

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-001 COMMITTEE A**

Introduced by:	Brian Chervitz
Delegation:	Parkway South High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	The Equal Elections Act

1 **RSMo:** Title IX, Chapter 115
2

3 **Key Terms:**

4 "Non-Partisan"-- In political science, nonpartisan denotes an
5 election, event or organization in which the participants do not declare
6 or do not formally have a political party affiliation.

7 "Non-Partisan Blanket Primary"-- A primary election in which all
8 candidates for elected office run in the same primary regardless of
9 political party. If no candidate wins a majority, then a second run-off
10 election is held between the top two 'vote-getters.'

11
12 **Proposal for Action:** In the state of Missouri, all state elections will
13 adopt a blanket primary form of electing officials. Although the
14 candidates will still have a party affiliation, on an election ballot said
15 party association will not be listed. Instead, the candidates will have to
16 express their stance on important and relevant issues and topics in
17 order to properly achieve support from voters.

18 If passed, this bill will effectively ban party caucuses, so a new system
19 for elections must be installed. Firstly, a "Primary Election" will be held,
20 in which ALL candidates running for office will compete with each other
21 for the most votes. The two candidates who receive the highest number
22 votes will continue onto a "General Election," which will act like any
23 election used passage of this bill. The two candidates will run against
24 each other for the elected office, in which the one who receives the
25 most votes wins.

26 However, during the election, any political party has the right under the
27 first and fourteenth amendments to freely endorse any candidate they
28 so please.

29 The Election Division under the Secretary of State will oversee the
30 implementation, exercise, and budgeting for this bill.

31
32 **Effective Date:** The new election process will take effect Jan. 1, 2015
33 (25 months before the 2016 Missouri gubernatorial election)

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34 An ad campaign alerting and informing the public will begin Nov. 1,
35 2015 (12 months before the 2016 Missouri gubernatorial election).
36

37

38 **Justification:** The American political system is stagnating, especially
39 here in Missouri. Within the parties, members have to appease extremist
40 views in order to secure their nomination. If passed, this bill will,
41 however, invite all party members to run for office, regardless if another
42 party member is already running. This will ensure that Missourians'
43 needs are more effectively translated into policies, laws, and
44 regulations, in effect giving them a more influential voice in their
45 government. Candidates will have the flexibility to voice the will of their
46 local constituents on issues, making them more able officials. The
47 competition between all aspiring officials will create a better
48 atmosphere of moral standings and the influences they demonstrate.
49 They will be more focused on pleasing the people, the citizens, the
50 voters; as opposed to the party radicals and lobbyists. Candidates will
51 not have be forced in line by party administration or be required to take
52 the party's stance on every issue.

53 Additionally, Missourian voters will know their officials more accurately,
54 due to the fact that the voters will have to research more in-depth the
55 views of a specific candidate. During that research, the candidate's
56 history, character, and qualifications will be more readily available to the
57 voter.

58 This bill ensures that political gridlock and petty differences will not get
59 in the way of bettering the state of Missouri. Voters will have a better
60 selection to choose the right officer to represent them.
61

62 **Expected Results:** The elected officials of Missouri will better
63 represent their constituents because they were elected by better
64 informed voters. Missourians will have more voice in their government,
65 and the elections will have better choices. Furthermore, the citizens of
66 Missouri will gain valuable information about a Democracy: There is a
67 great deal more than singular "left vs right" politics. We all lie
68 somewhere on the spectrum, and now we can vote for people with
69 similar views.

70 Moreover, the responsibilities of elected office falls more upon the
71 elected official and the voters, not a single party. Citizens cannot blame
72 a political party or organization for problems the occur during office.
73 They can only blame the candidates themselves and their supporters.

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74 Voters will take this new accountability into consideration when
75 choosing a candidate, improving the quality and integrity of their vote.
76 During debates and discussions on bills on the Floor, officials will have
77 more power to properly represent their constituents, not just their
78 party. Additionally, with such freedom, officials can work with any other
79 official to help improve the state.
80

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-002 COMMITTEE A	
Introduced by:	Kelsey Daniels
Delegation:	Lee's Summit High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An Act to Enforce Political Awareness in High Schools

1 **RSMo:** This ammendment will be added to chapter 170 of the RSMo
2
3 **Key Terms:**
4 Political awareness: the understadning of political matters, primarily
5 voting rights.
6
7 **Proposal for Action:** This act will require Missouri high schools to
8 provide information regarding political candidates, potential voting
9 matters, how to register to vote, and voting dates.
10
11 **Effective Date:** The 2012-2013 school year.
12
13 **Justification:** Many high school students don't make use of their right
14 to vote due to the fact that they are unaware of how to register or
15 aren't given adequate information about the matters being voted on.
16 New voters can also make an uneducated vote on a matter.
17
18 **Expected Results:** This act will give insight to students, allowing them
19 to make more educated decisions when voting. It will also increase the
20 numbers of new voters to exercise their voting rights.

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-003 COMMITTEE A**

Introduced by:	Jacob Davis
Delegation:	Harrisonville High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to create a tax on the production of tobacco in the State of Missouri, and use the collected revenue to provide farmers with farm subsidies to grow alternative crops and/or raise livestock.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 265, RsMo, is amended and a new section is created
2 outlining taxation on tobacco production and use of subsequent
3 revenue.
4
5 **Key Terms:**
6 "Production," The growth of tobacco by in state farms, farmers or any
7 businesses, corporations, manufacturers, etc.
8
9 "Tobacco," The leaves of cultivated tobacco prepared for use in smoking,
10 chewing or as snuff.
11
12 "Revenue," The yield of sources of income (as taxes) that a political unit
13 (as a nation or state) collects and receives into the treasury for public
14 use.
15
16 "Alternative Crops/Livestock," The production and growth of non-
17 tobacco crops or livestock.
18
19 "Farm Subsidy," State collected revenue distributed to farmers to
20 provide financial assistance in agricultural management.
21
22 **Proposal for Action:** This bill will place a 25% tax on all profit made by
23 Missouri tobacco producers that will be collected by the state. Tobacco
24 farmers will be given the option of receiving farm subsidies if they
25 choose to replace their tobacco crops with an alternative crop or
26 livestock farms. The collected revenue from the 25% tax on tobacco
27 production will be redistributed to those tobacco farmers who choose to
28 replace their tobacco crops with alternative crops or livestock farms.
29 Those tobacco farmers who do not wish to produce new crops may

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30 continue grow tobacco, but with the additional 25% tax rate on all
31 profit they make.
32
33 This legislation is an additional tax upon current tobacco and/or farm
34 taxes and does not exempt producers from those other taxes.
35 Furthermore, this tax will only be applied to the direct profit of the
36 production of tobacco. Farmers who choose to grow alternative crops
37 or raise livestock will receive the amount they were taxed as farm
38 subsidies up to a maximum amount of \$100,000.
39
40 This 25% tobacco production tax will be collected by the Department of
41 Revenue and the subsidies will be distributed by the Department of
42 Agriculture.
43
44
45 **Effective Date:** This act shall take effect on August 1, 2012.
46
47 **Justification:** Passing this bill will discourage the growth of tobacco
48 within the state of Missouri as well as assist farmers in growing other
49 crops and/or raising livestock. This is beneficial for Missouri citizens
50 because it promotes a decrease in the growth and use of tobacco, an
51 increase in agricultural production and consumption, and it also profits
52 state revenue.
53
54 **Expected Results:** Growth of tobacco will be decreased in the state of
55 Missouri and state revenue will be increased. Farmers choosing to
56 produce healthy crops and /or raising livestock as opposed to growing
57 tobacco will be given farm subsidies. By encouraging tobacco farmers
58 to choose other sources for their income, we are helping to eliminate
59 the dangerous effects of tobacco from the state of Missouri.

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-004 COMMITTEE A**

Introduced by:	Leah Dieker
Delegation:	Lee's Summit North High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to help at-risk students to achieve full academic potential while receiving primary and secondary education

1 **RSMo:** Title 10 Chapter 186

2

3 **Key Terms:**

4 At-risk students: a student with greater likelihood of becoming
5 [educationally] disabled because of conditions surrounding their births
6 or home environments. These students will be determined by the district
7 in which the student currently resides.

8

9 **Proposal for Action:** Based on the amount of at-risk students in a
10 concentrated area, Missouri public schools will be required to offer an
11 after school program where these students can work on homework and
12 other school-related activities. The at-risk students will be required to
13 attend unless they achieve standardized district academic requirements.
14 This program will be offered for three hours after school and will be run
15 by teachers who have had a higher level of training in education. These
16 teachers will be compensated based on their salary given by the district.
17 Funding for these programs as well as the transportation of students to
18 the programs will come from a new state tax structure, which would
19 include individual income tax with a new flat-rate levy of 6.75%. It
20 would also include repealing the corporation income tax and replace the
21 franchise tax with a new levy on all businesses.

22

23

24 **Effective Date:** This bill will become effective in the 2012-2013 school
25 year.

26

27 **Justification:** At-risk students most likely do not have a positive home
28 environment to focus on studies. Having an after school program to help
29 them work would benefit them academically by giving them
30 uninterrupted time outside of class to focus on their school work.

31

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32 **Expected Results:** The drop out rate for at risk students will decrease,
33 as well as the amount of crime taking place in the community. In
34 addition, the graduation rate and success of at-risk students will
35 increase.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-005 COMMITTEE A	
Introduced by:	Dominick Hall
Delegation:	Lee's Summit North High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	A bill to give all elector votes of the state of Missouri to the candidate with the most votes nationwide.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 128, RSMo, is eliminated and replaced with new statues
2 regarding presidential elections.

3
4 **Key Terms:**
5 "Electoral votes" is defined as the number of votes individual states
6 have that are given to the popular candidate in that particular state.
7 "National popular vote" is defined as the candidate with the most total
8 votes nationwide.

9
10 **Proposal for Action:** Missouri would not be represented in the
11 Electoral College. Instead, all of Missouri's elector votes would be given
12 to the candidate with the most votes nationwide. The state of Missouri
13 would have to regulate their own votes as well as the votes of the other
14 states.

15
16 **Effective Date:** This bill will go into effect before the next presidential
17 elections; November 2011.

18
19 **Justification:** National popular vote is the only way to promote true
20 democracy. Every citizen in the state of Missouri's votes will count.
21 There have been over 20 other similar bills passed in state legislatures;
22 thus, the only way to progress to better uphold our constitution is by
23 passing this bill to express the will of the people.

24
25 **Expected Results:** By passing this bill, other bills will be passed in
26 other states. This will eventually lead to a bill to be seen in Congress to
27 totally eradicate the Electoral College altogether.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-006 COMMITTEE A	
Introduced by:	Michelle Heidgerken
Delegation:	Pembroke Hill School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An Act to create a High Occupancy Vehicle Lane on state highways with three or more lanes in a given direction

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 304

2
3 **Key Terms:**
4 State highway- A road maintained by the state, including nationally-
5 numbered highways and un-numbered state highways

6
7 High-occupancy vehicle lane- In transportation engineering and
8 transportation planning, a high-occupancy vehicle lane (also called an
9 HOV lane or carpool lane) is a lane reserved for vehicles with a driver
10 and one or more passengers. These lanes are also known as carpool
11 lanes, commuter lanes, restricted lanes, diamond lanes, express lanes,
12 and are called transit lanes in Australia and New Zealand.

13
14 Motorized vehicle-A motor vehicle or road vehicle is a self-propelled
15 wheeled vehicle that does not operate on rails, such as trains or
16 trolleys. The vehicle propulsion is provided by an engine or motor,
17 usually by an internal combustion engine, or an electric motor, or some
18 combination of the two, such as hybrid electric vehicles and plug-in
19 hybrids. Excluding slow moving agricultural vehicles such as tractors and
20 combines.

21
22 Gasoline- is a toxic translucent, petroleum-derived liquid that is
23 primarily used as a fuel in internal combustion engines. It consists
24 mostly of organic compounds obtained by the fractional distillation of
25 petroleum, enhanced with a variety of additives. Some gasoline also
26 contains ethanol as an alternative fuel.

27
28
29 **Proposal for Action:** By creating a High Occupancy Vehicle Lane on
30 designated Missouri state highways, drivers will be encouraged to
31 carpool in order to reach a destination faster. This will also reduce the

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32 number of vehicles using gasoline at a given time. The Missouri Highway
33 Patrol and City and County Police Department will enforce this act with
34 traffic cameras every ten miles of given state highway, and when pulling
35 over other traffic violations. The act will be funded by a \$0.01 tax
36 increase on cigarettes in the state of Missouri. Furthermore, a first
37 offense constitutes a 250 dollar fine, a second offense is a 500 dollar
38 fine, a third offense is a 1000 dollar fine and suspension of the driver's
39 license for one month.

40
41 **Effective Date:** June 1, 2012

42
43 **Justification:** In 2010 there were 752 people fatally injured in the
44 state of Missouri. If the number of cars is reduced on the highways the
45 number of accidents will decrease. In the US, 363,486 gallons of motor
46 gasoline are sold per day. If the people of Missouri reduce the number
47 of cars on the roads that number will decrease. One bus carries 57
48 people, 29 two-person cars can carry those same 57 people, thereby
49 eliminating 28 cars from the road. With these HOV lanes people will be
50 encouraged to carpool and be environmentally responsible.

51
52 **Expected Results:** The new High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes will reduce
53 the number of cars on the highways, lowering the accident rates,
54 reducing the amount of traffic, reducing our national; dependence on
55 foreign gasoline, and reducing the amount of pollution.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-007 COMMITTEE A	
Introduced by:	Sarah Kramer
Delegation:	Parkway South High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to restrict the privilege for high school students from receiving their driver's license if they drop out before graduating high school.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 302.130 and 302.178, is amended and a new section is
2 created regarding the privilege of high school drop outs receiving their
3 driver's license.
4

5 **Key Terms:**
6 "Drop outs" are defined as students quitting high school and not
7 completing the appropriate credits and not receiving a high school
8 diploma.
9

10 "Graduation" is defined as the student receiving a high school degree by
11 completing all the credit that the school requires by passing the classes
12 needed.
13

14
15 **Proposal for Action:** The state of Missouri will create a policy that
16 ensures that all high school drop outs are not allowed to receive their
17 driver's license. This means that all high school drop outs will not be
18 able to take the driver's exam until they are of the age of eighteen. All
19 students that remain in high school and continue on receiving the
20 correct credits will be able to take the driver's exam when they are
21 sixteen years old if they choose to do so. If a student chooses to drop
22 out of high school but already has their license, then the Department of
23 revenue will take their license away immediately. Each school has the
24 duty to inform the Department of revenue when this happens. If the
25 student still chooses to drive without a license before they are eighteen
26 years of age, then they will be charged with a fine.
27

28 **Effective Date:** This act shall take effect on January 1st, 2012.
29

30 **Justification:** Every student should be in school through high school.
31 Having a high school diploma versus no diploma at all helps students to

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32 get a stable job that will help them fend for themselves. Understanding
33 that not all students go to college, this will enforce a better generation
34 for our future. With a reward of staying in school, this may also
35 educated more students on having a more rewarding future, and maybe
36 even consider a college education, the military or a vocational path. Also
37 when students have privileges of things that they want, they will work
38 harder to earn them. That is why being able to receive your license only
39 if you stay in high school, will create a smarter generation for our
40 future, and create better educational systems as well.

41
42 **Expected Results:** The public will be confident that most students will
43 stay in school and graduate with a high school diploma in order to
44 receive their driver's license before the age of eighteen. In doing so, our
45 future generation of students will be more educated and be better off in
46 our future business world.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-008 COMMITTEE A	
Introduced by:	Samantha Miller
Delegation:	Visitation Academy
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to forbid the censorship of books with homosexual content

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 537.106 is created regarding censorship of books
2
3 **Key Terms:**
4 "Non-traditional sexuality" shall be defined as male or female
5 homosexuality or bisexuality by inclination, practice, identity or
6 expression, or having a self-image or identity not traditionally
7 associated with one's gender.
8
9 **Proposal for Action:** School districts within Missouri shall not be able
10 to restrict books that contain or imply homosexual relationships or
11 content. The Department of Education shall see to it that such books
12 targeted specifically for middle school and high school students shall be
13 made available at students' local school and library. Students wishing to
14 gain access to such books shall not be denied their right, or opportunity.
15 School districts who fail to comply will be subject to following
16 provisions:
17 School district(s) may be subject to investigation under the Department
18 of Education. Investigation will be monetarily supported by the district
19 itself.
20
21 Any punishment and/or corresponding consequence will be individually
22 judged and appropriated by the Department of Education's investigation.
23 Such punishments may include, but are not limited to, the repeal of a
24 blue ribbon status, disqualification of additional grants, etc.
25
26 **Effective Date:** This act shall take effect on January 1, 2013.
27
28 **Justification:** According to the United States Census Bureau,
29 approximately one in twelve Americans report living with a same sex
30 partner in the United States. This number, as well as the number of
31 people who define their nontraditional sexuality at a younger age, have
32 increased dramatically over the last decade. It is increasingly common

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33 that one may come to know a person of non-traditional sexuality within
34 their time in high school or even middle school. Keeping in mind that the
35 probability of such contact will increase as young people mature, it
36 seems necessary that provisions be made to expose young people to the
37 concept of homosexuality and homosexual relationships in order to
38 promote tolerance and the right of dignity to all people.

39
40 **Expected Results:** Young people will have more exposure to the
41 concept of homosexuality and learn to accept those who identify with a
42 non-traditional sexuality. Young people will learn to receive such
43 differences in the same way they receive those of alternate religion,
44 race, gender, etc. Sexuality will not be a discriminating factor in the
45 judgement of character.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-011 COMMITTEE B	
Introduced by:	Felicia Bender
Delegation:	Lee's Summit North High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to raise the tax on motor fuel

1 **RSMo:** Section 142.803 is amended.
2

3 **Key Terms:**

4 "Motor fuel" is any fuel that is used to provide power to motor vehicles.
5 "Cpg" is the unit cents per gallon (of motor fuel).
6 "Gas" refers to any type of liquid fuel not including diesel.
7 "Diesel" is a type of liquid fuel used to power diesel engines.
8

9 **Proposal for Action:** The current tax on motor fuel is 17 cpg (gas and
10 diesel).
11 Section 142.803 is amended to change the tax on motor fuel (including
12 diesel) from 17 cpg to 22 cpg.
13

14
15 **Effective Date:** This act shall take effect June 1, 2012.
16

17 **Justification:** As of October 11, 2011, the average tax on gas out of
18 the 50 states is about 21.8 cpg, and diesel fuel tax is 21.5 cpg.
19 Missouri has the 8th lowest tax on gas out of the states at 17 cpg,
20 while the highest tax goes up to 32.1 cpg. It also has the 10th lowest
21 tax on diesel, with the highest at 35.1 cpg.
22 In 1992, Missouri voters approved a piece of legislation that increased
23 the tax on motor fuel 6 cents, this shows that a tax increase could be
24 possible, and even necessary.
25 Much of the tax collected from motor fuel is transferred to the Missouri
26 Department of Transportation (MoDOT). With greater revenue, more
27 money can go into Missouri roads and transportation.
28

29
30 **Expected Results:** Greater revenue will be generated from the tax on
31 motor fuel, allowing more money to go to cities, counties, and the
32 Missouri Department of Transportation. This will be much more
33 beneficial to the state.

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-012 COMMITTEE B**

Introduced by:	Caitlyn Chickey
Delegation:	Parkway South High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to require students to take have at least 2 credits of physical education to graduate from high school, unless they participate in MSHSAA school sports.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 167, RSMo, is amended and a new section is created
2 regarding the implementation of physical education credits in order to
3 graduate.
4

5 **Key Terms:**

6 "MSHSAA" is defined as Missouri State High School Activities
7 Association
8 "one credit" is defined as a point received for a passing grade in a year
9 long class
10

11 **Proposal for Action:** Chapter 167 RSMo will be amended and a new
12 section created, 167.721, RSMo, that will read as follows
13 "All high schools will require 2 physical education credits to be taken, in
14 order to graduate. Students can either take the physical education
15 classes provided or participate in a MSHSAA sport. For each season
16 that the student participates in a MSHSAA sport, they can receive a half
17 of a credit towards their graduation requirements in the field of physical
18 education. They must have an attendance of 80% (that includes games
19 and practices) in order to be eligible to receive the half credit. If they
20 participate in the same sport for four years and have an attendance of
21 80%, they can receive all of their physical education credits from that
22 sport, meaning that it is legal to not actually take a physical education
23 class, but get involved in MSHSAA instead."
24

25 **Effective Date:** This act shall take effect on the first day of the start of
26 the new school year of each individual school, after January 1st, 2013.
27

28 **Justification:** As of right now, there is no requirements for high
29 schools on how much physical education a student must get each year.
30 They have laws set in place for middle schools and elementary schools,

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31 but nothing states what high schools are required to do in the area of
32 physical education. With the growth of child obesity, it is a necessity to
33 include physical education in the graduation requirements. By granting
34 permission that the credits come from MSHSAA sports as well, students
35 are able to get their exercise, get more involved with their school and
36 leave more room on their schedule for other academic classes. The main
37 point is that children and teenagers need exercise in their life, and it
38 shouldn't matter whether it comes from a class or extracurricular
39 activity.
40

41 **Expected Results:** Teenagers would be more inclined to get involved in
42 after school activities because it would be more fun than just taking a
43 physical education class. This would not only raise the amount of
44 teenage physical education but would help children to meet new people
45 and experience new things by getting involved.

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-013 COMMITTEE B**

Introduced by:	Seth Dixson
Delegation:	Lee's Summit North High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	A bill to make the Missouri more secure by implementing unfinished recommendations of the 9/11 Commission: to fight the war on terror more effectively, to improve homeland security, create a better disaster response effort through adopting the Incident Co

1 **RSMo:** 558.011

2

3 **Key Terms:**

4 "9/11 Commission Report", was an account of the circumstances
5 surrounding the September 11th attacks. The commission also
6 mandated to provide recommendations designed to guard against future
7 attacks.

8

9 "Incident Command Systems" are when multiple agencies or multiple
10 jurisdictions are involved; they should adopt a unified command.

11

12 "Homeland Security" is an umbrella term for security efforts to protect
13 states against terrorist activity. Specifically, is a concerted national
14 effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the US, reduce America's
15 vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from
16 attacks that do occur.

17

18

19

20 **Proposal for Action:** By March 12, 2012, the Missouri government
21 should set in place the ICS in order to continue to maintain a safe and
22 secure state. In the ICS there is one leader to whom the all the agencies
23 and jurisdictions report to so there is a unified understanding of the
24 goal and the objective at hand. What is required is a clarification of the
25 roles of federal, state, and local governments, non-profit organizations,
26 and the private sector in protecting against, responding to, and
27 recovering from disasters. This is the essential part of the ICS. To
28 collectively unify all aspects of the disaster response.

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29 This would require the creation of the Missouri Department of Incident
30 Command System
31 Each adult in Missouri would have an additional \$40 to pay in taxes
32 between 2012-2016

33

34

35 **Effective Date:** March 12, 2012

36

37 **Justification:** The 9/11 attacks demonstrated that robust and well-
38 rehearsed emergency response capabilities can be overwhelmed by a
39 significant terrorist attack. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina revealed that a
40 catastrophic natural disaster could produce a chaotic and disorganized
41 response by all levels of government, causing large-scale human
42 suffering. A decade after 9/11, the nation is not yet prepared for a truly
43 catastrophic disaster.

44

45 **Expected Results:** Missouri would be ready to face any national
46 disaster, terrorist attack or anything that might destroy or hurt
47 Missouri and its citizens. We would be able to establish a central
48 command that takes control so that the responses could be quick and
49 efficient;ultimately saving lives.

50

51

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-014 COMMITTEE C**

Introduced by:	Abigail Elmer
Delegation:	Pembroke Hill School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An Act to Ban the Manufacture, Sale, and Purchase of Disposable Plastic Bottles under Two Liters

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32 **Expected Results:** No disposable plastic bottles under 2 liters will be
33 bought, processed, or sold in the state of Missouri, which will benefit
34 the environment.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 260, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto one new
2 section, to be known as Section 260.201

3

4 **Key Terms:**

5 "Disposable plastic bottle" is any container that holds liquids, that is
6 made of plastic, and that is made for the intention of being thrown away
7 or recycled after use.

8

9 "Manufacturing" of the bottles includes the making and packaging for
10 sale of bottles.

11

12 "Sale" is giving the bottles to people in exchange for money.

13

14 **Proposal for Action:** No person shall participate in the manufacturing,
15 selling, or purchasing of any plastic disposable bottles. This act will be
16 overseen by the State Environmental Improvement and Energy
17 Resources Authority. Violation for this act shall be a fine of twenty-five
18 dollars for the purchase of a package of bottles, and ten dollars for the
19 purchase of a single bottle. For the manufacture and sale of bottles,
20 violators will be fined with fifty dollars for each bottle.

21

22 **Effective Date:** January 1st, 2012

23

24 **Justification:** 40 million bottles get thrown away every day and plastic
25 bottles take 1,000 years to decompose. Only about 12% of plastic
26 bottles are recycled. But recycling the bottles still does not make up for
27 the harms on the environment from the manufacturing of the bottles.
28 The effects from producing the bottles is also extremely harmful to the
29 environment. This act only applies to bottles under 2 liters because they
30 are the size most readily bought and sold.

31

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-015 COMMITTEE B**

Introduced by:	Brooke Herriott
Delegation:	Lee's Summit North High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to educate the young adults in the great state of Missouri

1 **RSMo:** 170.015.1

2
3 **Key Terms:**

4 An act to educate the young adults in the great state of Missouri
5 "sex" will be describe as sexual intercourse between two or more people.
6 "sexual activities" will be described as heated kissing, heavy petting, or
7 oral sex
8 "contraceptives" will be described as products created for the purpose
9 of protecting against pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

10
11
12 **Proposal for Action:** All high schools located in the great state of
13 Missouri will be required to add an additional semester long course to
14 their science or health curriculum that will focus on the education of
15 sexual reproduction, any activities regarding sex and the repercussions
16 of having sex. The course will go in depth on sexually transmitted
17 diseases, the emotional and physical repercussions of sexual actives, all
18 contraceptives available, pregnancy, and teen pregnancy.
19 Parents of the students will not be allowed to excuse their student or
20 students from any section of this course. This class will be available for
21 juniors and seniors only.
22 To fund the new course a small tax of 5 cents will be added to
23 cigarettes.

24
25
26 **Effective Date:** The 2012-2013 school year.

27
28 **Justification:** Young adults today are becoming more and more open to
29 taking part in sex and sexual activities, due to excessive exposures from
30 the media and peers. Due to this there has been a significant spike in
31 the STD rate since 1997, especially with Gonorrhea, in Chlamydia and
32 Syphilis. In 2005 to 2006 alone there was an 8% increase of STD. To

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33 add to this chilling fact we also have the problem of teen pregnancy. In
34 2006 Missouri was ranked 16th with the most teen pregnancies
35 between the ages of 15-19. On average 45.7 girls out of every 1,000
36 conceived children. These statics grow every year and it's time that we
37 put a stop to it. Of course these things will continue to happen but it is
38 irresponsible to not allow these children the chance to protect
39 themselves. If they are old enough to think about sex and sexual
40 activities, they are old enough to learn about it.

41
42 **Expected Results:** Once this bill is passed through the great state of
43 Missouri can expect a significant drop in teen pregnancies and STD
44 rates. In turn this will lower abortion rates seeing as how it is typically
45 young women who seek them because they are not yet ready for such a
46 responsibility. We will also empower young people to take control of
47 their own lives as they prepare to leaves their parents own homes.
48 Missouri will be a leader in the acceptance of what is our new reality in
49 a sexually stimulated world.

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-016 COMMITTEE B**

Introduced by:	Madeline Krahn
Delegation:	Pembroke Hill School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to change organ donation consent to an opt-out format.

CONTINUATION OF S-016

32 **Expected Results:** By passing this law, the number of organs available
33 for transplant will increase, significantly reducing the Waiting List and
34 the number of deaths on the waiting list, as well as relieving the pain
35 and suffering of thousands.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 302.178, RSMo, is amended to require presumed
2 consent on driver's licenses.

3

4 **Key Terms:**

5 Organ donor: a person who willfully consents to donate his or her
6 organs in the event that he or she dies.

7 Opt-out: to choose not to participate.

8 Waiting List: the list of people waiting for an organ donation.

9 Presumed Consent: the assumption that an individual consents to organ
10 donation by not putting him or herself on the National Registry.

11 National Registry: a list of people not consenting to organ donation.

12

13 **Proposal for Action:** An individual who does not want to be an Organ
14 Donor would have to "opt-out" by entering their name on a National
15 Registry maintained by OPTN - the same organization that now keeps
16 the National Waiting List of transplant candidates. When a person died
17 under circumstances that would permit Organ Donation, a search would
18 be made of the registry. If their name did not appear in the registry, it
19 would be presumed they had consented to be a Donor. While the family
20 would be advised of this information, their consent would not be
21 required, and no one would be allowed to override the donation.

22

23 **Effective Date:** This bill shall take effect January 1, 2012.

24

25 **Justification:** Presumed Consent enhances the right of an individual to
26 decide what will happen after they die. Presumed Consent would remove
27 the burden of making a decision about Organ Donation from families
28 already dealing with the traumatic death of a loved one. Presumed
29 Consent could be implemented quickly, easily, and at no extra cost by
30 working within the framework of the existing Organ Donation system.

31

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-017 COMMITTEE B**

Introduced by:	Brooklynn Mainard
Delegation:	Harrisonville High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	Chemical Castration for Repeat Child Molesters.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 566, is amended and a new section created relating to
2 the penalty of first and second degree child molestation committed by
3 male offenders.

4
5 **Key Terms:**

6 "Child Molestation," the act of subjecting another person who is less
7 than fourteen years of age to sexual contact.

8
9 "Castration," the process of removing or inhibiting the function or
10 development of the ovaries or testicles.

11
12 "Sexual Contact," the act of intentionally touching, either directly or
13 through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or
14 buttocks of a minor with intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or
15 arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any minor.

16
17 "Minor," a person under the age of seventeen.

18
19 **Proposal for Action:** Chapter 566, RSMo, will be amended to include a
20 new section that states: "A recurring child molester will be required to
21 undergo Depo Provera injections, commonly known as chemical
22 castration, after their second offense of child molestation. All repeat
23 offenders must undergo psychiatric rehabilitation in addition to their
24 sentence. All penalties outlined in Chapter 566, RSMo, will remain in
25 effect."

26
27 **Effective Date:** This act shall take effect on August 1, 2012.

28
29 **Justification:** Approximately 75% of sexual offenders are repeat
30 offenders. 10% kill their victims. Both California and Florida Statutes
31 provide mandatory injections of Depo Provera injections for repeat sex
32 offenders as well as discretionary injections for first-time offenders.

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33 Though not a perfect solution, it discourages sexual assault better than
34 incarceration alone.

35
36 Depo Provera decreases sexual tendencies and the muscular strength of
37 the offender. It also eradicates sexual obsessions. This doesn't sterilize
38 the offender permanently; it blocks male hormones. It may be reversed
39 after the offender completes his sentence and the rehabilitation
40 process.

41
42 In Poland, the Polish government passed a law of forced chemical
43 castration by popular demand. A survey showed 84% of Poles approved
44 the new law. Chemical castration is a humane procedure that is also
45 used as a treatment for prostate cancer. It has been implemented on a
46 voluntary basis successfully in countries such as The United States,
47 Denmark, Poland, The Czech Republic, Germany, Sweden, Finland,
48 Norway, and Argentina; and in these countries, chemical injection is
49 conducted on the principle of voluntary agreement. It is mandatory in
50 Russia, South Korea, Poland, and Israel. Turkey is currently debating
51 whether this process should be made mandatory.

52
53 The majority of child molesters are males (80-95%). 71% of male
54 offenders are under the age of 35 years old. Violent child victimizers are
55 substantially more likely, than those with adult victims, to have been
56 physically or sexually abused when they were children. More than 1/2 of
57 all convicted sex offenders are sent back to prison within a year, and
58 within 2 years, 77.9% are re-incarcerated. Child molestation is one of
59 the most unreported crimes around the world.

60
61 In California the average prison inmate cost approximately \$23,000. The
62 average Depo Provera shot is \$75 per shot. With that in mind and the
63 average sentence for a repeat offender is 11 years behind bars, the cost
64 would be \$9,900 in shots alone equal about \$32,000 per child molester.
65 With the law in place the reduction of money will take effect when the
66 offender successfully undergoes treatment and does not wind up re-
67 incarcerated causing us as tax payers to pay another \$32,000 again,
68 thus inevitably reducing costs.

69
70
71 **Expected Results:** Chemical castration for child molesters will result in
72 a decrease of repeat offenders. This is due to the fact that chemical
73 castration lowers testosterone levels and thus reduces the sex drive,

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74 which helps the man to be in better control. The expected outcome will
75 be a reduction in the number of repeat sexual offenders.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-021 COMMITTEE C	
Introduced by:	Tavarie Becker
Delegation:	Lee's Summit High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An Act to Allow Participating Varsity or Junior Varsity Athletes to Recieve Their PE Credit

1 **RSMo:** Section 160.350 of RSMo is ammended by adding a new
2 section.
3
4 **Key Terms:**
5 Athlete: One who participates in a MSHSAA sport
6 Sport: A physically demanding activity that follows MSHSAA guidlines
7 Physical Activity: An activity that is mentally or physically straining on
8 the body
9
10 **Proposal for Action:** All Missouri High Schools will be required to give
11 all Varsity and Junior Varstiy athletes, who are participating in school
12 sports, one semester of a physical education credit for each season they
13 are involved in.
14
15 **Effective Date:** This act will take place starting in the 2012-2013
16 school year.
17
18 **Justification:** If a student is involved in a sport, then there is no need
19 for the student to also be in a gym class. Furthermore, this will give the
20 student an oppportunity to participate in another elective that may
21 interest them.
22
23 **Expected Results:** If a student is given credit for physical education,
24 that will in return let the student be able to choose another class to
25 take. By freeing up the students schedule, they then have the chance to
26 take another elective, or even a college credit course.

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-022 COMMITTEE C**

Introduced by:	Kevin Carr
Delegation:	Lee's Summit North High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to increase the maximum penalty for teenage molestation to a class D felony

1 **RSMo:** 566.068 is amended.

2

3 **Key Terms:**

4 Child molestation is defined as a crime involving a range of indecent or
5 sexual activities between an adult and a minor.

6

7 Mandatory means required and nonnegotiable.

8

9

10

11 **Proposal for Action:** For all people who commit child molestation to
12 the second degree, they shall receive a punishment of up to 4 years in
13 jail as well as up to a \$5000 dollar fine. This is increased from the
14 existing law which states, " Child molestation in the second degree is a
15 class A misdemeanor unless the actor has previously been convicted of
16 an offense under this chapter or in the course thereof the actor inflicts
17 serious physical injury on any person, displays a deadly weapon or
18 dangerous instrument in a threatening manner, or the offense is
19 committed as part of a ritual or ceremony, in which case the crime is a
20 class D felony."A class A misdemeanor punishes the offender a maximum
21 of one year in jail and a fine of up to \$1000 dollars. The subjective
22 clause shall also be increased punishment and will read as follows, "...in
23 which case the crime is a class B felony, with a mandatory sentence of
24 no less than 5 years." The Department of Justice will oversee the
25 implementation and enforcement of this newly amended law.

26

27 **Effective Date:** This act shall take effect on January 1, 2012

28

29 **Justification:** Of everything we can protect and provide for in Missouri,
30 our children should be of the highest priority. This does not only mean
31 protection from physical dangers, but from the emotional and
32 psychological harm that can be done through child molestation. If we are

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33 to better protect our children from people seeking to do harm to them,
34 then it is necessary to implement this amendment to further deter child
35 molestation. There are over 400,000 registered sex offenders living in
36 the United States, and an estimated 100,000 of them have gone
37 'missing' or off the charts (Ernie Allen, President of the National Center
38 for Missing and Exploited Children). Not only is this a problem, but when
39 one considers the area of impact of just one child molester, the problem
40 becomes much more serious. On average, the child molester will engage
41 17 children before being arrested (Dr. Gene Abel in a National Institute
42 of Mental Health Study.). This may be surprising, but it brings to light
43 the fact that less than 10% of all child molestation cases will ever get
44 reported, making it one of the most under-reported crimes today (FBI
45 Law Enforcement Bulletin.) It becomes further necessary to protect
46 children from child molestation, due to the fact that children who are
47 molested and abused as children are substantially more likely to abuse
48 children as an adult. (BJS Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991). Even
49 further, the problem increases in breadth because the recidivism rates
50 for child molestation have more than 1/2 of all convicted offenders
51 being sent back to prison within a year. Within two years, 77.9% are
52 back.(California Department of Corrections).

53

54 **Expected Results:** In whole, it is necessary to deter and prevent child
55 molestation to create a healthy community, not only in the present, but
56 also in the future by preventing potentially-abused children from
57 becoming abusers themselves.

58

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-023 COMMITTEE C**

Introduced by:	Andrea Forsee
Delegation:	Pembroke Hill School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An Act to Create a Universal Pre-Kindergarten Education System for Missouri's Children.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 161 is amended to include a new section pertaining to
2 universal pre-kindergarten. In Chapter 161.213, the clause that states
3 that "public school districts shall not be prohibited from charging tuition
4 and related charges for early childhood educa

5
6 **Key Terms:**
7 Pre-kindergarten (also preschool or pre-K): education provided to
8 children at 4 years of age, before they enter kindergarten, as stipulated
9 by RSMo section 160.051
10 Universal pre-kindergarten: pre-kindergarten offered free of charge to
11 all Missouri residents 4 years of age.

12
13
14 **Proposal for Action:** The state of Missouri shall establish a universal
15 pre-kindergarten program, through the public school system, following
16 the model of the program in the state of Oklahoma. Missouri school
17 district participation in the program would be voluntary, and four year
18 old enrollment would also be optional. Programs will have to meet the
19 accreditation guidelines for early-education set forth in 160.051 of
20 RSMo.

21
22 **Effective Date:** The program shall be put in place for the start of the
23 2012 school year.

24
25 **Justification:** According to the National Institute for Early Education
26 Research, the state of Missouri ranks 35th in the nation for state
27 funded-pre kindergarten education, with only 2.7% of 4 year olds
28 attending. Only 31% of school districts in the state currently offer a
29 state program, and it is only for students below the poverty level.
30 Missouri spends less than the national average per-child on pre-
31 kindergarten education, and has decreased funding over the past ten
32 years. In Oklahoma, where 91% of school districts and 65% of students

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33 participated in the voluntary program, tests administered in the Tulsa
34 school district showed vast improvements in cognitive, motor, and
35 language skills of children enrolled in state pre-kindergarten.
36 Additionally, the High/Scope Perry Preschool study, a 35 year study of
37 the effects of preschool education on at-risk children showed that
38 children who attended pre-kindergarten had higher graduation rates,
39 higher salaries, and lower crime rates than their peers who did not.

40
41 **Expected Results:** Universal pre-kindergarten will help Missouri's
42 children excel, lowering dropout rates and increasing proficiency in
43 language, cognitive and motor skills for high-risk kids. Additionally, over
44 the long term, this program will help Missouri's citizens earn higher
45 salaries and it will lower the state's crime rates.

**MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE: # S-024 COMMITTEE C**

Introduced by:	Patrick Graham
Delegation:	Lee's Summit North High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to improve public Secondary Education in the State of Missouri

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 161, RSMo, is amended and a new section is created
2 regarding a required High School placement test.

3
4 **Key Terms:**

5 "District" or "school district", when used alone, may include seven-
6 director, urban, and metropolitan school districts.

7 "High school" is defined as a public school giving instruction in a grade
8 or grades not lower than the ninth nor higher than the twelfth grade.

9 "Middle School" is defined as a public school giving instruction in a
10 grade or grades not lower than the sixth grade nor higher than the
11 eighth grade.

12 "Public school" includes all elementary and high schools operated at
13 public expense.

14 "Department" is defined as the Missouri Department of Elementary and
15 Secondary Education.

16 "Pretest" and or "Placement Test" is defined as a test administered to
17 all students at the end of their eighth grade year.

18 "Selected Response" is defined as an objective, four answer option
19 multiple choice test.

20
21 **Proposal for Action:** All Missouri public school districts will hereby be
22 required to administer a high school pretest to all eighth grade students
23 in the month of January of their eighth grade year. The test will be
24 administered on a date of the individual District's choosing, as long as it
25 is during the month of January. The pretest will act as a High School
26 Placement Test and will consist of four half-hour sessions, making a
27 total of two hours of testing. All questions on the High School
28 Placement Test will be in the format of Selected Response.

29 The test will include four subtests in the four core subject areas of
30 Math, Science, History, and English/Literature. Each subtest will consist
31 of twenty-five questions. The questions difficulty of each subject will be
32 determined by the Missouri Department of Education, based on the

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33 required curriculum at the eighth grade level. It will be The Department's
34 job to assess key information and concepts that all Missouri eighth
35 grade students show know before entering the ninth grade. The
36 Department will be responsible for writing all portions of the test.
37 Each District will be required to submit their tests to the Department no
38 later than February 1 for grading. The tests grades will then be returned
39 to the respective District no later than April 1 of that same year. Each
40 subtest will be given an individual grade of one (1) through four (3).
41 Each number will represent the following: a one (1) shall be classified as
42 "remedial", a two (2) shall be classified as "proficient", and a three (3)
43 shall be classified as "advanced".

44 These scores will be used by the respective districts to enroll eighth
45 grade students in ninth grade courses based on their score in each of
46 the four core subjects. Each High School will be required to offer a one
47 (1) through three (3) level course in each of the core subjects for the
48 District's ninth through twelfth grade curriculum. Therefore, all students
49 will either be enrolled in remedial, proficient, or advanced Math, Science,
50 History, and English/Literature, respectively, based directly on the score
51 they receive on each of the four subtests.

52 The curriculum will be fluid, and if a student shows progress or lack
53 thereof in a certain subject, each District has the right to move that
54 student either up or down a level. Furthermore, a student whose final
55 grade in any of his/her four core courses is ninety percent (90%) or
56 higher will be given the option to enroll in the next highest level course
57 the following school year. Consequently, a student whose final score is
58 sixty percent (60%) or lower will be required to enroll in the next lowest
59 level course the following school year.

60 The one (1) through four (4) level course curriculums will be
61 independently authored by each district, as overseen by the Department.
62 The Department will provide a list of key information and skills that each
63 student show know before completing each year of school, which will
64 then be used by the District to structure its curriculum.

65
66 **Effective Date:** This act shall take affect on August 28, 2012.

67
68 **Justification:** It is a well known fact that the quality of education is
69 slowly decreasing in this country. In a survey of 31 developed countries
70 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the
71 United States ranked 19th in math and 14th in science. One common
72 tactic to fixing this problem is to require more education in the core
73 subjects. However, this bill aims to tackle this problem by, rather than

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74 requiring more education, requiring a more personalized education
75 system. This bill will allow students to learn in a class fit to their
76 specific needs in each of the four core areas, rather than choosing a
77 class based on where the student believes they belong. Additionally, this
78 bill will widen the spectrum of classes offered. Currently in most high
79 schools, students are enrolled in either a basic or advanced class, with
80 an occasional remedial class for students who are close to failing.
81 Furthermore, students have the ability to choose whether they take a
82 basic or advanced class, with very little prerequisite or consideration as
83 to whether the class is at the student’s individual level of learning. Once
84 enacted, this bill will require students to take classes at their individual
85 level, as determined by test-based evidence. Moreover, this will allow
86 Districts to better track the progress of each individual student. This bill
87 will not fix all the education related problems in the United States or
88 Missouri, but it will do a significant job of better preparing students to
89 learn and creating a more individualized learning environment for the
90 students of Missouri.

91
92 **Expected Results:** The new required pretest will result in a more
93 personalized education system, a better tracking system of student’s
94 progress, and ultimately, a higher graduation rate in the state of
95 Missouri.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-025 COMMITTEE C	
Introduced by:	Jack Heider
Delegation:	Parkway South High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An act to require DNA collection from individuals convicted of a crime in Missouri.

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 650, RSMo, is amended and a new section is created
2 concerning the collection of DNA from criminals.

3
4 **Key Terms:**
5 “Conviction,” shall be defined to include convictions obtained through
6 guilty pleas and pleas of no contest, as well as individuals convicted
7 following trial.

8
9 “DNA,” is a nucleic acid that carries and encodes genetic information
10 and serves as the basis for forensic identification. DNA can be
11 extracted from an individual’s blood, hair, saliva, bone or other tissue
12 samples.

13
14 “DNA Repository,” is the location at which all collected DNA samples will
15 be stored and analyzed by the Missouri state highway patrol.

16
17
18
19 **Proposal for Action:** Under current Missouri law, the state is required
20 to collect DNA samples from all individuals of age 17 or older who have
21 been convicted of a felony in state court. These samples are stored in
22 the DNA repository. Under the revised statute, DNA would in addition
23 be collected from those over 17 who are convicted of a misdemeanor in
24 state court or in a federal court located in the state. DNA will not be
25 collected from individuals convicted of a crime in federal court if a state
26 or federal judge blocks said collection for any reason, and samples will
27 not be removed from the repository if a conviction is overturned. The
28 Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory will continue to
29 administer the program. As required by federal law, DNA samples will
30 be sent to all relevant federal agencies. The program will be financed by
31 a combination of state and federal funds. No records pertaining to the
32 DNA repository will be disclosed to the public.

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33
34 **Effective Date:** This act shall take effect on January 1, 2012.

35
36 **Justification:**
37 This legislation will improve public safety by making it easier for law
38 enforcement authorities to find and prosecute criminals. The program
39 currently in effect is already funded by both the state and federal
40 governments, meaning taxpayers would pay little extra. Thus, this
41 proposed legislation can be considered simply an expansion to an
42 already successful program, serving to increase the agency’s ability to
43 protect Missouri citizens by broadening the requirements for adding
44 collected samples to the DNA repository.
45 According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 56% of violent felons had
46 been previously convicted of a crime, and approximately 70% had been
47 previously charged with a crime. As many violent felons had previously
48 committed misdemeanors, the ability of law enforcement to extract their
49 DNA would be a powerful deterrent, preventing numerous violent crimes
50 as well as additional misdemeanors. Those previously convicted of a
51 crime would be far less likely to commit another crime knowing it will be
52 easier for law enforcement authorities to identify and apprehend them
53 using DNA evidence. Because the individual in question has been
54 previously convicted of a crime, there can be no doubt that probable
55 cause for DNA extraction exists. Because DNA will not be forcibly
56 extracted from citizens who have not been convicted of a crime, this
57 piece of legislation protects Missourian’s civil liberties. The bill further
58 safeguards such rights by preventing the contents of the DNA
59 repository from being made public.

60
61
62 **Expected Results:** Upon passage of this legislation, it can be expected
63 that crime rates in Missouri will decrease due to the additional
64 deterrence provided by this legislation. In addition, more crimes will be
65 solved by law enforcement authorities and more criminals will be
66 punished justly. As a result, Missouri as a whole will become a safer,
67 more hospitable state.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-026 COMMITTEE C	
Introduced by:	Michael Lee
Delegation:	Pembroke Hill School
Type:	An Act
Title:	To create storm shelters in trailer parks

1 **RSMo:** adding therein one new section to chapter 700

2
3 **Key Terms:**
4 Storm shelter – An underground structure that is either located below a
5 building or underground or above ground and deemed to be structurally
6 sound enough to withstand a tornado.
7 Tornado – A violently rotating column of air, either pendant from a
8 cumuli-form cloud, and often (but not always) visible as a funnel cloud.
9 Trailer or Mobile home park- An area with special amenities where
10 trailers are parked and used for recreation or as permanent homes.

11
12
13 **Proposal for Action:** The availability of a storm shelter will be made
14 mandatory in all trailer/mobile home parks. The cost of providing this
15 shelter will be solely upon the landlord.

16
17 **Effective Date:** January 1, 2013

18
19
20
21 **Justification:** Mobile home parks are among the most susceptible areas
22 during severe weather. Because mobile homes are often made of
23 lightweight material, and are not as structurally sound as most houses
24 they succumb to the forces of a tornado much more easily. Due to this
25 fact mobile/trailer home parks are often the most destructed areas after
26 a tornado. It is up to the landlords to protect the well being of their
27 tenants. We, as a legislature, should help these people to make sure
28 they have a safe place to go during a storm.

29
30 **Expected Results:** Mobile home parks will be safer, and the state of
31 Missouri will see less tornado related deaths.

MISSOURI YMCA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SENATE: # S-027 COMMITTEE C	
Introduced by:	Emma Williamson
Delegation:	Lee's Summit North High School
Type:	An Act
Title:	An Act to Conserve Money and Energy For Missouri Schools

1 **RSMo:** Chapter 161, is amended and a new section is created regarding
2 the use of rechargeable batteries.

3
4 **Key Terms:** The term "rechargeable" means to be able to regain energy
5 multiple times over the course of the products existence.

6
7 **Proposal for Action:** All school districts will be required to within the
8 course of two years replace all batteries operating in their classrooms
9 and schools to be rechargeable. The phase out will begin as soon as
10 batteries in normal certain classroom items begin to die, they will be
11 replaced will rechargeable batteries. There will be multiple charger
12 outlets in common areas of the school.

13
14 **Effective Date:** This bill will gain affect at the beginning of each
15 individual district's 2012-2013 school year. It will include a phase out
16 plan that will start as soon as the first pair of batteries dies.

17
18 **Justification:** In recent studies rechargeable batteries have 32% less of
19 a negative impact on the environment. This will just be another
20 implemented policy that allows schools to continue with the Missouri
21 wide initiative to "go green". Not only will this help our students,
22 teachers, and overall school districts become more environmentally
23 friendly, but it will also in time cut costs. The average pack of 4 AA
24 batteries is almost five dollars. A pack of 4 rechargeable AA batteries
25 are roughly double that, however are advertised to last over 500
26 charges. The phase out will be a very gradual process, as batteries in
27 common classroom items will inevitably stop working.

28
29 **Expected Results:** School districts will begin to save money, which will
30 help with recent local districts cuts. It will also help with the recent
31 initiative to help save the environment.