



# YOUTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 2013 FINAL REPORT



**43<sup>rd</sup>**  
**N.C. Youth Legislative Assembly**  
**Final Report**

Sponsored by  
State Youth Council  
Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office

State of North Carolina  
Pat McCrory, Governor

N.C. Department of Administration  
Bill Daughtridge, Jr., Secretary

Dee Jones, Chief Operating Officer

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Youth Legislative Assembly  
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March 2013

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# N.C. Youth Legislative Assembly

## **Mission Statement**

Adopted December 15, 2012, for YLA 2013

The N.C. Youth Legislative Assembly (YLA) provides an impactful opportunity for students to be engaged and enlightened in the innovating legislative process leading to more knowledgeable, dynamic and vocal citizenry of both the state and the nation. YLA's primary objective is to represent the voice of the North Carolina youth through presenting mock legislation to elected officials.

### **YLA is...**

The N.C. Youth Legislative Assembly is a mock general assembly that allows high school students to develop a better understanding and knowledge of local, state and national government as well as the confidence and ability to debate current issues. Any student in good standing at a public, private, charter or home school in North Carolina is eligible to participate in YLA.

YLA has given students an opportunity to learn about the legislative process for 43 years. YLA has a strong history of providing young men and women with the foundation they need to expand their education. Students become involved in community service; appreciate diversity; communicate their ideas to others, draft, discuss and shepherd legislation through the legislative process, learn effective civic participation skills and make a difference in civic life.

## **Introduction**

The 43<sup>rd</sup> Annual Youth Legislative Assembly was held March 15-17, 2013, at the Raleigh Marriott City Center Hotel, Raleigh. The general session was held at the Legislative Office Building, Raleigh. YLA was sponsored by the State Youth Council of the Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office, N.C. Department of Administration.

Two hundred and ten high school students from across North Carolina participated in the three-day mock legislative session. These students voiced their opinions regarding rights and responsibilities of youth and adults ranging from the local government level to matters of statewide importance.

The delegation of youth represented the following 40 counties:

Alamance	Caswell	Edgecombe	Hoke	Pender	Wake
Anson	Catawba	Forsyth	Johnston	Person	Warren
Bertie	Chatham	Franklin	Lincoln	Pitt	Washington
Bladen	Columbus	Gaston	Martin	Robeson	Wayne
Buncombe	Cumberland	Guilford	McDowell	Rowan	Wilkes
Cabarrus	Davidson	Halifax	Nash	Sampson	Wilson
	Durham	Hertford	Orange	Scotland	

Participant demographic information:

Gender:	60 % female	40 % male				
Age:	1 % 13 years	11 % 14 years	20 % 15 years	31 % 16 years	27 % 17 years	10 % 18 years
Race:	45 % Caucasian	32 % African American	9 % American Indian	10 % Hispanic	2 % Asian	2 % Other

Each youth participated in one of 10 committees patterned after the N.C. General Assembly. During committee meetings, consultants spoke to the members on their respective issues. As a group, the committee members were responsible for amending the bills and reporting them favorably or unfavorably to the full assembly.

### **Committees:**

Children and Family	Environment	Science and Technology
Civil Rights	Health Affairs	Substance Abuse
Education	Human Sexuality	Youth Affairs
	Judiciary	

The committee chairs were youth elected from across the state. Each was responsible for drafting legislation and obtaining resource people for his/her particular area of study.

Bill Daughtridge, Jr., Secretary, N.C. Department of Administration, addressed the opening session. Judge Vince Rozier swore in the 2013 co-speakers and chairs. The keynote speaker for the conference was Neel Mandavilli, a former YLA Tri-Speaker.

## 2013 Tri-Speakers



### **Davon Moore**

Davon Moore of Greenville is the son of David and Serisa Moore. He is a senior at DH Conley High School where he is a member of FCCLA and the debate, journalism and broadcast journalism clubs. Davon has received the Presidential Volunteer Award for his community service and volunteer work. He has volunteered at the American Red Cross, Pitt County Senior Center, Britthaven Nursing Home and Pitt County Teen Court. Davon has represented his school as the Ambassador for the Hugh O' Brian Leadership Forum and he has attended the National Close Up High School Program in Washington, DC. Davon is the youth choir director and a youth leader at his church where he has made a commitment to affect the lives of young people through education beyond the walls of the traditional church. His desire is to serve and lead others and to be a blessing to those

around him. He plans to major in mass communications and broadcast journalism, and he hopes to one day become a talk show host to captivate and empower people to be the best they can be and accomplish their goals.



### **Ilana Victoria Green**

Ilana Victoria Green of Garner is the daughter of Joseph Green, Jr. and Iris Peoples Green. Ilana is a senior at Raleigh Charter High School where she is an energized student-athlete. She vigorously competes in varsity soccer and basketball for Raleigh Charter High School and plays soccer at the elite level with Capital Area Soccer Club (CASL). She is currently the captain of the Raleigh Charter High School Women's Varsity Team and was captain of the 94 Premier Ladies in 2010-2011. Ilana earned the Brittany Tournament Sportsmanship award in 2010 and the CASL Hamilton Sportsmanship award in 2011. She earned the soccer designations of All-Region and All-Conference in 2011. Ilana is active with the Raleigh Charter High School Drama Club where she serves as stage manager. She is a member of the International Thespian Society, the Raleigh Tobacco Reality Unfiltered Club (TRU) and the Key Club. For relaxation, Ilana enjoys playing the piano. She is a

Level 4 pianist at Betsy Bullard Studio where she has earned superior ratings on all competitions for the past four years. She is active in her church community. She is a graduate of the St. Paul A.M.E. Church Christian Debutantes Masters Commission and assistant instructor for St. Paul A.M.E. Youth Church. She plans to continue her education and play soccer at the Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina. When she graduates from the Citadel, Ilana plans to pursue a career as a physical or occupational therapist.



### **Austin Jenkins**

Austin Jenkins of Raleigh is the son of Monica and Michael Jenkins. He has been involved in YLA since 2007. He served two years as Junior Page, participated as a Delegate for one year, as a Co-Chair for three years, and finally as a Tri-Speaker for one year. He began attending The North Carolina School of Science and Math as a junior and continues as a senior this year. Austin works as the school sports announcer as well as the disc jockey on the weekends. In Fall 2013, he plans to attend North Carolina State University to major in Computer Engineering for video game design.

# 2013 YLA Leadership Planning Committee

## Session Clerks

*Ms. Sydney Southerland*  
Knightdale

*Ms. Kierra Bailey*  
Garner

*Ms. Sonia Hernandez*  
Holly Springs

## Committee Chairs

### Children and Family

*Ms. Samantha Freeman*  
Wilkesboro

*Ms. Bria Blackwell*  
Wilson

### Civil Rights

*Ms. Velencia Giles*  
Garner

*Ms. Kate Branch*  
Roxboro

### Education

*Ms. Margaret Nelson*  
Ahoskie

*Mr. Martin Kendrick*  
Sanford

### Environment

*Ms. Nicole Long*  
Roxboro

*Mr. Shantan Krovvidi*  
Cary

### Health Affairs

*Mr. Jonathan Avery*  
Durham

*Ms. Darby Madewell*  
Timberlake

### Human Sexuality

*Ms. Lyndsey Jones*  
Rocky Mount

*Ms. Jada Wiggins*  
Benson

### Judiciary

*Ms. Emily Meggs*  
Elizabethtown

*Ms. Kimberly Jacome Duarte*  
Bladenboro

### Science and Technology

*Mr. Glen Hutchins*  
Roxboro

*Mr. Brandon Paul*  
Lexington

### Substance Abuse

*Mr. Galen Pischke*  
Raleigh

*Mr. Andre Elliott*  
Goldsboro

### Youth Affairs

*Ms. Stefanee Powell*  
Durham

*Ms. Giordan Rose*  
Chapel Hill

## Committee Consultants

### Children and Family

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NC Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Inc.  
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Durham, NC 27701

### Civil Rights

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### Environment

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Environmental Engineer II  
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Raleigh, NC 27699-1639

### Health Affairs

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Diabetes Prevention & Control, DPH, DHHS  
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Raleigh, NC 27699-1915

### Human Sexuality

Monica J. Curry  
Public Health Education Specialist  
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3615 Turquoise Drive  
Durham, NC 27701

### Judiciary

Natasha C. Robinson  
Forensic Scientist Supervisor/Special Agent  
NC State Bureau of Investigation  
NC State Crime Laboratory Latent Evidence Section  
121 East Tryon Road  
Raleigh, NC 27510

### Science and Technology

Chris Estes / Chip Moore  
State Chief Information Officer  
Information Technology Services  
PO Box 17209  
Raleigh, NC 27619

### Substance Abuse

Harriett Southerland  
State Coordinator  
NC Students Against Destructive Decisions  
1319 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1319

### Youth Affairs

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Program Manager  
Durham County Health Department  
414 East Main Street  
Durham, NC 27703

# **AWARDS**

## **Gibbs Award**

The **Gibbs Award**, named for Jimmy Gibbs, a 1980 YLA Tri-Speaker, is given each year to the delegate from each committee who added the most to the discussion by asking questions, helping to rewrite bills and being creative and inspiring.

**The 2013 Gibbs Award recipients were:**

<b>Children and Family</b>	<b>Katelyn King, Mt. Holly</b>
<b>Civil Rights</b>	<b>David Oakley, Roxboro</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>Brandi Cordell, Rocky Mount</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>Harrison Reiff, Concord</b>
<b>Health Affairs</b>	<b>Cooper Blackwell V, Rocky Mount</b>
<b>Human Sexuality</b>	<b>Sibusisiwe Dlangalala, High Point</b>
<b>Judiciary</b>	<b>Alexis Clark, Denver</b>
<b>Science and Technology</b>	<b>Christopher Ayers, Denton</b>
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	<b>James Galberth, Jr., Raeford</b>
<b>Youth Affairs</b>	<b>Jayne King, Apex</b>

## **Richard White Leadership Award**

The **Richard White Leadership Award**, named after 1996 YLA Tri-Speaker Richard White, is given to the senior-ranking members of the YLA Leadership Team who demonstrate strong leadership and organizational skills.

**The 2013 Richard White Leadership Award honorees were:**

**Lyndsey Jones, Northern Nash High School, Battleboro**  
**Nicole Long, Roxboro Community School, Roxboro**  
**Glen Hutchens, Roxboro Community School, Roxboro**  
**Margaret Nelson, Lawrence Academy, Ahsokie**

## **Special Awards**

### **The Sud-Freemark Award of Service**

This award is given in honor of **Ishani Sud** who attended YLA as an 8<sup>th</sup> grader. From her 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades she was on the leadership team and served as Tri-Speaker in 2003 and 2004. Ishani was instrumental in assisting with recruitment and exposure of YLA to minority youth organizations. Ishani is a graduate of Princeton University in New Jersey.

**Yonnie Freemark** attended his first YLA in the 8<sup>th</sup> grade, served on the leadership team for 4 years and served as Tri-Speaker in 2004. Yonnie developed the first website for YLA and designed a recruitment brochure and other program documents. Yonnie is a graduate of Yale University in Connecticut. This award is given to members of the Leadership Team who have participated in YLA for four years and served on the Leadership Team as Co-Chair or Tri-Speaker three years.

**The 2013 Sud-Freemark Award of Service was awarded to:**

**Austin Jenkins of Raleigh, NC School of Science and Math**  
**Lyndsey Jones of Battleboro, Northern Nash High School**  
**Ilana Green of Garner, Raleigh Charter High School**  
**Davon Moore of Grimesland, Conley High School**

## **DeBottis Outstanding Service Award**

The **Josh and Jaime DeBottis Outstanding Service Award** is named for a brother and sister whose combined dedication made a mark on YLA. **Jaime DeBottis** served on the Leadership Team for three years and as Tri-Speaker for two years. She was a member of the State Youth Council for four years, chair of the High Point Youth Council for two years and vice chair for the State Youth Council for two years. Jamie graduated from George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

**Josh DeBottis** served on the Leadership Team for three years; two as Co-Chair and as 2005 Tri-Speaker. He was a member of the High Point Youth Council for four years in the positions of chair and vice chair. He held the position of sergeant at arms with the State Youth Council. Josh is a graduate of Duke University in Durham.

**The 2013 DeBottis Outstanding Service Award was presented to:**

**Austin Jenkins of Raleigh, NC School of Science and Math  
Lyndsey Jones of Battleboro, Northern Nash High School**

## **Shivani Sud Foundation Scholarship**

The Shivani Sud Foundation Scholarship covers the cost for one student to attend YLA and is given in honor of **Shivani Sud**, 2008 YLA Tri-Speaker.

**The 2013 Shivani Sud Foundation Scholarship was awarded to:**

**Brianna Stancil of Raleigh, Sanderson High School.**

## 2013 Youth Legislative Assembly Sponsors



**NORTH CAROLINA  
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ASSOCIATION**

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**Thank you for your  
SUPPORT**

YLA 2013-43-01

**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL CHILDREN TO BE TESTED AND EVALUATED FOR ALL PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS IF THEY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO ANY TYPE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.**

WHEREAS, domestic violence can include any type of abuse whether it be physical, emotional or verbal; and

WHEREAS, children are mostly subjected to domestic violence when their parents or guardians neglect to protect them against any and all variables that could lead to domestic violence; and

WHEREAS, the appropriate definition for subjected is being in a position or in circumstances that place one under the power or authority of another or others; and

WHEREAS, when a child is being domestically abused symptoms include sleep problems, increased tantrums, withdrawal, toileting problems, increased clinging to caretaker, irritability and frustration; and

WHEREAS, psychological disorders are described as patterns of behavioral or psychological symptoms that impact multiple areas of life, and these disorders create distress for the person experiencing these symptoms; and

WHEREAS, psychological disorders include but are not limited to emotional disorders like bipolar disorder and depression and behavioral disorders such as ADD (attention deficit disorder, ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) and PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) or certain eating disorders; and

WHEREAS, all of the above disorders can lead to further and more serious disorders in their adult age such as schizophrenia, personality disorder, anxiety disorders and adjustment disorders; and

WHEREAS, most children subjected to domestic violence are not tested for psychological disorders unless they experience extreme symptoms, which then it may be too late; now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2013 North Carolina Youth Legislative Assembly that all children subjected to domestic violence must be tested for all psychological disorders.

Section I. Once domestic violence has been noticed upon the child and they have been placed in proper care, they have to be fully tested for all psychological disorders.

Section II: If the caretaker fails to get the child tested and evaluated and the child is diagnosed in the future with a psychological disorder that resulted from their past domestic violence the caretaker will face discipline and certain consequences unless they have notified their local child services department and they failed to help them get testing and evaluation.

Section III: The test has to be done by a licensed doctor in the state of North Carolina who must provide

the state with their results. Once the results are returned, if the child has a disorder, immediate treatment must be given.

Section IV: If the caretaker does not have the finances to provide testing they will have to file a report through their local child services department stating that the child has been subjected to domestic violence and that they need to be tested but do not have the finances.

Section V: Testing/evaluation and treatment prices will depend upon the doctor and the severity of the disorder.

Section VI: This bill will go into effect July 1, 2013.

**PASSED**

For:	132
Against	50
Abstained	9

YLA 2013-43-02

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ELIMINATE THE DEPORTATION OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANT PARENTS OF AMERICAN BORN CHILDREN FOR THE WELL-BEING AND PROTECTION OF THE CHILDREN.

WHEREAS, American immigration (immigration to the United States of America) refers to the movement of non-residents to the United States; and

WHEREAS, the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment states that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside; and

WHEREAS, roughly a quarter of all deportations over a recent two-year period were of people who said they had children who are U.S. citizens according to [data obtained](http://abcnews.go.com/ABC_Univision/News/quarter-deportations-parents-us-citizens/story?id=18000783) by the news site Colorlines [http://abcnews.go.com/ABC\\_Univision/News/quarter-deportations-parents-us-citizens/story?id=18000783](http://abcnews.go.com/ABC_Univision/News/quarter-deportations-parents-us-citizens/story?id=18000783); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security issued 204,810 such deportations between July 1, 2010 and Sept. 31, 2012 [http://abcnews.go.com/ABC\\_Univision/News/quarter-deportations-parents-us-citizens/story?id=18000783](http://abcnews.go.com/ABC_Univision/News/quarter-deportations-parents-us-citizens/story?id=18000783); and

WHEREAS, research by the Urban Institute and others reveals the deep and irreversible harm that parental deportation causes in the lives of their children. Having a parent ripped away permanently, without warning, is one of the most devastating and traumatic experiences in human development. <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/21/opinion/deporting-parents-ruins-kids.html>; and

WHEREAS, these children experience immediate household crises, starting with the loss of parental income. The harsh new economic reality causes housing and food insecurity <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/21/opinion/deporting-parents-ruins-kids.html>; and

WHEREAS, children show increased anxiety, frequent crying, changes in eating and sleeping patterns, withdrawal and anger <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/21/opinion/deporting-parents-ruins-kids.html>; and

WHEREAS, the children of deportation face increased odds of lasting economic turmoil, psychic scarring, reduced school attainment, greater difficulty in maintaining relationships, social exclusion and lower earnings <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/21/opinion/deporting-parents-ruins-kids.html>; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that there are at least 5,100 children in foster care who face barriers to family reunification because their mother or father is detained or deported. That number could reach as high as 15,000 in the next five years at the current rate of growth

[http://colorlines.com/archives/2011/11/shocking\\_data\\_on\\_parents\\_deported\\_with\\_citizen\\_children.html](http://colorlines.com/archives/2011/11/shocking_data_on_parents_deported_with_citizen_children.html);  
and

WHEREAS, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) sets forth the conditions for the temporary and permanent employment of aliens in the United States and includes provisions that address employment eligibility and employment verification. These provisions apply to all employers (<http://www.dol.gov/compliance/laws/comp-ina.htm>); and

WHEREAS, federal immigration law determines whether a person is an alien, the rights, duties and obligations associated with being an alien in the United States and how aliens gain residence or citizenship within the United States. It also provides the means by which certain aliens can become legally naturalized citizens with full rights of citizenship (<http://www.hg.org/immigration-law.html>); now

THEREFORE, let it be resolved by the 2013 Youth Legislative Assembly that the deportation of illegal immigrant parents of American born children be eliminated.

Section I: Undocumented immigrant parents may only stay in the United States and receive citizenship if their child and/or children are born on United States land.

Section II: If an illegal immigrant is pregnant while in the United States and the child is yet to be born, then immigrants shall be deported back to their home country.

Section III: Undocumented immigrant parents of American born children will be required to get a “green card” for citizenship proof while the child does not, because it was born in the United States and therefore is a citizen.

Section IV: Undocumented immigrant parents of American born children will need to show a certified birth certificate of the children born in the United States.

Section V. If the said parent(s) applying for citizenship has/have a reported criminal felony on their prior records, they are not eligible to apply for citizenship.

Section VI. This bill will go into effect January 1, 2014.

**PASSED**

For:	100
Against:	62
Abstained:	36

YLA 2013-43-03

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM WITH ALL QUALIFIED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH THE FOLLOWING METHOD.

WHEREAS, there is Career and College Pathway making online community college, college or university classes available to high school students, but the program is only available to juniors and seniors, and not all classes are made available to the students (<http://www.careercollegenc.org/pathways.htm>); and

WHEREAS; Stephen Goldsmith, director of the Innovations in American Government Awards at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government said, "Learn and Earn (a similar method) engages both public and private partners in efforts to ensure educational opportunity for North Carolina students. By providing students free college while they are in high school and making a four-year degree more affordable, Learn and Earn gives children the opportunity to reach their full potential and helps North Carolina build the most skilled workforce in the nation." ([www.blackboard.com/.../BbInst\\_Effective-Practices-in-Online-Dual-Enrolement-Spotlight-North-Carolina.pdf](http://www.blackboard.com/.../BbInst_Effective-Practices-in-Online-Dual-Enrolement-Spotlight-North-Carolina.pdf)); and

WHEREAS, there are 429,611 public school students in North Carolina grades 9-12 (<http://legislative.ncpublicschools.gov/20110318-fastfacts.pdf>); now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the members of the 2013 Youth Legislative Assembly that North Carolina establish a cooperative program with high school students through the following method.

Section I: All online courses available to state supported community college students and state supported college or university students will be made available to qualified high school students in grades 9 through 12. These qualified students:

1. Must take the test required by the state-supported community college, college or university that determines what classes a student is eligible to take.
2. Should maintain a GPA of 3.0 or higher on an un-weighted 4.0 scale or maintain a 2.5 with the guidance counselor's approval.
  - a. If the student fails to maintain the required GPA, then they will not be allowed to continue in the program.
  - b. No achieved credits in the program will be cancelled.
3. The student must acquire a letter of recommendation from a current teacher.
  - a. In this letter the teacher must define the said student's work ethic.
  - b. The letter will be sent to the high school administration

Section II. Eligible students qualified to participate in this program include public school and non-public school students.

Section III. Said college courses taken by students can take the place of coordinating high school classes only if they are deemed appropriate by the school administration.

Section IV. All courses a high school student takes and the said student attains a grade of C or better in the course taken will count toward the student's college credit hours if the student chooses to attend a state supported community college, college or university.

Section V. Intermediate courses will not count towards a student's college credit hours.

Section VI. It will be fit into the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction budget for a free waiver to be allowed for the courses taken by high school students.

1. As supplement to the budget, an increase in revenue will be achieved by a one percent reduction in the North Carolina Education Lottery payouts.

Section VII. This bill will go into effect for the 2013-2014 collegiate school year.

**PASSED**

For:	181
Against:	10
Abstained:	8

YLA 2013-43-04

**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO RESTRICT THE USE OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING AROUND RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND WILDERNESS AREAS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, can be defined as a drilling technique which involves injecting toxic chemicals, sand and millions of gallons of water under high pressure directly into the ground to release natural gas in shale deposits; and

WHEREAS, natural gas can be defined as a flammable gas, consisting largely of methane and other hydrocarbons, occurring naturally underground in the shale deposits and can be used as fuel; and

WHEREAS, a residential area can be defined as having a population density of at least 100 people per square mile; and

WHEREAS, fracking requires about 2-3 million gallons of water per well that could be used elsewhere, and a report in Colorado suggests the amount of water used in fracking could serve 79,000 households per year; and

WHEREAS, the waste water produced by the fracking process can contain high levels of radioactive materials, fluid additives and heavy metals; and

WHEREAS, if not properly capped off, the natural gas wells can lead to leaks of methane, a harmful greenhouse gas, as well as volatile organic compounds such as benzene that can produce smog and trigger health problems; and

WHEREAS, North Carolina does not require the chemicals used in fracking to be disclosed or the venting of the natural gas wells (the Halliburton Loophole); now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2013 North Carolina Youth Legislative Assembly that the use of fracking be restricted across the State of North Carolina.

Section I: Proposed and existing fracking sites must be inspected by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

- A. Follow-up inspections should be conducted every six months.
- B. There is inspection after the closure of wells.

Section II: For areas that do not fall under the category of a “residential area,” the county commissioners will make a decision regarding fracking (with a simple majority).

Section III: Companies that use fracking must disclose all chemicals used in the fracking process.

Section IV: The venting process, or release of natural gas in the air, will not be allowed.

Section V: The drill operators must re-use the waste water, unless doing so is deemed hazardous for operation by inspectors from the EPA and OSHA.

Section VI: The companies that perform fracking operations must be responsible for their own filtration, transportation and storage. Such storage must be located within a 30 mile radius of the fracking site and must be contained in the State of North Carolina.

Section VII: If a fracking company disregards the regulations, the fine will be based on any collateral damage, be it environmental or human.

Section VIII: The Halliburton Loophole is now null and void in the State of North Carolina.

Section IX: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2014.

PASSED

For:	154
Against:	7
Abstained:	14

YLA-2013-43-05

**A BILL ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR JUVENILE DIABETIC RESEARCH**

WHEREAS, type 1 diabetes mellitus is the most common chronic disease of childhood, with an annual incidence rate of 18.2 new cases per 100,000 for children under 19. It is increasing steadily at 3-5 percent per year with most of the newly diagnosed children under 7 years of age; and

WHEREAS, the incidence of type 2 diabetes is clearly linked to the epidemic of childhood obesity and increasing at an alarming rate. It is estimated that there are at least 4,000 children with diabetes mellitus in North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the prevalence of type 1 diabetes among children gradually increases with age. By 19 years, the prevalence of type 1 diabetes was 3.33 per 1,000 for males compared to 3.69 per 1,000 for females in 2001

([http://www.ncdiabetes.org/library/\\_pdf/Diabetes%20FactSheet3%20COMP4.pdf](http://www.ncdiabetes.org/library/_pdf/Diabetes%20FactSheet3%20COMP4.pdf)); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. spent \$11,744 on each person with diabetes, compared to 2,935 on those who did not have diabetes in 2007

([http://www.ncdiabetes.org/library/\\_pdf/Diabetes%20FactSheet3%20COMP4.pdf](http://www.ncdiabetes.org/library/_pdf/Diabetes%20FactSheet3%20COMP4.pdf)); and

WHEREAS, diabetes (type 1 and type 2) is the seventh leading cause of death in North Carolina

([http://www.ncdiabetes.org/library/\\_pdf/Diabetes%20FactSheet3%20COMP4.pdf](http://www.ncdiabetes.org/library/_pdf/Diabetes%20FactSheet3%20COMP4.pdf)); and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina government spends \$13,404.0 million on education and \$6,780.7 million on health care

([http://www.usgovernmentpending.com/local\\_spending\\_2013NCmn](http://www.usgovernmentpending.com/local_spending_2013NCmn)); and

WHEREAS, education is 33% of NC Government spending and health care is 17%

([http://www.usgovernmentpending.com/local\\_spending\\_2013NCmn](http://www.usgovernmentpending.com/local_spending_2013NCmn)); and

WHEREAS, North Carolina has been wasting educational funding which has been the reason for its spending decline, thus making cuts affordable; now

THEREFORE, let it be resolved by the 2013 Youth Legislative Assembly to increase funding for juvenile diabetic research.

**SECTION I:** Juvenile diabetes will be defined as any case of Type 1 or Type 2 Diabetes in children under age 18.

SECTION II: Diabetes is defined as a disorder of carbohydrate metabolism occurring in genetically predisposed individuals, characterized by inadequate production or utilization of insulin. A person with diabetes has a shorter life expectancy and twice the risk of dying on any given day.

SECTION III: Areas of research include but are not limited to:

- 1) Access to quality care for diabetes, especially within managed care organizations.
- 2) Early detection of undiagnosed diabetes.
- 3) Cost-effectiveness of diabetes prevention and control activities.
- 4) Demonstration of primary prevention of type 2 diabetes.
- 5) New methods to find a cure.

SECTION IV: Ten percent of N.C. education spending will be cut and given to the N.C. Division of Public Health for diabetic research. Education spending DOES NOT include pensions or salaries for educators.

SECTION V: The N.C. Division of Public Health and Center for Disease Control (CDC) shall be held responsible for the enforcement of this legislation.

SECTION VI: All North Carolina state laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

SECTION VII: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2014.

FAILED

For:	48
Against:	130
Abstained:	28

YLA 2013-43-06

**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO OFFER A HUMAN SEXUALITY CLASS FOR GRADES 9-12**

WHEREAS, sex education is a broad term used to describe education about human sexual anatomy, sexual reproduction and sexual intercourse; and

WHEREAS, 52 percent of North Carolina's high school students are already sexually active, and North Carolina is among the fifteen worst states for teen pregnancy, AIDS and STIs (<http://www.communityactionkit.org/index.cfm?pageId=890>); and

WHEREAS an estimated 8,300 young people aged 13–24 years in the 40 states reporting to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) had HIV infection in 2011 (<https://communityactionkit.org/index.cfm?pageId=890>); and

WHEREAS, more than half (53 percent) of all 12th grade students reported being sexually active compared to 20 percent of 9th grade students (<http://www.thebody.com/content/art2433.html>); and

WHEREAS, statistics show that 16 percent of high school students age 13-18 were never taught in school about AIDS, HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases (<http://www.thebody.com/content/art2433.html>); and

WHEREAS, according to the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS), 93 percent of adults surveyed support sexuality education in high school, and 84 percent support it in junior high school; now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2013 Youth Legislative Assembly that all high schools in North Carolina offer a human sexuality class for grades 9-12

Section 1A: This class will be offered for all students entering the ninth grade.

B. Any student transferring from another state to North Carolina schools will have the option to take this class.

C. This class will be offered as an elective class.

Section 2: The school must offer a human sexuality class in 2 sections; class session 1 and class session 2 based on popularity.

Section 3: A. Human sexuality one will include the following: sexual reproduction, biology of reproduction, information about gender, the range of expressions that human sexuality takes, physiology and embryology.

B. Human sexuality two will include the following: sex before marriage, sexual pleasure, relationships and how to navigate them, and sexual domestic violence.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2014

PASSED

For:	136
Against:	38
Abstained:	18

YLA 2013-43-07

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO REQUIRE IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR NEWBORNS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, blood typing is a method to tell what specific type of blood you have; ([http://printer-friendly.adam.com/content.aspx?productId=117&pid=1&gid=003345&c\\_custid=758](http://printer-friendly.adam.com/content.aspx?productId=117&pid=1&gid=003345&c_custid=758)); and

WHEREAS, fingerprints offer an infallible means of personal identification. Identification stands out among all other forensic sciences (<http://onin.com/fp/fphistory.html>); and

WHEREAS, in America, nearly 800,000 children younger than 18 are missing each year, or an average of 2,185 children are reported missing each day (<http://www.missingkids.com/missingkids/servlet/PageServlet?LanguageCountry=en>); and

WHEREAS, fingerprints are important because there are no two people who have identical prints and there is high degree of consistency. Also, a person's fingerprints may change in scale but not in relative appearance (<http://technologyinterface.nmsu.edu/summer97/security/finger.html>); and

WHEREAS, DNA fingerprinting quickly became a tool in crime investigation and convicted its first criminal in 1988 ([http://www.ehow.com/about\\_5569839\\_dna-fingerprinting-helps-forensic-science.html](http://www.ehow.com/about_5569839_dna-fingerprinting-helps-forensic-science.html)); and

WHEREAS, missing people, lost children and accident or catastrophe victims can be identified by matching their DNA fingerprints with relatives ([http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc\\_002\\_4010.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc_002_4010.pdf)); and

WHEREAS, according to a 2006 study, Case Management for Missing Children Homicide: Report II, the murder of an abducted child is a rare event; an estimated 100 such incidents occur in the United States each year ([http://www.missingkids.com/en\\_US/documents/PressKit\\_FAQs.pdf](http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/documents/PressKit_FAQs.pdf)); now

THEREFORE, let it be resolved by the 2013 Youth Legislative Assembly to add an amendment to the North Carolina constitution to require identification cards for all newborns in the state.

Section I: The child's parents will fill out a form giving the information for this identification card prior to leaving the hospital. If a parent or parents refuse to fill out this form, they will be given a second form requiring an explanation of their reasons for refusal. If a child is born anywhere other than a hospital, they will still be required to fill out this form unless they refuse. If they refuse, they will have to explain their reasons for refusal as well. This second form will be stored in place of where this information would be if the parents filled out the original form. The original form will contain the following:

- A. The child's full name as listed on their birth certificate.
- B. The child's gender, race, height, weight and hair and eye color. These measurements will be done by a nurse or doctor.
- C. Also listed on this card will be the biological parents' names and the child's current address. If the child's parents are divorced, then the addresses of both parents shall be placed on the card with the parent/advocate with whom the child primarily lives. If the child is placed into an adoption agency, until that child has been placed in a different home, the address on the identification card will be the address of the legal advocate of the child. If the child lives in a homeless center, the address of that center will be the address listed on the card. Furthermore, the names of the biological parents will not be placed on this card if the child is placed for adoption. This spot will be left blank or entitled the name or names of the legal advocate(s) of the child.
- D. The child's blood type will also be placed on this card. At age six, fingerprinting of all ten fingers will be an added procedure upon filling out the document. A fingerprint will need to be resubmitted at age 14. These fingerprints will be taken by a doctor, nurse or fingerprint examiner. If a family expresses that they do not wish to add this fingerprint to the document for whatever reason, then the fingerprint will not be added to the document.
- E. The identification card is to be kept by the parent(s) or advocate(s) in case of emergency and for the purpose of future emergencies only.
- F. If any information on the card changes apart from the physically descriptive elements as listed in subsection B, then the card must be immediately updated. The forms will be available at the magistrate's office or online.

Section II: The completed form will be given to the doctor and mailed to the magistrate's office of the county in which the child was born, and a new filing system would be created for the sole purpose of storing these files. Along with the paper storing of these forms, the information on these forms will be uploaded onto a database solely for the purpose of compiling these files. These files would be accessible by the police officers or investigators of crimes involving missing children. The online copy of the card will be available to the parents using the child's social security number.

Section III: This identification card will be updated on or before the child's next birthday. The child's measurements and weight will be taken by a nurse or doctor. Upon entering school, a head shot photo, which may be obtained from the police department, health department or child's school will be required.

Section IV: If a child goes missing, they will be filed with The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Section V: This identification card will be paid for by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. If a new card is requested more than twice in the existing one year life span of the card, then the parents of the child will pay for the new card excluding parents of foster children or homeless children.

Section VI: If a family moves into North Carolina, upon registering for North Carolina citizenship and having children under the age of eighteen, their child must participate in this identification program.

Section VII: This identification card will terminate on the child's eighteenth birthday.

Section VIII: This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2014.

**PASSED**

For:	157
Against:	77
Abstained:	33

YLA 2013-43-08

**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO SAFEGUARD INTERNET PRIVACY FROM THIRD PARTIES.**

WHEREAS, in North Carolina the current laws do not specify any restrictions on internet companies and their policies regarding internet censorship

(<http://www.ncleg.net/Legislation/constitution/nconstitution.html>); and

WHEREAS, an alarming number of businesses and internet service providers sell web-surfing data (<http://www.techdirt.com/articles/20070313/213014.shtml>); and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of North Carolinians that their online data be secure and private, unless they clearly say otherwise; now

THEREFORE, let it be resolved by the 2013 Youth Legislative Assembly to increase restrictions on the current laws on internet service providers to prevent customers from losing private information.

SECTION 1: The following terms in this bill carry the following meanings given:

A) A "Consumer" is a person who agrees to pay a fee to an Internet service provider for access to the Internet for personal, family, or household purposes, and who does not resell access.

B) An "internet service provider" is a business or person who provides consumers authenticated access to or presence on the Internet by means of a switched or dedicated telecommunications channel upon which the provider provides transit routing of internet protocol (IP) packets for and on behalf of the consumer. Internet service provider does not include the offering, on a common carrier basis, of telecommunications facilities or of telecommunications by means of these facilities.

C) "Ordinary course of business" means debt-collection activities, order fulfillment, request processing or the transfer of ownership.

D) "Personal information" means any information that identifies, relates to, describes or is capable of being associated with, a particular individual, including, but not limited to, his or her name, signature, social security number, physical characteristics or description, address, telephone number, passport number, driver's license or state identification card number, insurance policy number, education, employment, employment history, bank account number, credit card number, debit card number, or any other financial information, medical information, or health insurance information. In particular, this information also includes a user's web history and web habits. "Personal information" does not include publicly available information that is lawfully made available to the general public from federal, state or local government records.

E) A "Business" is a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association or other group, however organized and whether or not organized to operate at a profit, including a financial institution organized, chartered or holding a license or authorization certificate under the law of this state. For the scope of this bill, said business has to operate, through the selling of wares or otherwise collecting the user's information, online. The term includes an entity that disposes of records.

Section 2: A business or ISP shall not sell or otherwise disclose the consumer's personal information to third parties outside of the express consent of the consumer.

Section 3: The business or ISP shall not hold said information outside the ordinary course of business without the express consent of the consumer.

Section 4: Digital Information belongs solely to the consumer and businesses to which the consumer consents to give information.

Section 4: This consent shall be derived in the most obvious of manners from the consumer.

Section 5: A business or ISP shall take all reasonable steps to dispose, or arrange for the disposal, of customer records within its custody or control information containing consumer's personal information when the records are no longer necessary for the ordinary course of businesses by (a) shredding, (b) erasing, or (c) otherwise modifying the personal identifying information in those records to make it unreadable or undecipherable by all parties included.

Section 6: A business or ISP may give this information to a third party in the case of a criminal investigation or by court order.

Section 7: The punishment for the violations of these laws shall be a fine and monetary compensation to the consumer; the amount shall be left to the discretion of the judge. In addition, a supervisor will be assigned at the judge's discretion. The amount of the fine will dictate the length of the supervision. Fines from these cases will fund this enactment.

Section 8: This bill shall go into effect January 1, 2014.

PASSED

For:	191
Against:	2
Abstained:	1

YLA 2013-43-9

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO EXTEND THE RESTRICTIONS OF ILLEGAL AND ILLICIT SUBSTANCES BEING SOLD IN ORDER TO CREATE A MORE EFFECTIVE DRUG FREE SCHOOL ZONE.

WHEREAS, a drug free school zone is a created geographical area in which, in order to reduce easy access of drugs to youth, drug abusers are charged when they sell drugs in the restricted area (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/140213NCJRS.pdf>); and

WHEREAS, the current law for drugs being sold near a school zone is 1000 feet; and

WHEREAS, there are many penalties for illegal drug related activities that occur within 1000 feet of a school zone (<http://www.ca3.uscourts.gov/criminaljury/Feb2012/Final%20Chap%206%20Controlled%20Substances.pdf>); and

WHEREAS, the penalty for the sale of drugs in a school zone ranges from 4 months to 18 years of incarceration, and fines range from \$1,000 to \$200,000 (<http://norml.org/laws/penalties/item/north-carolina-penalties-2>); and

WHEREAS, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse reported that approximately 17 percent of high school students are drinking, smoking or using drugs during the school day ([http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/23/annual-survey-finds-17-pe\\_n\\_1824966.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/23/annual-survey-finds-17-pe_n_1824966.html)); and

WHEREAS, 86 percent of 1,003 students ages 12-17 that were polled said that they knew their classmates were abusing drugs during the school day ([http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/23/annual-survey-finds-17-pe\\_n\\_1824966.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/23/annual-survey-finds-17-pe_n_1824966.html)); and

WHEREAS, nearly 44 percent of students that were also surveyed said that they knew of a classmate that sold drugs ([http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/23/annual-survey-finds-17-pe\\_n\\_1824966.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/23/annual-survey-finds-17-pe_n_1824966.html)); now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2013 Youth Legislative Assembly that the drug free school zone be extended and harsher penalties be implemented for offenders.

Section I: The drug free school zone should be extended from 1000 feet to 5,280 feet, which is one mile.

Section II: Illegal offenders should be punished accordingly:

A. First offense: One year to three years of incarceration, \$3,000 fine, 50 hours of

community service and court ordered substance abuse counseling.

B. Second offense: six years to 10 years of incarceration, \$5,500 fine, 60 hours of community service and 9 months of probation.

C. Third offense: fifteen years to 20 years of incarceration, \$10,000 fine and 13 months of probation.

Section III: This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2014.

PASSED

For:	79
Against:	70
Abstained:	42

YLA 2013-43-10

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAM FUNDED AND SUPPORTED BY THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH THE PURPOSE OF INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE RISKS OF ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY.

WHEREAS, most teens are lacking the education needed in order to make a sound decision when it comes to sexual activities (<http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/news/e-updates/may-2012.html>); and

WHEREAS, many teens lack the support needed from family members, so they try to find it in others, increasing the risk of pregnancy ([http://www.cdc.gov/TeenPregnancy/AboutTeenPreg.htm#\\_ednref1](http://www.cdc.gov/TeenPregnancy/AboutTeenPreg.htm#_ednref1)); and

WHEREAS, there were 15,957 10-19- year- old teen girls pregnant in North Carolina in 2011; and

WHEREAS, despite declines in rates of teen pregnancy in the United States, about 820,000 teens become pregnant each year. That means that 34 percent of teenagers have at least one pregnancy before they turn 20; and

WHEREAS, North Carolina has consecutively been ranked ninth in the nation for teen pregnancy rates; and

WHEREAS, for many years unplanned pregnancies for teens have been associated with various critical social issues, including poverty and overall child well-being, out-of-wedlock births (the condition before the law, or the social status, of a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his or her birth), workforce readiness and responsible fatherhood; and

WHEREAS, 67 percent of teens who have had sex wish that they had waited (60 percent of boys and 77 percent of girls); and

WHEREAS, one of the influences on the risk of a teen becoming pregnant includes how early that teen becomes sexually active. More teens are becoming sexually active at younger ages. It is especially notable that teen pregnancy rates among girls under the age of 15 are actually on the rise, rather than in decline; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the federally funded Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) is to educate adolescents on abstinence, contraception and other adult preparation topics. The goal is to prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STI), such as HIV/AIDS, Syphilis, Herpes, HPV, etc. States are encouraged to serve youth ages 10-19 who meet the following criteria: live in geographic areas with high teen birth rates; youth in or aging

out of foster care or the juvenile justice system; homeless/ runaway/out of school youth; pregnant or parenting youth; Youth with HIV/AIDS; and

WHEREAS, North Carolina has implemented many programs to address this issue, but has not been completely successful

WHEREAS, many states that have started teen pregnancy decrease programs only focus on educating teens about the risk of sex instead of also helping teens to better themselves for the future; and

WHEREAS, the younger a teen becomes pregnant the more likely it is for her to have her second child before the age of twenty; now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2013 North Carolina Youth Legislative Assembly that the state of North Carolina fund and support a program in high schools and communities in accordance with the health and youth program with the purpose of decreasing the rate of teen pregnancy as well as the incidence of STDs and STIs within the state of North Carolina.

Section I: The state of North Carolina should introduce a program that emphasizes the empowerment of youth and the drive to have a productive future while educating youth on how having a child at a young age can cause a hindrance to the development of their successful future ([http://www.cdc.gov/TeenPregnancy/AboutTeenPreg.htm#\\_ednref1](http://www.cdc.gov/TeenPregnancy/AboutTeenPreg.htm#_ednref1)).

Section II: The program should focus on developing skills and talents with a heavy concentration on education (<http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/news/e-updates/may-2012.html>).

Section III: The program should give teens the tools needed to prevent pregnancy, such as: condoms and birth control. This will give the youth a greater chance of attaining a higher education as well as becoming economically self-sufficient.

Section IV: The program should engage the community as a whole in an effort to tackle the teen pregnancy problem by supporting the youth in a positive manner for example the boys and girls club (<http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/news/e-updates/may-2012.html>).

Section V: North Carolina will fully fund the program, and funds will be based on geological location and needs( <http://www.teenhelp.com/teen-pregnancy/teen-pregnancy-risks.html>).

Section VI: The program will be mandated for only 9<sup>th</sup> graders. It will also be funded in selected communities of counties in said state, based on statistical ratings.

Section VII: This bill will require the program teachers have specialized training before teaching the course.

Section VIII: There will be an end of year celebration for completing the course

Section IX: Parents will be encouraged to be involved with this program by having parent-teacher meetings with their child's instructor or mentor to remain up to date.

Section X: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2014.

PASSED

For:	100
Against:	65
Abstained:	39