2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: Do Pass  2nd Committee: Do Pass
House action: Passed  Senate action: Passed
Governor’s Action: Signed

IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB001

By: CENTENNIAL HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO PROVIDING FREE FEMININE HYGIENE PRODUCTS IN SCHOOLS
Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:
SECTION 1. School Districts shall provide different forms of feminine hygiene in middle schools and high school bathrooms.
SECTION 2. Feminine Hygiene products shall be defined as sanitary pads and tampons.
SECTION 3. Feminine Hygiene products will be distributed through dispensers in restrooms located throughout the building.
SECTION 4. Funding for this bill will come from women’s charitable foundations through donations that will be renewed annually following an assessment pertaining to quantity.
SECTION 5. Any additional funding needed for this bill will come from revenues gained by the Idaho Lottery.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to eliminate the absence of necessary feminine products in schools, where they are desperately needed. Currently in middle and high schools, girls face the challenge of dealing with a normal aspect of puberty. Girls must have their own supply of feminine products, or else face the consequences of bad hygiene and embarrassment. When girls are not properly supplied to deal with their periods, they can put themselves and others at risk, by exposing others to blood and themselves to potential infections. Many female students also stay home, where they are better equipped to deal with their periods, missing out on valuable educational experiences. This bill would heighten the safety and health of students, while also increasing attendance in formative years of school.

FISCAL IMPACT

The State Board of Education and School District Board will allocate funds to cover the costs of sanitary pads and tampons through donations from the Philanthropic Educational Organization (PEO), Idaho women’s charitable foundation (IWCF) and the Idaho Lottery.
IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB002

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST (ACT) AND SCHOLASTIC ASSESSMENT TEST (SAT) EXAMS

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. To allow students to choose which exam (ACT or SAT) is provided to them free of cost their junior year.

SECTION 2. Whereas the ACT exam is more widely accepted by colleges and universities in the Western United States in the application process, the State of Idaho should allow students to choose which exam is free.

SECTION 3. All students in each school will take the test of their choice on the day already set aside for the SAT testing.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The bill will allow students to take the college entrance exam that best suits their individual needs.

FISCAL IMPACT

There will be little impact on the State as the State already pays for the SAT for every junior.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: Do Not Pass 2nd Committee: __________________________
House action: ______________ Senate action: __________________________
   Governor’s Action: __________________________

IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB003

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO CHANGING RACIST IDEOLOGY WITHIN SCHOOLS
Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:
   SECTION 1. To require all public schools having a race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name to rebrand.
   SECTION 2. The Idaho State Board of Education prohibits racist ideology within the school system and changing the nicknames, logos, mascots, or team names with racist terminology will follow the Idaho State Board of Education rules.
   SECTION 3. Section 3 will hereby state: “All schools that do not meet the proper requirements for a mascot, team name, logo, or nickname by the deadline will no longer receive state funding, or be eligible to participate in state sponsored interscholastic competitions.” The bill will be enforced beginning with the 2023-2024 school year, giving schools adequate time to “rebrand” their school.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The bill aims to remove all high school mascots that can be considered as degrading or racist against any type of people or culture, keeping students from thinking negatively against any race or people.

FISCAL IMPACT

The impact from the bill will be very minimal on schools. The cost to make new sports uniforms and all things that have the name of the mascot on them will cost a small amount more than when a school has to buy new uniforms for its sports programs.
IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB004

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO IMPLEMENTING FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. To make it required that each high school student take a foreign language class for two semesters or trimesters. Foreign language includes, but is not limited to Spanish, French, German, Latin, Greek, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Sign Language.

SECTION 2. Each high school is responsible to provide an adequate variety of foreign language options for their students.

SECTION 3. If the student population is under 1,000, the high school must offer at least 1-2 foreign language classes. If the student population is between 1,001 and 25,000 the school must provide 3-5 different foreign language classes. If the student population is above 25,000 the high school must offer at least 6 different foreign language classes.

SECTION 4. If students take their foreign language classes online, the students must provide proof of completion. The bill is to be implemented at the start of the 2023 - 2024 school year.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is so students will be more adept with the art of language and so that students will increase memorization skills, grammar skills, and pronunciation skills.

FISCAL IMPACT

The additional costs needed for the bill, such as hiring more teachers, will come from a property tax raise on those who have property exceeding $300,000.
IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB005

BY CALDWELL HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO THE DYES IN FOODS AND THE U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. Yellow #5 is a synthetic lemon yellow azo dye that was approved for use in foods and drugs by the FDA in 1869. Many foods that we eat on a daily basis contain this dye, and many others that were also approved by the FDA in an appropriate manner. Although, due to further scientific research of this certain Yellow #5 dye, it has been proven to cause harm to the health of a being. Thus, Yellow #5 food dye shall be banned from further use in foods and drugs, in consideration of the health of the people.

SECTION 2. Yellow #5 is found in lots of foods and drugs, overweighting the ratio of the other dyes that are contained in other foods and drugs as well, and as yellow #5 is considered dangerous to the well-being of a person, that amount should at least be reduced greatly.

SECTION 3. The dye is proven to cause some serious health issues for a person, in which they can be easily be avoided by the appropriate removal of yellow #5 dye which considerably has no clear advantage for a person's health and well-being.

SECTION 4. To dig deeper into this dye, its chemical properties are the factors that are causing such harm, specifically, it contains cancer-causing chemicals.

SECTION 5. One side effect of yellow #5 dye is Angioedema. Angioedema is something that causes the following effects: Swelling of the lips. Tongue, throat, and neck. This is caused by a release of histamine in place of an allergic reaction. Especially noting that Tartrazine, (yellow #5) is the base of most allergies towards foods and drugs.

SECTION 6. When cells are exposed long enough to yellow #5 dye, white blood cells are likely to be damaged. This is extremely inconsiderate because white blood cells, and just about every blood cell in the human body is crucial to living.

SECTION 7. Therefore, following the essential step to keeping every human being healthy and alive, it’s a big and helpful step to banning this unsafe food dye from various food items and drugs across the U.S.
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

People often worry about their health when it comes to food. Especially certain foods that can put them at risk for health problems that they don’t exactly want to have to be stuck dealing with. And ideally for children, what’s a worried parent for their child's health in exchange for a change that can take some weight directly off of their chests. Since, yellow #5 food dye, being in most foods and drugs out of the food dye variations and causing the most problems, should be banned from at least a majority of foods and drugs that people consume on a daily basis, in most worry of the body's health.

FISCAL IMPACT

The FDA will proceed to take this situation under serious consideration to figure out how this synthetic and unhealthy food dye can be removed from many of the common foods and drugs.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: **Do Not Pass**  2nd Committee: ________________
House action: ______________ Senate action: ________________
Governor’s Action: ______________

IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB006

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO ABOLISHING DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.
Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. Regarding the time zones used in the State of Idaho, they shall remain on Standard Time throughout the year. There shall no longer be Daylight Saving Time.

SECTION 2. Similar to the state of Arizona, the time will not change in the spring when Daylight Saving Time begins, nor will it change when Daylight Saving ends.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The bill aims to stop Daylight Saving Time to help people not get sick from disrupting our body’s clock or circadian rhythm.

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill will not have a major fiscal impact.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: **Do Pass**  2nd Committee: **Do Not Pass**  
House action: **Passed**  Senate action: **Not Passed**  
Governor’s Action: _______________

IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB007

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO IMPLEMENTING SELF-DEFENSE CLASSES IN SCHOOLS
Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. To establish self-defense classes.

SECTION 2. Every school in the state of Idaho should have a choice between regular Physical Education classes and self-defense classes, which will count as normal Physical Education classes.

SECTION 2. Having the law put into place will teach kids to defend themselves and be prepared for emergency situations.

SECTION 3. It would keep kids active while also giving them better knowledge of their surroundings and how to respond to them.

SECTION 4. The equipment for the change would not require more than the school already has, such as a football push guards and softball nets. The change would benefit the community by educating kids and preparing them for real-life emergency situations.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The bill will provide Idaho students the opportunity to substitute a Physical Education class for a self-defense class in order to provide knowledge of how to protect oneself against attacks.

FISCAL IMPACT

The funding of the bill will be provided for by the school due to the fact that a Physical Education teacher has already been hired. The only cost would be to provide classes to the teacher, as the cost of the self-defense class would be the same as a regular P.E. course.
AN ACT

RELATING TO MANDATORY SEXUAL EDUCATION/SEXUAL ASSAULT EDUCATION

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. All students from 8th grade through high school shall be required to take sexual education/assault education units within their health and biological science related classes.

SECTION 2. This bill will educate the coming of age youth of STDs, human development, relationships, sexual assault prevention, birth control, and healthcare options, and must be medically accurate. This short unit will be offered during each semester of science or health related classes every year, from eighth grade to twelfth grade and students will be required to participate in the unit once per year.

SECTION 3. This action will be supervised by the Idaho Department of Education and Department of Health and Human Services. A curriculum will be created where all the following are taught: Human development (Puberty, anatomy, sexual orientation), Relationships (Self, family, and romantic), HIV, STI’s, health care options, consent, and boundaries, This will all be required to be medically accurate and research based.

SECTION 4. A one-time purchase of the required curriculum will be made by each school district at a price to be determined by the state.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on August 1st, 2026.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Research has shown that states in which thorough sexual education is part of the middle school/high school curriculum have lower rates of teen pregnancy and STI’s. Research has also shown that the top 10 states with the highest rates of rape either did not require sex ed to be medically accurate or did not require sex ed at all. There is a strong correlation between the level and accuracy of education and rape rates. The purpose of this bill is to reduce the incidence of teen pregnancy/STI and provide rape awareness to students.

FISCAL IMPACT

A one-time purchase of the State provided curriculum will be required for each district that is not already in compliance with this act. These funds will be taken from the curriculum funds that are already in place in each district.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: Do Pass 2nd Committee: Do Pass
House Action: Passed Senate Action: Passed
Governor’s Action: Signed

In The HOUSE
Bill Number: HB009

BY BORAH HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT

RELATING TO MALICIOUS HARASSMENT; AMENDING SECTION 18-7902,
IDAHO CODE, TO ADD A PROHIBITION

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. That Section 18-7902, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby
amended to read as follows:

18-7902. MALICIOUS HARASSMENT DEFINED — PROHIBITED. It shall be
unlawful for any person, maliciously and with the specific intent to intimidate or harass
another person because of that person’s race, color, religion, ancestry, sexual orientation,
gender identification, disability, or national origin, to:

(a) Cause physical injury to another person; or
(b) Damage, destroy, or deface any real or personal property of another person; or
(c) Threaten, by word or act, to do the acts prohibited if there is reasonable cause
to believe that any of the acts described in subsections (a) and (b) of this section will occur.

For purposes of this section, "deface" shall include, but not be limited to, cross-burnings
or the placing of any word or symbol commonly associated with racial, religious or ethnic
terrorism on the property of another person without his or her permission, and burning or
destruction of any flags associated with sexual orientation or gender identification.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This legislation would amend the existing Idaho Code to do with malicious harassment and hate crimes
to include sexual orientation, gender identification, and disability. These three bases are enforced
federally, but have not yet been added to Idaho Code. This bill will protect those that may be susceptible
to hate crimes based on these factors.

FISCAL IMPACT

This legislation will have no fiscal impact.
IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB010

BY KAMIAH HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO HOMESCHOOL REGULATION AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. All Homeschool Systems and programs shall be held to the equivalent standard that public/traditional school systems are held.

SECTION 2. Homeschool systems and programs in the state of Idaho must meet the same state requirements as traditional Idaho K-12th grade schools require in order to be considered for graduation.

SECTION 3. This act will be supervised by the Idaho department of Education as well as the districts in which homeschool students reside within.

SECTION 4. The Department of Education must provide a high school exit exam that ensures that homeschooled students receive an adequate education and meet the same requirements as public school students.

SECTION 5. If the homeschooled student has not met the state standard requirements for graduation and passed the exit exam the student will not be considered a high school graduate, not receive a diploma, and therefore will be restricted from entering many higher education programs.

SECTION 6. Each student taking the high school exit exam will pay a $35 fee to defray the cost of administering the exam.

SECTION 7. This legislation will take effect on August 1st, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Many students who have gone through a homeschool program lack the basic education that students in public schools receive. Since there is no standard requirement for graduation from a homeschool program within the State of Idaho this bill would institute these requirements. In order to be able to operate and graduate students, homeschool systems and programs should be held to the same educational standards as public/traditional schools. This provides for a full and complete education for all of the students within the state of Idaho.

FISCAL IMPACT
AN ACT

RELATING TO RAISING TEACHER SALARIES

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. To raise the Minimum Salary for all public school teachers in the state of Idaho from $40,742 to $45,000 per year.

SECTION 2. The state will review the minimum salary for public school teachers every 5 years.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The bill aims to establish an increase in the yearly salary for Idaho teachers. Teacher salaries have not been keeping up with inflation and cost-of-living increases. Teachers already make too little money for what they do and now their salaries do not go as far as they used to.

FISCAL IMPACT

School funding formulas will need to be reviewed, so funds can be redistributed accordingly. There are also a variety of minimal tax increases that could be used to pay for the increases.
AN ACT
RELATING TO THE REHABILITATION OF CONVICTED FELONS.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

SECTION 1. This Act, once put into place, will provide funds to state prisons in order to create better prison conditions and opportunities to foster mental, emotional, and physical growth.

SECTION 2. This move will encourage effective prisoner reform by providing clean, safe environments in which prisoners can grow emotionally, intellectually, and physically. Current prison conditions foster mistrust, fear, and anger that are often expressed in violence and a lack of empathy. If prisoners are ever going to be reintroduced into society, this measure is necessary to help reintegrate them as functioning, rational, self-reliant individuals. Keeping prisoners locked up in unclean, unsafe environments inhibits their growth and fosters bitterness, preventing them from developing into healthy individuals.

SECTION 3. America maintains the second-highest incarceration rate in the world, and its recidivism rate is at an astonishing 76.6%. Prison is ineffective if individuals simply reoffend after being released. Abundant evidence from countries such as Norway suggests that humane conditions and increased attention to prisoners’ individual needs and mental health results in lower recidivism rates and lower crime rates as a whole. Norway’s current recidivism rate is at just 20%. The United States currently about $182 billion incarcerating about 2.3 million people, money that could be used to rehabilitate prisoners to prevent them from re-entering the prison.

SECTION 4. Society will be much better off if those who commit lesser crimes can be rehabilitated, rather than simply punished. Punitive measures do not inspire people to become better, usually the opposite is true. Additionally, with high recidivism rates, we increase the number of older prisoners who require more intense medical care. Our priority as a society should be to help people and teach them how to be productive members. This will not happen without humane treatment and access to programs that educate and foster job skills.

SECTION 5. Prisons must comply with the guidelines set in place in this bill. (a) Prison officials will not use these funds to increase prison guard wages or their own wages. Funds are only to be allocated to programs that better prisoners’ mental, emotional, and physical health, including some of the following: therapy programs, trained therapists, medications, educational programs, reading material, teachers, curriculum, extra-curricular activities, athletics, music, art, and cooking. Funds will also cover items such as temporary jobs within the prison, improved physical conditions like comfortable bedding, comfortable and modest clothing, adequate nutrition, adequate medical help, clean spaces, clean water, and clean air.

SECTION 6. Individual prisons will receive a specific amount of funding per year
according to how much they require. Requests for grants must be specific and list the uses for the grants. All purchases using these funds shall be recorded by prisons and reported to the State. Annually, officials will assess the prison to evaluate whether the funds were truly used as they were reported.

SECTION 7. Prison officials who violate the usage of funds will be disciplined according to officials’ judgment. Discipline may include fines (which may go toward the general prison fund), community service, and prison sentences.

SECTION 8. This act will apply to State prisons, not local jails, and to prisoners whose sentences include the possibility of parole. Inmates on death row or those serving life sentences without the possibility of parole are not eligible for the services contained herein.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This act is an effort to decrease the recidivism rates in our criminal justice system. If prisoners can learn job skills and social skills in prison, once released, they are more likely to become productive members of society and reduce the burden to the taxpayers in other ways.

FISCAL IMPACT

The prison system is expensive to operate and to improve conditions, the cost will surely rise, at least at the beginning. Tax money will have to be spent here, but long-term, costs will go down due to a reduction in population from recidivism. In addition, we will see an increase in employment and possibly a decrease in welfare needs.
IN THE HOUSE  
BILL NUMBER HB013  

BY CAPITAL HIGH SCHOOL  

AN ACT  
RELATING TO FIREARM REGISTRATION  

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:  

SECTION 1. All Idaho residents who wish to register a firearm shall be required to pass a standardized mental health screening prior to registration. The mental health screening will be composed of a basic psychiatric evaluation performed by a trained professional. If the professional concludes a citizen is fit to be in possession of a firearm based on their mental standing, they pass the screening and can then register an approved firearm. This screening can either be taken in person at an appropriate facility or online through a government-regulated service.  

SECTION 2. Any existing firearm holders must take and pass the same screening every five (5) years if they wish to keep their firearm registered.  

SECTION 3. If a resident is in possession of one (1) unregistered firearm, it shall be considered a misdemeanor. If a resident is in possession of multiple unregistered firearms it shall be considered a felony and shall then be taken to court to evaluate the extent of the penalty and what punishment shall be placed. (For our purposes a misdemeanor will be punishable by a $500.00 fine and up to six (6) months in jail, or both. Felonies will be punishable by a $10,000.00 fine and up to ten (10) years in jail, or both.).  

SECTION 4. This bill will become effective ninety (90) days after the signature of the Governor in order to allow for adequate time to prepare for the changes.  

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE  

This bill should be enacted in order to better regulate firearm usage by requiring mental health screenings prior to registration. This bill will allow citizens to be better protected against unsafe firearm usage by citizens that do not meet mental health requirements.  

FISCAL IMPACT  

This bill will have a minimal impact with most costs being covered from the revenue coming from the punishments.
IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB014

BY GRANGEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO POSTING PRIVATE PROPERTY WHILE RESERVING THE
RIGHT TO CIVIL PROSECUTION.

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1: Property must be marked every 300 yards of property.
SECTION 2: No civil prosecution can be brought upon a person who
entered the property in a place that was not marked within 300 yards of the
location they entered the property.
SECTION 3: Only marking corners and entryways is not reasonable for
large properties.
SECTION 4: The owner of the property reserves the right to civil
prosecution for anyone who enters the property if it is marked every 300 yards.
SECTION 5: People cannot be held responsible to know their exact
location without private property markers because you cannot tell an exact
location with the sole use of a map.
SECTION 6: People enter property without using a road on many
occasions, especially during recreational activities.
SECTION 7: Property owners are responsible for providing and
maintaining their own property markers.
SECTION 8: Markers must exist whether or not a fence line or cultivation
exists on the property.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This bill clarifies what landowners need to do to protect their property in the eyes of the law. It also
protects accidental trespassers from being prosecuted.

FISCAL IMPACT

The state would have little to no financial obligations. The State would have fewer civil lawsuits per
year.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: Do Not Pass  2nd Committee _____________
House action: _______  Senate action: _____________
Governor’s Action: _______________

IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB015

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

1 AN ACT
2 RELATING TO RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE
3 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:
4 SECTION 1. To raise the minimum wage from $7.25 to $10.00 an hour effective
5 January 1, 2024.
6 SECTION 2. Any employers who do not obey shall be fined up to $10,000 per
7 violation.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The bill is intended to reduce welfare and allow Idaho residents making minimum wage an opportunity
to come closer to making a living wage and having fewer families rely on Welfare.

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill will not have any fiscal impact on the state of Idaho. The responsibility for paying the wages
results on the employer.
IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER HB016

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO IMPLEMENTING RECYCLING SYSTEMS IN SCHOOLS

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. To establish a mandatory recycling system in schools.

SECTION 2. Effective as of July 1, 2023, all state-funded schools must enact a mandatory recycling program for the facility.

SECTION 3. The program will be funded by the state of Idaho with use of money from a small additional sales tax added to recyclable items.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to reduce the amount of unnecessary waste in schools. The bill will help schools take advantage of resources and learn about conservation.

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill will have a fiscal impact on the State. The state of Idaho will charge an Idaho Refund Value (IRV) tax on recyclable materials. IRV will be 5 cents for each beverage container less than 24 ounces, and 10 cents for each container 24 ounces or more for beverages sold in aluminum, glass, plastic, and bimetal containers. The tax will be used to pay for the collection, transportation, and processing of recyclable materials.
IN THE SENATE
BILL NUMBER SB001

BY CENTENNIAL HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE CREATION OF A MINING EDUCATION WEEK IN IDAHO

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. A designated "Mining Day" in which public and private schools are encouraged to develop lesson plans that teach students about the mining process and highlighting mining history of Idaho.

SECTION 2. Mining Education Day during 1st-6th grade, past 6th grade it will be a one hour mining education class period.

SECTION 3. This week will be chosen based on the flexibility of the school curriculum and will last 5 consecutive school days.

SECTION 4. Teachers and educators may refer, but are not limited to, a statewide lesson plan that will be developed for this week and approved by the Idaho School Boards Association.

SECTION 5. These lesson plans will include explaining the essential part that the mining process played in the development of Idaho, outlining the mining history of our state.

SECTION 6. The mining process being defined as the extraction of raw materials from the ground.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This bill will help educate Idaho’s students about the rich mining history of our state, and inspire state pride and the furthering of the mining economy.

FISCAL IMPACT

There will be no large fiscal impact to the general community.
AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARTER SCHOOLS IN SEPERATE SPORTS DIVISION.

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. Private charter schools should not be allowed to compete in the public school sports division. This bill allows a separate sports division to be created for them to compete in. This division may also be divided by size but will keep private and public charter schools together.

SECTION 2. Charter schools are schools that have the ability to admit students from any school district. They are permitted to go out and gather or find students to attend their school. With this, the money to pay for these kids is given to them by the government, who has taken profit from public schools.

SECTION 3. Private schools can recruit from any school district as well, but those students are required to pay for their schooling.

SECTION 4. This bill creates a separate sports division for all charter and private schools that can recruit from any school district.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Private and charter schools have an advantage when it comes to sports and competing against the public schools, considering they have the ability to recruit athletes from outside areas. This bill would separate the private and charter schools into another division for sports.

FISCAL IMPACT

Impact of costs would only affect the Idaho High School Sports Association providing a few more trophies and banners for the new divisions. As far as schools are concerned, there would be no other fiscal impacts.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: **Do Not Pass**  2nd Committee _________________
House action: ________________ Senate action: **Not Passed**
Governor’s Action: ________________

IN THE SENATE
BILL NUMBER SB003

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

1 AN ACT
2 RELATING TO THE START TIME OF SCHOOL
3 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:
4 SECTION 1. To have schools start sessions at 9:00 AM to protect students from
5 driving or waiting for the bus in dark cold conditions.
6 SECTION 2. The bill will be enforced by the Idaho State Board of Education.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to help students who live significant distances from school get to school on time in safer conditions. Students will be more open to learning due to not having to wake up as early, therefore it will improve students’ grades as well.

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill will have no fiscal impact.
IN THE SENATE
BILL NUMBER SB004

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO ESTABLISHING FAMILY & CONSUMER SCIENCE (HOME EC)

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. Establish the requirement that schools will provide classes pertaining to home and life skills.

SECTION 2. All schools in Idaho will offer home and life skills classes. The classes will teach cooking, laundry, sewing, taking care of others, CPR, and money management.

SECTION 3. These specific classes will significantly increase one’s knowledge on their future accomplishments. The state will fund these classes as with any other class.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to provide students with the knowledge necessary to help them provide for themselves when they are independent.

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill will receive the extra money needed from the state to fund these classes will come from a property tax increase for property owners who have a property value exceeding the worth of $300,000.
AN ACT
RELATING TO SETTING THE MINIMUM AGE OF EIGHTEEN (18) FOR CITIZENS TO PARTAKE IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES.

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature

SECTION 1: Any person over eighteen (18) years of age shall be granted the ability to purchase, or otherwise consume or possess any alcoholic beverage, including any distilled spirits, beer, or wine.

SECTION 2: Any person over eighteen (18) years of age shall be granted the ability to purchase, otherwise use, or possess any inhalants, including any cigarettes, cigars, or e-cigarettes.

SECTION 3: Any person over eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the general election shall be granted the ability to run for State governor, with all other requirements with standing.

SECTION 4: Any person over eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the general election shall be granted the ability to run for state representative or senator, with all other requirements with standing.

SECTION 5: Any person over eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the general election shall be granted the ability to run for state Supreme Court justice, with all other requirements with standing.

SECTION 6: Any person over eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the general election shall be granted the ability to run for any other non-specified positions in this bill unless otherwise specified by local legislatures, with all requirements with standing.

SECTION 7: All other age-based requirements for non-specified activities shall be set to eighteen (18) years of age unless the set age requirement is already lower than eighteen (18) years of age.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This bill allows for all adults eighteen (18) years or older to have equal protection of the law. This prevents discrimination based on age.
FISCAL IMPACT

The bill will cause a decrease in funding from the federal government of 5% of the annual money received for Highways with this averaging $198,925,000 per year based on the previous 4 years with this meaning a decrease of ~$9,946,250. This money can be recouped in a future bill that would increase the tax on alcohol and inhalants.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee Action: **Do Not Pass**
2nd Committee Action: ___________
House Action: ___________
Senate Action: **Not Passed**
Governor’s Action: ________

IN THE SENATE
BILL NUMBER SB006

BY OAKLEY HIGH SCHOOL

1 AN ACT
2 RELATING TO AGE LIMIT FOR PUBLIC AND HIRED PUBLIC OFFICIALS
3 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:
4    SECTION 1. People who are public or hired public officials must retire by the age
5 of seventy-five (75) or when they show signs of early onset dementia or other illnesses
6 they may affect their ability to make decisions.
7    SECTION 2. When the Governor or other public official is accused of a
8 neurological disorder illness affecting their ability to serve their cabinet must get a two
9 thirds (2/3) vote to go to the doctor for a diagnosis. A House or Senate representative must
10 get a two thirds (2/3) vote by the respective chamber to go to the doctor for a diagnosis.
11 Appointed officials must get a two thirds (2/3) vote by the Governor's cabinet to go to the
12 doctor for a diagnosis.
13    SECTION 3. Medical professionals must be a neurologist. All neurologists must be
14 doctors of medicine or osteopaths who have completed a neurology residency and have
15 five years of experience at a memory clinic. Neurologists must have a bachelor's degree, a
16 four-year medical school degree, and three to seven years in internship and residency
17 programs.
18    SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect following the next election and will not
19 affect individuals in their current terms office.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Our government is both a protection of stability and a danger of instability. We highly respect honest,
hardworking officials who have guided this state, and continue to guide this state, through times both
good and challenging. Our purpose is to insure the transfer of power from that hardworking generation
to the next without risking the age-old conflict of interest that happens as most people in power risk
losing their intellectual and reasoning faculties as they get older.
An age limit is both a respectful thing to do for the honored leaders who now have a chance to retire,
and a protection against the ravages of age that historically have impacted the destinies of governments
big and small.

FISCAL IMPACT

This bill will not cost anything outside of current Idaho spending.
IN THE SENATE
BILL NUMBER SB007

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO ACCOMMODATING ALLERGIES AT FOOD CHAINS

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. To require all major food chains to provide menu items that accommodate common food allergies and disorders, including celiac disease, nut allergies, and lactose intolerance.

SECTION 2. A major food chain is defined as any food service establishment that operates five or more locations within the state of Idaho. Menu items are defined as entrees similar to those provided on the standard menu. The law will take effect one year from the date of passage, to allow the chains the adequate opportunity to develop menu items without undue hardship.

SECTION 3. Punishment for not complying with the law will be a fine of $10,000 per establishment within the state. After the fine is imposed, the chain will be given 3 months to develop a menu, or be fined again at the same rate, and the fine will be reassessed monthly until such time as the chain comes into compliance.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To require major food service chains to better serve those in our state that suffer from common food allergies or disorders.

FISCAL IMPACT

The cost of enforcing the act will be minimal, as the State inspectors can check for compliance on regular inspection visits.
AN ACT
RELATING TO HEALTH CARE AND THE RIGHT TO DIE WITH DIGNITY

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature

SECTION 1: An adult who is capable, is a resident of Idaho, and has been determined by the attending physician and consulting physician to be suffering from a terminal disease, and who has voluntarily expressed his or her wish to die, may make written request for medication for the purpose of ending his or her life in a humane and dignified manner.

SECTION 2: (1) A valid request for medication under Section 1 shall be signed and dated by the patient and witnessed by at least two individuals who, in the presence of the patient, attest that to the best of their knowledge and belief the patient is capable, acting voluntarily, and is not being coerced to sign the request. (2) One of the witnesses shall be a person who is not: (a) A relative of the patient by blood, marriage or adoption; (b) A person who at the time the request is signed would be entitled to any portion of the estate of the qualified patient upon death under any will or by operation of law; or (c) An owner, operator or employee of a health care facility where the qualified patient is receiving medical treatment or is a resident. (3) The patient’s attending physician at the time the request is signed shall not be a witness.

SECTION 3: If in the opinion of the attending physician or the consulting physician a patient may be suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder or depression causing impaired judgment, either physician shall refer the patient for counseling. No medication to end a patient’s life in a humane and dignified manner shall be prescribed until the person performing the counseling determines that the patient is not suffering from a psychiatric or psychological disorder or depression causing impaired judgment.

SECTION 4: (1) In order to receive a prescription for medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner, a qualified patient shall have made an oral request and a written request, and reiterate the oral request to his or her attending physician no less than 15 days after making the initial oral request. (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, if the qualified patient’s attending physician has medically confirmed the qualified patient will, within reasonable medical judgment, die within 15 days after making the initial oral request under this section, the qualified patient may reiterate the oral request to his or her attending physician at any time after making the initial oral request. (3) At the time the qualified patient makes his or her second oral request, the attending physician shall offer the patient an opportunity to rescind the request.

SECTION 5: A patient may rescind his or her request at any time and in any manner without regard to his or her mental state. No prescription may be written without the attending physician offering the qualified patient an opportunity to rescind the request.
SECTION 6: No person shall be subject to civil or criminal liability or professional disciplinary action for participating in good faith compliance with this Act. This includes being present when a qualified patient takes the prescribed medication to end his or her life in a humane and dignified manner.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this Act is to allow terminally ill patients to request life-ending medication in order to die with dignity and avoid unnecessary suffering.

FISCAL IMPACT

This bill has no fiscal impact.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: Do Pass 2nd Committee: Do Pass
House Action: Passed Senate Action: Passed
Governor’s Action: Signed

IN THE SENATE
BILL NUMBER SB009

BY BORAH HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION; AMENDING SECTION 34-113,
IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A REQUIREMENT, TO REMOVE A PROVISION
REQUIRING PHOTO IDENTIFICATION AT POLLING LOCATIONS,
AMENDING SECTION 34-114, IDAHO CODE

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. That Section 34-113, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby
amended to read as follows:

34-113. IDENTIFICATION AT THE POLLS. All voters shall be requested to
provide personal identification before voting at the polls or at absent electors polling
places as required by section 34-1006, Idaho Code personal identification that may be
presented shall be one (1) of the following:

(1) An Idaho driver’s license or identification card issued by the Idaho
transportation department;

(2) A passport or an identification card, including a photograph, issued by an
agency of the United States government;

(3) A tribal identification card, including a photograph;

(4) A current student identification card, including a photograph, issued by a high
school or an accredited institution of higher education, including a university, college or
technical school, located within the state of Idaho; or

(5) A license to carry concealed weapons issued under section 18-3302, Idaho
Code, or an enhanced license to carry concealed weapons issued under section 18-3302K,
Idaho Code. History:

SECTION 2. That Section 34-1114, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby
amended to read as follows:

34-1114. AFFIDAVIT IN LIEU OF PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION. If a voter is not able
to present personal identification as requested in section 34-1113, Idaho Code, the
voter may complete an affidavit in lieu of the personal identification. The affidavit shall be
on a form prescribed by the secretary of state and shall require the voter to provide the
voter’s name and address. The voter shall sign the affidavit. Any person who knowingly
provides false, erroneous or inaccurate information on such affidavit shall be guilty of a
felony.
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This legislation would remove the requirement that voters must provide photo identification at polling locations so as to avoid confusion from polling volunteers and potential voters when it comes to requesting an affidavit. Clarifying this statement and amending it to be a true request will allow voters without photo identification to continue to vote without confusion or without the potential of being turned away at polling locations.

FISCAL IMPACT

This legislation will have no fiscal impact.
AN ACT
RELATING TO SEX OFFENDERS CARRYING OUT THEIR TERM COMPLETELY,
NOT ALLOWING THEM PROBATION OR COMMUTING.
Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. Sex offenders for males, females, children, and adults shall be
obligated 5+ years of jail time depending on severity. Offenders must register after their
term and be required to serve probation for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of life
without parole.

SECTION 2. These severities shall be described as but not limited to first, second,
third, etc… offenses. Rapes or molestations of children, women, and men. Children's cases
must be considered as a more severe offense.

SECTION 3. Most, if not all offenders, that are released will commit another
offense. Offenders who have committed 3 or more offenses, with solid evidence that they
have committed the crimes, will receive capital punishment.

SECTION 4. Criminals who have already been convicted will resume their normal
sentence, but future offenders will be convicted for their actions according to this bill.

SECTION 5. Minors who are 15 years or older and have committed sexual offenses
against a man, woman, or child will be tried as an adult and received their sentence
accordingly. If the minor who has committed the offense is younger than 15 years of age
they will receive probation. Once they are of age to be tried, they may request an appeal.

SECTION 6. This bill will be considered equally for both sexes, ensuring the same
punishment no matter what a person’s biology is. This makes sure that a woman’s sentence
and a man’s sentences are the same, disregarding their gender.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Sex offenders who have committed the crimes of rape or molestation of another female, male, or child
and get released from their sentence will more than likely re-offend. If the prison system will sentence
criminals to capital punishment or give them life sentences, we believe this will create a safer public
environment.

FISCAL IMPACT
The state criminal justice system will be handling all of the costs, so this will not affect the fiscal impact on Idaho.
AN ACT
RELATING TO PROVIDING EFFICIENT WI-FI TO ALL HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE STATE OF IDAHO FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. Efficient and accessible Wi-Fi must be provided to all high schools in Idaho. This Wi-Fi must be used for educational purposes.

SECTION 2. The definition of “efficient and accessible Wi-Fi” is Wi-Fi that can be accessed from any part of the school and provide a strong enough connection so that it can be used at any time and by everyone at the same time without it crashing or slowing down.

SECTION 3. The Wi-Fi must only be accessible to personnel within the school systems such as the principal, teachers, students, administrators, etc.

SECTION 4. Educational purposes include any online teaching material, educational videos or websites, a material approved by the school, etc.

SECTION 5. The Wi-Fi shall be paid for using funding from the Idaho Lottery for public schools. Each high school’s school board shall determine the cost of Wi-Fi for their school and request or apply for the amount of money from the Lottery’s public school funds.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The efficient and accessible Wi-Fi will be able to improve the school system and enhance the educational process. It will provide easy access to resources and be more up-to-date with society today.

FISCAL IMPACT

The funding for the bill will come from the Idaho Lottery which provides funds for public schools already, so we just need to request or apply for the amount of money needed for the Wi-Fi.
IN THE SENATE

BILL NUMBER SB0012

BY KAMIAH HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT

RELATING TO MANDATORY PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. This law will require children ages three and four to attend preschool for early education and preparedness.

SECTION 2. Teachers of the preschool will be assigned by employing people with a bachelor's degree in Early Childhood Education. This is provided by colleges and programs to become certified to teach children.

SECTION 3. The committee of Education and Labor will oversee the enactment of the Mandatory Preschool Education Act. The Office for Civil Rights in the Idaho Department of Education Agency will enforce the proceedings of the Mandatory Preschool Education act. This agency promotes educational superiority throughout the state through vigorous enforcement of civil rights.

SECTION 4. By the fall of 2025, there will be preschools open to children ages three to four in each district in the state.

SECTION 5. This mandatory preschool act will be funded by imposing a state tax of 0.06% on purchases of clothing. This will allow for preschools to be created to prepare all of the young children to learn, grow and prepare for future school years to come.

SECTION 6. If the parents of a child have not presented a valid reason for failing to enroll a child in preschool a fine is issued of $500.00 which will go to the preschool funding for the district they live in.

SECTION 7. This legislation will take effect on August 1st, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Preschool education allows for children to be placed in a learning environment that they would be unable to acquire at home due to the difficulty that lies upon the parents. It gives children the opportunity to learn and develop social and emotional skills with those around them at a young age to help them interact with people beyond their own homes. It provides young children with early education to walk into their next school years with skills learned and taken from the lessons preschools provide.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact statement given
AN ACT

RELATING TO CEASING INCOME TAX FOR MINORS

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1: All private and government entities employing one or more persons under eighteen (18) years of age will not collect income tax from aforementioned persons.

SECTION 2: Persons with a salary of minimum wage or above as well as workers making under minimum wage who earn tips will qualify to have no income tax.

SECTION 3: All income taxes, state and federal, are taken from paychecks only after a person has turned eighteen (18).

SECTION 4: Income taxes are implemented on the first pay period after the age of majority (18 years) is reached.

SECTION 4: Working persons under eighteen (18) will be claimed as independents on their parent or guardians taxes.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

People that are in high school 10th-12th often have jobs, they're not yet 18 years of age and they get taxes taken out of the paychecks when they aren't able to represent themselves. If we could change this, it would make things fairer to those who get income taxed and are minors. Waiting until 18 years of age to be taxed would be better because we would have the ability to vote and represent.

FISCAL IMPACT

There are 25,000 minors that are employed in the Idaho workforce. There are 756,910 employees total in the Idaho workforce. With this bill, Idaho would lose only 3.3% of the Idaho taxable income.
IN THE HOUSE
BILL NUMBER SB014

BY CAPITAL HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FUNDS BEING DISTRIBUTED EQUALLY
BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE

Be it enacted by the YMCA youth legislature

SECTION 1. Every high school within the state of Idaho will be required to distribute
athletic funding equally between male and female sports.

SECTION 2. There will be no exceptions, including football, a school would be allowed
to distribute more funds to a specific sport, but the funds would come from the equally division
between male and female sports.

SECTION 3. Any sport has the opportunity to do fundraisers throughout the school or
community.

SECTION 4. Title VI was passed 51 years ago, but only allowed for equal opportunity not
equal funding.

SECTION 5. Booster and parent involvement do not count as funding only funding
provided by the school district, state, or federal government agencies.

Statement of Purpose

We are slowly moving our world forward to equality; this is an important step in the right direction.
Women deserve equal attention and equal funds.

Fiscal impact

This will not cost the school anything, the females increased funds will come out of the male sports
funds.
IN THE SENATE
BILL NUMBER SB015

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO NOT TAXING STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. Public schools will not pay taxes on fundraisers or purchasing items for fundraisers.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The bill aims to establish tax-free expenses for any state-run organization.

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill will have no major fiscal impact.
2023 YMCA IDAHO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT STATE SESSION

1st Committee: **Do Not Pass** 2nd Committee _________________
House action: _________________ Senate action: _________________
Governor’s Action: _________________

IN THE SENATE
BILL NUMBER SB016

BY BEAR LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

AN ACT
RELATING TO FAIRLY DISTRIBUTING MONEY WITHIN SCHOOLS IN THE
STATE OF IDAHO TO ALL ACTIVITIES

Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1. Regarding the centralization of school funds and the distribution thereof, among clubs, classes, and groups for the purpose of going on field trips, planning dances, having activities, etc., to centralize and fairly distribute the money within schools in the state of Idaho to enable equal opportunity to all clubs, classes, and groups.

SECTION 2. Every group, club, or class in the state of Idaho should have an equal opportunity to provide useful, worthwhile activities to their participants.

SECTION 3. Groups, clubs, and classes shall include extracurricular activities such as intramural sports teams, school-supported clubs (robotics, chess, esports, youth government, etc.), and individual class budgets.

SECTION 4. Money within schools shall be defined as funds accumulated through fundraisers, school sponsors/boosters, and yearly state-sanctioned school budgets.

SECTION 5. Centralization of money shall be defined as all funds accumulated by fundraisers, school/boosters, and yearly state-sanctioned school budgets being placed in a general school fund, handled and distributed by school administrators, activity directors, and advisors as they see fit.

SECTION 6. In the distribution of money, the priority shall be placed on major events, such as graduation and prom.

SECTION 7. Fundraisers, instead of being run by individual classes, groups, etc. should instead be held as school-wide activities that raise money through community service.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The bill aims to give smaller classes, groups, clubs, etc. a fairer share of money to use for fun, worthwhile activities, necessary equipment, transportation, etc.

FISCAL IMPACT

The funding for the bill will come from pre-existing funds and funds raised.