racial tensions and disputes in
27306 America, potentially decreasing future discrimination against racial minorities in society as a

27307 whole for centuries to come. The students engaging with this course will in future, act as the
27308 leaders of the new generation, passing on accurate values of history, and with hope, will find

27309 success in CRT, in the later absence of this class from their children's schools.



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Proposal # 521

Author: Matteo Zanini

Committee: 4

Delegation: Washington D.C.

Title:

Delivering Enhanced Labels and Information for Safer and Healthier food

Major Areas to be Affected:

Americans who purchase food, individuals with dietary restrictions, illiterate or non-English speaking Americans, the American food industry

Justification:

Nutrition label reform is urgently needed in the United States due to concerning statistics and the detrimental impact of poor diet on public health and healthcare costs. With only 9% of Americans able to identify the healthiest product based on the nutrition label alone and 53% relying solely on calorie count, it is evident that the current labels are ineffective in conveying crucial information. Despite 87% of adults looking at nutrition labels, nearly three-quarters of Americans admit to having an unhealthy diet, and diet-related diseases cost the nation \$1.4 trillion annually. Studies show the link between uninformed consumers and obesity, showing that comprehensive labels are a crucial tool to fight the obesity epidemic. Additionally, the prevalence of low literacy levels among adults further highlights the need for clear and easily understandable labels. And the lack of standardized expiration dates leaves consumers in the dark about whether food is safe to eat, which contributes to the 76 billion pounds of household food waste generated every year. By improving the clarity, comprehensibility, and relevance of nutrition labels, the US can empower individuals to make informed dietary choices, reduce healthcare costs, and enhance public health outcomes.

Proposal for Action:

This proposal directs the U.S Food and Drug Administration to update the regulations regarding nutrition information panel labels for packaged food to provide more easily accessible and understandable information to consumers on the contents and health impacts of their food. Specifically, the new labels would require the addition of a front-of-package label with basic information, such as expiration date, calorie count, and “health score” based on the nutritional value of the product. The existing labels would be modified with a graphical representation of the ingredient percentages, traffic light style indicators for basic quantities like calories and sugar, any certifications or seals the product has (Such as USDA certified organic), any warnings about known harmful chemicals or pesticides, a standardized expiration date, and any product attributes such as “gluten free” or “Good source of Protein” or “Contains nuts”. This proposal also directs the FDA to make the labels more accessible to illiterate Americans and Children by relying more on visual aids, in addition to english text. More information can be added at the FDA’s discretion. The new labels would also be required to have a barcode consumers could scan to access additional information online, through a government portal.

Results to be Expected:

U.S Food and Drug Administration would be directed to update the regulations for nutrition information panel labels for packaged food; it will provide consumers with a clear understanding of the nutritional value of the food they are consuming, as well as any potential risks associated



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27359 with consuming the product, thus resulting in more informed consumer choices, which would
27360 lead to improved health outcomes for individuals and lower health costs for the nation. A study
27361 by the NIH found that food labeling increased vegetable consumption by 13.5% and decreased
27362 consumer intakes of other unhealthy dietary options by 13.0%. The NIH also noted an industry
27363 response, leading to an 8.9% decrease in the product contents of sodium and a 64.3%
27364 decrease in artificial trans fat. The front-of-package labels will allow shoppers to grasp the
27365 nutritional value of a product at a glance, before making purchasing decisions, and without
27366 going to the effort of decoding several nutrition facts labels or even looking at the back of the
27367 product. Additionally, the new labels will better communicate nutrition information to the 130
27368 million adults in the U.S. who have low literacy skills and have difficulty comprehending the
27369 technical terms listed on current labels, thanks to the visual nature of the new labels. The
27370 updated expiration dates would help Americans understand if food is safe to eat, and reduce
27371 food waste, which makes up nearly 40% of all food produced. Improving U.S. nutrition labels
27372 would help consumers make educated purchasing decisions, help millions of people understand
27373 what they're eating, and pressure the food industry to improve their products.



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27374 **Proposal # 522**

27375 **Author:** Landiran Kern

Committee: 26

Delegation: Wisconsin

27376

27377 **Title:**

27378 DART (Detecting Abductions and Rescuing Trafficked)

27379

27380 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

27381 Every rest area that is along the interstates on the highway (about 1400 rest areas).

27382

27383 **Justification:**

27384 There are 3 core elements when it comes to the Human trafficking industry; the act, the means,
27385 And the purpose, Dart focuses on the first element (The act), which focuses on the
27386 transportation of said trafficked victims. With an increase in vehicle technological
27387 advancements, specifically, complete A.I. autonomy without human input, the growth of the
27388 trafficking industry is inevitable. One of the main way traffickers are caught are by simple
27389 mistakes such as not following the rules of the road. The ability to not have to put the trafficker
27390 at risk will make the industry skyrocket.

27391

27392

27393 **Proposal for Action:**

27394 An Increased focus on the actual transportation aspect of human trafficking, with the creation of
27395 a joint task force between the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation.
27396 Implement countrywide randomized checkpoints at truck stops and highway rest stops each
27397 week. These checkpoints will not be exclusive to Semi's, all vehicles will be subjected to the
27398 search and recovery of trafficked persons. To avoid any infringements on persons' fourth
27399 amendment rights, we'd use precedence from a plethora of cases; specifically, Michigan
27400 Department of Transportation V. Sitz, a 6-3 Supreme Court case where the supreme court ruled
27401 Sobriety check points constitutional at the federal level, to create precedent for human
27402 trafficking checkpoints.

27403

27404 **Results to be Expected:**

27405 While creating this task force will not stop trafficking completely, it will significantly reduce the
27406 mainland trafficking part of the industry. By taking one of the core elements away it will derail
27407 any future plans and leave the industry in disarray hopefully long enough to put a full stop to it.



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27408 **Proposal # 523**

27409 **Author:** Caroline Shepich

Committee: 17

Delegation: Wisconsin

27410

27411 **Title:**

27412 Ending the Oligopoly of Big Pharma with Antitrust Laws

27413

27414 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

27415 patients and pharmaceutical companies

27416

27417 **Justification:**

27418 Big pharmaceutical companies are consistently involved with lawsuits on the federal level,
27419 paying the fines and writing them off as a cost of business rather than treating them like a
27420 punishment. Their profits exponentially supersede any fines they are faced with for violating
27421 federal law. For this reason, these persons need to be held accountable for their contribution to
27422 issues such as America's opioid crisis.

27423 Many chronically ill patients are negatively affected by the high prices that are set by these
27424 companies. When it comes to drug accessibility, it is life or death for most. For instance, type 1
27425 diabetics require artificial insulin to survive. However, one out of four diabetic Americans admit
27426 to rationing their doses of the medication, which sells at an average of \$300 per vial. Such
27427 actions can lead to diabetic ketoacidosis, a life threatening condition that can result in death.
27428 With lower costs, patients will be able to receive adequate healthcare and a higher standard of
27429 living.

27430

27431

27432 **Proposal for Action:**

27433

27434 All pharmaceutical companies that limit competition be it intentionally or unintentionally in the
27435 free market that operates within the U.S. will be broken up into separate, smaller entities. The
27436 Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice will enforce criminal and civil investigations and
27437 prosecutions against these persons. Companies that are found guilty of price fixing, rig bidding,
27438 allocating customers, monopolizing interstate commerce, prohibiting mergers or acquisitions
27439 that are likely to lessen competition, and/or any other anti-competitive behavior will be subject to
27440 immediate disbandment into independent, separately run companies or be barred from
27441 operating within the U.S. in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any other
27442 government entities necessary to carry out this proposal.

27443

27444

27445 **Results to be Expected:**

27446 By breaking up said pharmaceutical companies, there will be a significant reduction of
27447 pharmaceutical prices. Therefore, all patients receiving or in need of medical care, assistance,
27448 and/or treatment will receive more affordable and higher quality care.



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27449 **Proposal #** 524
27450 **Author:** Luke Usher

Committee: 4
Delegation: Wisconsin

27451
27452 **Title:**
27453 Dietary Guidelines

27454
27455 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
27456 US Department of Health and Human Service agency family (FDA, NIH, HRSA, etc), public
27457 schools

27458
27459 **Justification:**
27460 Since 1980 the obesity rate in the US has risen from 13.4% to 40.1% of adults. Currently, the
27461 obesity rate for minors is 19.7%. Over 50% of minors have poor eating habits which will
27462 translate into their later years and will most likely develop cardiovascular disease or some form
27463 of cancer. These are the two leading causes of death in the US. One major root of this problem
27464 is school lunches. The USDA pushes a grain-based diet. This diet has been advised and
27465 pushed (through school lunches and other food programs) since the 1990s. Since then, the
27466 obesity rate in America has been skyrocketing with no stopping point. The USDA has price
27467 supports in US grain production to create cheap and readily available "healthy food". Obesity is
27468 the cause for multiple diseases that shortens lifespan and weakens the body. Some of these
27469 diseases include: metabolic syndrome, Type 2 Diabetes, cancer, and fatty liver disease. Obesity
27470 can also cause depression, bipolar disorder, and panic disorder.

27471
27472 **Proposal for Action:**
27473 Divert government intervention from grain production to raising livestock, new prioritization of
27474 nutritional public education, and better food labeling regarding the long term effects of foods.
27475 Government research will be independent from large corporations that profit from making and
27476 marketing cheap processed grain-based foods.

27477
27478 **Results to be Expected:**
27479 The results to be expected is a gradual decrease of obesity and an increase in life expectancy,
27480 as well as lowered obesity caused illnesses and mental illness rates.



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Proposal # 525

Author: Arjun Kunhircaman

Committee: 26

Delegation: Minnesota

Title:

Create more connectivity between public transportation systems

Major Areas to be Affected:

Public transport

Justification:

The wait for public transportation costs individual Americans in major U.S cities approximately 150 hours per year, over 30% of their average commute time. Long wait times, and other negative drawbacks in public transportation have caused individuals to move away from public transport. The issue is that public transportation is crucial. With things like rising carbon emissions and increased traffic congestion, public transportation is becoming more crucial than ever in the modern world, regardless of if your in a big or small city. This is why public transportation needs to be improved throughout the United States. With the many different forms of public transit available, one effective and feasible way to greatly improve public transit is through connectivity. Through increased connectivity in public transport, such as coordinated schedules, convenience, accessibility, and sustainability for public transportation can be greatly amplified. Effectively, wait times will be reduced and the utilization of public transportation will become much more productive. As public transportation becomes more effective and ultimately more common, we will begin to see improvements in many other areas, such as the economy and environment.

Proposal for Action:

Connectivity in public transportation can be completed in many different ways, however, there are specific ways that can ensure this proposal will have a beneficial outcome. Firstly, this proposal would aim to upgrade transit infrastructure. This would involve the renovation or construction of more transportation locations, such as bus and train stations. Subsequently, coordinated schedules must be implemented in major cities. This would involve ensuring that buses, trams, trains, and other modes of transportation throughout cities are on a coordinated schedule. Furthermore, the integration of technology may be necessary. Through the creation of apps, for example, users could be provided with real-time updates about public transit in their specific cities. They could be alerted about things such as schedules to navigate between different public transit options more seamlessly.

Results to be Expected:

As connectivity in public transportation improves, the utilization of public transportation will be greatly enhanced. Furthermore, we will begin to see a rise in the usage of public transportation. Ultimately, this will improve areas such as the economy and the environment. Initially, we may only see significant changes in larger cities or places which already have more public



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27523 **Proposal #** 526
27524 **Author:** Ethan Zhao

Committee: 26
Delegation: Minnesota

27525
27526 **Title:**
27527 To increase the credibility and progressiveness of future members of government and future
27528 federal policies by restricting the voting age to 80.

27529
27530 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
27531 American citizens over the age of 80 and the US Department of Education

27532
27533 **Justification:**
27534 In recent years, it has become more and more apparent that the world is advancing faster than
27535 ever before. In this growing global climate, it has become harder and harder for the older
27536 generations to keep up with the changing world. In surveys conducted in the US, people over
27537 the age of 65, when compared with people under 30, were twice as likely to be against gay
27538 marriage, half as likely to support the legalization of marijuana, five times less likely to spend
27539 money on education and nearly 50% more likely to say that immigrants have a negative impact
27540 on society.

27541
27542 **Proposal for Action:**
27543 Require all American citizens over the age of 80 to forfeit their right to vote. If those over the age
27544 of 80 want to maintain their voting rights, they must pass a basic civics test to demonstrate they
27545 are still aware of modern developments. The basic civics test would be created every year by
27546 the United States Department of Education.

27547
27548 **Results to be Expected:**
27549 By practicing this policy, the number of educated voters who are aware of the current global
27550 climate will increase. This will result in credible policies that are more geared toward the future
27551 of the nation.



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27552 **Proposal #** 527
27553 **Author:** Dylan Hurst

Committee: 26
Delegation: New Hampshire

27554
27555 **Title:**
27556 Digital driver's licenses or state ID throughout the United States.
27557

27558 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
27559 All states currently not allowing digital driver licenses or state IDs
27560

27561 **Justification:**
27562 Currently, the only states that allow digital driver's licenses and/or state IDs are Arizona,
27563 Colorado, Maryland, and Georgia. This proposal would allow all states to have digital licenses
27564 and/or state IDs. An example of a problem this would solve is people losing wallets or licenses.
27565 This would allow you to still have a license or ID on you when presumed. Studies have shown
27566 that 80% of Americans use digital documents to prove their identity in some form whether that is
27567 ID card, passport, social security card, or even birth certificate. Allowing digital licenses would
27568 be one more way to keep up with the trend of digitizing the modern world.
27569

27570 **Proposal for Action:**
27571 Digital driver's licenses offer many advantages and should be allowed, digital licenses provide
27572 great convenience and accessibility.
27573

27574 **Results to be Expected:**
27575 I hope this proposal will accomplish the implementation of digital driver's licenses and IDs
27576 because I think it will be beneficial to people and will follow the trend of digitizing the modern
27577 world. I want this proposal to pass and be implemented.



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27578 **Proposal # 528**
27579 **Author: Ishita Borikar**

Committee: 3
Delegation: Illinois

27580
27581 **Title:**
27582 U.S. RATIFICATION OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTED SUICIDE
27583

27584 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
27585 HEALTH CARE, SOCIAL SERVICES, AUTHORITIES
27586

27587 **Justification:**
27588 Physician-assisted suicide is mandated by only 12 regions in America, including Washington
27589 D.C. Euthanasia is legal to perform on terminally ill pets, and yet this method is still illegal to use
27590 on terminally ill patients in 39 states. Physician assisted suicide should be patients' rights as
27591 they will be putting themselves out of their own misery instead of being forced to suffer through
27592 their inevitable deaths. It is absurd to keep treating patients when their illnesses have
27593 progressed far beyond any cures, especially when they or their families have to pay for those
27594 treatments knowing that the patients will pass away soon. Treating cancer, for example, is a
27595 huge financial and emotional burden for many families across America. With insurance, cancer
27596 can cost from \$6000-\$10,000, which can still be a financial problem for some.
27597

27598 **Proposal for Action:**
27599 Mandating physician assisted suicide would be giving this choice to patients, not killing them
27600 without their consent. Patients 18 or above should not be required to have the consent of
27601 parents or guardians, while minors should get parental approval beforehand. This method will
27602 only apply to terminally ill patients who are on the brink of death; when there are no other
27603 treatments or cures to their sicknesses. AID (Aid/assistance in dying), shall not apply to those
27604 with mental illnesses, as those can be treated regardless of the severity.
27605

27606 **Results to be Expected:**
27607 Allowing physician assisted suicide will give critically conditioned patients the choice to end their
27608 suffering, even though it will result in death. This will take a great financial and emotional burden
27609 off patients' families because this method decreases false hope and allows people to accept the
27610 deaths of their loved ones quicker. If physician assisted suicide is inaugurated by the
27611 government, people across the United States will also be more sensitive towards mental and
27612 physical health and ultimately decrease issues surrounding the mental health stigma.



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27613 **Proposal #** 529
27614 **Author:** Jordan Gully

Committee: 18
Delegation: Illinois

27615
27616 **Title:**
27617 Addressing Homelessness Appropriately Act
27618

27619 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

27620 Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); Department of Housing and Urban
27621 Development; Department of Labor (DOL); Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);
27622 unhoued people; United States Congress; respective U.S federal and state agencies and
27623 depar
27624

27625 **Justification:**

27626 To be able to live in a home is a luxury for many people, but an estimated 600,000 American
27627 citizens were not afforded that same luxury in 2022 (Department of Housing and Urban
27628 Development). Homelessness has become a serious issue that's gaining traction in the United
27629 States, and one should understand that it is more to homelessness than one thinks.
27630 Transitional, episodic, chronic, and hidden are the many different forms of homelessness people
27631 face (What Are The Four Types). Transitional homelessness means to be in the "state of
27632 homelessness that's a result of a major life change or catastrophic event (What Are The Four
27633 Types)." Episodic homelessness is the form of homelessness where one goes homeless for
27634 certain periods of time. Chronic homelessness denotes the state of homelessness where one is
27635 unhoued for longer than a year and is currently struggling with a disability or health condition.
27636 Hidden homelessness signifies the form of homelessness where one "lives with others
27637 temporarily without a permanent home (What Are The Four Types)." Domestic violence and
27638 family issues, health problems, racism, and income and affordability issues account for reasons
27639 why people are homeless. One should understand that these issues are branches of a bigger
27640 issue facing our nation: the refusal to acknowledge and address these issues. Health and
27641 homelessness go hand in hand as one needs to be in good health in order to maintain a stable
27642 home. Over 36% of the people that were homeless in 2022 reported having health issues
27643 ranging from mental health to substance abuse. On top of people facing these health issues,
27644 they also have to deal with the fact that they can't receive health care due to the rising costs,
27645 and the inability to have employment. (Health). Racism and homelessness are also connected
27646 as some minorities can't thrive and maintain a stable home due to having been denied
27647 opportunities such as higher education and good paying jobs. The ways how racism plays a role
27648 in homelessness can consist of many things such as: housing discrimination, incarceration, and
27649 poverty (Homelessness and Racial Disparities). Housing discrimination plays a major role in
27650 why minorities (also those with disabilities) are living in poverty and are homeless, with
27651 instances ranging from fewer showings of houses and units to unfair costs associated with bills
27652 (move-in costs and/or rent). The entire concept of incarceration doesn't cause homelessness,
27653 but rather its aftermath and failure to support those reentering society. Those who are
27654 incarcerated fail to get good-paying jobs due to having a bad record, which means that a
27655 second chance at success is not possible and increases the risk of becoming homeless. But,
27656 these issues all lead to the question: how can we address homelessness?
27657

27658 **Proposal for Action:**

27659 Pass legislation in the U.S. Congress to do the following: Declare homelessness a public health
27660 crisis. Declare housing a right. Pass a homeless bill of rights. Address the root causes of
27661 homelessness. Acquire the appropriate infrastructure (i.e. funding, etc.) for an effective



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27662 response. Establish the Agency for Homelessness Response (AHR) through FEMA, HHS, and
27663 HUD.

27664 Some responsibilities include: Official agency for the federal government's response to
27665 homelessness. Collaborate with other federal/state agencies and departments for increasing
27666 opportunities for the homeless (e.g. education scholarships, jobs, etc.). Develop partnerships
27667 with NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) to improve response (e.g. health care, etc.).
27668 Develop plans to ensure homeless prevention. Record accurate statistics on rate of housing
27669 loss, homelessness, etc. Require DOL and respective state labor agencies to establish the
27670 Office of Employment Assistance for the Homeless (OEAH) to assist them with seeking and
27671 securing stable employment. Require states to develop an official homelessness response
27672 that's subjected to approval from AHR and OEAH (federal level). Expand homelessness
27673 assistance programs (e.g. Housing First, Rapid Re-housing, Housing Choice Voucher, etc.) and
27674 increase the construction of housing units to get people housed immediately.

27675

27676 **Results to be Expected:**

27677 This proposal would implement the needed overhaul of the federal government's response to
27678 homelessness. This proposal would give us a better understanding of the state of
27679 homelessness in our country along with the needed addition of housing for those who need it.
27680 Lastly, this proposal would lower the unemployment rate by simply assisting our homelessness
27681 population seek and secure employment. Homelessness can end if we work together and get
27682 the appropriate resources to those in need to ensure no person, or family is ever sleeping on
27683 the streets again.



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27684 **Proposal #** 530
27685 **Author:** Jusiah Jackson

Committee: 16
Delegation: Arizona

27686
27687 **Title:**
27688 Disarming Domestic Violence Abusers
27689

27690 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
27691 Law enforcement, women's rights, gun rights
27692

27693 **Justification:**
27694 Federal law has already decided that the possession of firearms by domestic violence convicts
27695 is too great of a risk to take. Existing legislation prevents the purchase or possession of firearms
27696 of those convicted of misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence. However, the enforcement of
27697 these laws are left to the states, many of which have failed to develop effective ways to enforce
27698 national law and keep firearms out of the hands of proven violent criminals. I propose a national
27699 system for the collection of firearms of convicted of domestic violence crimes offenders, to
27700 enforce the existing legislation restricting the gun rights of these individuals. This system would
27701 protect thousands of people, mostly women, from injury or threat at the hands of their partners.
27702 It would strengthen the weight of protective orders sought out by victims of domestic violence
27703 and protect our law enforcement officers, as domestic violence disputes result in the highest
27704 volume of officers injured on the line of duty.
27705

27706 **Proposal for Action:**
27707 The system will operate under the following guidelines, with further provisions and specifications
27708 to be made in the legislature:
27709 Convicted offenders of domestic violence crimes and individuals subject to a protective order
27710 will be given 5 days from the day of their conviction to surrender all firearms to local law
27711 enforcement.
27712 Failure to comply with surrender will result in the seizure of all known firearms in the individual's
27713 possession.
27714 Any resistance to the collection of firearms would be considered a violation of any protective
27715 order and contempt of court
27716

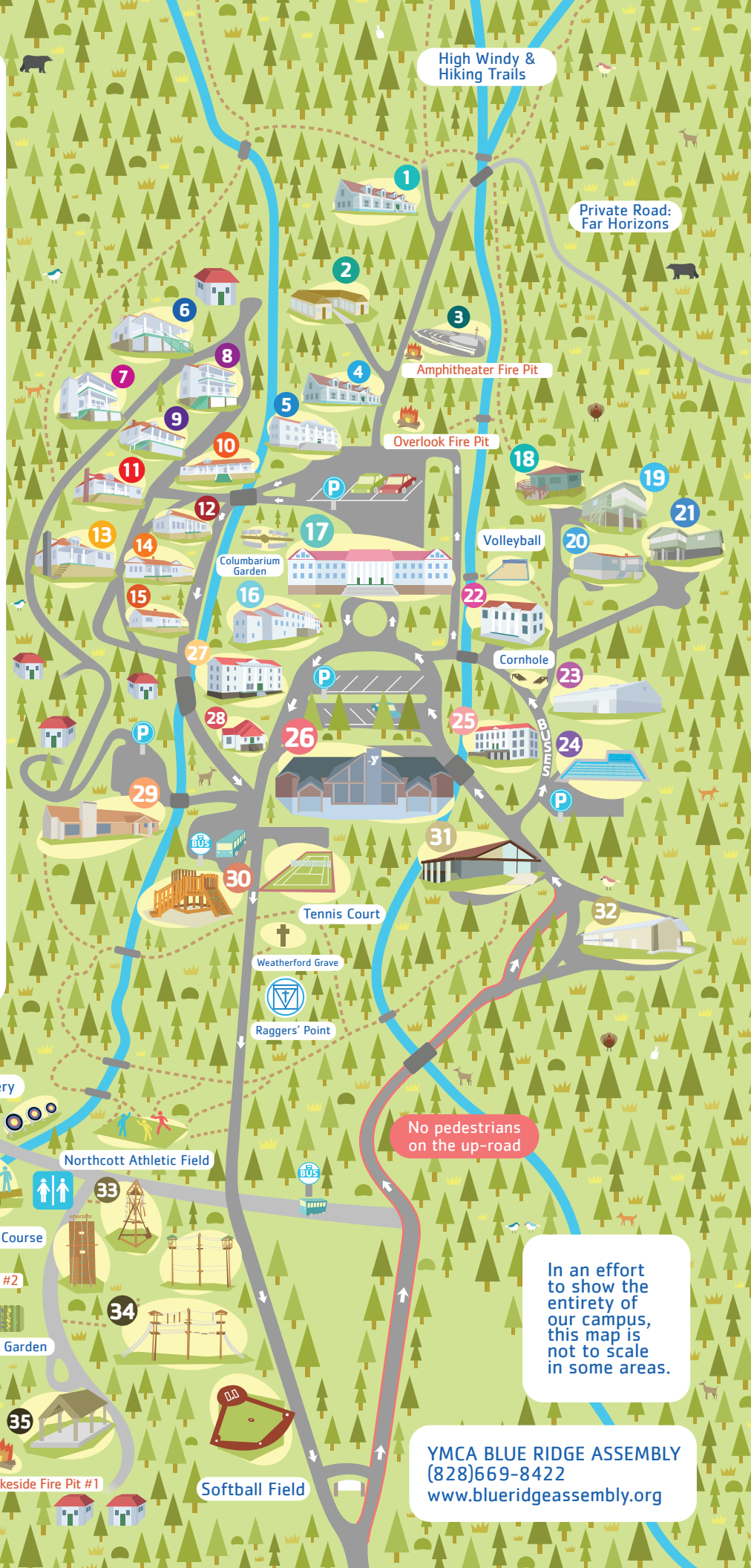
27717 **Results to be Expected:**
27718 The Department of Defense will reallocate \$500,000,000 to account for any cost associated with
27719 the collection of these firearms
27720 A portion of these funds will be used to develop a department within DOJ to facilitate complaints
27721 from victims so as to ensure that each county is enforcing the law. This department will be
27722 available for victims to report any noncompliance in the enforcement of protective orders and
27723 will investigate such complaints. Law enforcement agencies found to be in violation of firearm
27724 removal process will be subject to penalty in accordance to state and federal policy.
27725



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CAMPUS LEGEND

- 1 McCarty Lodge
- 2 Younts Hall
- 3 Whittington Amphitheater
- 4 Barnhardt Lodge
- 5 Hibbard Hall
- 6 Auburn Cabin
- 7 Georgia Cabin
- 8 VPI Cabin
- 9 Converse Cabin
- 10 Rhododendron Cabin
- 11 Dogwood Cabin
- 12 Mississippi Cabin
- 13 Meredith Cabin
- 14 Ward Belmont Cabin
- 15 Agnes-Scott Cabin
- 16 Heaton Hall
- 17 Eureka Hall
- 18 Rondette Cabin
- 19 Florida Cabin
- 20 Miami Cabin
- 21 Ware Cabin
- 22 Gymnasium
- 23 Ware Pavilion/Harry H. Brace Indoor Challenge Course
- 24 Warner Memorial Swimming Pool
- 25 Asheville Hall
- 26 Blue Ridge Center
- 27 Abbott Hall
- 28 Parker Cabin
- 29 Weatherford Hall
- 30 Venable Playground
- 31 Washburn Center/Heritage Arts Studio
- 32 Charles R. Younts Maintenance Center
- 33 Camp Cousins Challenge Course
- 34 Watts Family Odyssey Challenge Course
- 35 Fesperman Picnic Shelter



In an effort to show the entirety of our campus, this map is not to scale in some areas.

YMCA BLUE RIDGE ASSEMBLY
(828)669-8422
www.blueridgeassembly.org



56th YMCA Youth Conference on National Affairs

Final

July 1 – July 6, 2023

Schedule



Saturday

9:00 AM – 6:00 PM	Check In (by state leaders)	Eureka Hall-Eureka Room
6:00 PM – 7:00 PM	Dinner	
7:00 PM – 8:15 PM	Committee Chairs Training	BRC Chapel
7:15 PM	Media Delegate Meeting	Eureka 125 & 126
7:15 PM – 8:15 PM	CLC Meeting	BRC Region Room
7:15 PM – 8:15 PM	Round Table Chair Training	Heaton Room #1
8:30 PM – 9:30 PM	Preliminary Committee Session	
8:30 PM – 9:30 PM	Adult Meeting – Mandatory	
9:45 PM – 10:30 PM	Delegation Meetings	Heaton Room #5
11:00 PM	On Assigned Halls	
11:15 PM – 6:00 AM	Quiet Time (in your assigned room)	

Sunday

8:00 AM – 8:30 AM	Breakfast	BRC Dining Room
8:00 AM – 8:30 AM	Committee Chair Breakfast	BRC Robertson Rm.
8:30 AM – 9:15 AM	Worship Service (Optional)	Heaton Auditorium
9:15 AM – 9:45 AM	Media Delegate Meeting	Eureka 125 & 126
9:45 AM	Flag and Placard Bearers Meet	Amphitheater
10:00 AM – 11:15 AM	Opening Ceremony	Amphitheater
11:30 AM – Noon Noon	Committee Chair Meeting	BRC Region Room
- 12:45	Lunch	BRC Dining Hall
1:00 PM – 5:30 PM	Committee A	
6:00 PM – 6:45 PM	Dinner	BRC Dining Room
7:00 PM – 8:45 PM	Committee A	
9:00 PM – 9:30 PM	Evening Delegate Assembly	Heaton Auditorium
9:35 PM – 10:45 PM	Delegation Meetings (w/Pizza) On	
11:00 PM	Assigned Halls	
11:15 PM – 6:00 AM	Quiet Time (in your assigned room)	

Monday

7:00 AM – 8:00 AM	Conference Life Committee	BRC Region Room
8:00 AM – 8:30 AM	Breakfast	BRC Dining Room
8:30 AM – 9:00 AM	Delegation Meetings	
9:05 AM	Photo	Eureka Steps
10:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Committee B	
12:30 PM – 1:15 PM	Lunch	BRC Dining Room
1:30 PM – 5:00 PM	Committee B	
6:00 PM – 6:45 PM	Dinner	BRC Dining Room
7:00 PM – 8:30 PM	Committee B	
9:00 AM – 9:30 PM	Evening Delegate Assembly	Heaton Auditorium
9:35 AM – 10:45 PM	Delegation Meetings (w/ Pizza)	
11:00 PM	On Assigned Halls	
11:15 PM – 6:00 AM	Quiet Time (in your assigned room)	

Tuesday

7:00 AM – 8:00 AM	Conference Life Committee	
7:00 AM	Third Committee Calendar Posted	
8:00AM – 8:30 AM	Breakfast	BRC Region Room
8:30 AM – 8:50 AM	Delegation Meetings	Eureka Hall and BRC Lobbies
9:30AM – 12:30 PM	Committee C	BRC Dining Hall
12:30 PM – 1:15 PM	Lunch	
1:30 PM – 5:30 PM	Committee C	BRC Dining Room
6:00 PM – 6:45 PM	Dinner	BRC Dining Room
7:00 PM – 8:45 PM	Dance	Eureka Lawn
9:00 PM – 9:30 PM	Evening Delegate Assembly	Heaton Auditorium
9:35 PM – 10:45 PM	Delegation Meetings (w/Pizza) On	
11:00 PM	Assigned Halls	
11:30 PM – 6:00AM	Quiet Time (in your assigned room)	

Wednesday

7:00AM – 8:00 AM	Conference Life Committee	BRC Region Room
8:00 AM – 8:30 AM	Breakfast	BRC Dining Room
8:30 AM – 8:50 AM	Delegation Meetings	
9:00 AM – 12:30 PM	General Assembly	
12:30 PM – 1:15 PM	Lunch	BRC Dining Room
12:30 PM – 5:30 PM	Free Time (Hike, Trips, Recreation)	
6:00 PM – 6:45 PM	Dinner	BRC Dining Room
6:45 PM – 8:45 PM	General Assembly	
9:00 PM – 9:30 PM	Evening Delegate Assembly	
9:35 PM – 10:55 PM	Delegation Meetings (w/ Pizza) On	
11:00 PM	Assigned Halls	
11:30 PM – 6:00 AM	Quiet Time (in your assigned room)	

Thursday

7:00 AM – 8:00 AM	Conference Life Committee Breakfast	BRC Region Room
8:00 AM – 8:30 AM	Breakfast	BRC Dining Room
8:40 AM – 12:30 PM	Plenary Session	
12:30 PM – 1:15 PM	Lunch	BRC Dining Room
1:30 PM – 4:00 PM	Plenary Session	
4:15 PM	Delegation Meetings	
6:00 PM – 7:00 PM	Celebration Dinner	BRC Dining Room
7:00 PM – 8:30 PM	Awards Ceremony	Heaton Auditorium
8:30 PM – 9:30 PM	Packing Time	
9:45 PM – 10:15 PM	Delegate Assembly/Slideshow Closing	Heaton Auditorium
10:15 PM – 11:00 PM	Fire Ceremony	Parking Lot (Middle)
11:15 PM – 1:00 AM	Delegation Meeting/ Load Busses	
1:00 AM – 6:00 AM	Quiet Time (in your assigned room)	

