



55th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 2-July 7, 2022

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Proposal # 11

Committee: S

Author: Zach Izer **Delegation:** Alabama

Title: Eliminating Tipped Wage

Major Areas to be Affected: Restaurant employees, restaurant employers, restaurant businesses.

Justification: Most waiters and waitresses work on Tipped wages. Tipped wage is the paid wage where restaurants can pay their waiters and waitresses down to \$2.13 an hour with the intent that their tips would cover the minimum wage requirement in that specific state. Waiters and waitresses are being scammed of their hard earned money because of this tipped wage system. Gratuity tips are for the waiter or waitress to pocket and use for their own, not replace their wage. Tipped wage deprives waiters and waitresses of the money that they work hard for. It leaves the waiter/waitress in a situation where they are depending on the gratuity of another for their source of income.

Proposal for Action: Workplace/Wages

Results to be Expected: Restaurant employees will make more money because they are not relying on tips for their income. In the 25 states where tipped wage is not allowed, their restaurant employee poverty rate is 11% lower than the other 25 states that allow tipped wage. This means that the workers who get paid minimum wage are less likely to be in poverty than those on tipped wage. The poverty rate in restaurant employees will decrease when tipped wage is eliminated because of the stability and increased pay they will be receiving.



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36 **Proposal #** 16 **Committee: J**
37 **Author:** Grace Lyons **Delegation:** Alabama

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40 **Title:** To modernize the Selective Service System by eliminating gender restrictions on
41 registration and by expanding the roles filled by the draft.

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43

44 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Selective Service System, U.S. Armed Forces, American
45 citizens and immigrants

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48 **Justification:** The failure to include individuals assigned a female gender at birth in the
49 Selective Service System perpetuates the idea that they have a lesser responsibility during
50 wartime and are overall unfit to serve their country in any capacity, further entrenching feelings
51 of gender inequality into American society. The current restrictions on Selective Service
52 registration exclude a large swath of the American population from the responsibility to protect
53 the United States when, in reality, all individuals who call the United States home should be
54 required to carry this responsibility in some capacity. In the case of a draft being authorized
55 under the current Selective Service registration policies, individuals assigned a female gender at
56 birth would be limited to roles of indirect domestic service, thus perpetuating stereotypical
57 gender roles. Furthermore, this proposal provides an extension to the possible roles of
58 individuals drafted into the Armed Forces, thus increasing the effectiveness of the draft in
59 mobilizing for modern emergencies and modern forms of warfare by allowing individuals to
60 serve in non-combatant supporting roles that suit their capabilities.

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63 **Proposal for Action:** Military

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66 **Results to be Expected:** Gender-based discrimination within the Selective Service System will
67 be eliminated, as will stereotypes regarding the capabilities and roles of individuals assigned a
68 female gender at birth during wartime. Additionally, in the case of a draft being authorized, the
69 U.S. Armed Forces will have a larger pool of candidates for service and will be better equipped
70 to mobilize for and combat modern national emergencies and modern warfare.

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Committee: A

Proposal # 20

Author: Rhea Rastogi **Delegation:** Alabama

Title: In Space We Trust: To Regulate Property Rights in the New Frontier through a Modified Public Trust Doctrine

Major Areas to be Affected: Private space companies, public investors in space agencies (e.g. NASA), governments of space-faring nations, developing countries, and the general public

Justification: The commercial space race is underway. Governments and private interests are on a fast track to develop technologies to send people and equipment to celestial bodies, like the moon and asteroids, to extract their untapped resources. But unlike the previous space era, which was almost entirely government-driven, the era before us depends on the entrepreneurial dynamism of private companies, such as SpaceX. As investors consider lucrative celestial activities like asteroid mining, we need to answer the question: who owns what in space? The foundational document in public international space law, the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, did not anticipate private space exploration, and hence, is silent on this question of property rights. The closest it comes is Article II, which claims that outer space is “not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty.”

Without an international framework encapsulating property rights management, outer space could turn into the “Wild West” of the twenty-first century. Monopolies, resource exploitation, rising wealth gaps between poor and rich nations, and escalating tensions between the U.S. and other space-faring nations all pose an international security threat that endangers lives. We must establish clear guidelines that ensure that space remains peaceful and valuable for the future of humanity.

Proposal for Action: United Nations

Results to be Expected: Creating a new UN Space Treaty will resolve the ambiguities of property rights in space, thereby limiting the concerns of resource monopolies and destabilizing hostilities between competitive nations in the space race. Adopting the Public Trust Doctrine as the main framework for this will ensure that space remains for the overall welfare of society and provides developing nations with lower space-faring capabilities an equal opportunity to reap the benefits of space. Additionally, the Treaty will incentive further development of space by allowing limited private property rights through tradable development credits, expanding human innovation and knowledge of outer space.

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121 **Proposal #** 12

Committee: C

122 **Author:** Elanor Kinderman **Delegation:** Alabama

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125 **Title:** Increasing the number of federal buildings running on solar power

126

127

128 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Government, the U.S Department of Energy,
129 local American governments, the American people, the solar industry, the fossil fuel industry

130

131

132 **Justification:** According to reports from the U.S Energy Information Administration, fossil fuel
133 production in the United States will be increasing in the next couple of years, paired with an
134 increase in carbon dioxide emissions. In 2021, US energy-related carbon dioxide emissions
135 increased by more than 6% and are expected to see another 2% increase in 2022. Though
136 there have been government initiatives aimed at reducing carbon dioxide emissions and
137 increasing energy efficiency, the federal government needs to take more concrete steps toward
138 cutting down on carbon dioxide emissions.

139 One of the best ways for the United States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is through the
140 use of alternative energy sources, particularly solar power. Solar power produces no carbon
141 dioxide emissions and, unlike fossil fuels, solar energy is completely renewable. Implementing
142 solar power across the country would reduce air pollution by reducing fossil fuel use, as well as
143 contribute to the fight against climate change, which is vital in the next few years. By 2030,
144 temperatures are set to rise by up to 10 degrees Fahrenheit, affecting food production and
145 infrastructure due to extreme weather events and a rising sea level. As well as its environmental
146 benefits, the solar industry provides more than 250,000 jobs in the United States. In 2021, it
147 brought in \$33 billion of private investment. In order to combat climate change and increase
148 energy efficiency, the United States needs to initiate a transition to solar energy, beginning with
149 federal buildings.

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152 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Energy

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155 **Results to be Expected:** If all compatible federal government buildings were to install solar
156 panels, and all non-compatible buildings were to use energy from local solar projects, federal
157 facilities could generate over 24 kWh of solar power annually. This would be enough to power
158 more than 1.8 million American homes and shut down close to 5 coal-fired power plants a year.
159 While shutting down these coal plants would lead to displaced workers, the jobs generated from
160 the growth of the solar industry would be enough to offset this displacement. In addition to
161 reducing fossil fuel consumption, by taking the lead in the transition to renewable energy, the
162 federal government could inspire similar changes for local governments and businesses across
163 the country.

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168 **Proposal #** 23 **Committee: R**
169 **Author:** Lilia Sokol **Delegation:** Alabama

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172 **Title:** Making America Democratic Again

173

174

175 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Presidential elections, presidential election outcome, presidential
176 campaigning

177

178

179 **Justification:** Our founding fathers wrote our constitution for an America that no longer exists.
180 We have always seen America as an example for successful democratic practices, and yet the
181 electoral college was made to hinder the democratic process. When non-landowning men
182 gained suffrage in America, the rich landowners, and many founding fathers, saw a risk of losing
183 their power. Under the pretext of making sure the “uneducated” could not have a powerful sway
184 in the presidential election, they made the electoral college. Designed specifically to limit the
185 power the average citizen has in the presidential election, the electoral college was never
186 democratic to begin with. As the cherry on top of this corrupt cake, the electoral college has
187 failed our country during modern presidential elections. When a person in Idaho has more of a
188 say in the election than a person in California due to the amount of electoral votes present, how
189 can we say everyone in our country has equal voting rights? This reason as well as many others
190 is why I postulate that the electoral college is not only a corrupt system, but also an
191 unconstitutional one going against the 15th amendment.

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194 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Electoral College

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197 **Results to be Expected:** By abolishing the electoral college, the hope is to not only make every
198 citizen’s vote equal, but also make sure that our presidents were the choice of a majority of
199 Americans, not a select few.

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204 **Proposal #** 5

Committee: Q

205 **Author:** Anna Dickey **Delegation:** Alabama

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207

208 **Title:** Extend Waivers and Flexibilities for School Lunches and Food Distribution and Make
209 Lunches Free for All

210

211

212 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Public Schools, The National School Lunch Program
213 (NSLP), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).

214

215

216 **Justification:** According to Feeding America, more than 12 million children in the United States
217 do not know where they will get their next meal. The pandemic has only worsened this crisis.
218 The U.S. Census Bureau reports that as of July 2020, 14.4% of families with children stated that
219 they “sometimes or often” don’t have enough to eat. Because of this, using The Families First
220 Coronavirus Response Act, the USDA was able to issue nationwide waivers to help this growing
221 crisis. However, the waivers expired June 30, 2022, effectively shutting off federal support for
222 this important issue. This proposal seeks to remedy that by extending the federal waivers put
223 into place previously by the FNS for the 2021-2022 school year to expire June of 2023. This
224 proposal is needed in order to continue to provide support to schools and students during this
225 time of recovery from the pandemic and the ongoing problems that are occurring due to it so
226 that students can still have reliable access to food.

227

228

229 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

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231

232 **Results to be Expected:** By continuing to make food accessible to students, food insecurity,
233 specifically among children, is projected to decrease. Along with this, student engagement
234 during the school day as well as academic performance are both shown to increase. Lastly, free
235 school lunches are shown to decrease obesity rates and poor health among students as well as
236 giving them more dietary variance.

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241 **Proposal #** 4

Committee: U

242 **Author:** Hannah Broders **Delegation:** Alabama

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244

245 **Title:** To reunify Moldova with the Area of Transnistria through assured relief and membership
246 to NATO

247

248

249 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Moldova, NATO, peacekeeping operations of Europe

250

251

252 **Justification:** Recent events in Ukraine- the invasion by the Russian Federation- demonstrate
253 the threat that countries in this area of Europe have been and currently are facing from Russia.
254 The events in Crimea that later led to the Russian invasion of Ukraine in recent months,
255 shockingly mirror the ongoing separatist group in Moldova. In 1990, an area that named itself
256 "Transnistria" separated itself from the European country of Moldova. This area seeking such
257 independence is composed of citizens that are economically and politically tied to Russia, and
258 hope to join the country. Like the events in Ukraine, these actions pose a threat to the sovereign
259 nation of Moldova by placing a country with a tendency to invade right at its borders.
260 Transnistria has been an area of conflict for surrounding countries due to refugees, political
261 upturn, and physical conflict. In order to prevent ongoing and possible conflict, protections are
262 necessary to provide for the independence of Moldova, and its reunification with Transnistria is
263 essential.

264

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266 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

267

268

269 **Results to be Expected:** Such actions put in place a preventative measure to keep from
270 repeating the ongoing events in Ukraine. The member nation Moldova will be protected from the
271 invading country Russia and in turn, increasing numbers of global crises due to Russia's
272 tendencies to overtake small bordering countries will be reduced. Transnistria, when reunified
273 with Moldova, further protects the nation by creating a secure and protected region.

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278 **Proposal #** 2

Committee: U

279 **Author:** Kylan Benson **Delegation:** Alabama

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282 **Title:** US Ratification of the Rome Statute

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284

285 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Justice,

286

287

288 **Justification:** The United States was one of the original negotiators of the Rome Statute that
289 created the International Criminal Court. However, the U.S. failed to ratify the Rome Statute,
290 thus never becoming a member of the ICC. The ICC is an international tribunal that has
291 jurisdiction to prosecute and try those accused of war crimes, genocide, and other crimes
292 against humanity. Each presidential administration has different levels of cooperation with the
293 ICC, from general support to open contempt, creating an unstable relationship. Joining the ICC
294 will give the ICC the jurisdiction to prosecute crimes committed by US nationals or anyone in US
295 territory, ensuring international justice is carried out in the United States and abroad.

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297

298 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

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300

301 **Results to be Expected:** US ratification of the Rome Statute and joining of the ICC will
302 strengthen the credibility of both the ICC and United States regarding international justice. The
303 effectiveness of the ICC in accomplishing its mission of investigating and trying individuals who
304 commit crimes against humanity. As a member, the United States would be able to call for any
305 needed reforms to the court. US membership will also help the ICC gain the financial resources
306 to carry out its mission, as its workload grows.

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311 **Proposal #** 21

Committee: N

312 **Author:** Caley Record **Delegation:** Alabama

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315 **Title:** Reform of the Deceased-Donor Organ Donation System

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317

318 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), U.S.
319 Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), The Organ Procurement and
320 Transplantation Network (OPTN), hospitals and patients thereof, 106,000 persons awaiting
321 organ transplants

322

323

324 **Justification:** In order to narrow the gap between the demand and supply of organs, steps
325 need to be taken to improve the organ procurement infrastructure. This proposal focuses on the
326 needs identified by the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) in
327 their 2022 report on the deceased-donor organ donation system: (1) inequity in access, (2)
328 inefficiency, and (3) underuse of donated organs. In terms of equity, there are significant
329 disparities in organ transplantation rates for particular subsets of the American population. For
330 example, African Americans are three times more likely to develop kidney failure than whites in
331 the United States, but they are significantly less likely to receive life saving kidney transplants.
332 Furthermore, inefficiency within the current system results in greater inequity but also less use
333 of donated organs. Many European countries successfully transplant organs from donors whose
334 health or age at death render them non transplantable in America. While costs of transplanting
335 these medically complex organs are greater than transplanting more ideal organs, they are still
336 reimbursed at the same rate as ideal organs, and the expectations for outcomes are the same.
337 Increasing the number of already donated organs in use promises to significantly decrease the
338 gap in organ donation and receipt.

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341 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Organs

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343

344 **Results to be Expected:** The United States can expect a significant increase in equity within its
345 organ donation system along with a statistically significant increase in organ transplant rates
346 within previously underrepresented populations. Through the use of more medically complex
347 organs, the United States should also expect an overall increase in organ transplant rates and a
348 subsequent shortening of the organ waiting list.

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353 **Proposal #** 10 **Committee: K**
354 **Author:** Anna Huffstetler **Delegation:** Alabama

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357 **Title:** Implementing Vocational Education Programs and Trade Schools for Public High Schools
358 Across the Country

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361 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Public High Schools, Department of Education, the American
362 Workforce

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365 **Justification:** Introducing trade schools for students enrolled in public high schools creates a
366 learning environment outside of academics that will greatly benefit those students and their
367 communities. The workforce in the U.S. is constantly changing and it is imperative that there are
368 people who can meet the newfound demands. The youth of America are burdened with filling
369 positions in areas of employment as they grow and evolve and this proposal will offer unique
370 and useful opportunities for students to do so. Furthermore, high school students are quite often
371 pressured into believing that gaining a college degree is their only option if they want a
372 successful career, but this idea has left many trade professions understaffed and struggling to
373 find workers. The implementation of trade schools for high school students will not only possibly
374 lessen the emphasis on the idea that college is the only key to success, but also help to fill the
375 declining trade professions in the U.S.

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378 **Proposal for Action:** Education/Funding

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381 **Results to be Expected:** By implementing these trade schools, career opportunities will
382 increase and youth unemployment rates will decrease. Upon completing an education that
383 meets both high school and vocational requirements, students will be faced with more options
384 after high school including immediate employment, advanced education opportunities, and
385 added career choices.

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390 **Proposal #** 25

Committee: G

391 **Author:** Mary Sullivan **Delegation:** Alabama

392

393

394 **Title:** Carbon Credits for the Environment: To place a cap on companies' carbon emission and
395 increase carbon footprint offsets.

396

397

398 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Carbon producing companies, Environmental Protection Agency
399 (EPA), Greenhouse gas emission rates, the environment, environmental protection projects.

400

401

402 **Justification:** Any time a company uses technology or machinery that is powered by a fossil
403 fuel, they are emitting carbon into the atmosphere further contributing to climate change. This
404 mode of operation has dire effects when not controlled, and in fact, the carbon footprint left
405 behind by these companies is affecting about 85% of the world's population today. Over the
406 past decade, our nation has experienced severe changes in weather, droughts, and increase in
407 pollution. If the carbon emission crisis is not addressed, scientists fear that these environmental
408 trends will continue and our nation could begin to expect a decrease in food production, livable
409 land, and an increase in respiratory illnesses such as Asthma. While many environmental
410 projects are trying to combat these rising issues, a lack of funding has made it difficult for them
411 to have any significant impacts. It is up to the United States government now to follow the
412 example of the 27 countries with carbon credits, like Denmark, Mexico, Korea, Japan and the
413 UK, who are working to control their carbon emission rates as well as direct proper funding
414 towards environmental projects. Japan, specifically, is expected to reduce their Carbon
415 emission rates by 26% in the next 8 years, being proof that carbon credits can help us build a
416 better, healthier country for generations to come.

417

418

419 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Carbon

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421

422 **Results to be Expected:** By placing a cap on carbon emission and providing companies the
423 opportunity to offset their carbon footprint, the United States will now be able to effectively
424 combat climate change. Funding towards environmental projects will increase and many forests
425 will be re-established with the help of carbon offsets. Long-term effects consist of a decrease in
426 pollution, controlled climate changes and overall better quality of life.

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432 **Proposal #** 1

Committee: Q

433 **Author:** Nathaniel Bass **Delegation:** Alabama

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435

436 **Title:** United States K-12 Universal Wellness Program

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438

439 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Education, Public K-12 Schools Nationwide

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441

442 **Justification:** Schools are the ideal place to provide necessary mental and behavioral health
443 services to children and adolescents. According to the CDC, in 2016, one of every six school
444 aged children were diagnosed with a mental health disorder across the country, the rate only
445 increasing throughout the pandemic. According to Pew Research, 37% of American teens say
446 they experienced poor mental health as a direct result of COVID-19. Comprehensive school
447 mental and behavioral health services support the mission and purpose of schools: learning.
448 Good mental health is critical to children's success in school and life. Research demonstrates
449 that students who receive social-emotional and mental and behavioral health support achieve
450 better academically.

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453 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health

454

455

456 **Results to be Expected:** The Universal Wellness program will alleviate pressure on K-12
457 school systems and provide strong social and emotional support to students across the United
458 States. The comprehensive programming will improve staffing ratios, provide a continuum of
459 services that connect mental health, behavior and learning, school and home, and school and
460 community services, and mental health services are essential to creating and sustaining safe
461 schools. The current nationwide average of psychology staffing to students is 1 to 1,211
462 according to the National Association of School Psychologists. The Universal Wellness program
463 will drive this number down steadily, until the ratio is at the recommended 1 to 500.
464 Comprehensive, culturally responsive school mental health services can help address inequities
465 in access and help reduce the stigma associated with receiving mental health services by
466 making it part of the fabric of the school system. Ultimately, mentally healthy children will be
467 more successful in school and life.

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472 **Proposal #** 6 **Committee: N**
473 **Author:** Tristan Dumas **Delegation:** Alabama

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476 **Title:** Creating a Single Payer Healthcare System

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478

479 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The American pharmaceutical industry, American insurance
480 companies, higher income individuals, stock investors, and all people in America

481

482

483

484 **Justification:** There has been an ongoing lack of coverage for millions of Americans in the
485 area of healthcare and something must be done to support these people who are currently
486 suffering and dying. Currently, health insurance largely lies in the hands of employers who
487 provide it to their workers. However, this is not true for half of individuals who are forced to pay
488 for their own insurance, many of which can't afford it. It has been incredibly successful in
489 providing affordable and accessible healthcare for all people while not compromising the quality
490 that some wealthy countries may boast. In addition, the currently outrageous cost of healthcare
491 is due to the for profit nature of insurance companies that aim to gain as much money as
492 possible from their consumers. Furthermore, it is because of exploitative labor practices that
493 many workers are unable to afford healthcare and should therefore be on the shoulders of
494 higher income individuals to support low income Americans that currently don't have healthcare.

495

496

497 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Insurance

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499

500 **Results to be Expected:**

501 By nationalizing the health insurance industry, individuals across the United States will be able
502 to receive healthcare with no cost at the door allowing them to focus on other aspects of their
503 life. This alleviation of one sector of the economy allows for further circulation of wealth within
504 the national economy by allowing people to use their money more freely to invest. This would
505 also allow for more social mobility within the United States thanks to the lack of economic
506 pressure to pay for life saving healthcare. With the increase in taxes, roughly three trillion dollars
507 will be expected to be generated each year with current wealth and stock trading rates.

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513 **Proposal #** 18 **Committee: T**

514 **Author:** Luke Pappalardo **Delegation:** Alabama

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517 **Title:** To Ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

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520 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The American people, the Department of Education, Global
521 Politics

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523

524 **Justification:** In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the
525 Rights of the Child (UNCRC), recognizing the political, civil, cultural, and economic roles of
526 children. The UNCRC is praised as a landmark achievement in human rights and also holds the
527 record for the most ratified international treaty in the world. Since 1989, 196 countries have
528 ratified the UNCRC, leaving one country still to ratify: the United States. Though the United
529 States heavily influenced the UNCRC and both liberal and conservative policy makers pushed
530 for it, Congress was unable to successfully ratify this treaty.

531

532

533 **Proposal for Action:** United Nations

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535

536 **Results to be Expected:** The United States will reestablish its international respect in the
537 United Nations and continue its leadership in advancing human rights. The United States
538 already employs a majority of the principles enumerated in the UNCRC, but the ratification of
539 this treaty would still improve the lives of American children by further encouraging participation
540 in their communities, guaranteeing education in civics, and ensuring the protection of children
541 from hunger, thirst, poverty, and war.

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546 **Proposal #** 8 **Committee: I**
547 **Author:** Caroline Fricks **Delegation:** Alabama

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550 **Title:** Abolition of the Gay/Trans Panic Defense

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553 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States' state & county judicial systems, individuals
554 invalidated on the basis of their gender or sexual identity, the overall approach on topics such
555 as gender and sexual identity in a court of law, defendants and their legal defense options

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557

558 **Justification:** Individuals on the LGBTQ+ spectrum are faced with widespread discrimination,
559 stigmas, and violence. Hate crime statistics from the FBI show that LGBTQ+ individuals are
560 disproportionately targeted. Further research shows that 1 out of 5 lesbian, gay, and bisexual
561 people in the United States will experience a hate crime in their life, and more than 1 out of 4
562 transgender people will. Most states simply do not provide adequate laws protecting these
563 individuals from intimate partner-related and general hate violence. One way the United States
564 can fight the discrimination of these victims is to pass laws barring the use of the gay/trans
565 panic defense in court. This defense stems from the belief that being LGBTQ+ is a mental
566 illness, and justifies the perpetrator's reasoning to respond violently to the discovery of the
567 victim's sexual or gender identity. As of April 2021, 12 states and the District of Columbia have
568 passed laws barring the use of the gay/trans panic defense, but the majority of states keep
569 these available. As of January 2020, about one-third of defendants who use the gay/trans panic
570 defense have their charges reduced, despite most of these cases involving extreme violence.
571 Four cases recorded resulted in acquittals. The existence and validity of this defense in court
572 appeals to negative stereotypes against LGBTQ+ people and invalidates the widespread belief
573 that the United States should have equal opportunities and justice for all.

574

575

576 **Proposal for Action:** LGBTQ+/Discrimination

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578

579 **Results to be Expected:** By abolishing the gay/trans panic defense, defendants will need to
580 provide more reasoning behind their actions; the reasoning of being threatened by their gender
581 or sexual identity will become invalid. This will ensure truthfulness and require individuals to
582 provide more reasoning to prove the problem was substantial enough to justify violence.

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587 **Proposal #** 3

Committee: W

588 **Author:** Ranee Brady **Delegation:** Alabama

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590

591 **Title:** Maternal Outcomes Matter (MOM) Act

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593

594 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Healthcare, Rural Areas, Maternal Mortality, Infant Mortality,
595 Obstetrical & Neonatal Services, Employment of Obstetrician-Gynecologists (OBGYNs), nurse
596 practitioners, mental and behavioral health providers, midwives, and doulas

597

598

599 **Justification:** More than half of our nation's rural counties do not offer basic obstetric services,
600 and only 30.2% of the nation's most rural counties have continual access to prenatal,
601 obstetrical, and postpartum care. Many women must travel at least an hour to deliver their
602 babies or to get basic prenatal care from an OB-GYN. Too many women cannot make such a
603 long trek, so they simply do without. Some women preemptively choose cesarean section births,
604 a more dangerous process, because they fear they will not make it to the hospital in time. The
605 facts are indisputable; maternal mortality, or the death of a mother during childbirth, plagues our
606 nation. The United States has the highest maternal mortality rate among developed countries at
607 29.6 and is the only one with a rising rate, revealing how blatantly little this country cares about
608 its mothers. Our maternal mortality ratio, or MMR, remains at 17 deaths per 10,000 births. When
609 it comes to Black Americans, the MMR is double the national rate, and for Hispanic Americans,
610 it is more than triple, highlighting not only geographical disparities in the distribution of maternal
611 healthcare services but also racial ones. Studies show that 40% of all maternal deaths are
612 preventable just by having access to proper care. This proposal is the first step to creating a
613 world where no woman has to die while giving life.

614

615

616 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Maternal Health

617

618

619 **Results to be Expected:** The MOM Act would increase access to maternal healthcare centers
620 in rural areas of the United States. The passing of the MOM Act will ensure a reduction of
621 preventable maternal deaths and would improve both maternal and infant health outcomes in
622 the United States. The creation of the program that this proposal outlines will incentivize
623 innovation and evidence-based research into maternal health care as well as alleviate the
624 disparities associated with racial and ethnic minority populations.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

629 **Proposal #** 7

Committee: L

630 **Author:** Anna Beth Frazier **Delegation:** Alabama

631

632

633 **Title:** Decriminalizing All Sex Work and Legalizing Sex Services in Established Red Zone
634 Districts

635

636

637 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Labor, state labor offices, U. S. Department
638 of Health, Law Enforcement Agencies, Public Health Agencies, and cities with high tourism
639 rates

640

641

642 **Justification:** Sex work, including (but not limited to) pornography, exotic dancing, sex work,
643 web-based work, and prostitution, is a field of labor for many. However, failure to decriminalize
644 sex work, and therefore regulate it, has made sex work a dangerous industry for those who
645 participate in it—therefore contributing to public health, LGBTQIA+ discrimination, and human
646 trafficking crises in the United States. Currently, illegal sex work in the United States serves as a
647 conduit for sex trafficking in the US. It is estimated that, of the ~23,000 people trafficked into the
648 US every year (US Department of State), 80% are forced into sexual exploitation. However,
649 because not all forms of sex work are decriminalized in the United States, if those victims were
650 to come forward there is little legislation in place to protect them. Furthermore, there are few
651 standards in place to protect the health and wellness of those in the United States who do
652 choose to willingly participate in forms of sex work—in fact, a 2014 study conducted by the
653 Lancet concluded that 33-46% of HIV infections could be averted in the next decade if sex work
654 was decriminalized. In an effort to protect trafficking victims and provide a safer work
655 environment for those who willingly participate in forms of sex work, Austria, Germany, the
656 Netherlands, New Zealand, Greece, and other nations throughout the world have decriminalized
657 prostitution and other forms of sex work in recent decades. Since New Zealand passed its
658 Prostitution Reform Act in 2003, the New Zealand government has concluded that over 90% of
659 sex workers believe that the decriminalization of sex work gave them employment, legal, health,
660 and safety rights. In order to give both victims and voluntary workers a voice, the United States
661 should follow suit in decriminalizing sex work nationwide.

662

663

664 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Labor

665

666

667 **Results to be Expected:** By decriminalizing all sex work throughout the nation and legalizing
668 all sex work in implementing Red Zone Districts, a safer working environment will be guaranteed
669 and create a more professional aspect in this work field. Like Germany, Switzerland, Greece,
670 Austria, and many other European countries that legalize and regulate sex work with these Red
671 Zone Districts, the U.S. will see an extreme improvement in the disfigurement of sex work. The
672 economy, sex workers, and clientele will all benefit from the legalization of sex work due to the
673 criminal justice savings and revenue gain throughout the nation. The health care savings would
674 be concentrated to securing sound and safer conditions and increasing sexual precautions.

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679 **Proposal #** 17 **Committee: S**
680 **Author:** Selma Maric **Delegation:** Alabama

681
682

683 **Title:** A Living Wage

684
685

686 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Household incomes, workers in America, businesses,
687 corporations.

688
689

690 **Justification:** The federal minimum wage has not been raised in over 10 years. The society
691 that the United States of America had 10 years ago, is not the same society it has today. Basic
692 groceries are more expensive and gas prices are through the roof, workers need to be paid
693 more to keep up with the natural inflation of our country. In 1968, a minimum wage worker
694 earned \$10.59 per hour in inflation-adjusted terms, 46% more than today's \$7.25 federal
695 minimum wage. The minimum wage today would be over \$22 per hour had it tracked
696 productivity increases over the last five decades.

697 Some states and cities have raised their minimum wage to \$15 an hour, however, many
698 surrounding cities/states have not bothered to raise theirs. Raising the federal minimum wage to
699 \$15 an hour would improve the overall standard of living for minimum wage workers. These
700 workers would more easily afford their monthly expenses, such as rent, car payments, and other
701 household expenses. A disproportionate number of minority workers reside in one of the 20
702 states that maintains a minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Raising the minimum wage would
703 allow for workers to be able to live properly and they would be able to actually buy all of the
704 basic necessities such as rent, food, water and electricity bills, daycare for their children, school
705 supplies, etc. Our country needs to do the bare minimum in increasing the wage to \$15 an
706 hour.

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708

709 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Wages

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711

712 **Results to be Expected:** American morale will be increased as well as employee morale.
713 People will be more encouraged to work if they are being properly compensated for their efforts.
714 Minority workers across the country will see huge benefits and see around a 30% increase in
715 wages. When the federal minimum wage is raised to \$15 an hour, by the year 2025 there will be
716 up to 3.7 million—including an estimated 1.3 million children—lifted out of poverty.

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Proposal # 9

Committee: G

Author: Sydney Hewitt **Delegation:** Alabama

Title: Shifting the blame of plastic pollution from consumers to the companies that make and/or distribute plastics.

Major Areas to be Affected: Plastic manufacturing companies, businesses that distribute plastic, recycling industries, EPA, consumers.

Justification: The United States produces more plastic than any other country in the world, and it third-largest contributor for coastal regions. Plastic does not decompose, and it causes serious harm to the environment. Recycling plastic is an admirable idea, but it is pushed by plastic manufacturers and distributors to make it seem like only consumers can stop plastic pollution by recycling. However, only 8.7% of plastics get recycled. Most of the other plastic ends up in garbage dumps or is incinerated, which releases toxic fumes that are harmful to surrounding households. Unfortunately for the environment, it's cheaper to make virgin plastic than to recycle old plastics, so companies choose to continue to manufacture more virgin plastic while promoting recycling public service announcements (PSAs) to shift the blame of pollution onto consumers.

Proposal for Action: Environment/Recycling

Results to be Expected: By forcing plastic producers to be held responsible for their environmentally-harmful waste, they will keep America clean. America will fix its broken recycling system, which will help the environment by reducing waste and help the economy by creating jobs across the country. It will also encourage companies to use biodegradable or easily recyclable materials to keep their costs low, which will result in an increase in research and production for more environmentally friendly materials.



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758 **Proposal #** 19 **Committee: T**
759 **Author:** Julienne Pharrams **Delegation:** Alabama

761
762 **Title:** Limiting Funding for Prison Construction

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764
765 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal Prison System, The Bureau of Prisons, The U.S.
766 Department of Justice

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769
770 **Justification:** The overcrowding of prisons is a rampant issue within the U.S today. The U.S
771 Government currently spends a total of over \$80.7 billion dollars on public prisons and jails. The
772 U.S contains 5% of the world's population and yet we house 16% of its prisoners. The obscene
773 amount of money the federal government allocates towards prison construction each year
774 directly encourages this disparity. As more jails are built and prisons are expanded they are
775 done so with future population growth in mind and with an assumed drastic increase in
776 incarceration despite no scientifically-sound population projection method being used. As issues
777 of overcrowding are faced in America, which should point to the issue of mass incarceration and
778 spark legislation seeking to change it, what has instead developed is an epidemic in which
779 instead of addressing the root disease, we continue to attempt to treat the symptoms.
780 Continuing to pour money on building and developing entirely new prisons encourages and
781 incentivizes prisons as the primary punishment regardless of the crime. We, as a nation, must
782 work to change, and the most efficient way to do so is to reduce the amount of money spent
783 yearly on building entirely new prisons, which continuously feeds the cycle of mass
784 incarceration. It costs between \$98 and 162 million in order to fund the building of a new prison.
785 Not only do these expenditures strain the already tightly stretched congressional budget, but
786 federal funding of new prisons diverts attention from the true issue. We, as American citizens,
787 have a duty to protect our most vulnerable and due to the abhorrent state of our prisons, there
788 are none more vulnerable than our incarcerated population. We must allocate federal spending
789 in order to best support them, not incentivise systems that directly contradict the foundations of
790 this nation. This money that we are dedicating to essentially worsening the problem should
791 instead be spent on programs that actually decrease incarceration. Rehabilitative services and
792 intervention programs, better education, and restorative community models are just a few
793 alternatives that have been proven to lead to a decline in incarceration and repeated offenses
794 and since our goal as a nation should be to see a decrease in incarceration this is the goal we
795 should be working towards.

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798 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons

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801 **Results to be Expected:** A decrease in the building of prisons leading to a decline in the
802 upward trend of incarceration. A reallocation of funds towards preventative and rehabilitative
803 systems which lead to a decline in incarceration.

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808 **Proposal #** 22

Committee: F

809 **Author:** Davis Shedd **Delegation:** Alabama

810

811

812 **Title:** A proposal to grant Puerto Rico and Guam Self Determination

813

814

815 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Government and People of Puerto Rico and Guam, the
816 economies of Puerto Rico and Guam, American sovereignty, American economics, American
817 presence in both territories, and ultimately the economy of the world.

818

819

820

821 **Justification:** The people of both Puerto Rico and Guam are under the control and rule of the
822 American government without their consent. Both territories were seized in the Spanish
823 American War for 20 million dollars to extend US global hegemony and the influence of the
824 American Empire. Neither country had a say in their colonization. Both territories are subject to
825 the laws and regulations that the American government implements. However, neither territory
826 can vote in American elections and possess a culture and societal ideologies which are far
827 different from that of their American colonizers. They are being colonized by the American
828 government and can do nothing to stop it insofar as they have no power in determining the
829 governing body and the decisions of the governing body. Furthermore, the islands house
830 oppressive institutions such as the military, the CIA, and the FBI, the likes of which are being
831 used to quench any potential revolutions or contestation of US hegemony and capitalist
832 interests in the areas, further entrenching US imperialism in the regions. Lastly, both territories
833 desire independence from the United States. Denying them this right is then simply extending
834 the presence of US imperialism in favor of the interests of the ruling class.

835

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838 **Proposal for Action:** Elections

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840

841 **Results to be Expected:** By granting Puerto Rico and Guam Self Determination the people of
842 both territories will declare independence, thus weakening the imperialist and capitalist influence
843 of the West and specifically the United States, increasing the prevalence of non-western culture
844 and values.

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850 **Proposal #** 15 **Committee: M**
851 **Author:** Camila Lopez **Delegation:** Alabama

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853

854 **Title:** Instituting an independent Immigration Court and reforming its policies

855

856

857 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and
858 Customs Enforcement, Department of Justice, illegal immigrants

859

860

861 **Justification:** The Attorney General established the Executive Office for Immigration Review
862 (EOIR) on January 9, 1983, to administer the Nation's immigration court system. Since then it
863 has developed over 60 different courts all across the nation and has become the foundation for
864 the lives of millions of immigrants. No other court system is under the jurisdiction of the DOJ. It
865 is the very same law enforcement agency that is charged with prosecuting criminal immigration
866 cases in federal courts.

867 Through the jurisdiction, they have implemented policies that serve to exhaust and manipulate
868 the courts in abusing the lives of these people such as increasing the fees for EOIR
869 applications, appeals, and motions that are not affordable, instituting case completion deadlines
870 for judges as performance reviews, and to strip away immigrants access to relief based on
871 domestic violence, gang violence, familial ties, gender, and sexual orientation. The backlog of
872 deportation cases in immigration court more than doubled, reaching 1.3 million cases. This is a
873 crisis that needs to be solves with immediate changes on who is controlling these courts .

874

875

876 **Proposal for Action:** Immigration

877

878

879 **Results to be Expected:** Instituting this new independent system would finally help alleviate
880 the 1.3 million cases. The average wait time just to get a hearing before an immigration judge is
881 now over 1,600 days, with a quarter of immigrants waiting over five years. With this
882 implementation, the new system can suspend monthly days that can be solely reserved to
883 hearing cases and identify 460,000 cases — an astounding 37 percent of the current backlog —
884 that involve individuals who could qualify, under current law, for legal status.

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889 **Proposal #** 24

Committee: V

890 **Author:** Molly Steur **Delegation:** Alabama

891

892

893 **Title:** Amend the Constitution to Enact Congressional Term Limits

894

895

896 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Constitution, all US Citizens, Members of Congress

897

898

899 **Justification:** According to the Congressional Research Service's Report on Membership, in
900 2019, roughly 86% of Congress was made up of incumbents. The original intention of the
901 founders was to create a government by and for the people, separate from the threat of lifelong
902 politicians. Complacency in the legislative branch, which has defined the 21st century, has
903 prevented actionable change and progress from occurring. Congressional refusal to come to
904 bipartisan consensus has shifted enormous legislative power to the executive branch. This
905 partisan catastrophe threatens to substantiate fear of a massive central government by allowing
906 for the emergence of almost monarchical executive power. The president cannot and does not
907 hold absolute power, but over the last 20 years, when Congress has failed to take necessary
908 action, the executive has been increasingly emboldened to push the boundaries of their
909 authority. Without substantial change, balance within the branches of government is at risk.

910

911

912 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Term Limits

913

914

915 **Results to be Expected:** By enacting term limits, people will not be allowed to serve in either
916 chamber of the United States Legislative Branch for excessive amounts of time, thereby
917 decreasing complacency and stalemate in Congress.

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922 **Proposal #** 13 **Committee: B**

923 **Author:** German Krumins **Delegation:** Alabama

924

925

926 **Title:** Funding Our Future

927

928

929 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The people affected by this legislation include the American
930 taxpayer, the agencies and departments of the executive branch, and financial institutions
931 (domestic and international).

932

933

934 **Justification:** A transformation of the American federal government's budget is an absolute
935 necessity given the exponential expansion of the US Budget deficit. Recently, the United States
936 surpassed \$30 Trillion of Debt and by the end of this fiscal year, we are projected to add
937 another \$1.719 Trillion. The American debt to GDP ratio currently is among the highest across
938 the globe at 123%. This figure is even larger than the ratio the United States had at the end of
939 the Second World War (114%). This federal irresponsibility heavily increases the demand for
940 loans in a concept known as "Crowding Out" and leads to amplified interest rates for investment
941 and consumer loans. On top of that, the debt requires annual interest payments that today
942 amount to \$305 Billion. By 2030, that figure is estimated to grow to \$798 Billion, which would
943 even be more than our current annual investment in defense. The President's Office of
944 Management and Budget has issued budget proposals that would decrease the net annual
945 deficit, but that still leads the country down a path where interest payments would eventually
946 exceed one trillion dollars annually in only a little over a decade. The president's released
947 budget should be amended not only to be balanced but to create a path that enables a surplus,
948 which this nation has not seen since 1993.

949 The implementations will have short-term economic discomfort but long-term outcomes should
950 significantly outweigh the short-term ones when relating to the construction of a brighter and
951 better economy in the future. Yet this body should also enact a plan that deals minimum
952 damage to the short-term economy. Since consumption is the largest stimulant of the American
953 GDP and masses with less monetary assets are prone to indulge in the consumer market more
954 (based on percent) than wealthier individuals are, individual income tax rates should be
955 increased with the heaviest burden of taxation being felt by the top earners. A wealth tax and
956 unrealized gains tax would also have to be administrated on individuals. In the 60s corporate
957 taxes were well over double the current amount of 21% and our capitalistic system still thrived
958 more than any other nation on earth. The United States should also create an inheritance tax to
959 generate wealth as well. Even with this new enhanced collection of wealth, it would be nearly
960 impossible to gather \$1.72 Trillion extra, when currently the United States intakes only \$3.99
961 Trillion a year. The \$5.71 Trillion Budget would also have to be cut to shorten the gap. The first
962 discretionary sector that would have to be shrunk is defense. If the \$754 Billion budget was
963 sliced in half, we would still spend more on the military than any other country. This year has
964 brought forth several conflicts that threaten the everlasting flame of democracy, however, this
965 administration has taken on a rather pacifistic approach. The current administration defers away
966 from conflict in Ukraine and fully evacuated Afghanistan. The shrinking of recent American
967 involvement, however, did not correlate to a shrinking defense budget as it has continued
968 expanding and is projected to reach \$884 Billion by 2030. It is instrumental that we maintain our
969 spot as the beacon of hope and peace for the Western World, but we must also be able to
970 afford that title and lifestyle. Military spending amounts to half of the United States discretionary



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971 budget. The other programs that include energy, education, veteran's affairs, and other
972 institutions are all crucial to the American system, yet must be cut to shorten the gap. This fiscal
973 year, the executive administration concluded to decrease these discretionary programs by a
974 gradual amount of an approximate cut of 2.3% annually until 2025. Yet that only takes the figure
975 of non-defense discretionary spending from \$913 Billion to \$849 Billion. This session should see
976 that number lowered to an even lower amount to meet the demand to close the gap. One of the
977 key issues with the executive's proposed budget is colossal increases in mandatory spending,
978 which includes Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare, and other governmental transfers. The
979 OMB's current figure of \$3.735 Trillion is estimated to increase to \$4.879 Trillion in 2030, a rate
980 that should be reverted given the crisis at hand.

981

982

983 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Government

984

985

986 **Results to be Expected:** Taking this approach we could finally set a fiscally responsible
987 approach to handling the debt crises as we consider the needs of the future generations. We
988 cannot let our successors default on our debts and live in an economic depression for our doing.
989 We must provide them with the opportunity to live in a nation that has the funds to invest in the
990 world.

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995 **Proposal #** 14

Committee: T

996 **Author:** Abigail Linderman **Delegation:** Alabama

997

998

999 **Title:** Regulating the Troubled Teen Industry

1000

1001

1002 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Residential programs for minors, the U.S. Department of Health
1003 and Human Services, and the American People

1004

1005

1006 **Justification:** Thousands of children across the United States struggle with mental health and
1007 substance abuse issues, and the families of these children often turn to residential treatment
1008 programs to help. These programs claim to offer a therapeutic yet structured environment for
1009 children to learn how to work hard and find peace and value in the great outdoors. Little do
1010 these families know that hundreds of residential treatment programs in the United States exist
1011 only to profit off of the manual labor of the children they swore to care for and rehabilitate. Over
1012 86 children have died in wilderness rehabilitation camps in the last 15 years, and that number
1013 will continue to climb unless we intervene. Many survivors of these camps suffer from PTSD,
1014 anxiety, depression, and other mental health problems from the “treatments” they receive inside
1015 the camps. The transportation services utilized by these camps often forcibly remove the
1016 children from their homes in the middle of the night with no warning, and transport them across
1017 state lines while bound and terrified.

1018

1019

1020 **Proposal for Action:** Troubled Teen Industry

1021

1022

1023 **Results to be Expected:** By implementing these regulations, the risk of a child experiencing
1024 abuse at these facilities will greatly decrease. This proposal will ensure that the children of the
1025 United States who are struggling with mental health issues or substance abuse will only be sent
1026 to rehabilitation camps or programs that truly care for their participants.

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1031 **Proposal #** 44

Committee: H

1032 **Author:** Owen Sutton **Delegation:** Arizona

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1035 **Title:** Tax Credit for Composting

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1037

1038 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Agriculture

1039 Local Farms

1040 Taxpayers

1041

1042

1043 **Justification:** Food waste is a growing issue facing the US today, because when food waste
1044 ends up in a landfill it breaks down and produces methane, a greenhouse gas that contributes
1045 to global warming. By utilizing a method such as composting food waste, methane emissions
1046 are significantly reduced. In addition, compost can be used as amazing fertilizer for gardening.
1047 The reason vermicomposting has been the selected method for this tax credit is because
1048 vermicomposting can be done indoors or outdoors without taking up too much space, meaning it
1049 is a good option for all kinds of households.

1050

1051

1052 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Environmental

1053

1054

1055 **Results to be Expected:** By encouraging taxpayers to utilize composting methods to deal with
1056 food waste, less food waste will end up in landfills, and therefore less methane will be released
1057 into the atmosphere. This will also help stimulate business in local farms. Less food waste will
1058 mean less waste for municipalities to take to landfills, which will mean less emissions from
1059 waste management vehicles.

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1064 **Proposal #** 31 **Committee: T**
1065 **Author:** Daniel Eden **Delegation:** Arizona

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1067

1068 **Title:** The complete abolition of slave labor

1069

1070

1071 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Prisons, Courts

1072

1073

1074

1075 **Justification:** Right now in America, slave labor is still technically written and codified in our
1076 Constitution. This is currently utilized by prisons because the current version of our constitution
1077 allows for slavery to be instituted as punishment for a crime. Any forced labor should be
1078 outlawed, regardless of circumstance.

1079

1080

1081

1082 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Constitution

1083

1084

1085 **Results to be Expected:** All slavery, work for illegal wages, and forced labor will be outlawed in
1086 the US without any exception. Prisons will have to pay inmates minimum wage for any work that
1087 they do. Private prisons will also be affected by this, as they are under contract with the
1088 government, and as such, must yield to the Constitution.

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1093 **Proposal #** 37 **Committee: L**

1094 **Author:** Hayley Mills **Delegation:** Arizona

1095

1096

1097 **Title:** Creating a federal minimum of twelve weeks Paid Family Leave

1098

1099

1100 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Families, Department of Health and Human Services, business
1101 owners, taxpayers, insurance companies.

1102

1103

1104 **Justification:** The United States currently has no federal minimum for Paid Family Leave. This
1105 lack of support for new parents can lead to higher stress levels of parents, higher rates of
1106 medical issues, and higher rates of infant mortality. This paid time off to bond with a child is
1107 seen as a luxury in the United States, but is the bare minimum in 40 developed countries.

1108 In many cases, the decrease in government spending on medical services has been
1109 shown to offset the cost of this program. The benefits of this change far outweigh the costs
1110 financially, medically, and socially.

1111

1112

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1114 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Leave

1115

1116

1117 **Results to be Expected:** Parents of newly born children will have the time and energy to bond
1118 with their children, take the child to doctor appointments, and to adjust to a new life. The
1119 spending on healthcare services for postpartum mothers and infants will decrease.

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1125 **Proposal #** 38 **Committee: M**

1126 **Author:** Rachel Neal **Delegation:** Arizona

1127

1128

1129 **Title:** 9-12 students should be able to have the options to run, hide, or fight during an active
1130 school shooting/intruder.

1131

1132

1133 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All those who would be affected include 9-12 students, parents,
1134 teachers/staff, the U.S Department of Education, and the U.S Department of Homeland
1135 Security.

1136

1137

1138

1139 **Justification:** The U.S Department of Education- Commission on School Safety, currently says
1140 that in case of an intruder/school shooting, students are to “lockdown” in a locked room until
1141 they are told “all clear”. In the past 10 years, there have been 180 school shootings in K-12
1142 schools, 118 of those schools have been high schools (9-12). Originally, the lockdown system
1143 was created to make the intruder believe that “nobody was in the school”, This system caters to
1144 a perfect scenario; where the students are in the classroom then the incident happens. But,
1145 68% of the incidents are instigated by someone with relations to the school (students, staff, or
1146 parents), while the other 31% are due to someone with no connections with the school or for
1147 unknown reasons, and 1% undefined.

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1149

1150

1151 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

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1153

1154 **Results to be Expected:** Not only will students feel safer with their options, but this will also
1155 help them be more prepared for different situations when it comes to school shootings/intruders.
1156 Not only will this help the students stay safe now, but this will also help teach them the options
1157 they have in the real world in these kinds of scenarios (grocery stores, colleges, workplace,
1158 etc.), as well as help them recognize and accept personal responsibility for their own safety.

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1164 **Proposal #** 45 **Committee: F**

1165 **Author:** Savannah Wright **Delegation:** Arizona

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1168 **Title:** To increase government transparency and limit election and government corruption by
1169 disclosing corporations' direct spending on PAC expenses to the FEC and the public, limiting
1170 corporate lobbying and its funding.

1171

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1173 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. citizens, the U.S. federal government, PAC groups, the
1174 FEC, election campaigns, and corporations will be affected.

1175

1176

1177 **Justification:** U.S. citizens are losing faith in their elected representatives and the political
1178 system because of large corporation's contributions to political candidates, parties, or groups
1179 and lack of transparency involved in such transactions. Citizens understand that laws benefiting
1180 financial contributors of delegates will be the bills discussed and passed, and many feel that the
1181 involvement of such large amounts of money makes everyday citizens powerless and their
1182 needs unheard. Corporations' direct spending from their treasury funds on PAC expenses and
1183 employee incentives to donate to PACs do not have to be disclosed to the FEC. Other types of
1184 PACs such as issue-focused PACs must use all donor money to cover expenses.

1185 Businesses spent \$2.6 billion in lobbying expenses last year, meaning those people (and
1186 businesses hire up to 100 lobbyists for one issue) had their voices and issues heard more
1187 frequently than labor groups, unions, or public interest groups. These corporations mainly
1188 maintain a presence in Washington D.C. to ensure that their company is protected from
1189 changes in government policy (Lee Drutman). This means that activity and legislation in
1190 Washington will reflect the wishes of the businesses, not the people and the needs of the
1191 people.

1192

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1194 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Campaign Finance

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1197 **Results to be Expected:** By creating financial barriers for larger corporations in both PAC and
1198 lobbying activities, the opportunities for lobbying and government influence will be leveled
1199 evenly among almost all lobby groups, and larger corporations will no longer have large
1200 influence over elected leaders and legislation.

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1205 **Proposal #** 43 **Committee: I**
1206 **Author:** Ava Strichartz **Delegation:** Arizona

1207
1208
1209 **Title:** Allowing for Interscholastic Varsity Sports to Substitute the Exercise Requirements for
1210 High School Physical Education Credits

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1212
1213 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Education, Physical Education Teachers,
1214 student-athletes, and high schools

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1216
1217 **Justification:** As a high school student-athlete, I have personally experienced the problem that
1218 physical education requirements have. Students already have a difficult time scheduling their
1219 elective courses, and having to add a physical education course only adds to this stress.
1220 Student-athletes are required to maintain a certain GPA in order to play for their school.
1221 However, they are faced with limited hours to do school assignments because of practices,
1222 games, and tournaments. Many student-athletes achieve the GPA requirement by choosing a
1223 study hall elective, but having a mandatory PE requirement makes this choice difficult to
1224 accomplish. In many cases, either the student's GPA suffers, forcing them to sit out in their
1225 sport, or they do not meet the PE requirement and fail to graduate on time. In addition to the
1226 scheduling conflicts of physical education with student-athletes, it is very tiresome to require
1227 additional physical activity. Student-athletes already exert a large amount of energy in practice
1228 and games for the sport that they play. They are faced every day with high physical demands
1229 that far outweigh the demands required for physical education.
1230 I believe this issue is important because it can potentially lead to students not graduating high
1231 school, as well as being very draining to their mental and physical health. The main purpose of
1232 school is to prepare students for their future, but students involved in school sports are not given
1233 equal opportunity. Student-athletes are put at a disadvantage to meet the requirements for
1234 graduation, because of the physical education credit. Addressing this at the national level will
1235 provide an equal opportunity for student-athletes to graduate.

1236
1237
1238 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

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1241 **Results to be Expected:** The result of this proposal will be seen in the form of an increase in
1242 student-athletes graduating high school. Physical education courses limit a student's ability to
1243 take other electives that may pertain to their interests. Student-athletes are under additional
1244 pressure because of their demanding schedules, GPA requirements, and regular high-school
1245 criteria. Alleviating some of the stress of excess requirements will increase these athletes'
1246 success on and off the playing field.

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1251 **Proposal #** 29

Committee: D

1252 **Author:** Evan Carrico **Delegation:** Arizona

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1255 **Title:** Death Sentence Abolishment Proposal

1256

1257

1258 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Prisoners will widely be affected by this proposal, as it pertains to
1259 them specifically, ensuring that no one is ever sentenced to death, but courts of law would be
1260 affected as well, as they cannot sentence executions past 2023. Lastly, the families of de

1261

1262

1263 **Justification:** The apparent issue with this punishment is its inhumane side effects as well as
1264 the families own struggle. Being a death row inmate is one of the worst fates possible, silently
1265 waiting for your death. It messes with many inmates heads, causing around 3 suicides per year,
1266 about 10 times the rate in the U.S. and 6 times the suicide rate in prison. Death row inmates are
1267 also most likely confined in areas eerily similar to solitary confinement, only worsening their
1268 mental health. Not only are the inmates suffering mentally, their families are as well, frequently
1269 suffering from PTSD and intense psychological trauma. In addition, it is impossible for such a
1270 sentencing to not result in innocent lives lost. Almost 4%. For such easy solutions to these
1271 problems and all of this mental trauma, it's strange to think that it goes unnoticed. Even though
1272 they are death row inmates for a reason, this mental damage is blatantly unnecessary. To
1273 expand upon the damage of the death sentence, removing the sentencing will also prevent
1274 public executions, which are just morally wrong for reasons clearly obvious. In removing the
1275 punishment, nothing but the killing of the inmates will be changed in the scope of prison life.

1276

1277

1278 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons

1279

1280

1281 **Results to be Expected:** I do not expect much to change in terms of prison life rather making
1282 more room for prisoners and removing the burden of death sentencing altogether, but the
1283 prisoners and their relatives will be just a bit better and more content with their punishment.
1284 Furthermore, it would make the life of all of those affected by this punishment much more
1285 tranquil. This proposal will primarily improve wellbeing for inmates and those associated with
1286 them. This proposal is not meant to make a huge impact, or it is not intended to do so. Though,
1287 this proposal is very necessary for its specific purpose.

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1292 **Proposal #** 32 **Committee:** O

1293 **Author:** Jordan Floyd **Delegation:** Arizona

1294

1295

1296 **Title:** Strategic Endowment of Ecological Diversity.

1297

1298

1299 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Tax paying US citizens, US Department of the Interior, US Forest
1300 Service, Environmental Protection Agency, pyrotechnic businesses, cattle products companies,
1301 palm oil producers, soy producers, and timber product companies. [SEP]

1302

1303

1304 **Justification:** The United States is contributing to Global Warming and the destruction of our
1305 planets ecosystem. Deforestation is a key factor in this. The Industries causing most of the
1306 deforestation in the United States are companies that sell Cattle products, palm oil products,
1307 soy products, and timber products.

1308 The goal of SEED is to use money that was made by directly or indirectly causing severe loss of
1309 nature in the United States to replant native plants that have been cut or burned down.

1310 Deforestation and wildfires are ruining native habitats, causing CO2 levels to rise, and running
1311 the risk of losing natural resources. By replanting the lost nature we would be combating this
1312 problem which is growing increasingly bad and taking a step towards solving climate change.

1313 SEED would tax companies that produce and sell pyrotechnics, timber products, palm and soy
1314 products, and large scale cattle products. The money would be used to put native plants back
1315 into areas suffering from deforestation and wildfires.

1316

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1319 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Environmental

1320

1321

1322 **Results to be Expected:** Should this proposal be implemented we will likely see a large
1323 regrowth of native wildlife in ruined or dead ecosystems. With native plant life, organisms that
1324 were forced to find new homes will return to their natural environments. With large-scale forest
1325 regrowth, CO2 levels in replanted areas would decrease as more trees and plant life would
1326 produce more oxygen. In lake areas there will likely be natural return of fish and a decrease in
1327 water pollution and CO2 levels.

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1332 **Proposal #** 36 **Committee:** R
1333 **Author:** Ava Maroulis **Delegation:** Arizona

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1336 **Title:** Election Day as a Federal Holiday

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1339 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All US citizens that are eligible to vote

1340 Federal employees

1341 Public and private schools

1342 Teachers/school officials

1343 Public organizations

1344

1345

1346 **Justification:** Election Day as a federal holiday will provide more people with the opportunity to
1347 vote, as some citizens are unable to take that time off of work on Election Day. This means that
1348 they can't give their opinion on who will be the new leaders for their state and country, in a direct
1349 violation of their constitutional rights. To illustrate, according to the US Census, in the 2020
1350 election 66.8% of eligible citizens voted. While this may seem like a lot, it has not been any
1351 higher than this within the past 100 years. This means that the voter turnout rates have been no
1352 more than 66.8% of the eligible population, showing how the elections in the United States don't
1353 truly represent the population as a whole. Making Election Day a holiday, where people are able
1354 to take time off of work, would allow more people to take to the polls, increasing the voter
1355 turnout rates across the United States. Many people are unable to vote because of their busy
1356 schedule, and this would give them a full day to find the time to vote and voice their opinion. For
1357 example, in the 2016 elections, 14% of the citizens who did not vote said it was because they
1358 were simply too busy and didn't have enough time to go to the ballots. These people may have
1359 voted if they had the time and resources to take to the polls. Therefore, by declaring Election
1360 Day a federal holiday, people will have easier access to the polls, increasing the voter turnout in
1361 the United States. This is something that needs to be addressed at a national level because our
1362 country has to come together to give more people the opportunity to vote. If this is left up to only
1363 some states to solve, then the issue will continue to be isolated, with decisions on who has
1364 access to time off to vote varying between states. The federal government must address this
1365 issue in order to see a real and tangible change.

1366

1367

1368 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Voting

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1370

1371 **Results to be Expected:** Upon the implementation of this proposal, voter turnout in America
1372 would increase, since citizens wouldn't have to work on Election Day. They would be able to go
1373 to the ballots and cast their vote without having to take time off of work. It also would represent
1374 the importance of Election Day in our country. When Election Day is a federal holiday, people
1375 will realize that it is important to vote, encouraging them to head to the polls and make their
1376 voices heard. Overall, having Election Day be a federal holiday would increase the amount of
1377 people that vote every election, which is something that is currently desperately needed in the
1378 United States.

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1383 **Proposal #** 30 **Committee: V**

1384 **Author:** Niles Corder **Delegation:** Arizona

1385

1386

1387 **Title:** An Overhaul of the Marital System

1388

1389

1390 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All US Marriages after the year 2025

1391

1392

1393 **Justification:** The United States has historically and continues to be discriminatory to romantic minorities within its borders.

1394 This proposal is to attempt to require certain freedoms within the United States and set a system to register and recognize nuptial agreements, instead of a singular standardized marital certificate.

1395 This proposal would also ban other types of discrimination against these individuals such as for workplace benefits.

1396 1. Within all fifty states across the union polygamy is illegal and often discriminated against especially when upbringing children.

1400 A) This proposal explicitly legalizes polygamy

1401 The current state of Polygamy in the United States is to pretend it doesn't exist. This leads to a difficult situation for child custody cases, which often leads to fear and discrimination against any legal action taken.

1402 The purpose of this proposal is to recognize these communions and provide a proper legal system to manage them.

1403 B) Each state still has the right to pass any marital laws they choose, this bill merely bans them from discriminating against minorities and forces a national system couples can register nuptial agreements.

1404 Almost all relevant state marital laws will still exist.

1405 2. This proposal also "assumes" many other rights should be given to citizens, such as religious freedoms and GSRD rights that are still not as common as many individuals may think. Some of these include:

1406 A) States can require an ordained minister for marriages, which violates many citizens' freedoms from religion.

1407 B) In many US States laws against queer marriages are on the books, including in the state of Arizona where we have several legislative pieces banning queer marriages.

1408 I) A-spec individuals and communities can be discriminated against similarly.

1409 C) States have historically been biased against men when it comes to child custody cases, some states give women default custody while divorces are being finalized. This proposal would provide equal rights to all parents in relation to custody laws.

1410 The idea of state-recognized marriages is only a modern concept.

1411

1412

1413 **Proposal for Action:** Marriage

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1430 **Results to be Expected:** The removal of religious discrimination in the United States for
1431 marriages and help fix the long-held discrimination against many romantic relationships and
1432 gender identities in the judicial and marital system.

1433 _____
1434 Nuptial agreements could become better standardized to ensure you can get married how you
1435 decide to.

1436 _____
1437 I would hope that churches and religious institutions would propose their standards for marriage,
1438 but that the government could recognize and support people of all romantic groups.

1439 _____
1440 GSRD stands for Gender Sexual & Romantic Diversity

1441 _____
1442 A-spec stands for the Asexual or Aromatic spectrum. These individuals or groups may still
1443 experience a wide variety of relationships (example(s): Quasiplatonic relationships, etc)

1444 _____
1445 The term for non-dyadic relationships is a reference to relationships that include more than two
1446 entities.

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1451 **Proposal #** 26 **Committee: W**
1452 **Author:** Kassandra Amezcua **Delegation:** Arizona
1453

1454
1455 **Title:** To implement overtime wage for all agricultural employees employed in the United States.
1456

1457
1458 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Agricultural employees, agricultural employers, State
1459 Departments of Industrial Relations, farmworkers.
1460

1461
1462 **Justification:** Since the beginning of America, the people have shown their dependency on the
1463 labor of agriculture workers. Agricultural workers are often looked over, yet they are essential to
1464 the economy and feeding America. They were originally exempted from overtime pay in 1938
1465 from the Fair Labor Standards Act due to "political compromise", which means that the economy
1466 relied heavily on cheap Black labor. Now still exempted, agricultural employees— most of whom
1467 are Latino endure inhumane conditions in their line of work. They dedicate themselves to the job
1468 and become dependent, most often, for the rest of their lives. Workers do not have a say in how
1469 many hours they will work for the day, which accumulates to more than 40 hours a week. Due to
1470 the lack of indemnification, a United States department of labor study in 2016 found that
1471 nationally, 30 percent of farm workers' families live below the poverty line, almost double the
1472 poverty rate of American families.
1473

1474 The federal Fair Labor Standards Act explicitly excludes agricultural workers from overtime pay,
1475 meaning they have no right to overtime pay under federal law. These workers depend on their
1476 life from paycheck to paycheck, which is only minimum wage. The best we can give
1477 farmworkers is their moral and constitutional right of receiving overtime compensation.
1478

1479
1480 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Wages
1481

1482
1483 **Results to be Expected:** Farmworkers have long faced injustice. Primarily, people of color,
1484 who are viewed as incompetent. Fortunately, there will be no monetary loss due to the employer
1485 will be the one paying. The bill, be it enacted the new year of January 1, 2023, makes
1486 agricultural workers eligible for overtime pay for the first time in 80 years.
1487

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1491 **Proposal #** 42 **Committee: H**

1492 **Author:** Tony Stewart **Delegation:** Arizona

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1494

1495 **Title:** Restore and turnaround America's health

1496

1497

1498 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. citizens in poverty stricken areas. U.S department of
1499 Agriculture(USDA). U.S. citizens in areas without grocery stores/markets within walking
1500 distance.

1501

1502

1503

1504 **Justification:** Americans as a whole are well known from other countries for our unhealthy
1505 lifestyle, mainly due to the western diet. Processed foods make up 70 percent of the western
1506 diet. Processed foods are mainly consumed by Americans in fast food restaurants.

1507 America as a whole needs to stop relying on fast foods, especially in area where there are no
1508 grocery markets. Fast food is cheap and reliable to get a quick meal in.

1509

1510

1511

1512 **Proposal for Action:** Agriculture

1513

1514

1515 **Results to be Expected:** The agriculture funding will boost farming suppliers and producers,
1516 and economic supply of fresh and healthy foods will be more common. The increase of supply
1517 will decrease the price of these foods. Cheaper prices and a higher supply of fresh, healthy
1518 foods? A win-win for American society!

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1524 **Proposal #** 46

Committee: T

1525 **Author:** Zulema Zavala **Delegation:** Arizona

1526

1527

1528 **Title:** Abuse Education and training for Public K-12 Schools and teachers in The United States.

1529

1530

1531 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Students grades k-12, Department of education, Parents, High
1532 schools, Middle schools, Elementary schools

1533

1534

1535

1536 **Justification:** Abuse is an issue that faces every person in America today, it has affected the
1537 majority of residents in the United States at least once. Our future is important and we must put
1538 our best foot forward for the next generation and educate our children and teenagers to refuse
1539 to abuse, learn the signs of how not to be a victim, as well as how to get help. Abuse is not
1540 uncommon, in fact every 47 seconds a child is either abused or neglected in the United States
1541 and over 3 million children are subjected to at least one abuse case each year in America. It is
1542 not only important to teach our students, but as well as the people in charge of taking care of
1543 our children. There have been a rise in cases of teachers abusing children during school, which
1544 is not acceptable and we must train our teachers and staff on how to teach students so abuse
1545 no longer occurs in school.

1546

1547

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1549 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

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1551

1552 **Results to be Expected:** The result that is to be expected is to lower the amount of child abuse
1553 cases in America. As well as stop generational abuse for the upcoming generations. To give
1554 support to victims and survivors who are going through abuse in the united states. Research
1555 indicates that adult training and education is one of the most effective ways to prevent abuse. If
1556 the important talk and importance of abuse education are ignored it can leave a negative impact
1557 with long last harmful effects like depression, developmental delays, and the risk of developing
1558 substance abuse during adulthood. As well as to help teachers understand and know exactly
1559 how to handle abuse cases in the United States.

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1564 **Proposal #** 40

Committee: R

1565 **Author:** Amado Rodriguez **Delegation:** Arizona

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1568 **Title:** New holiday for voting

1569

1570

1571 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Workplace/Leave

1572

1573

1574 **Justification:** In the U.S. approximately 44% of employers give their employees paid time off
1575 of work to vote and this proposal would make this day a federal holiday so that employers would
1576 not need to make the decision if they need the workers to work that day so more employees will
1577 be able to vote

1578

1579

1580 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Leave

1581

1582

1583 **Results to be Expected:** The result that is expected is that U.S. workers would get voting day
1584 off to vote due to it being a federal holiday and this would dramatically change the amount of
1585 people that are able to vote on this day.

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1590 **Proposal #** 39 **Committee: M**

1591 **Author:** Vincent Peterson **Delegation:** Arizona

1592

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1594 **Title:** Firearm Violence Research Act

1595

1596

1597 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Firearm
1598 Owners, Covid-19 relief funds.

1599

1600

1601

1602 **Justification:** Thousands of Americans Die of Firearm Violence Each Year The CDC
1603 Researches other public health crisis that save lives and give the U.S government vital
1604 information to the federal government to solve public health crisis and gun violence is a public
1605 health crisis that has only gotten worse since the pandemic.

1606

1607

1608

1609 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Research

1610

1611

1612 **Results to be Expected:** Allocate Some money of unspent covid 19 relife money to the Center
1613 For Disease Control to Research and Study The Public Affects of Firearm Violence and
1614 research solutions that help reduce deaths from firearm violence.

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1621 **Proposal #** 41 **Committee: K**

1622 **Author:** Lauryn Schumann **Delegation:** Arizona

1623

1624

1625 **Title:** Allocating Funds to Allow Every High School Senior from a Public High School to
1626 Graduate With an Associates Degree

1627

1628

1629 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal Department of Education, Public High Schools and
1630 Students, State Department of Education, US Military

1631

1632

1633 **Justification:** In the United States, 30% of jobs require a 2-year degree in order to be
1634 employed in a particular position. Only about 66% of graduated seniors will attend college in the
1635 following fall school year, with this number being lower at about 44% for at-risk teens. With a
1636 workforce that requires a college education, it is only reasonable to make degree obtention
1637 accessible and simple for teenagers everywhere. Providing an opportunity for high school
1638 students to opt in to free dual-enrollment classes will strengthen the overall economy of the
1639 United States.

1640

1641

1642 **Proposal for Action:** Education/Funding

1643

1644

1645 **Results to be Expected:** Upon implementing this bill, high school students will graduate with a
1646 higher level of job preparedness, as well as with the credentials needed to gain employment
1647 immediately. This will also close the gap in the number of at-risk youth who do not attend
1648 colleges, thus breaking cycles of inequality. By creating a better-prepared generation, the
1649 economy and workforce will only improve in the coming years.

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1654 **Proposal #** 27 **Committee: K**

1655 **Author:** Semaj Ballard **Delegation:** Arizona

1656

1657

1658 **Title:** The removal of standardized testing from elementary and middle schools

1659

1660

1661 **Major Areas to be Affected:** department of education,students,parents,school

1662

1663

1664

1665 **Justification:** Standardized testing determines whether students are good at testing rather
1666 than actually having the knowledge of that specific subject. These tests do not dictate where
1667 students will be in the future. These tests ignore differences between each student and kills
1668 creativity.

1669

1670

1671

1672 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

1673

1674

1675 **Results to be Expected:** more students would pass with flying colors. School would be a less
1676 stressful experience.

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1683 **Proposal #** 35 **Committee: Q**

1684 **Author:** Samira Manjra **Delegation:** Arizona

1685

1686

1687 **Title:** Requiring Course on Autism in Police Training

1688

1689

1690 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Police force, autistic people

1691

1692

1693 **Justification:** Countless encounters between people with autism and police officers have been
1694 a horrible result of misunderstanding and miscommunication. As servers of our country, police
1695 should know how to navigate interactions with such a large percentage of the population.

1696

1697

1698 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

1699

1700

1701 **Results to be Expected:** Police officers would have better tools and knowledge on how to
1702 navigate interactions with people who have autism which would result in lowered rates of
1703 misunderstandings and therefore police brutality.

1704

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1708 **Proposal #** 34 **Committee: I**
1709 **Author:** Joshua Jaeger **Delegation:** Arizona

1710

1711

1712 **Title:** The Proposal of LGBTQ+ Acceptance

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1715 **Major Areas to be Affected:** LGBTQ+ population, lawmakers, any practitioner of conversion
1716 therapy or similar practices

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1719

1720 **Justification:** The LGBTQ+ community is constantly growing and expanding in this day and
1721 age. Because of this, our laws must grow and change along with it. So, this proposal is working
1722 to make it so that every member of the LGBTQ+ community can be who they are and have that
1723 acknowledged in our nation's laws. Some of this proposal will be making it so that everybody
1724 can be equally represented in our laws. This will also update some of the older laws, as there
1725 are laws that still use outdated language. This proposal will also make conversion therapy and
1726 all similar practices illegal in the U.S and its territories. Conversion therapy is mentally and
1727 emotionally damaging, and it has already been regulated or banned in several states. This
1728 proposal will help to finally make conversion therapy and all similar practices illegal everywhere.
1729 This will not include any form of exemption or exception.

1730

1731

1732 **Proposal for Action:** LGBTQ+/Conversion Therapy

1733

1734

1735 **Results to be Expected:** As a result of the above discussed changes, several changes will
1736 have to take place. First off, all legislators will be expected to write legislation in gender-neutral
1737 terms. Somebody will have to go through old laws and amend the wording to use gender neutral
1738 terms. As for the conversion therapy portion of this proposal, all conversion therapy operations
1739 will be effectively shut down within two weeks of its passing. Any people caught practicing
1740 conversion therapy will be punished in accordance with mental abuse laws, and all people who
1741 were employed at conversion therapy operations will have to find new work. Overall, the only
1742 expected expenses will be overtime if needed for the individuals who will amend the old laws
1743 and the costs that will come with the shutting down of conversion therapy operations.

1744

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1748 **Proposal #** 28 **Committee: Q**
1749 **Author:** Hope Carney **Delegation:** Arizona

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1752 **Title:** National Neurological Disorder Awareness Day

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1754

1755 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This will affect the National Institute of Mental Health specifically,
1756 as well as most Americans.

1757

1758

1759 **Justification:** In many ways, those with various types of neurological disorders face different
1760 obstacles and disadvantages of differing degrees throughout their lives due to a lack of societal
1761 awareness about neurological disorders. Many face social barriers, as well as discrimination
1762 and different forms of abuse because of their neurological disorder(s). There is also the issue of
1763 people with neurological disorders not receiving proper treatment and support from
1764 medical/mental health professionals, which is only perpetuated by a lack of research on most
1765 neurological disorders, in addition to those unable to seek treatment because they lack the
1766 financial backing to do so. Misinformation regarding neurological disorders is an issue in itself-
1767 those who wish to seek knowledge about neurological disorders will not necessarily have the
1768 means to do so, as there is so much misinformation online. Heightened awareness about this
1769 topic in society as a whole would greatly benefit people with neurological disorders in a
1770 multitude of ways.

1771

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1773 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

1774

1775

1776 **Results to be Expected:** This will begin to raise awareness gradually, nationally. Educating the
1777 public in this way will start off very rudimentary, but will become progressively more in depth as
1778 American society readjusts in the face of this new knowledge as time goes on. Immediate major
1779 societal breakthroughs are not expected to occur, as this is just a beginning.

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1784 **Proposal #** 33 **Committee: D**
1785 **Author:** Jusiah Jackson **Delegation:** Arizona

1786

1787

1788 **Title:** Ensure Adequate Representation for Low Income Defendants

1789

1790

1791 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Justice
1792 Department of Defense

1793

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1796 **Justification:** Low-income Americans who do not have the resources to provide their own legal
1797 counsel are often left with a public defender as their representation in court. However, given the
1798 lack of resources and excess of criminal cases in the U.S., these public defenders often
1799 shoulder responsibilities too great for a single lawyer. The case load of these defenders leave
1800 them with more clients than can be effectively managed, and the workload of all of those cases
1801 make it extremely difficult for them to fully study each case and offer adequate counsel to their
1802 clients. In addition to this, lack of the resources needed to successfully defend a client to the
1803 fullest extent leave public defenders with little ability to collect the facts of the case and to
1804 prevent biased trials. This leads to an increase incarceration rates, and is taxing to the various
1805 corrections departments and Federal Bureau of Prisons. Meanwhile, the DoD has a budget of
1806 773 billion, more than the defense budgets of the remaining G7 nations combined. Reallocating
1807 some of those funds to the Department of Justice to distribute to public defense offices as
1808 needed would have little impact on military function, while having a huge impact on the
1809 incarceration rate in America, which is the highest in the world, along with our prison population.

1810

1811

1812 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

1813

1814

1815 **Results to be Expected:** Incarceration rates will see an increase as more defendants will
1816 receive effective legal counsel.

1817 Public defender's will see an increase in quality of life and mental readiness as they will be under
1818 less stress.

1819 The enforcement of the 5th and 6th Amendment rights to due process and legal counsel.

1820

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1824 **Proposal #** 71 **Committee: A**
1825 **Author:** Jayden Tran **Delegation:** California
1826

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1828 **Title:** Protecting the People: Combatting communicative culture through Title VII
1829

1830
1831 **Major Areas to be Affected:** '- Video game publishers and developers (Riot, Blizzard, etc.)
1832 - Forum and communication companies (Discord, Reddit, etc.)
1833 - Users on gaming and communication platforms
1834 - National Telecommunications and Information Administration
1835

1836
1837
1838 **Justification:** As online gaming culture begins to make its way into the global media market,
1839 the effects of toxicity in video games become more apparent. The COVID-19 pandemic led
1840 many to seek new outlets and find new hobbies, contributing to a rise in individuals partaking in
1841 internet culture. Following the rise of users, more attention to the negative impacts of internet
1842 culture has shown a clear and severe issue: online culture is irrational, toxic, and damaging to
1843 the mental and physical well-being of new users and those already assimilated to the norms of
1844 internet behavior. Widespread exposure to this type of behavior, especially for adolescents,
1845 leaves many vulnerable to bullying, grooming, mental illness, and physical and sexual
1846 misconduct.

1847 The quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic saw a historic rise in cases of online sexual
1848 abuse against children and women. With tips to the National Center for Missing and Exploiting
1849 Children doubling from 2019 to June of 2020, the government has yet to address the rise of
1850 child misconduct and sexual violence on the Internet. The correlation between toxic behavior
1851 and sexual violence on services such as Discord and in video games becomes more apparent
1852 with more users and a rise in usage of these services.

1853 This proposal extends the standards held for employers in protecting employees from sexual
1854 and verbal harassment—from Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—to companies that have
1855 services or features in which users are continually communicating with one another online. By
1856 enforcing this proposal, companies can further protect the people who use online services from
1857 a growing toxic and unsafe internet culture.
1858

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1861 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Security
1862
1863

1864 **Results to be Expected:** A proper means of managing and tracking toxic or predatory behavior
1865 is established, internet behavior is relegated and more protective of the users, and sexual
1866 misconduct online becomes spotlighted.
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1871 **Proposal #** 68 **Committee:** Q

1872 **Author:** Jocelyn Romero **Delegation:** California

1873

1874

1875 **Title:** Providing free public transportation for low-income Kindergarten - College students
1876 throughout the United States

1877

1878

1879 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Finance, U.S.
1880 Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, and low-income students

1881

1882

1883 **Justification:** For many years, an educational gap has existed within academic institutional
1884 systems. Students in low-income school districts have a deficiency in resources and experience
1885 obstacles such as transportation accessibility. A recent poll released by the NPR and Harvard
1886 states that households in the four largest cities - New York, Chicago, Houston, and Los Angeles -
1887 are still feeling the financial struggles of the COVID pandemic. The lack of transportation
1888 impacts a student by causing them to have numerous absences, which results in lower grades
1889 and academic success. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, public transportation is
1890 the second-largest expense for households. Alleviating that expense by instituting free public
1891 transportation for low-income students would allow them to achieve their academic goals; higher
1892 attendance is correlated with a better education. The concept of free transportation has been
1893 prevalent since the 1960s and 43 cities in the US offer free public transport for students.
1894 However, when addressing this issue throughout the US, the Federal Transit Administration and
1895 Boards of Education of each state must be involved. In addition to providing accessible
1896 transport for students, communities that utilize public transit will reduce carbon emissions by 63
1897 million metric tons yearly.

1898

1899

1900 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation

1901

1902

1903 **Results to be Expected:** Students living in low-income areas will have increased access to
1904 reliable transportation to and from school, reduced student debt, and increased basic needs
1905 security. They will have obtainability to educational programs that will contribute positively to
1906 their educational career.

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Proposal # 59
Author: Mia Jenkins **Delegation:** California

Committee: H

Title: Combating food insecurity by incentivizing the reduction of food wasted by businesses

Major Areas to be Affected: Private businesses, food redistribution centers, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Justification: According to a recent United Nations report, 10% of the world population was undernourished in 2020. In addition, according to the USDA, 30-40% of the food supply in the United States is wasted annually with 31% of food loss at retail levels corresponding to \$161 billion worth of food. All-the-while over 41 million Americans are food insecure. Currently, private organizations are attempting to reduce food waste by relocating it to food banks. Many large food chains have problematic policies prohibiting the donation of food products expected to go to waste.

Proposal for Action: Food

Results to be Expected: A decrease in world population undernourishment, and a decrease in the US's food supply waste.



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Proposal # 63

Committee: B

Author: Danny Montoya **Delegation:** California

Title: New requirements for HUD Homeless Assistance Grants

Major Areas to be Affected: State and local governments, homeless service organizations including private non-profits, local redevelopment agencies, and public housing agencies, communities experiencing homelessness.

Justification: On any night in the United States, about a half million people are homeless. Many factors contribute to homelessness: poverty, lack of affordable housing, physical and mental illness or disability, domestic violence, job loss, substance abuse, family instability. These factors exist in every community in the US, but every community in the US doesn't play an equal role in solving the homelessness crisis. Suburbs and neighboring cities encourage homeless people to seek services in urban centers, and homeless relocation programs move people from major cities to less expensive areas, where services are often less accessible. For the United States to solve our homeless problem every neighborhood needs to play a role in creating shelters, housing, and other services.

Proposal for Action: Housing/Homeless

Results to be Expected: An increase in programs to end homelessness throughout the United States. This increase will allow individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness to seek services within their own communities, reducing the concentration of homelessness in struggling neighborhoods and the burden on communities that are currently at the forefront of the homeless crisis. People experiencing homelessness will have more access to social service programs, and a local approach will lead to better outcomes for individuals.



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1 **Proposal #** 47 **Committee:** O
2 **Author:** Pratham Agarwal **Delegation:** California

3
4
5 **Title:** Electrify America

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8 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

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11 **Justification:** There is a dire need in America for an expanded Electric Vehicle (EV) charging
12 network. Current opponents to the transition to EVs argue that they would have range anxiety
13 (the fear of running out of charge) and that the current charging network for these vehicles is not
14 extensive enough. Therefore, the United States has a clear need for an extensive EV charging
15 network that is as expansive, if not more than, the current gas station network. There are
16 currently 66,598 gas stations with convenience stores in America. By adding dual EV DC Fast
17 Chargers, the fastest EV charging today, - i.e. charging a Lucid Air up to 100 miles of range in
18 5.5 minutes - to current gas stations, the growth of EV use in the United States will be facilitated
19 quicker. Passing this proposal will result in 133,196 new EV charging stations added to
20 America's network making EV charging stations as spread out as gas stations, justifying the
21 switch to an EV. Gas station owners would be inclined to host these chargers as they would
22 benefit from an increased flow of business by EV customers who would not typically visit a gas
23 station.

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25
26 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation/Energy

27
28
29 **Results to be Expected:** American citizens' concerns regarding EV range anxiety and charging
30 networks will be eased, the charging station network will be expanded, a sustainable transition
31 to EVs will be greatly supported, and the United States will move towards a greener future.

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36 **Proposal #** 67 **Committee: F**

37 **Author:** Emily Roberts **Delegation:** California

38

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40 **Title:** Abolishing Natural Born Clause

41

42

43 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Immigrants, Minorities, Political Candidates

44

45

46 **Justification:** The natural-born clause is an arbitrary part of the constitution that was devised
47 to bar European Nobles and royalty from taking control of the U.S. to benefit their own party.
48 Since there is now no risk of this happening, the original purpose of this clause is void The
49 U.S.A has the largest percentage of immigrants out of any other country (13%). This number is
50 projected to grow exponentially and vastly change the demographics of the United States.
51 Democracy is based on the ideals of the people running the government, and since legal
52 immigrants make up such a large portion of the population, they should be able to run for the
53 highest form of office.

54

55

56 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Constitution

57

58

59 **Results to be Expected:** Naturalized citizens would now be able to hold any form of office that
60 a natural-born citizen would. Minorities and immigrants would feel more represented in
61 government and would be more likely to cast their votes in presidential elections. New political
62 parties and ideologies would spread and a larger demographic of citizens would be represented
63 in federal elections.

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69 **Proposal #** 53 **Committee: D**

70 **Author:** Katherine Beck **Delegation:** California

71

72

73 **Title:** Justice in our Justice System

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75

76 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Community-based justice groups, prisons, federal government
77 budget, the criminal justice system, incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals

78

79

80 **Justification:** It's clear that something is missing in our justice system, but community-based
81 justice can fill that hole. Community-based justice encompasses a wide variety of local,
82 grassroots programs addressing the root causes of crime, ranging from youth community
83 engagement groups to affordable mental health services. Community-based justice groups stop
84 crime before it happens and provide essential services for the recently released, combating
85 recidivism. Already found to have success by a range of studies, these organizations exist
86 across the country, but more funding is needed to maximize their impact. Government grants
87 reserved specifically for these organizations will ease financial burdens, and early investments
88 will quickly pay for itself with a decrease in prison costs caused by a smaller prison population.
89 While the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) currently offers funding for community-based justice,
90 it does not offer grant funding specifically for these organizations, meaning they are forced to
91 compete with state and local governments that receive the majority of the available funding.
92 Offering grants designed for community-based justice will ensure that community-based
93 programs get the funding they need to be successful, without having to compete with
94 government agencies.

95

96

97 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

98

99

100 **Results to be Expected:** Decreased incarceration rates, decreased crime and violence,
101 decreased prison population, decreased recidivism rate, increased public safety, increased
102 community strength and engagement, decreased prison spending, decreased need for prisons

103

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107 **Proposal #** 65 **Committee: P**

108 **Author:** Cameron Orr **Delegation:** California

109

110

111 **Title:** NARC (Necessary Action for Reform and Change)

112

113

114 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Prison system, rehabilitation and mental health services, crime,
115 and material conditions of low-income areas where drug use is higher.

116

117

118 **Justification:** The War on Drugs has failed to solve the American drug epidemic. For years,
119 the U.S. has arrested and imprisoned drug users, perpetuating a cycle of crime, poverty, and
120 continued drug abuse. This proposal aims to rectify some of those injustices from a fiscal,
121 equitable, and ethical perspective. From a fiscal standpoint, U.S. drug policy has led to massive
122 unnecessary spending. The U.S. spends over 50 billion dollars a year trying to “win” this 50-year
123 war. This money could be better spent to solve the problem of drug addiction instead of
124 addressing the symptoms ineffectively. The War on Drugs has also disproportionately targeted
125 low-income black communities. From 2010 to 2018, Black Americans were on average 3.64
126 times more likely to be arrested for marijuana possession than White Americans. In 10 states,
127 they were around five times more likely. This is despite the fact that White and Black Americans
128 use marijuana at similar rates. One must also examine the ethics behind criminalizing
129 recreational drugs. The government should not have the power to punish people for choosing to
130 alter their consciousness via certain substances. Liberty and freedom are at the core of our
131 ideals as a nation, and the War on Drugs is a stray from those ideals.

132

133

134 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Rehabilitation

135

136

137 **Results to be Expected:**

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142 **Proposal #** 52

Committee: A

143 **Author:** Nadia Bashier **Delegation:** California

144

145

146 **Title:** An Agency to Control the Emerging Space Tourism Sector

147

148

149 **Major Areas to be Affected:** 1. Aviation industry

150 2. Private space companies

151 3. NASA

152

153

154 **Justification:** Currently, prominent private space companies, such as SpaceX and Virgin
155 Galactic, have emerged to create a sector for leisure space tourism. Notably, Jeff Bezos flew to
156 space in 2021 and spent \$5.5 billion doing so, raising controversies on the accessibility of space
157 travel. Furthermore, there is no legal precedent for this, as the U.S. Commercial Space Launch
158 Act of 2015 provides few regulations as to what these private companies can do in space,
159 creating a new environment for wealth inequality to manifest.

160 Since private space tourism is growing, it must be made accessible to reap its benefits. Pew
161 Research Center surveys have shown that there is emerging support for space tourism, with
162 42% of people surveyed in 2019 showing interest in space travel. The primary motivation is
163 experiencing something unique and learning about the world, displaying a basis for the sector to
164 grow so long as it becomes accessible.

165 This is why an independent agency of esteemed scientists must be created to ensure that
166 space tourism does become accessible to all instead of the wealthy few. This will ensure that
167 additional regulation is added to existing space legislation to increase space opportunities and
168 provide educational benefits for the sector.

169 Space tourism can function in tandem with an increase in educational opportunities in STEM. As
170 shown by how the Apollo Project and various other space ventures led to increased enrollment
171 in physics classes and funding for STEM programs, this is expected to occur once again. Space
172 tourism provides opportunities for research due to an increase in flights that will allow for the
173 discovery of precious metals and innovations in energy resources to further scientific
174 understanding and chances for research.

175

176

177

178 **Proposal for Action:** Space

179

180

181 **Results to be Expected:** Through accountability, private space companies will continue to
182 undergo operations ethically and with a focus on enriching educational opportunities.

183

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187 **Proposal #** 51 **Committee:** D
188 **Author:** Catalina Bartlett **Delegation:** California
189

190
191 **Title:** Replacing juvenile incarceration with a mandatory restorative justice program for
192 convicted adolescents.
193

194
195 **Major Areas to be Affected:** 1. State and national legislation regarding adolescent sentencing
196 and conviction.
197 2. Convicted individuals under the age of 18.
198 3. Juvenile detention center workers.
199

200
201
202 **Justification:** According to the Children's Defense Fund, the United States criminal justice
203 system arrests and detains almost 2,000 people under the age of 18 every single day. On any
204 given night, facilities house over 40,000 children but the negligent nature of juvenile detention
205 facilities across the nation continues to endanger youth and inhibit rehabilitation, leaving
206 offenders in prison-like conditions that are cramped, unsanitary, archaic, and poorly ventilated.
207 These conditions create an environment that dehumanizes children and has serious
208 repercussions on their mental and physical health.

209 Restorative justice programs, which draw on principles of rebuilding community and repairing
210 harm, are an alternative to the damaging juvenile incarceration system. Restorative justice
211 practices are trauma-informed and determined on a case-by-case basis. Such programs
212 produce higher levels of victim and offender satisfaction. These practices have already been
213 implemented on a state-by-state basis, and with positive results. Studies of these programs
214 nationwide have consistently demonstrated higher rates of victim satisfaction, lower recidivism,
215 better restitution payoffs, and improved offender accountability. An exhaustive study of victim-
216 offender mediation programs in six Oregon counties found that 80 percent of victims and
217 offenders reported feeling positive about the process. As of January 2014, Longmont had an 8
218 percent recidivism rate while employing the restorative-justice concept compared with up to 70
219 percent prior.

220 The United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world. This problem is not just
221 among a few distinct states; it's a nationwide issue, and needs to be addressed on a national
222 scale. The United States prison system is working against its population, and it's due time for
223 alternative forms of justice to be discussed.
224

225
226 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons/Juveniles
227

228
229 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will decrease juvenile incarceration rates, increase
230 victim and offender satisfaction rates, improve offender accountability, decrease recidivism, and
231 increase restitution payoffs.
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236 **Proposal #** 48

Committee: A

237 **Author:** Lincoln Bantugan **Delegation:** California

238

239

240 **Title:** A proposal to clean debris in near earth orbit

241

242

243 **Major Areas to be Affected:** New sector added to NASA

244 Private aerospace sector

245 Astronomy research/observation centers

246 Companies or individuals that use satellites in any capacity

247

248

249

250 **Justification:** Like many ecosystems, space is negatively affected when litter and trash are
251 abundant. While there are no species to protect in space, littering our orbits around the earth
252 can pose problems to research, space exploration, and private property, such as commercial
253 satellites. To elaborate, a phenomenon known as Kessler syndrome would make it impossible
254 to launch more satellites once a certain threshold of debris is reached. The Kessler syndrome is
255 when one satellite is destroyed sending debris on multiple intercept orbits with other satellites, in
256 turn destroying those, which continue the cycle until all that orbits Earth is a shield of debris.
257 Any technology involving the use of satellites would be unusable, this includes GPS, computer
258 systems, satellite communications, and even parts of the internet such as the cloud. Launching
259 rockets as we do today will be impossible, and any attempt to peer into the sky using
260 observatories will be impeded by the cloud of trash surrounding our planet. Establishing a need
261 for action is just the beginning, finding the most effective way to carry out this action is just as
262 important. In this regard, creating a federal program designed to clean up space junk is a much
263 more sustainable solution when compared to alternatives. By creating a federal program to
264 clean up space debris, private industries will not have to spend exorbitant amounts of money to
265 replace satellites and citizens will not have to worry about the dangers of falling satellites debris.

266

267

268 **Proposal for Action:** Space

269

270

271 **Results to be Expected:** Cleanup of debris from Earth's orbits. This will make further launches
272 of satellites, space missions, and research easier, cheaper, and far safer. The management of
273 satellites will also become far easier. With less of a need to change course from debris, space
274 stations become far more viable and companies save money replacing damaged satellites.

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279 **Proposal #** 58 **Committee:** O
280 **Author:** Maddie Gill **Delegation:** California

281

282

283 **Title:** Revitalize Urban Areas: Invest in Green Spaces

284

285

286 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Housing and Urban Development, Environmental
287 Protection Agency, city planners, urbanized heat islands, historically marginalized communities,
288 general public

289

290

291 **Justification:** Systemic problems require systemic solutions; the repercussions of redlining,
292 excessive pollution, and outdated city planning processes must be tackled on all fronts, with
293 equity as a guiding value.

294 Green spaces are defined as, "land that is partly or completely covered with trees, shrubs, grass
295 or other vegetation... [including] urban parks, trails and community gardens including roof top or
296 vertical gardens," (US EPA). Though the implementation of green spaces is encouraged by the
297 EPA, no federal regulations mandate their existence. Thus, little to no federal funding is
298 provided to the communities that need it most and the financial burden falls onto perpetually
299 underfunded state and local governments.

300 Beyond beautifying a world plagued with "concrete jungles," green spaces are proven to curb
301 the climate crisis, provide a host of physiological benefits, and serve as a catalyst for racial and
302 economic equity. Urban heat islands (UHI), disproportionately hot urbanized areas, increase in
303 numbers and severity as industrialization worsens the climate crisis. Data analysis and
304 collection tracks a direct correlation between the presence of green spaces and a decrease in
305 UHIs, as well as a decrease in the impact of natural disasters, and an increase in the efficacy of
306 carbon sequestration, and quality of water and air (National Library of Medicine). Likewise, the
307 presence of green spaces enhances physical health and emotional well being. With expanded
308 access to nature, individuals perceive their health to be of higher quality and report fewer
309 cardio-metabolic conditions, compared to those with lower access (Kardan).

310 Since their creation in 1974, Community Development Block Grants have been a staple in
311 states, cities, and countries across the US, proving to be an effective and worthwhile program.

312

313

314

315 **Proposal for Action:** Environment

316

317

318 **Results to be Expected:** Environmental benefits: decrease in Urban Heat Island effect, basins
319 for carbon sequestration, less pollution of air and water, lessened impact of climate induced
320 disasters

321 Health benefits: perception of higher health, fewer cardio-metabolic conditions, increased quality
322 of life

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327 **Proposal #** 62

Committee: H

328 **Author:** Juliette Ludka **Delegation:** California

329

330

331 **Title:** Look to Legumes.

332

333

334 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); health of
335 consumers of US-grown crops and US groundwater; psychological and physiological health of
336 farmers and surrounding populations reliant on the same water supplies; global food markets

337

338

339 **Justification:** 5%-10% of major crops is enough to sustain the caloric needs of the US for a
340 year. However, ongoing international conflict, natural disasters, and rising temperatures are
341 projected to cut global agricultural production by 15%. Such a substantial decrease in yield puts
342 millions of farmers in peril, adding pressure by increasing dependency on industrial farming,
343 including the practice of mono-cropping, the act of growing a single crop on the same farmland.
344 Mono-cropping significantly contributes to the financial and environmental consequences
345 endangering our food supply today.

346 Dangers appear when mono-cropping practices, specifically the excess and improper use of
347 synthetic fertilizers, create excess nitrogen run-off into the groundwater supply. While nitrogen is
348 essential to the proper growth of nearly every form of plant life, its overabundance in US
349 farmland threatens soil quality and crop yield, causing rampant health and ecological issues for
350 surrounding communities. Therefore, the need for agricultural reform is unquestionable.

351 Fortunately, steps have already been taken to improve farming conditions. The 2014 Federal
352 Farm Bill incentivizes beneficial farming practices by providing financial support to farmers who
353 fear the risks of crop diversification. Research has shown legume crop rotation as a favorable
354 alternative to the current practices. In particular, its ability to perform nitrogen distribution in a
355 more ecologically beneficial way has shown positive results.

356

357

358

359 **Proposal for Action:** Agriculture

360

361

362 **Results to be Expected:** '- Since it serves as a beneficial alternative to harmful synthetic
363 fertilizers, the use of legume crop rotation will decrease excess nitrogen runoff.

364 - Because external energy is no longer required for the synthesis of nitrogen-based fertilizers,
365 there will be less dependence on mechanized farming practices and fossil fuels.

366 - A decreased reliance on industrialized farming benefits the livelihoods of small/family farmers
367 (which make up the majority of farms in the US)

368 - Legumes act as a renewable source of ground fertilization that works to prevent rapid land
369 destabilization, and will therefore increase the use-value of US farmland.

370 - A better, more diverse crop yield encourages increased international cooperation and trade.

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1 **Proposal #** 106 **Committee: U**
2 **Author:** Brendan Young **Delegation:** Florida

3
4
5 **Title:** Formalizing the current Quad Dialogue with Japan, Australia, India and the United States
6 into a new Indo -Pacific Treaty Organization (IPTO) as both a military alliance and regional trade
7 agreement.

8
9
10 **Major Areas to be Affected:** International Relations and Trade; National Defense Indo-Pacific
11 DoD Strategy; create a new Indo -Pacific Treaty Organization similar to NATO in Europe;
12 containing and countering China's military and economic threats; America's current partnership
13 with Au

14
15
16 **Justification:** There is a developing Sino-Russian Alliance that is challenging democracies all
17 over the world. With the Russian War in Ukraine the second great threat to democracies in the
18 world is the authoritarian regime of Communist China. The "Arc of Democracies" Japan, South
19 Korea, Taiwan, Australia, India and other nations are under both short term and long term threat
20 of attack. The US DoD has stated the critical need for immediately building our Indo-Pacific
21 forces, alliances and trade.. With our allies and friends in the Indo - Pacific region we share an
22 increasingly complex security environment. Inter-state strategic competition, defined by
23 geopolitical rivalry between free and repressive world order visions, is the primary concern for
24 U.S. national security. In particular, the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the
25 Chinese Communist Party, seeks to reorder the region to its advantage by leveraging military
26 modernization, influence operations, and predatory economics to coerce other nations.
27 The Indo-Pacific is the single most consequential region for America's future. It spans a vast
28 stretch of the globe from the west coast of the United States to the western shores of India and
29 includes over half of the earth's population, accounts for 62% of world-GDP, and 46% of the
30 world's merchandise trade. However, the region faces complex challenges in terms of economy,
31 security and the environment.
32 Among the 10 largest standing armies in the world, 7 reside in the Indo-Pacific; and 6 countries
33 in the region possess nuclear weapons. Nine of the world's 10 busiest seaports are in the
34 region, and 60 percent of global maritime trade transits through Asia, with roughly one-third of
35 global shipping passing through the South China Sea alone. America's annual two-way trade
36 with the region is \$2.3 trillion, with U.S. foreign direct investment of \$1.3 trillion in the region –
37 more than China's, Japan's, and South Korea's combined. The Indo-Pacific contributes two-
38 thirds of global growth in gross domestic product (GDP) and accounts for 60 percent of global
39 GDP. This region includes the world's largest economies – the United States, China, and
40 Japan. A quarter of U.S. exports go to the Indo-Pacific, and exports to China and India have
41 more than doubled over the past decade. This is made possible by free and open trade routes
42 through the air, sea, land, space, and cyber commons that form the current global system. US
43 DoD Indo -Pacific Strategy Report.

44
45
46 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

47
48



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49 **Results to be Expected:** The formal signing of the Indo-Pacific Treaty Organization would
50 allow for alliance agreements to support each partner in the event of a military attack. The
51 military agreement would allow for greater protection of the "Arc of Democracies" to include
52 Taiwan. The Trade agreement would allow for free and open trade to be conducted throughout
53 the Indo-Pacific region and the growth of all partnered economies. With the initial signing
54 partners it is planned that other regional countries will informally or formally join such as South
55 Korea, Canada, New Zealand, Vietnam and others will request to participate in military
56 exercises and build up interoperability resources in the event of large-scale military actions.
57 Critical to the success of the Indo-Pacific Treaty Organization is an article (NATO Article 5) that
58 provides that if a IPTO ally is the victim of an armed attack, each and every other member of the
59 Alliance will consider this act of violence as an armed attack against all members and will take
60 the actions it deems necessary to assist the Ally attacked.

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65 **Proposal #** 105

Committee: L

66 **Author:** Kristian Wydysch **Delegation:** Florida

67

68

69 **Title:** Federal Mandate to establish Sexual Abuse Awareness Initiatives (SAAI's) across all
70 states and territories within the United States (U.S.).

71

72

73 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All States and Territories within the United States (U.S.), U.S.
74 Citizens, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, and the Department of
75 Health and Human Services.

76

77

78

79 **Justification:** According to the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC), "1 in 5
80 Women in the United States have experienced Attempted or Completed Rape during their
81 lifetime", "24.8% of Men have experienced Sexual Violence at some point in their lifetime", "1 in
82 3 Women have experienced Completed or Attempted Rape for the first time between the ages
83 of 11-17", and "1 in 4 Men have experienced Completed or Attempted Rape for the first time
84 between the ages of 11-17". The RAINN also measured that 13% of female victims of Sexual
85 Abuse contemplate suicide during the post-abuse portion of the remainder of their life. The
86 Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) has also predicted that every 68 seconds,
87 an individual holding citizenship within the United States is Raped.

88 Sexual Abuse affects a wide array of individuals in the United States, including youth and
89 adults, males and females, and many other characterizations of people. Sexual Abuse not only
90 occurs on spontaneous occasions, but often on regular occasions, and is perpetrated by a
91 multitude of people, including youth and adults, males and females, and many other
92 characterizations of people. Sexual Abuse is a greatly ignored issue in the United States as
93 offenders, and victims, are often disregarded as the topic of Sexual Abuse has been regarded
94 as far too complex to provide ample legislation in order to properly combat it. Sexual Abuse is
95 defined as sexual intercourse between two individuals without consent from both participating
96 parties, often committed with force and violence toward the victim. However, Sexual Abuse can
97 be further characterized as the degradation of a human being by means of malicious and
98 horrific sexual violence. When an individual experiences Sexual Abuse, they are often left with a
99 host of mental and emotional issues that are often lifelong in their duration, and extremely
100 intense in their effect on the victim. Therefore, for the protection of the general health and
101 wellbeing of U.S. Citizens, it shall be considered necessary and imperative to federally mandate
102 that each State and Territory within the United States establish a Sexual Abuse Awareness
103 Initiative (SAAI).

104

105

106

107 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Sexual Assault

108

109

110 **Results to be Expected:** The major effect of Awareness is education, causing the motivation to
111 act on an issue. Sexual Abuse has seen far too little attention on the behalf of governments, not
112 only in the United States, but around the world. Although a global issue, Sexual Abuse must first
113 be addressed within the United States. Anticipating that each State and Territory successfully



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114 establishes their Sexual Abuse Awareness Initiative (SAAI), these initiatives, through their five
115 previously listed elements, shall ultimately provide the necessary awareness to incline
116 community members to regard Sexual Abuse in a more imperative light, thus increasing the
117 chance at effective reform for the issue. These initiatives are meant to not only be thorough in
118 their work against Sexual Abuse, but impactful in protecting the health and safety of every
119 American Citizen.

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125 **Proposal #** 100 **Committee: T**

126 **Author:** Lindsay Garconvil **Delegation:** Florida

127

128

129 **Title:** Increasing funding for early childcare employees nationwide.

130

131

132 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration
133 for Children & Families, Office of Child Care, ARP Child Care Stabilization Fund, Child Care and
134 Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and Child care workers

135

136

137 **Justification:** Child care is expensive in many aspects, most middle-low income families spend
138 anywhere from 14%-35% on childcare costs respectively, though the Department of Health and
139 Human Services recommends that no more than 7% should be spent on childcare. What might
140 come as a shock is that the median hourly wage for child care workers was \$13.22 in May 2021.
141 The reason for this can be attributed to the fact that centers are barely staying afloat. In 2019
142 the child care sector employed 0.6% of all workers, and like many businesses during the
143 pandemic, it has gone down. Centers have tried to raise wages, but that would only further
144 burden parents. Nearly half of childcare workers currently receive federal income assistance to
145 support their families' well-being. There needs to be an increase in wages and health benefits
146 to help recruit and retain a qualified childcare workforce.

147

148

149 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace

150

151

152 **Results to be Expected:** There would be an increase in funding for childcare workers. The
153 increased funding would go towards benefits for employees and professional betterment. The
154 number of child care workers will increase, which in turn will lead to more successful child care
155 services and programs.

156

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160 **Proposal #** 101 **Committee:** K
161 **Author:** Keaira Griffin **Delegation:** Florida

162
163
164 **Title:** Abolishing the Federal Department of Education and decentralizing the education system.

165
166
167 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Department of Education, all students from Pre-K to post-
168 secondary, and the student loan program.

169
170
171 **Justification:** Since its inception in 1980, the Department of Education has spent more than
172 \$1.4 Trillion. Despite that cost, U.S. student testing scores have stayed stagnant or fallen
173 behind most modern Asian and European countries in reading, math and science. The DOE
174 budget comes from taxpayer dollars and yet it has returned zero measurable results in its 40-
175 year history. The DOE distributes federal dollars to the states for the state level education
176 programs. Elimination of the DOE would allow the states to keep their tax dollars and distribute
177 their money directly to the educational needs of their specific communities. This would eliminate
178 the “one-size-fits-all” of a centralized education system. When the DOE comes out with new
179 standards (I.E. Common Core), the DOE did not require states to adopt the standards, but if the
180 state didn’t adopt the standards, the DOE withheld funding.

181 There has been a great deal of talk recently about the burdens of student loan debt. President
182 Biden spoke on April 28th, 2022 about the problem of student loan burdens and the possibility
183 of a student loan debt forgiveness. Student debt is money borrowed from the government and
184 paid to the universities. The loan doesn't disappear the debt is shifted to the tax payer who did
185 not borrow the money in the first place. The DOE controls the post-secondary student loan
186 program. This centralized government control has resulted in higher post-secondary tuition and
187 higher student loan debt. Higher education institutions have increased prices dramatically year
188 over year. Student loan burdens have exponentially increased, far exceeding what students can
189 pay back. Yet the DOE continues to provide these loans with no accountabilities from the higher
190 education institutions. Decentralizing the student loan program and returning it to the private
191 sector would increase competition and accountability and drive down prices.

192
193
194 **Proposal for Action:** Education/Funding

195
196
197 **Results to be Expected:** Decentralized, community based education programs. Community
198 based education programs would be able to meet the specific needs of their communities and
199 students. Students in Florida have different needs/focuses, job opportunities, culture, etc.. then
200 a student in Pennsylvania or Virginia etc... Students even have different needs in other
201 countries across their state. Leaving the decision on how to best educate their students up to
202 the individual states will be more effective and one department creating a system for ALL states.
203 Decentralized, community based system would create broader and more diverse educational
204 opportunities and would encourage more innovation, new ideas, and solutions for each
205 communities educational needs. Increase in competition for student loans thru private sector
206 banks and institutions would drive down the cost of post-secondary education and the student
207 loan burdens.

208



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212 **Proposal #** 99

Committee: A

213 **Author:** Cameron Carr **Delegation:** Florida

214

215

216 **Title:** Americanizing the Efficient European Union's digital services Act

217

218

219 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All US citizens, United Nations Standings, Private social media
220 companies, entertainment business, global politics, stance on regulation.

221

222

223

224 **Justification:** The United States has long let big tech run without adequate regulations. By not
225 requiring companies to show the algorithms they use, America leaves its people vulnerable. No
226 regulations are put on digital companies to keep them from creating advertisement algorithms
227 that oftentimes target people based on gender, race, economic group, geography, political
228 orientation or other factors. Furthermore, the most vulnerable section of the population, children,
229 will no longer be legally targeted by algorithms. Illegal materials will also be limited under the
230 act; e-commerce sites such as Amazon would have to regulate its marketplace to prohibit illegal
231 materials (such as deadly counterfeit pills) from being trafficked on its website. Furthermore,
232 hate speech could potentially be limited, depending on the findings of the special committee.

233

234

235

236 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Privacy

237

238

239 **Results to be Expected:** This law would open new doors to regulating Big Tech in America.
240 Instead of allowing Big Tech to abuse citizens through manipulative and malicious tactics, the
241 United States would be informed, and have a much clearer viewpoint into what companies are
242 doing. Furthermore, it would reduce crime rate, as illegal goods are moved off of e-commerce
243 companies, and hate speech is reduced on platforms.

244

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248 **Proposal #** 102

Committee: P

249 **Author:** Alexander Rodriguez **Delegation:** Florida

250

251

252 **Title:** A proposal to Increase Individual Freedom of Alcohol Use and Creating a Uniform Code
253 of Laws for Alcohol on a Federal Level to preserve individual freedom.

254

255

256 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States, all DMVs and courts in the US, Customs and
257 border protection, Bars and other alcohol serving establishments.

258

259

260 **Justification:** Alcohol is villainized by our society. Stemming from the backwards view of the
261 temperance and prohibition movement. While we have thankfully moved past the dreaded
262 period of prohibition, however the stigma remains. Now alcoholics are seen as stupid, unworthy
263 and evil. This is a horrible and borderline discriminatory assumption that is only perpetuated by
264 our legal system. A legal system that has to deal with 1.5 million DUIs alone not to mention the
265 other alcohol related cases. A legal system in which despite doing the same thing as whites at
266 lesser rates, latinos are arrested 66% more. A legal system in which despite only making up a
267 minority of accidents, drivers under the influence are targeted. A legal system in which anyone
268 with a BAC of above .08% regardless of situation is responsible for an accident. A drunk driver
269 could be driving perfectly safely through a green light when a sober driver runs a red light and T
270 bones the drunk driver, in this case the drunk driver following traffic laws perfectly is at fault.
271 Other nations have laws that make alcohol way more accessible. Yet they also have less
272 alcohol related deaths and alcoholism. In many religions alcohol is a necessary part of
273 practicing the faith. Meaning that religions have to work around these laws in ways that it
274 should not be. It is the right of the people to control what they wish to consume, it is not the
275 place of the government to meddle in affairs relating to a person's consumption of substances.
276 This proposal is a progressive solution that will help to liberate millions of people from the
277 shackles of government control

278

279

280

281 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Alcohol

282

283

284 **Results to be Expected:** Through this proposal may seem too forward and progressive, this is
285 the correct step for our nation. With this proposal Not only will we help people at risk but also
286 help to alleviate the justice system and remove the stigma against alcoholism. It will promote
287 greater freedom and liberty within our nation.

288

289

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293 **Proposal #** 249 **Committee:** U
294 **Author:** Luke Fosdick **Delegation:** Illinois

296
297 **Title:** Overturning the “Insular Cases” to Bring Equality to US Territories
298
299

300 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States; the Supreme Court; Puerto Rico; Guam; US
301 Virgin Islands; Northern Mariana Islands; American Samoa
302
303

304
305 **Justification:** Currently, more than 3.5 million American citizens live in the US territories,
306 representing a population greater than the smallest 5 contiguous states combined. However,
307 despite this significant presence in America, these citizens lack representation in our
308 government, the right to vote, and even the basic human rights outlined in the Constitution. This
309 discrimination was initially and is currently justified by a series of Supreme Court rulings from
310 the early 1900’s known collectively as the “Insular Cases”; these verdicts (formed by the same
311 supreme court that issued the “separate but equal” doctrine in Plessy v. Fergusson) are
312 outdated and inhumane, oppressing legitimate US citizens and perpetuating inequity. All US
313 citizens deserve equal treatment as outlined in the 14th Amendment and Civil Rights Act of
314 1964.

315 Furthermore, 98.4% of American citizens residing in US territories are racial or ethnic minorities,
316 who according to the Insular Cases, are “alien races unable to understand Anglo-Saxon
317 principles”; by denying them the liberties that citizens from the contiguous states possess,
318 racism and xenophobia are promoted both within our government and within the public. Failing
319 to protect these traditionally-underprivileged citizens contradicts the democratic principles
320 America was founded on. In order to truly promote equal protection and treatment of all citizens,
321 the Insular Cases must be overturned and steps must be taken to grant US territories the
322 fundamental rights they have always deserved.
323
324

325 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations
326
327

328 **Results to be Expected:** By annulling the Insular Cases, the door will be opened to granting
329 millions of lawful US citizens the fundamental rights they should be guaranteed. This proposal
330 seeks to dismantle historical obstacles to equal treatment of all citizens by removing
331 longstanding justifications for discrimination; more work will be needed to achieve the true
332 equality found in representation, franchise, and statehood, but the overturning of these
333 antiquated verdicts creates the foundation for sorely-needed progress.
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339 **Proposal #** 107

Committee: R

340 **Author:** Aayush Gupta **Delegation:** Illinois

341

342

343 **Title:** Corporations are Not People

344

345

346 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Constitution of the United State of America, Federal Election
347 Commission (FEC), Super PAC's, organization which provide financial contributions to
348 politicians, politicians, American citizens

349

350

351

352 **Justification:** In 2010, the Supreme Court ruled in the Citizens United v FEC case that -

353 a. Giving money to politicians is an extension of free speech

354 b. Corporations are entitled to the same first amendment rights as American citizens

355 Since then, politicians have been raking in donations in the millions from Super PAC's and other
356 organizations. The presence of money has shifted attention from the issues representatives

357 were voted in for and towards whichever organizations can make the largest campaign

358 contributions. This has significantly hindered legislation on extremely popular issues such as

359 common sense gun control, abortion, and climate change.

360

361

362 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Constitution

363

364

365 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal, if passed through the Conference of National Affairs
366 will be the first step in citizens taking back the American political systems. Politicians will no
367 longer be able to rely on wealthy organizations to fund their re-election efforts year over year.
368 Instead, representatives would have to raise a larger percentage of their election funds through
369 grassroots fundraising and overall funding required would decrease. This will not be a silver
370 bullet, but it will be the first and most fundamental steps to once again make America by the
371 people, for the people, and of the people.

372

373

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377 **Proposal #** 111 **Committee: C**
378 **Author:** Jeremy Li **Delegation:** Indiana
379

380
381 **Title:** Increase the Percentage of Global Energy Generated By Onshore Wind Turbines
382

383
384 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of
385 Labor, The United States Department of Energy's Wind Energy Technical Office, Bureau of
386 Ocean Energy Management, Wind Energy Corporations
387

388
389 **Justification:** The existence of global warming and climate change is an undeniable fact
390 validated by decades of research and data shown by scientists around the world, with the planet
391 witnessing effects such as Arctic sea ice declining, rising sea levels, and increasingly severe
392 wildfires. In 2021, global temperatures were 0.85 degrees Celsius (1.5 degrees Fahrenheit)
393 above the average from 1951 to 1980. As nations around the world continue to consume more
394 energy, this number will only grow, eventually rendering the planet inhabitable for humans. The
395 United States emits the second-largest amount of carbon emissions per year, ranked below
396 China. Contributing to 14.02% of the world's emissions, the United States produced
397 approximately 5.1 billion (4.55 gigatons) of carbon dioxide emissions in 2016. The main factor
398 stopping the United States from transitioning into renewables is the profitability of fossil fuels
399 and the reluctance of large energy corporations to stop using them. Experts of Project
400 Drawdown, an internationally-led coalition intent on reversing global warming ranked 100
401 solutions that would reduce or sequester carbon by 1442 gigatons (1.6 trillion tons) by 2050.
402 They revealed that increasing the percentage of global energy supplied by onshore wind
403 turbines was one of the best solutions, as ongoing cost reductions will soon make wind the least
404 expensive source of energy within a decade.
405

406
407 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Pollution
408

409
410 **Results to be Expected:** 146.5 gigatons (160 billion tons) of reduced carbon dioxide emissions
411 by 2050. Additionally, onshore wind turbines can deliver a net savings of \$7.4 trillion over three
412 decades of operation. Construction of the turbines will also generate a massive increase in the
413 number of labor jobs available, and the United States will become energy independent, further
414 decreasing energy imports and reliance on foreign nations.
415

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1 **Proposal #** 154 **Committee: Q**
2 **Author:** Amalie Kinney **Delegation:** Maryland

3
4
5 **Title:** Continuity of Care Act

6
7
8 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Mental health practitioners, the significant portion of citizens who
9 struggle with mental health, The United States Department of Health and Human Services,
10 State boards of licensure, and states themselves.

11
12
13 **Justification:** Each year, 1 in 6 youth as well as 1 in 5 adults experience mental health
14 challenges. Finding a mental health practitioner who works well with a client often requires time,
15 effort, money, and no small amount of distress. Building good and productive relationships
16 between mental health practitioners and their clients requires a similar allocation of resources.
17 When a client moves or is displaced across State lines, current State-level licensing
18 requirements, in most instances, prohibit them from continuing in the care of that specific mental
19 health professional.

20 Such termination, often abrupt, can become a significant additional stressor during the already
21 stressful time of relocation, a recognized major life transition. Whether the change of locale was
22 anticipated or not, it is precisely the stability and certainty of established counseling
23 relationships that have the potential to ease any adjustments to unfamiliar surroundings. Many
24 people would find it comforting to maintain therapy arrangements with their existing mental
25 health practitioners when they move and appreciate help in working through the associated
26 challenges. Forced termination of care unduly harms already vulnerable populations during a
27 time of uncertainty.

28 The COVID-19 pandemic has helped to showcase the extreme harm this can have on patients,
29 especially since so many college students and US citizens were displaced as colleges closed
30 and workers relocated to find jobs when their positions were suspended or eliminated during
31 lockdowns. Large numbers of Americans found themselves relocating outside of their State of
32 residence, where they had built necessary relationships with mental health practitioners.
33 Approximately one-fifth of U.S. adults moved due to COVID-19 or know someone who did (Pew
34 Research Center).

35 Most of the current State licensing laws were written in the 1950s. As such, they fail to reflect
36 dramatic increases in inter-State mobility now commonplace among students, employees,
37 retirees and many others who travel and relocate between States; the revolution of the internet;
38 and dramatic increases in demand for mental health care that often go unmet. 21st Century
39 digital realities that allow for real-time audiovisual connections have altered the boundaries of
40 reasonable mental health care and antiquated some aspects of current State licensing laws,
41 antiquating both the need to define valid client-patient relationships as necessarily in-person as
42 well as the regulations that require practitioners to hold a valid in-State license to serve clients
43 within that individual State. The former is largely already recognized; most States now allow
44 telehealth appointments for mental health care. The latter, however, remains a major obstacle to
45 continuity of care during one of the most stressful life events. It is imperative that federal action
46 be taken to ensure the provision of optimal mental health care to preempt predictable declines
47 in mental health status associated with relocation. Client/patient continuity during and after
48 relocation is essential and overdue.



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49 This measure is meant to be a stopgap, a means of ensuring improvement in the quality of
50 mental health care during an important interim period. But national mental health care policy
51 clearly requires larger sea change. Given the volatility of our times - climate crises; political
52 upheaval; a pandemic that induced abnormally high levels of isolation, loss, and chronic illness;
53 war; threats to basic human rights and democratic rule - mental health in the US is suffering.
54 Mass shootings, suicide, and other forms of violence, along with prevalence of mental illness
55 are evidence of the need for an overhaul. Mental health care has become its own crisis among
56 many crises. We can no longer wish for better mental health and leave our citizens to fend for
57 themselves in an inadequate system of care provision. Too many are unable to access
58 adequate, productive help before experiencing a personal mental health crisis. This proposal
59 seeks to improve not only continuity of care, but overall mental wellness, by providing for a
60 federal task force to study our national mental health and facilitate pooling of knowledge and
61 resources.

62
63

64 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health

65
66

67 **Results to be Expected:** The ethical practice of mental health care across State lines not only
68 promotes the kind of truly preventative health care that doesn't address mental health only after
69 it deteriorates but optimizes mental health to avert suffering. Until a task force determines the
70 best ways to preserve mental health in America and treat existing mental health issues, the
71 provision of continuity of care for our highly mobile population is a major step in the right
72 direction. Smoothing a major life transition and effectively mitigating the compounded trauma of
73 losing a trusted mental health practitioner during times of stress and/or hardship related to
74 relocation will result in better mental health for many patients. In addition, general advantages of
75 telehealth apply: Benefits to patients will include greater access to and cost of care and
76 improved health outcomes; elimination of excessive administrative burdens through telehealth
77 will benefit practitioners. With new technology opening doors for creative health care options,
78 and a national epidemic of mental illness, it is imperative that we begin to take action to ensure
79 good mental health is facilitated and prioritized, even across State lines.

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84 **Proposal #** 166 **Committee: P**

85 **Author:** Andres Zalowitz **Delegation:** Maryland

86

87

88 **Title:** The Phil Swift Act 2.0: Ending Harmful Medicine Advertisements

89

90

91 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Private Sector, Pharmaceuticals, General Health, Corporations

92

93

94 **Justification:** Big medicine companies often pay to have their products displayed on
95 commercials to entice people to buy medicine. If someone is watching a commercial with a
96 beautiful beach, and two models holding hands, they may be influenced into buying medication
97 that they might not need, despite the harmful side effects being stated at lightning speed in front
98 of them. These advertisements have life threatening consequences to their viewers.

99

100 In 2016, Pharmaceutical companies spent over 5 billion dollars on advertisements. 5
101 billion dollars that could have been spent on patient care, research, and development. In fact
102 The British Medical Journal in 2012 stated that for every dollar spent on research, 19 dollars are
103 spent on marketing. Pharmaceutical companies should not spend their money on promoting
104 products that doctors should be recommending. Instead, they should be fostering better
105 medicine that helps the people taking it.

106 The FDA is powerless to limit these types of advertisements, as they cannot ban any
107 advertisements from being used, as long as the information in them is factual. That means the
108 FDA cannot ban drugs that have serious risks attached to them from being advertised to any
109 viewer. On top of that, the FDA cannot limit how much money is spent on these ads, creating
110 situations where medicine can look appealing, even if it is harmful. This increases the price of
111 common medicine, as the Pharmaceutical companies now must compensate for the amount of
112 money they spend on advertisements. Higher insurance premiums, copays, and out of pocket
113 costs are all increased due to the amount spent every year on medicine advertisements.

114 These medicine advertisements create another problem for their viewers. People are
115 now spending more money on medicine than they did in the past. Prescription drugs now
116 account for 17% of all healthcare products being purchased by people, up from 7% in the
117 1990s. This is because brands can push their products on people, making them think they need
118 a product when a cheaper option may be better for them, not because prescription drugs are
119 more necessary. Taking money out of healthcare should be a priority, and getting rid of harmful
120 and unnecessary advertisements is part of that.

121 Advertisements are made to sell a product, regardless of if it benefits a viewer. Drug
122 companies can leave out how effective their drugs are, use their own polls, or provide
123 information from any source. This allows for manipulation, making their product seem better
124 than it is. By reading the side effects vaguely, quickly, or having them in small text, viewers are
125 not properly informed about what taking this drug actually does. Drugs should be recommended
126 by a doctor, not by an advertisement.

127

128

129

130 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs

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133 **Results to be Expected:** With a decrease in the amount of money being used by
134 pharmaceutical companies towards advertisements, not only will the cost of all items concerning
135 healthcare drop, but companies will also be able to focus more money on research and
136 improvement. Individuals will no longer see advertisements for medicine that seek to sell
137 instead of help on television, billboards, or anywhere else physically or digitally. The United
138 States would now be aligned with the standard set by nearly every other nation in the world. The
139 standard that one's health should not be changed or augmented by medicine ads that seek to
140 sell, instead of help.

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146 **Proposal #** 151

Committee: C

147 **Author:** Mason Hill **Delegation:** Maryland

148

149

150 **Title:** Harnessing the Power of the Sun: Government Subsidies for Photovoltaics

151

152

153 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The renewable energy industry, building developers, companies
154 and corporations within the US, the United States government, previously constructed buildings,
155 new construction buildings

156

157

158 **Justification:** Building-integrated photovoltaic modules (BIPVs) have existed for decades in
159 many forms. The most popular of these tend to be flat and pitched roofs with solar power
160 absorbing panels, shingles, or thin roofing membranes. Others include facades and photovoltaic
161 windows, which exist on the sides of buildings and tend to allow for high energy absorption,
162 further energy savings due to superior thermal insulation properties and solar radiation control,
163 and a substantial increase in resale value. Additionally, building-applied photovoltaics (BAPVs)
164 are photovoltaics that are retroactively placed on existing buildings without changing them
165 architecturally, having the same effects as BIPVs and proving that existing buildings can be just
166 as large solar energy producers as brand new ones.

167 Currently, a lack of funding and support from the US government exists in the solar power
168 industry, hampering its ability to grow and fulfill its profit potential. In comparison to the federal
169 monetary subsidies given to other energy-producing industries, the solar power industry
170 receives little to no subsidies, while fossil fuel subsidies have grown to total more than \$600
171 billion over the last few decades. Despite this lack of governmental support, photovoltaic energy
172 production has been the fastest-growing energy market sector in electricity net generation,
173 sitting at 31.8% growth from 2000 to 2016 (US Energy Information Administration). That is more
174 than three times larger than the combined growth rates of all nonrenewable energy sectors.
175 Herein lies the problem: the US government systematically favors nonrenewable energy sectors
176 despite their inevitable environmental effects and lack of longevity.

177 The solar energy industry now employs over 240,000 people and offsets over 100 million tons of
178 carbon dioxide yearly. However, the US government has failed to create a profitable system for
179 solar energy to exist as a main energy source. Photovoltaics are most effective when placed in
180 large amounts on industrial buildings. Therefore, providing government subsidies to companies
181 that utilize BIPVs and BAPVs will relieve stress from the electrical grid and incentivize the use of
182 clean, renewable energy.

183

184

185 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Energy

186

187

188 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will stimulate both the renewable energy industry and
189 various industries related to urban development while also providing substantial environmental
190 benefits. The United States will move toward an energy grid powered substantially by renewable
191 energy. Companies will quickly regain investments they make in photovoltaics, as well as those
192 related to maintenance and upkeep.

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197 **Proposal #** 153 **Committee:** M
198 **Author:** Charlotte Kingsley **Delegation:** Maryland

199

200

201 **Title:** License to save lives

202

203

204 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Gun owners, gun sellers, hunting stores, gun manufacturers,
205 police departments

206

207

208 **Justification:** In 2020, 45,222 Americans died from firearm related injuries - that is an average
209 of 124 people per day.

210 In 2021, at least 202 gun related incidents occurred on school grounds. That number
211 significantly increases every year. In 2019, there were at least 130 incidents and in 2018 there
212 were 105 incidents. These incidents are not marked solely by guns being brought into the
213 school or on campus grounds, but by a firearm discharging a live round inside the school or on
214 campus grounds. Just witnessing these shootings can have a devastating impact on a child.
215 Children who are exposed to shootings and gun violence are more likely to abuse drugs and
216 alcohol; suffer from mental illnesses like depression, anxiety and PTSD; struggle in school and
217 start engaging in criminal activity. Guns not only kill and injure, but also they can affect everyone
218 associated with the act of violence with the emotional and mental aspect, especially children.

219 The U.S. accounts for less than 5% of the world population, yet contains 46% of the
220 world's civilian-owned guns. Moreover, the U.S. is 2nd in the world for firearm-related suicides
221 per 100K civilians (2019). Countries like Japan, the United Kingdom, and Australia have all
222 passed legislation to limit the amount of guns in circulation and now have extremely rare cases
223 of gun violence.

224 Currently, for a person to purchase a gun from a licensed gun seller in the U.S., the federal
225 government only requires a background check. The government is requiring a background
226 check to keep guns out of the hands of former criminals. To buy a gun and complete the
227 background check, a person must fill out form 4473, which requires the person to declare if they
228 have committed a felony, are a fugitive, are addicted to drugs, have been admitted to a mental
229 institution, have been dishonorably discharged from service, have committed domestic violence,
230 are not a citizen of the US or are in the country illegally. But only 2% of the population are
231 disqualified from buying a gun because of these circumstances. There have been people who
232 passed their background check and should not have, and it caused deadly consequences.
233 Background checks cannot always help with predicting future criminals because the person may
234 not have committed a crime in the past, but may in the future once they receive a gun.
235 Some states have implemented their own laws, such as Connecticut. In Connecticut, studies
236 were shown that from 1997-2017 firearm homicide and suicide rates decreased by 28% and
237 33%, respectively.

238 Conversely, in Missouri, they repealed their gun license law and the annual firearm
239 homicide rate went up 25% three years after the repeal. The firearm suicide rate also went up
240 by 16%. These deaths could have been prevented with a licensing law to help keep guns out of
241 the hands of criminals and keep everyone safer.

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245 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Firearms



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Results to be Expected: Gun licenses requirement would reduce homicide, suicides and mass shootings by a large percentage by keeping guns out of the hands of criminals and individuals with a history of mental illness.

Fingerprinting is expected to help decrease interstate firearm trafficking, as it has been associated with the 45% decrease in states with fingerprinting as part of the background check. The training requirement is expected to reduce firearm-related suicides because owners will know how to safely store their gun, allowing more time for that person to be saved.

The gun amnesty program is expected to reduce the amount of registered and unregistered guns on the streets.

The amending of the Gun Control Act is expected to help save thousands of lives every year and to help make the U.S. safer.



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264 **Proposal #** 155 **Committee: B**
265 **Author:** Corrin MacCrehan **Delegation:** Maryland

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268 **Title:** The True Improvement Act - Creating more inclusive communities through banning the
269 construction of hostile architecture built in public areas and encouraging the construction of
270 inclusive architecture

271
272
273 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Community Impact, Inclusivity in Public Spaces, United States
274 Economy

275
276
277 **Justification:** In the past years, the United States has dealt with more epidemics than one, and
278 today, through this proposal, we have the opportunity to reverse the sickness that has caused
279 our cities to deter the public for years. This epidemic is commonly known as hostile architecture.
280 Hostile architecture is any architecture that is made with the malicious and discriminatory intent
281 of discouraging the prescence of a given user group in a public space through implementing
282 uncomfortable and aggressive public furniture such as waved benches, spikes, boulders under
283 bridges, and more. Often times, these horrific methods of exclusion go unnoticed by the public,
284 but not by those who suffer the consequences of the greed of some of our cities, businesses,
285 and communities. Through making much of this public furniture intentionally harmful, architects
286 deter homeless peoples and send a clear message, 'you are not welcome here'. However, this
287 approach can be identified not only through the architecture of a city, but also through its
288 behaviors. Again, these instances often go unnoticed by the public eyes, however, can have
289 detrimental effects on those who suffer its consequences. Defensive behavior is behavior
290 exhibited with the sole purpose of deterring a given user group from a public area with
291 aggressive and/or malicious intent. One example of hostile behavior is spraying sprinklers in
292 public areas at odd hours clearly deterring people from being in that area.
293 Hostile architecture hurts our communities in more ways than one, but most notably, hostile
294 architecture harms the homeless community that very much exists in all of our public spaces. It
295 is estimated that by 2021, there was an average of 552,830 homeless persons in the United
296 States alone, and this number seems to be growing. Furthermore, this does not account for
297 thousands of individuals who may not have a consistent or reliable place to sleep. The Covid-19
298 virus has had a major impact on many folds of our society, and one of those areas includes
299 homelessness. With the increase in homelessness that resulted from major economic changes
300 over the past couple years, it is imperative that we take action now in order to ensure the health
301 and safety of future generations as well as those who are a part of our community right now.
302 When a city, person, or business holds the power to privatize public areas, they have far too
303 much power. This power is dangerous in that it is allowing a divide to be created and causing an
304 increase in subtle forms of classism among our communities. This occurs because hostile
305 architecture aims to make public spaces uncomfortable and creates an association between
306 homelessness and crime rates. These associations lead to an increase in the unsaid classism
307 that occurs throughout America's public spaces through further stigmatizing an already
308 stigmatized community. The purpose of communal spaces such as parks and public
309 infrastructure like benches is to extend community, not limit it. Hostile architecture is limiting it.
310 Now, let me suggest this to you. If a homeless person dies from hypothermia, and could have
311 stayed warm from a grate on the ground providing heat, that was then covered to prevent their



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312 presence, is that not murder? If a grate can protect somebody from getting hypothermia in
313 below-freezing temperatures, fencing off that grate is unconscionable.

314 Hostile architecture is literally and metaphorically designed to be hidden right in front of us. If we
315 do not push back on proponents of hostile architecture, the homelessness epidemic will only
316 worsen.

317 In addition to the already unspeakable consequences of hostile architecture towards the
318 homeless population, hostile architecture can have a great effect on disabled persons, the
319 elderly, those who are pregnant, and young children through causing public spaces to become
320 inaccessible and unsafe. We must work towards incentivising cities to reverse this blistered
321 thinking of social exclusion and create safer public spaces that are accessible to all.

322 It is also important to take note of the fiscal price of hostile architecture. Every year cities and
323 businesses spend millions of tax-payer dollars taking public spaces away from the public. One
324 example of this is Love Park, Philadelphia when the city spent over 26 million dollars making a
325 public space exclusive through a year-long construction project that implemented various
326 methods of hostile architecture. Also, keep in mind that it costs taxpayers an estimated \$31,065
327 every year to criminalize a single person suffering from homelessness through enforcement of
328 unconstitutional anti-panhandling laws, police raids of homeless encampments, and most
329 notably - hostile architecture. Whereas, it would cost an estimated \$10,051 yearly to provide
330 supportive housing.

331 Lastly, removing hostile architecture could create potentially beneficial circumstances for small
332 businesses through increasing the number of shoppers present due to increased inclusivity
333 within the community that would cause for more people who feel welcome in public rather than
334 continuing to privatize public areas and decreasing the amount of people who are present in
335 many of these public areas in which small businesses occupy.

336 We can make an impact with legislation through incentivising the construction of inclusive
337 architecture in public spaces rather than hostile architecture. We must work towards moving
338 forwards rather than continuing to allow the unsaid classism and discrimination that is occurring
339 in each and every one of our communities today. Inclusive architecture is any space that can be
340 seamlessly used by all the user groups possible in the given area. On the other hand, hostile
341 architecture and behavior aims to purposely keep people out of a given area simply because the
342 said user group is seen as undesirable in the eyes of city legislators and business owners.
343 Inclusive architecture aims to rid of this discrimination through increasing the access and safety
344 of public areas. We can create true improvement in our communities, and we can do so without
345 hurting those who are most vulnerable.

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349 **Proposal for Action: Infrastructure**

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351

352 **Results to be Expected:** While this proposal does not aim to get rid of existing hostile
353 architecture, it does aim to place a ban on all new hostile architecture and behavior thus curbing
354 the rise we are seeing today in hostile architecture and behavior and helping to create more
355 inclusive public areas through increasing safety and accessibility for those who are pregnant,
356 elderly, homeless, disabled, and even children and creating more inclusive, welcoming
357 communities.

358 Additionally, following the enactment of legislation, cities can better allocate resources to
359 help the community rather than hurting it and use tax-payer to create true improvement
360 throughout the community. Hostile architecture also discourages the public from being in the
361 very places that were developed for the public and can often deter business. This can pose a



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362 large threat to new and small businesses who rely on the daily flow of business and the
363 presence of the public in these public areas. This proposal ensures that small businesses are
364 not losing customers to the evils of hostile architecture.

365 Lastly, this proposal would allow for equal improvement throughout communities of
366 varying fiscal means, sizes, and demographics to truly improve their communities through
367 creating a more inclusive environment due to the grants provided that would incentivise the
368 construction of inclusive architecture.

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373 **Proposal #** 152 **Committee: M**

374 **Author:** Galila Ibrahim **Delegation:** Maryland

375

376

377 **Title:** Cost-effective and Humane: Monitoring Anklets

378

379

380 **Major Areas to be Affected:** ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement), DHS (U.S.
381 Department of Homeland Security), Migrants

382

383

384 **Justification:** On May 20th, 2021, C. Carlos Carreiro Immigration Detention Center was shut
385 down due to human right violations. This was largely due to the events that had occurred on
386 May 1st, where detention officers used excessive force and physical violence against these
387 migrants. Officers used batons, their fists, and over 10 pepper spray bombs against these
388 unsuspecting people. To make matters worse, most of the migrants involved in the altercation
389 were unaware as to why the detention officers were acting so violently due to the denial of a
390 translator.

391 Unfortunately, these instances of abuse of power are not exclusive to C. Carlos Carreiro
392 Immigration Detention Center. According to Freedom for Immigrants – a reputable lobbyist
393 group for migrants – over 33,000 complaints of sexual assault or physical abuse have been
394 filed against the agencies that run the detention facilities.

395 This is not only an ethical violation, but a violation of law. As a country a part of the UN, we are
396 held to the standard outlined by the Universal Declaration of Human rights. By allowing for
397 detention facilities to continue operating as they are, we are in direct violation of this
398 Declaration, and cannot in good faith continue to allow innocent people to needlessly suffer.

399

400

401

402 **Proposal for Action:** Immigration/Detention Centers

403

404

405 **Results to be Expected:** As a direct result of this proposal, inhumane practices occurring at
406 these facilities will cease. This allows for the true purpose of immigrant detention facilities to be
407 accomplished: to ensure migrants will come to their court hearings.

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412 **Proposal #** 150

Committee: R

413 **Author:** Nyla Harvey **Delegation:** Maryland

414

415

416 **Title:** To establish an 18 year term limit for Supreme Court justices and a maximum age of
417 appointment for Supreme Court justices at 55 years of age.

418

419

420 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Supreme Court of the United States, (current justices,
421 incoming justices, and nominees included), the President of the United States, and the
422 American people.

423

424

425 **Justification:** Over the years, the Supreme Court has become extremely partisan, causing
426 many Americans to lose faith in the integrity of the Supreme Court. As of May 2022, Morning
427 Consult's weekly tracking poll found 49% of U.S. adults had trust in the Supreme Court
428 (Forbes). From the beginning, it had been the Founders' intent for the Supreme Court to be the
429 branch of government that was free of bias and independent from the partisan politics that
430 consumed the rest of government. However, that is no longer possible. Supreme Court justices
431 are voting down party lines now more than ever, and through life long tenure, Supreme Court
432 justices have the power (and time) to pass their own ideological agendas without much
433 restriction.

434 Americans today are also living a lot longer than they did in the 19th century, granting Supreme
435 Court justices extensive power for decades longer than the Founders would have imagined. As
436 of 2010, former Supreme Court justice John Paul Stevens had served for 34 years, retiring at
437 age 90. As of 2020, former Supreme Court justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg had served for 27
438 years, passing away within serving her term. Considering the fact that most justices are already
439 appointed between their mid 50s and 60s, there comes a greater risk of justices developing
440 health issues like dementia, heart disease, and cancer along the road. These health issues are
441 often made worse when a demanding role like that of a Supreme Court justice is added to the
442 mix. Despite justices taking an oath they are in sound health to take on such a great
443 responsibility, many justices die within their term. Life long terms can result in justices who
444 healthwise, are unfit to serve in their position. In addition, the Supreme Court is tasked with
445 contriving court rulings that to some degree, represent the current, modern perspective of
446 Americans today. Therefore, it is imperative Supreme Court justices are able to relate and
447 identify with present-day Americans, which becomes more difficult when many justices are
448 serving in their 70s, 80s, and so on.

449

450

451 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch/Term Limits

452

453

454 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal would help regulate the Supreme Court and restrict
455 justices from progressing their own ideological agendas or that of the President's without being
456 held accountable. This proposal would prevent a case's outcome from being determined by
457 whether or not it aligns with a Supreme Court justice's partisan agenda. Term limits would also
458 bring in a greater mix of perspectives, fostering less biased court rulings, and as a result,
459 restoring Americans' faith in the Supreme Court. Additionally, the maximum age of appointment
460 to the Supreme Court would be 60, encouraging the appointment of younger justices who are



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461 naturally, better able to represent the current, modern perspective of Americans at large.
462 Younger justices would also be in better health, and thus, more fit to serve.

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467 **Proposal #** 163

Committee: G

468 **Author:** Sebastian Vagner **Delegation:** Maryland

469

470

471 **Title:** Getting Back on Track: Short-Distance Travel

472

473

474 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Transportation, Amtrak, the airline industry,
475 the passenger rail industry, travelers using U.S. airports

476

477

478 **Justification:** When somebody wants to get from Point A to Point B, they usually have a few
479 options. For connections between major American cities, especially those that are on the East
480 Coast, these options are usually to travel by car, by airplane, or by train. Traveling by car can be
481 slow and generates traffic, which slows down travel even more, so many commuters opt to fly
482 between these destinations. Flying, of course, comes with its own issues: energy efficiency and
483 travel times. For destinations that are nearby and have rail connections, these issues can be
484 mitigated by taking the train instead.

485 First, trains are generally much more energy efficient than planes. For example, according to
486 the U.S. Department of Energy, Amtrak, the foremost passenger rail service in the U.S., is 34%
487 more energy efficient than traveling by plane. In addition to reducing a trip's carbon footprint, rail
488 travel can reduce a trip's time if the trip is between nearby destinations. For example, a round-
489 trip flight from Philadelphia to New York usually takes about 50 minutes each way. Once one
490 factors in the recommendation from airlines that passengers should arrive at the airport one to
491 two hours before their flight, that nearly one hour trip turns into a two to three hour trip each
492 way. On the other hand, a round-trip train ride from Philadelphia to New York usually takes
493 about 85 minutes each way. That means that a round-trip train ride from Philadelphia to New
494 York is usually faster than a flight. Because of these reasons, replacing short-distance flights
495 with train rides is better for both the environment and consumers.

496 Shifting from planes to trains may seem like taking a step back technologically to a bygone era,
497 yet the many downsides of air travel are beginning to be eclipsed by the benefits that have
498 resulted from advancement in train technology, especially in an era where the environment and
499 our time are of more importance than ever.

500

501

502 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation/Railroads

503

504

505 **Results to be Expected:** Replacing short-distance flights with trains when applicable will both
506 reduce carbon emissions from air travel in the United States and increase ridership for Amtrak.
507 This increase in ridership will, in turn, increase Amtrak's revenue, allowing more funds to be
508 reinvested in Amtrak's rail services. This will also set an example for other nations around the
509 world, encouraging them to adopt similar policies when possible.

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514 **Proposal #** 157

Committee: P

515 **Author:** Sofia Moreira **Delegation:** Maryland

516

517

518 **Title:** We Can't Wait: A Change in Disability Benefits

519

520

521 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Social Security Administration, disabled workers, workers with
522 disabilities that will last more than 12 months, workers with disabilities that will last less than 12
523 months.

524

525

526 **Justification:** Around the country, nearly 10 million people depend on Social Security Disability
527 benefits which are intended to keep those who cannot work as a result of their condition above
528 the poverty line. However, while this sounds good on paper, the Social Security Administration
529 has not been doing what they have promised. 18% of families of disabled workers are living in
530 poverty. For many, disability benefits account for one-third or more of their monthly income, with
531 the reliance on it only growing as the median family income decreases. This reliance is also
532 much higher for disabled individuals that live alone, with disability benefits providing their main
533 source of income. In addition, there is a five month wait period before an individual can even
534 begin to receive benefits. The five month waiting period leaves the disabled individual with no
535 sense of income, and there is no emergency fund or money the individual can claim to assist
536 with things like medical bills, food, or any other essentials. The Social Security Act also makes it
537 so that individuals are only considered disabled if their condition is going to last longer than 12
538 months or result in death. Due to the strict definition of "disabled" under the Act, beneficiaries
539 are three times as likely to die, according to the Social Security Administration. This, in addition
540 to the five month waiting period, means that we are leaving disabled individuals and their
541 families without support which has negative socioeconomic, health, and emotional affects. An
542 eradication of the five month wait period would assist disabled individuals in paying for normal,
543 day to day things like food and medicine.

544 The Social Security Administration uses the PIA formula to calculate how much an individual
545 can claim for disability benefits. The PIA formula takes up to 35 of a worker's highest earning
546 years, adds up the annual income from each of those years, divides that sum by the amount of
547 years, and divides that number into 12 to get the individual's Average Index Monthly Earnings
548 (AIME). Using the AIME, the Social Security Administration breaks it into three "bending points";
549 \$0-\$606, over \$606-\$3653, and anything over \$3653. Once broken up into the bending points,
550 the sum of 90% of \$606, 32% of \$607-\$3653, and 15% of any remaining income over \$3653 is
551 totaled to equal the monthly amount allocated to the disabled individual. The biggest issue with
552 this formula is that it simply does not do enough, especially for people who do not have 35 years
553 in the workforce. The formula is unforgiving and leaves people with too little to work with.

554 In addition, providing an opportunity for workers to earn short term disability benefits is urgent.
555 Disability benefits are worked for and earned by workers through Social Security taxes and a
556 complex credit system. It is unfair to put so many restrictions on money an individual has
557 already paid. Short term benefits should be provided to those who have suffered an illness or
558 injury, pregnancy, or pregnancy-related illness. Being incapacitated for under twelve months
559 should not mean you do not have a right to financial assistance.

560

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562

563 **Proposal for Action:** Welfare

564

565

566 **Results to be Expected:** A better quality of life for disabled workers, a decrease in the number
567 of disabled workers under the poverty line, and increased financial support for disabled workers
568 regardless of the length of the disability.

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1 **Proposal #** 189 **Committee: E**
2 **Author:** Carter Anderson **Delegation:** Minnesota

3
4
5 **Title:** A proposal to mandate that broadcast news provides multiple viewpoints surrounding
6 political issues.

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8
9 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Broadcast Media Organizations, the FCC, Social Media
10 Companies

11
12
13 **Justification:** American democracy is under attack. Trust in public institutions is eroding, and
14 bipartisan compromise seems to occur less and less often. Political polarization has risen at
15 startling rates in recent years, bringing both the left and right to the wings of the political
16 spectrum. According to a 2016 Pew Research Survey, approximately 90% of partisans view the
17 other party as unfavorable, with 50% viewing the other side as very unfavorable. Left to its own
18 devices, polarization poses a threat to America's political landscape.
19 Concerningly, media is a driving factor of the division. According to More in Common, an
20 organization that tracks and combats polarization, the more often an individual consumes media
21 that aligns with their own views, the worse they are at estimating what the other side believes.
22 By locking oneself into an echo chamber, an individual becomes unable to understand the
23 positions the other side supports. The same study shows that when an individual views news
24 that skews with the other party—a Democrat watching Fox, a Republican watching CNN—they
25 are better able to estimate and understand the opposition's beliefs. From a point of
26 understanding comes productive discussion and, eventually, progress.

27
28
29 **Proposal for Action:** Media

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31
32
33 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal is key to combating political division within the United
34 States. Because the media has been shown to be a driving factor of polarization, ensuring that
35 media is not an echo chamber but provides a diversity of perspectives will prevent
36 misconceptions about opposing sides and foster cross-aisle conversation.

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41 **Proposal #** 192

Committee: F

42 **Author:** Bianca Froebe **Delegation:** Minnesota

43

44

45 **Title:** Enfranchising Convicts

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47

48 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. prisons, disenfranchised convicts.

49

50

51 **Justification:** Though the U.S. has made strides when it comes to felony disenfranchisement,
52 there are still several states within the nation that prevent felons from upholding their civic duty,
53 voting. In some states suffrage is restored after a person has served a sentence, or completed
54 parole or probation, however in others disenfranchisement can be permanent. Regardless, these
55 restrictions violate the principle of universal suffrage where, regardless of your status, if you are
56 a U.S. citizen of age you have the right to vote. Additionally, convicts are taxed just like any
57 other citizen, this results in taxation without representation.

58

59

60 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Voting

61

62

63 **Results to be Expected:** Decrease racial inequality, as people of color are disproportionately
64 affected by criminal disenfranchisement. Promote greater civic engagement, and public safety
65 as there is lower recidivism (when a violent criminal reoffends) among those with former felony
66 convictions who vote.

67

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Committee: B

71 **Proposal #** 190

72 **Author:** Heeyab Berhane **Delegation:** Minnesota

73

74

75 **Title:** Rebuilding America Through Economic Stimulation (RATES act)

76

77

78 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Working Class, Infrastructure, Public Works, Department of
79 Transportation

80

81

82 **Justification:** The working class of America has seen 2 “Once in a lifetime” economic
83 depressions in the past 30 years, putting workers across the nation in a critical position. Over
84 half of Americans work low-wage jobs, and nearly 6 in 10 Americans do not have enough
85 money to cover a \$500 unplanned expense. The ending of Covid safety nets, rampant inflation,
86 and the continued shrinking of the middle class exacerbates this situation. The last time the
87 United States was in such a dire position was during The Great Depression, which the Works
88 Progress Administration had a pinnacle role in stopping, while also supporting many Americans.
89 While the WPA supplied paid jobs to the unemployed, it also built up the public infrastructure of
90 the US. This is especially relevant as the United States is facing an aging infrastructure in
91 desperate need of development and modernization, with the American Society of Civil
92 Engineers even rating the American infrastructure at a C minus. This inadequacy comes at an
93 exorbitant cost to Americans, especially the working class. The ASCE estimates that if
94 American infrastructure is not addressed by 2039 the economy is expected to lose more than
95 \$10.3 trillion in GDP, the U.S. economy will support 3 million fewer jobs and every household in
96 the US will lose more than \$3,300 per year in disposable income.

97

98

99 **Proposal for Action:** Infrastructure

100

101

102 **Results to be Expected:** Once fully implemented, the RATES act and AIMS will make
103 American infrastructure some of the most capable in the world, while supporting the working
104 class and aiding in part to solve the economic depression the nation is facing today.

105

106

107

108



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109 **Proposal #** 204 **Committee:** M

110 **Author:** Brady Sternberg **Delegation:** Minnesota

111

112

113 **Title:** To open the United States border to allow for increased safe and legal immigration

114

115

116 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Southern border states. Department of Homeland Security.

117 Customs enforcement. Immigration and Naturalization Service

118

119

120 **Justification:** The United States did not have as much of a problem with illegal immigration
121 from 1789 to 1921. This is primarily because the US was an open-border nation, meaning that
122 freedom of movement between neighboring countries was not restricted. Illegal immigration was
123 not a problem because there were no real restrictions on legal immigration. The open border
124 system ended in 1921 with the implementation of the quota immigration system. Today, it's
125 estimated that illegal immigrants make up 4% of the American population

126

127

128 **Proposal for Action:** Immigration

129

130

131 **Results to be Expected:** The National Bureau of Economic Research conducted a study
132 concluding that open borders presented benefits for immigrant workers' welfare to the tune of
133 some \$10,000 dollars (far larger than their native country's wages) with negligible trade-offs for
134 natives. Additionally, more people in the country means more jobs for natives and an overall
135 boost to the economy. With border patrol not having to waste time and resources chasing
136 immigrants, they can attend to the concern of cartels and drug smuggling

137

138

139

140



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141 **Proposal #** 196

Committee: M

142 **Author:** Kori Lenzmeier **Delegation:** Minnesota

143

144

145 **Title:** Implement a governmental buyback program for assault weapons

146

147

148 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Citizens of the United States, communities, government officials,
149 law enforcement officers

150

151

152 **Justification:** In the year 2021, 20,726 people died in the United States due to direct gun
153 violence (Gun Violence Archive). In addition to this, there were 693 mass shootings in 2021,
154 amounting to 702 deaths and 2,844 injuries (Gun Violence Archive). Semi-automatic weapons
155 were used in four of the five deadliest mass shootings on record, including the Orlando
156 nightclub massacre, Sandy Hook Elementary massacre and Texas First Baptist Church
157 massacre (Statistica Research Department).

158 Assault weapons are typically used in mass shootings. Reducing the number of semi-automatic
159 and automatic weapons in communities is crucial in order to reduce the number of mass
160 shootings and people injured or killed. Regular citizens do not have any need for assault
161 weapons, especially if they are only used by the military in warfare.

162

163

164 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Firearms

165

166

167 **Results to be Expected:** An assault weapon buyback program will reduce the availability of
168 guns in a community, provide an opportunity for the safe disposal of firearms, and mobilize
169 communities, raise awareness, and create a shifting culture. The program will also aid in
170 reducing the number of mass shootings with assault weapons, therefore reducing the number of
171 people injured and killed.

172

173

174

175



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176 **Proposal #** 195

Committee: D

177 **Author:** Arjun KunhIRaman **Delegation:** Minnesota

178

179

180 **Title:** Abolish the 3 strikes law

181

182

183 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Individuals who are currently incarcerated due to the 3 strikes
184 law, individuals who are on trial for their third felony in a state with three strikes law, and prisons
185 across the country

186

187

188 **Justification:** In today's society, the 3 strikes law is not needed, required, or even beneficial.
189 The problem with the 3 strikes law is that criminals may go to jail for much longer than required
190 for relatively smaller crimes. For example in states such as California, the third crime a criminal
191 commits doesn't even need to be a felony, yet they will still be removed from society as long as
192 they have committed two prior felonies. Individuals who have been convicted for numerous
193 felonies in the past are already likely to see an increase in their punishment for their third
194 conviction than a first time offender. Completely removing an individual from society is very
195 extreme and unneeded though. Alongside this, the 3 strikes law is a violation of the United
196 State's 8th amendment which clearly signifies that cruel or unusual punishment is not to be
197 tolerated. If an individual is removed from society for a misdemeanor crime or a smaller felony,
198 they are experiencing unusual punishment despite the clear prevention of it in the 8th
199 amendment. Statistics also show that the three strikes law has a disproportionate impact on
200 minority offenders, as racial bias within the criminal justice system is biased across the country.
201 The disproportionate impact on minority offenders is primarily due to the "war on drugs" since
202 less suburban neighborhoods along with more minority filled neighborhoods are easier targets
203 for law enforcement to give attention to. Additionally, the 3 strikes law uses the strategy of
204 selective incapacitation rather than attacking crime at its roots or deterrence. The three strikes
205 law doesn't necessarily implement a fear or real reason for the criminal to not commit the crime,
206 as the majority of criminals commit crimes with the intent to not be caught. According to the
207 American Bar Association only about 9% of serious crimes result in arrest so the intent of not
208 being caught is reasonable. Instead, a better solution would be attacking the roots of the crime
209 to prevent a former convict from committing recidivism.

210

211

212 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Prisons

213

214

215 **Results to be Expected:** A decrease in extreme prison sentences for smaller crimes along with
216 an increase in prison space.

217

218

219

220



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221 **Proposal #** 203 **Committee: V**

222 **Author:** Jackson Shatek **Delegation:** Minnesota

223

224

225 **Title:** Enacting Term Limits on the United States Congress.

226

227

228 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This proposal would affect the United States Congress and its
229 two

230 houses: The United States Senate and The United States House of Representatives.

231

232

233

234 **Justification:** As of the 116th Congress, the average age of the House was 57.6 years and the
235 Senate was 62.9 years, whereas the average age of the United States was 38.1 years. The
236 Confidence in institutions poll regarded the US Congress as the Second to last major institution
237 Americans had confidence in. The American talk issues poll found that 71% of Americans were
238 in support of term limits, and following an explanation of term limits and the problems with
239 Congress, that number rose to 74% of Americans in support of term limits.

240

241

242 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Term Limits

243

244

245 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal would result in a younger congress that better
246 represents the nation. The average age of Congress would be lower and would stop the
247 precedent of career politicians.

248

249

250

251



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252 **Proposal #** 210

Committee: K

253 **Author:** Kylie Mead **Delegation:** Missouri

254

255

256 **Title:** To provide all students who attend a public school with a free lunch

257

258

259 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Students in the United States, Parents of the students

260

261

262 **Justification:** As of right now most public schools only provide free school lunches to the
263 parents who have filled out a form saying that they can't afford school lunches. In the past year
264 because of covid, the schools have provided students with free breakfast and lunch. The results
265 from the last year show that this reduces food insecurities, obesity rates, and poor health.
266 Students shouldn't have to worry about bringing lunch money to school and making sure their
267 account has enough money to buy a simple meal. Healthy school meals should be available to
268 all students, including those who may be in need but are not financially eligible under the past
269 covid restrictions.

270

271

272 **Proposal for Action:** Education/Funding

273

274

275 **Results to be Expected:** My proposal will give every student who attends a public school to be
276 offered a free meal after this is put to action. It will end most of the food insecurities while at
277 school for the kids that can't afford a meal or are just simply embarrassed of their options. This
278 will also allow the parents of the students to not have to worry about giving their child lunch
279 money and if it is enough or not.

280

281

282

283



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284 **Proposal #** 207 **Committee: X**
285 **Author:** Cecilia Bartin **Delegation:** Missouri

286

287

288 **Title:** To decrease deaths by opioids, heroin, and fentanyl.

289

290

291 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Drug Addicts, Public Safety

292

293

294 **Justification:** According to the CDC, there were an estimated 107,622 drug overdose deaths
295 in the United States in 2021. Overdose Prevention Centers are a form of drug policy called harm
296 reduction. They operate under the understanding that people will use drugs, and their goal is to
297 reduce the amount of death caused by drug use. Overdose Prevention Centers supply
298 sanctioned, safe spaces for people to use pre-obtained drugs. They don't provide drugs, only
299 clean equipment such as tools that can check for the presence of fentanyl, and trained staff that
300 can treat an overdose. Additionally, Overdose Prevention Centers provide people connections
301 to counseling and recovery services.

302 New York instituted two Overdose Prevention Centers in December of last year, and already the
303 center has reversed more than 200 overdoses. Currently, other states across the country are
304 trying to implement their own centers. They're being blocked by courts because of the Federal
305 Crack House Statute instituted in 1986. The Crack House Statute makes it, "illegal to maintain
306 or open any place for the purpose of using any controlled substance". Drug overdose rates have
307 quadrupled since 1999 and continue to increase yearly. We need to leave our "tough on drug"
308 policy in the past and focus on policy that will prevent overdoses. We need to give addicts the
309 best chance at recovery.

310

311

312

313 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Addictive Drugs

314

315

316 **Results to be Expected:** An increased amount of Overdose Prevention Centers across the
317 county will drastically reduce the number of fatal overdoses across the country. Additionally,
318 more addicts across the country will have access to counseling services, and recovery rates will
319 increase. Finally, drug use on the streets will decrease, and there will be fewer needles and
320 other public health hazards in neighborhoods, parks, and schools.

321

322

323

324



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1 **Proposal #** 239 **Committee: E**
2 **Author:** Alexandra Cicala **Delegation:** New Jersey

3
4
5 **Title:** To mandate that all high school students must take a semester course of financial literacy
6 in order to graduate.

7
8
9 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Department of Education and all high schools
10 in America and its students.

11
12
13 **Justification:** The purpose of this proposal is to provide students the foundation for financial
14 success after high school. In part, the goal of this proposal is to prevent students from drowning
15 in debt after taking out loans to pursue post high school education and how to best navigate
16 their finances upon graduation. Educating students about money management is critical for all
17 young people as they will be faced with everything from paying for secondary education,
18 applying for a credit card, renting or buying a home, investing and overall budgeting. As of 2020,
19 only 23 states have some form of financial literacy requirements. Currently, more and more
20 students are facing debt after college.
21 In 2021, the total amount of student loans was \$1.7 billion, double the amount from the previous
22 decade. Research shows that the average citizen in America has more than \$90,000 in debt,
23 ranging from credit cards to student loans to mortgages. According to the Department of
24 Education, those between 18-29 years old account for 34% of the \$1.7 billion in loans.
25 Furthermore, out of the \$1.7 billion, 35 year olds account for a majority of those that took out
26 loans; most still in the average debt of about \$42,600.

27
28
29 **Proposal for Action:** Education

30
31
32 **Results to be Expected:** By establishing a precedent to educate students about financial
33 literacy, this will assist students to make prudent and responsible financial decisions. Creating
34 the foundation for students to achieve financial success post high school will not only directly
35 impact their ability to thrive in society but it will also benefit our overall economy.

36
37
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39



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40 **Proposal #** 242 **Committee:** R
41 **Author:** Liz Hitchcock **Delegation:** New Jersey

42
43

44 **Title:** Creating a more fair supreme court justice system by creating terms and having a more
45 thorough appointment process.

46
47

48 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Individuals living in the US, those who Supreme Court rulings will
49 affect, US Justice System; US Supreme Court, US Executive Branch, US Congress

50
51

52 **Justification:** The United States is in part a democracy, having a government “of the people,
53 for the people”, and a fair election system. Most positions of power have elections and terms
54 with limits. The ability to spend a lifetime in office does not line up with these ideals, yet
55 supreme court justices are allowed the option to remain judges until death. Having an individual
56 hold the same office for a long duration can create bias from outdated viewpoints and a lack of
57 understanding of the evolving country. In addition, it gives too much power to that individual,
58 whose decisions can affect a wide range of the population.

59 The US Constitution currently does not outline rules for judges, leaving a gray area. For
60 judges at a local and state level, decisions are up to the state legislature and should not be
61 decided by the federal government. However, the biggest issues are brought to a federal level,
62 where supreme court justices will decide their fate. Hence, Supreme Court judges need a term
63 limit and a more extensive appointment process.

64
65

66 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch/Term Limits

67
68

69 **Results to be Expected:** By having the US House of Representatives appoint and approve
70 their nominations by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote, it will ensure that appointments have more bipartisan
71 support. This more thorough process will in turn ensure that US supreme court judges have
72 more current viewpoints, reflective of the American people. Additionally, this proposed term limit
73 will ensure that no one person has too much power in the justice system.

74
75
76
77



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78 **Proposal #** 241 **Committee: P**
79 **Author:** Matthew DaSilva **Delegation:** New Jersey

80

81

82 **Title:** To decriminalize the possession of non-medicinal drugs (or medicinal drugs not
83 prescribed by a medical professional) while the sale of such is still illegal.

84

85

86 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Health and Human Services, Department of
87 Justice, federal prisons, drug users, rehabilitation centers

88

89

90 **Justification:** In the USA, recently released inmates are 12 times more likely than the rest of
91 the population to fall into substance abuse. The US incarceration rate and prison population are
92 also the highest in the world with 0.97% of the US population being imprisoned, which is
93 approximately two million individuals. In addition to this, approximately 46.3% of the prison
94 population is made up of individuals that have committed drug crimes that can range from mere
95 usage to large-scale sales.

96

97 Since people who possess drugs that typically only harm themselves consist of such a
98 large portion of the United States' prisons, a great method to decrease incarceration rates is by
99 decriminalizing these very drugs. To truly help each individual stop their addiction, an alternative
100 to prison, such as rehabilitation centers, must exist because the prison system does not do its
101 job at rehabilitation if inmates are much more likely to use damaging drugs after being released.
102 The decriminalization of drugs does not legalize them, but it prevents people from being
103 imprisoned for using addictive substances. However, it does not incentivize the use in any way
104 because people will still face community service, fines, and/or time in rehabilitation.

104

105

106

107 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Addictive Drugs

108

109

110 **Results to be Expected:** In Portugal, a very similar program was enacted; however, the
111 meetings with the boards were optional, and those caught with drugs faced no consequences. If
112 results are similar to Portugal, there will be approximately an 18% decrease in drug abuse rates.
113 Additionally, incarceration rates should drastically decrease as individuals charged with drug
114 crimes will slowly be released as their sentences end with no new inmates increasing the
115 population. Due to fewer individuals being in jail, money focused on the prison budget can be
116 reallocated to other more helpful areas after some time. Additionally, the released inmates will
117 be able to participate in the economy and thus increase the United States' GDP. With these
118 results, it is evident that decriminalizing drugs is beneficial in all ways with no significant
119 drawbacks or incentives to abuse drugs.

120

121

122

123



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124 **Proposal #** 256 **Committee: G**
125 **Author:** Hannah Shahinian **Delegation:** New Jersey
126

127
128 **Title:** To implement a mandatory circular business/tax program as well as stricter regulations in
129 order to decrease plastic pollution.
130

131
132 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Large US businesses that produce or use plastics, the
133 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), American
134 communities impacted by plastic pollution, and international communities impacted by plastic
135 pollution.
136

137
138 **Justification:** Plastics pose an increasingly severe risk to public and environmental health,
139 largely due to drastic misuse of plastic. Of the 9.2 billion tons of plastic ever made, over 6.9
140 billion tons have turned into waste, with most of it ending up in the oceans. Most of that plastic
141 waste is eventually broken down into toxic microplastics, which end up in the stomachs and
142 tissues of organisms. In fact, one study found microplastics in the blood of 80% of people
143 tested, suggesting that humans are far from protected from this pollution.

144 Microplastics, and plastics in general, are toxic because they are often made with untested
145 and unproven chemicals, which can act as carcinogens (chemicals which cause cancer) and
146 endocrine disruptors (chemicals which can damage the reproductive system, interrupt the
147 growth of children, or cause premature cell death). Though one such chemical, bisphenol A
148 (BPA), has gained popularity in the news recently, leading to its ban, thousands more chemicals
149 still fly under the radar due to insufficient testing prior to the market release of plastic products.

150 To add to this, microplastics can absorb and spread other toxins, like pesticides, allowing
151 them to bioaccumulate (become stored in tissues) and biomagnify (be passed up the food chain
152 so that predators, like humans, receive the highest dose). The biomagnification of one such
153 pesticide, DDT, almost caused the extinction of bald eagles, highlighting the importance of this
154 issue.

155 Finally, consumers are generally blamed for the issue of plastic pollution, with anti-littering
156 laws being put in place across the country. However, such legislation fails to hold businesses
157 accountable for their role in the careless production of single-use non-recyclable plastics.
158 Countries like Norway and Germany have shown that it is possible to prevent plastic pollution by
159 creating circular economies, where businesses keep track of, collect, and reuse, resell, or
160 recycle their products. In one famous example, Norway has managed to recycle 97% of its
161 plastic bottles using reverse vending machines to collect bottles and partial refunds given to
162 incentivize recycling. Though this specific example focuses on bottle producers, circular
163 business models have been applied to many types of businesses, including shoe companies
164 like Nike, tech companies like Apple, and even mattress or appliance producers.
165

166
167 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Plastic
168

169
170 **Results to be Expected:** Plastic pollution will decrease as more plastic products will be
171 collected and reused, resold, or recycled by the companies that originally manufactured or sold
172 them. Remaining plastic pollution will be better managed by the government using increased



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173 funding from taxes. This remaining waste will be collected for recycling or storage in sanitary
174 landfills, and the amount reaching waterways and ultimately the ocean will decrease. In
175 addition, the new regulations for food contact plastics will decrease the amount of potential
176 carcinogens and endocrine disruptors present in such plastics, thereby lowering the amount of
177 dangerous chemicals migrating into food, medication, and beverages.

178

179

180

181



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182 **Proposal #** 257 **Committee: G**
183 **Author:** Niyati Srinivasan **Delegation:** New Jersey
184

185
186 **Title:** Plan to reduce USA's carbon emission in order to reach net zero carbon emission by
187 2050.
188

189
190 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The U.S Department of Energy, Bureau of Industry and security,
191 Securities and Exchange Commission
192

193
194 **Justification:** Climate change is currently one of the most pressing global issues. As the
195 climate crisis worsens, the damage and impact of this global crisis increases in magnitude. In
196 the United States alone, climate change has cost the country billions of dollars. President
197 Biden's budget for fiscal year 2023 invests \$44.9 billion to tackle the climate crisis, an increase
198 of nearly 60 percent over fiscal year 2021. At the current rate, climate scientists have predicted
199 that the damage to the planet will be nearly irreversible by 2050. Drought, floods, and other
200 disasters fueled by climate change have caused large-scale displacements and conflict. The
201 U.S. Department of Defense recognizes climate change as a vital, globally destabilizing national
202 security threat. Early action by the United States will encourage faster climate action globally,
203 such as driving down the costs of carbon-free technologies. This action could ultimately support
204 security and stability worldwide.

205 As of 2022, the United States is ranked 2nd in the world in terms of CO2 emissions with about
206 4.4 billion tonnes of emissions. The United States is a key contributor to carbon emissions and it
207 is imperative that the country move towards more sustainable forms of energy, a sentiment
208 echoed by the current fuel crisis the country is facing. Harsher, stronger legislation and
209 regulation on carbon emissions and a renewed commitment to sustainable forms of energy is
210 crucial to decrease the United State's contribution to the climate crisis.
211

212
213 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Climate Change
214
215

216 **Results to be Expected:** Through these policies, the United States is expected to successfully
217 begin switching over to sustainable energy alternatives by 2030-2035 and reach net zero
218 emissions by 2050-2060. Drastically reducing carbon emissions as quickly as possible will not
219 only help the U.S adhere to the terms of the Paris Climate Accords, of which the U.S is a
220 signatory, but would also have numerous long and short term benefits for all Americans.
221 Reducing air pollution through clean energy will avoid 85,000–300,000 premature deaths, and
222 health and climate damages of \$150– \$250 billion through 2030. It will also avoid \$1–3 trillion in
223 potential damages through 2050 in the United States alone. These measures will also help
224 alleviate the pollution burdens disproportionately borne by communities of color, low-income
225 communities, and indigenous communities. Investments in developing clean industries will
226 enhance sustainable energy technology market competitiveness and propel sustained growth of
227 these industries. The United States will be able to lead in crucial clean technologies like
228 batteries, electric vehicles, and heat pumps, without sacrificing critical worker protections.
229
230



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234 **Proposal #** 243 **Committee: I**
235 **Author:** Maria Ippolito **Delegation:** New Jersey

236
237
238 **Title:** The National Collegiate Athletic Association, or NCAA, will create a program requiring all
239 of their athletes to undergo a full psychological evaluation at the start of their season as well as
240 undergoing two questionnaire based screenings twice a semester

241
242
243 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The NCAA, division one, two, and three student-athletes and
244 their families, NCAA coaches, psychologists and mental health professionals

245
246
247
248 **Justification:** With about seven percent of athletes going on to play at the collegiate level,
249 these athletes are truly special, hardworking people who deserve to be protected.
250 Unfortunately, the NCAA does very little to improve athlete mental health. In fact, their website
251 only included about a paragraph of information for coaches and players that they “recommend”
252 be viewed if they need help. Considering the high rates of suicide and depression among
253 collegiate athletes, the NCAA’s involvement in mental health is merely performative. Of all
254 NCAA athlete deaths, suicide represent a staggering 7.3%. In addition, a survey conducted by
255 the NCAA showed that one in two NCAA student athletes reported consistent feelings of
256 depression. The pressure to constantly perform at the top level, along with worries of losing
257 scholarships and proving they belong on an NCAA team are all burdens weighing down on
258 athletes everyday which cause high levels of anxiety and depression. Unfortunately, coaches
259 are a major contributor to this stress as well.
260 When athletes are struggling, they have almost no resources, or are unwilling to reach out for
261 help. There is this stigma surrounding athletes that they have to be tough and play through
262 injury and illness and never make excuses. These thoughts occupy athletes mind’s when
263 struggling with mental health issues, and therefore, due to lack of resources and stigma around
264 mental health, athletes don’t reach out when struggling, resulting in about 10% of all collegiate
265 student athletes struggling with mental health to reach out. In the past decade, the NCAA found
266 that over 50% of people who die by suicide had no mental health diagnosis. This statistic in
267 itself is appealing and displays how difficult it is for athletes to reach out when they are
268 struggling. By implementing mandatory mental evaluations and questionnaires including the
269 gad7 to diagnose general anxiety disorder and the phq9 to assess depression, student athletes
270 will understand the significance of mental health and get the help they need and deserve, even
271 if they are not the ones to reach out first.

272
273
274
275 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health

276
277
278 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will serve as a two pillar program working towards
279 improving athlete mental health and addressing the stigma around mental health in the athletic
280 community. By implementing mandatory psychological evaluations and two questionnaire
281 based sessions with a psychologist, the NCAA can gain more knowledge into the mental
282 challenges facing their student athletes. More importantly, however, this program will work



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283 towards reducing the rate of athlete suicide by providing athletes with resources to improve their
284 mental health, as well as providing them access with a psychologist. This program will place an
285 emphasis on mental health and reduce the stigma around athlete mental health, as mental
286 health desperately needs to be addressed.

287

288

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292 **Proposal #** 248 **Committee: D**
293 **Author:** Juan Diego Lara **Delegation:** New Jersey
294

295
296 **Title:** To mandate that the death penalty be illegal and abolished in the United States
297

298
299 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Department of Justice and, all American
300 citizens.
301

302
303 **Justification:** The purpose of this proposal is to save innocent lives and to save federal and
304 state spending. A recent study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of
305 Sciences of the United States of America found that about 1 in 25 death row inmates are
306 innocent. There are over 3,000 people on death row in America today. Thus, it is estimated that
307 about 123 of them are innocent. These 123 lives are not an acceptable sacrifice for our morality
308 or "alleged justice".

309 The death penalty is far more expensive to implement than life in prison without the possibility of
310 parole. In California, the death penalty system costs taxpayers more than \$114 million a year
311 beyond the cost of simply keeping the convicts locked up for life. California spends \$250 million
312 per execution.

313 In addition, the federal court system spends approximately \$12 million each year on defending
314 death row inmates in federal court. Many death penalty cases involve a long, drawn out,
315 complex, and expensive judicial process.

316 This would have the effect of saving countless innocent lives as well as saving many states and
317 the country in general a lot of money.
318

319
320 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons/Juveniles
321

322
323 **Results to be Expected:** By establishing that the death penalty be made illegal in the United
324 States there would be countless innocent lives that would be saved from being wrongfully
325 executed, and in turn the United States would save millions of dollars from these executions not
326 taking place. Lastly, and most importantly the United States would set a better example to the
327 world and have better morals as a country.
328

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331



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332 **Proposal #** 254

Committee: S

333 **Author:** Matthew Qi **Delegation:** New Jersey

334

335

336 **Title:** To prevent monetary exploitation of the stock exchange by members of Congress by
337 establishing a committee aimed at monitoring the stock and bond purchasing activity of
338 legislators in Congress.

339

340

341 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Members of the United States Congress

342

343

344

345 **Justification:** Throughout history, the trading of stocks by members of Congress has long
346 been a controversial topic. While members of Congress repudiate any sort of insider trading
347 occurring within Congress, it has become clear that insider trading continues to maintain itself
348 as a dire issue that many members of Congress continue to abuse for personal gain. In 2012,
349 Former President Barack Obama passed the STOCK Act, which outlawed the usage of Insider
350 Trading. However, the nature of being a legislator in the United States results in the inherent
351 knowledge of the stock market, which therefore provides an unfair advantage to legislators to
352 profit further. Overall, this ability to manipulate the stock market is a direct contradiction to the
353 philosophies of our country in which we believe all people are given equal opportunities to
354 prosper, and therefore, this abuse must be prevented.

355

356

357 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch

358

359

360 **Results to be Expected:** By observing the stocks and bonds of members of Congress, the
361 amount of insider trading being used for monetary advantages will significantly decrease, as
362 members of Congress will be discouraged to abuse the stock market out of fear of being caught
363 and prosecuted.

364

365

366

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July 2-July 7, 2022

368 **Proposal #** 240 **Committee:** M
369 **Author:** Lily Coniglio **Delegation:** New Jersey
370

371
372 **Title:** To increase the security and mental health resources in all public high schools by
373 establishing a crisis response team to investigate potential threats.
374

375 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Department of Education, public high schools
376 in the US, teachers, school guidance counselors, police officers, etc.
377

378
379
380 **Justification:** Over the past few decades, there has been a significant increase in school
381 threats and shootings across the country. Usually, the people who carry out these threats have
382 some connection to the school, or have shown warning signs that they could cause harm to
383 their peers. From 2013-2019, there were 549 incidents of gunfire on school grounds, 58% of
384 shooters were associated with the school—they were either current or former students, staff,
385 faculty, or school resource officers. If every school establishes a crisis response team
386 composed of teachers, administrators, and guidance counselors, students will be able to report
387 any potential threats and they will be immediately investigated. In all of the incidents of school
388 violence that were previously mentioned, there were warning signs that caused others to be
389 concerned. In 77% of incidents, other people were aware of the shooter's plans in advance. US
390 public high schools need to establish a group of district employees that would be willing to listen
391 to students' concerns and root out any violent threats before they can commence. Students
392 need to feel that they have a supportive school environment, and that they can trust their staff to
393 solve their problems. Several studies have found that schools that have used threat assessment
394 programs see as few as 0.5-3.5% of students carry out a threat of violence or attempt to.
395

396
397
398 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Firearms
399

400
401 **Results to be Expected:** Implementing a crisis response team as a way to route out any
402 potential threats has been proven to reduce school violence. When students feel comfortable to
403 report a student who has shown warning signs, the school staff will be able to get the student
404 the help they need. The crisis response team will investigate the situation, and more importantly
405 the school guidance counselors, social workers, and other mental health professionals will meet
406 with the student to reduce the risk of them turning to violence.
407

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July 2-July 7, 2022

1 **Proposal #** 305 **Committee: R**
2 **Author:** Noah Weyne **Delegation:** North Carolina

3
4
5 **Title:** Amending the US Constitution to change the electoral college to a congressional district
6 method in every state

7
8
9 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Every eighteen or older United States citizen who is registered to
10 vote

11
12
13
14 **Justification:** We should reform the Electoral College because the “swing states” in America
15 are given way too much power, the electors do not always vote for the same party that wins
16 their state, and it does not represent the minority of the United States. The swing states are the
17 major states that make a huge difference in elections. The swing states can easily change from
18 republican or democratic every election year. The following states are given this name: North
19 Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Florida, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Arizona, Ohio, Iowa,
20 Minnesota, and New Hampshire. This where politicians spend major amounts of money
21 campaigning because without these states they will not win the election. The “faithless elector”
22 is when an elector is chosen by the state to represent their majority vote and they vote against
23 it. Surprisingly, this has happened 157 times in American History. The electors are supposed to
24 represent the people’s decision. With the congressional district method faithless electors would
25 not exist. Lastly, the minority of people are not truly represented in this system. In this 2020
26 election look at New York, a state that is always normally democratic, but at a close look one
27 realizes that only 8 out of New York 62 counties are democratic making it seem like the state
28 should be red or republican. The same goes for the state Illinois 12 out of their 102 counties are
29 democratic making the state looking like it should be republican as well. It takes roughly eight
30 times the amount of republican small counties to even out against the one heavily populated
31 county in that state. The electoral college needs reform because we need a new system to
32 represent the American people.

33
34
35
36 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Electoral College

37
38
39 **Results to be Expected:** Future elections would be more fair, and the people of the United
40 States would feel more represented. The congressional district method would help American
41 voters to realize that their votes truly do matter and that their small one vote can make a
42 difference in elections.

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48 **Proposal #** 299

Committee: G

49 **Author:** Grant Bologna **Delegation:** North Carolina

50

51

52 **Title:** Introduce a nationwide carbon tax on emissions

53

54

55 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Large companies with high carbon emissions, the fossil fuel
56 industry, U.S. citizens

57

58

59

60 **Justification:** Carbon emissions have a negative impact on the environment, contribute to
61 climate change, and contribute to air pollution. A carbon tax forces businesses and consumers
62 to bear the social cost of their emissions. Businesses and consumers will then have an incentive
63 to reduce emissions which will benefit the environment. There are currently 27 nations with a
64 carbon tax in place, and it is time for the U.S. to join them in the fight against climate change.

65

66

67

68 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Carbon

69

70

71 **Results to be Expected:** There will be a decrease in carbon emissions and an increase in
72 corporations using sustainable energy and implementing environmentally friendly policies.
73 There will also be an increase in economic stimulation from the monthly dividends that U.S.
74 citizens will receive.

75

76

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July 2-July 7, 2022

80 **Proposal #** 297 **Committee: I**
81 **Author:** Lindsay Beckerleg **Delegation:** North Carolina

82

83

84 **Title:** To require a percentage of certain NBA players' salary to go towards building recreation
85 centers for underprivileged kids, in hopes to promote a healthy lifestyle.

86

87

88 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The less fortunate children that will be receiving these recreation
89 centers, the NBA, the NBA players

90

91

92 **Justification:** The players in the National Basketball Association are some of the highest paid
93 men in the world, and receive the highest salaries in all of professional sports. The athletes'
94 salary comes in at about \$4.3M per year on average, with the top tier athletes making \$30M -
95 \$42M per year. This does not even include the money they earn from endorsements from brand
96 deals or advertisements. This amount of money is almost unfathomable and honestly ridiculous.
97 I believe a portion of their salary should go to promote fitness and habits of a healthy lifestyle by
98 installing fitness/recreation centers in communities that do not have the money to do so. While
99 I'm aware the athletes' salary is largely based on the demand of their craft, I do not believe this
100 justifies the NBA players' need for a salary that large.

101 Additionally, when players retire from the NBA, a shocking 60% experience bankruptcy within
102 five years apart from the NBA. From this statistic alone, it is not difficult to see that well over half
103 of the athletes don't make good financial decisions. With this thought, taking this portion from
104 their salary could possibly motivate the players to practice financial responsibility, while helping
105 kids develop healthy habits from a young age and carry them into their adult life.

106

107

108

109 **Proposal for Action:** Sports

110

111

112 **Results to be Expected:** I expect this proposal will help to encourage less fortunate children to
113 move their bodies and get outside of the house to exercise. These habits are so important to
114 develop at a young age. I also expect these NBA players to feel encouraged to spend their
115 money wisely and notice how it's impacting children and their communities.

116

117

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121 **Proposal #** 301

Committee: I

122 **Author:** Chloe Lipka **Delegation:** North Carolina

123

124

125 **Title:** Adjust the Amending of Birth Certificates

126

127

128 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Birth Certificates, County Register of Deeds, Amending Birth
129 Certificates, Transgender Individuals, Sex-transition surgery, Legally Transitioning US Born
130 Citizens

131

132

133 **Justification:** For many trans individuals, it is a difficult process to legally transition. In 39
134 states, there are procedures in place in order to amend birth certificates. However, about one-
135 third of those states require verification of a sex change surgery in order to amend their
136 certificate. For some trans individuals, surgery is not an option or is not desired. So, these
137 requirements can make it difficult for them to legally change their important records such as
138 Drivers Licenses and Social Security Cards. This proposal will allow those individuals to legally
139 change their birth certificates without sex-reassignment surgery.

140

141

142 **Proposal for Action:** LGBTQ+/Transgender

143

144

145 **Results to be Expected:** With this proposal, the results will allow transgender individuals to
146 legally amend their birth certificates without the requirement of sex-change surgery. This will
147 allow them to change other legal documents so they align with their gender identity.

148

149

150

151



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152 **Proposal #** 296

Committee: B

153 **Author:** Max Afflerbach **Delegation:** North Carolina

154

155

156 **Title:** Removal of Scientology's Tax Exempt Status

157

158

159 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Church of Scientology, the IRS

160

161

162 **Justification:** Despite their legal recognition as a religion, Scientology engages in
163 criminal practices and an unethical business strategy that classifies the organization as more of
164 a business, or a cult, than a religion.

165

166

167 **Proposal for Action:** Tax

168

169

170 **Results to be Expected:** Scientology would begin to contribute to the wellbeing of the nation by
171 being taxed on its ~12 million sq. feet of property, which include but is not limited to:

172 68 Parcels of land in Clearwater, Florida, worth around \$168 Million

173 520-Acre compound in Southern California, known colloquially as "Gold

174 Base", which includes L. Ron Hubbard's \$10 Million mansion

175 Restored Cruise ship owned by the "Sea Org", known as the "Freewinds"

176 The restored Château Élysée, now "The Manor Hotel - A Religious Retreat of
177 the Church of Scientology"

178 The restored Christie Hotel on Hollywood Boulevard, now the Church of
179 Scientology Information Center

180 In addition, the numerous shell organizations which hold all Scientology properties, especially
181 those which create their propaganda, will be taxed as a result of this decision. These companies
182 include but are not limited to:

183 Golden Era Productions, A film production company which is active on Gold
184 Base and creates propaganda for the church, as well as their E-Meters (an object
185 used by the church)

186 Scientology Missions International, a 501(c)(3) tax exempt corporation which
187 carries of "missions" for the Church

188 World Institute of Scientology Enterprises (WISE), an organization incorporated in
189 Los Angeles which has been accused of engaging in holding people against their will in an
190 attempt to "brainwash" them.

191

192

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195 **Proposal #** 308 **Committee: B**
196 **Author:** Ameia Booker **Delegation:** Oklahoma
197

198
199 **Title:** Stopping the use of zip codes as determining factors in financial history and including rent
200 and utility bills as installment loans to account for race, wealth, and loan denial practices.
201

202
203 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal Housing Administration, Federal Loan bank, most local
204 and national banks, credit unions, and credit bureaus.
205

206
207 **Justification:** Redlining was a discriminatory practice used in the 1930s to block off Black and
208 white neighborhoods with the use of the zipcode. It labeled African-American (as well as
209 Hispanic, Asian, and any other non-caucasian race) communities as poor and white
210 communities as investable. Afterwards, these zip codes were used to determine loan amount
211 and acceptance. Zip codes labeled poor or underdeveloped were denied loans because they
212 were seen as hazardous investments no matter the applicant's credit score or debt history. In
213 1968, the Fair housing act was supposed to be a fix to unfair loan practices by prohibiting the
214 denial of a loan based on race, sex, or religion. Although this act made it harder for banks to
215 discriminate it was not foolproof. These practices are still being used today. Take mortgage
216 loans and home owning for example. Black Americans are denied loans twice as often and have
217 the lowest percentage of home ownership. While African Americans denial rates reach 30% and
218 their ownership rates are in the 40%, Caucasiann communities only account for about 10% of
219 denial rates and their home ownership rates are in the 70%. What does this mean? As a total of
220 the number of loan denials Black Americans take up the largest chunk reaching 30%. As a race,
221 only 40% of the black community own their homes. Unfortunately, this is not a lender's only way
222 to deny loans. Banks are able to still practice discriminatory lending with credit history. A leading
223 factor in determining credit history comes from payment history and in payment history there are
224 installment loans. Installment loans are made to include things like mortgage, auto, and medical
225 loans, but do not account for monthly rent and utilities. Because of the higher amounts of debt in
226 the African American, Hispanic, and Asian communities, this current type of credit scoring
227 counts against them without real, continuous payments being represented as well.
228

229
230 **Proposal for Action:** Finance
231

232
233 **Results to be Expected:** The rate of loan denial between Caucasian and Black (as well as
234 Hispanic, Asian, and any other individual of a non-caucasian race) will even out so that loan
235 denial accounts for bad credit scores and debt-to-income ratio rather than where someone lives.
236 This will increase the number black-owned businesses, their revenue, and allow for black
237 families to create generational wealth.
238

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242 **Proposal #** 312

Committee: S

243 **Author:** Jael Finley **Delegation:** Oklahoma

244

245

246 **Title:** Addressing one-size marketing strategies so that they are customized to meet the needs
247 and requirements of each and every individual.

248

249

250 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Major Areas to Be Affected:

251 All teens and young adults, clothing brands, large corporations, marketing agencies, Federal
252 Trade Commission, Title 15 of the US Federal Code of Regulations

253

254

255

256 **Justification:** Justification:

257 By creating one size fits all clothing, the brand is basically forcing their idea of an ideal body
258 type on girls who want to wear their clothing. This idea can be hurtful to consumers who
259 don't fit into those clothes. It has been shown these types of clothes greatly negatively effects
260 self/body confidence. Adam & Galinsky says how "inconsistent clothing sizes aren't just
261 fantastically frustrating, but they can also make us perceive our bodies and abilities as different
262 to what they actually are in reality. For example, when our clothes fit well, we feel good and get
263 a confidence boost but when our clothes fit poorly, we experience cognitive dissonance and
264 convince ourselves we are the problem. This in turn affects our cognitive processes, body
265 image, and self-worth." Additionally these types of clothes lead to low self-esteem. Kamna
266 Chhibber, with the Head of Department, Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences in the Fortis
267 Memorial Research Institute writes that "If you're constantly picking up your outfits keeping in
268 mind what society considers ideal, then eventually your self-esteem may take a hit. A poor body
269 image may lead to negative thoughts about yourself." One size fits all can lead to poor mental
270 health as "not fitting into a certain size can also lead to anxiety, depression, eating disorders,
271 and even relationship issues." says Dr. Nina DiTommaso. According to the expert, "Not in all
272 cases but in some people, this may lead to depression, anxiety and eating disorders." Chhibber.
273 Companies who have begun pushing toward this narrative are responsible for eating disorders.
274 Brandy Melville is infamous for selling clothing that only fits thin people. A "one-size" policy is
275 unhealthy for teens, and perpetuates a dangerous stereotype for teen girls' body image. Limited
276 sizes are not suitable for teens because they "fuel eating disorders" and affect those who
277 already have eating disorders or mental illness. The one-size policy can impact teens mentally
278 and physically, causing them to use "unhealthy weight control behaviors." According to the
279 National Eating Disorders Association, "young people go to great lengths to meet these
280 unreasonable societal expectations: More than 50 percent of teenage girls use unhealthy weight
281 control behaviors such as skipping meals, fasting, smoking cigarettes, vomiting and taking
282 laxatives." YouTuber Sierra Schultzzie tells how "if Brandy Melville added more sizes and
283 diverse models with different body types, teens would not put themselves down or stress
284 because they can not fit into Brandy Melville clothing.

285 Brandy Melville is promoting to teen girls that the only way to be pretty is by being skinny.

286 "Abercrombie & Fitch who was also criticised for excluding largewomen and promoting

287 unrealistic standards of beauty amongst other criticisms. " Mike Jefferies (the ex-CEO) said,

288 "Candidly, we go after the cool kids. We go after the attractive all-American kid with a great

289 attitude and a lot of friends. A lot of people don't belong [in our clothes], and they can't belong.



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290 Are we exclusionary? Absolutely.” Till in 2013, Abercombie and Fitch finally added plus sizes,
291 but only because of financial desperation.
292 The clothes we wear can affect our mental state in positive and negative ways. Companies
293 constantly entertaining the notion of one-size-fits-all is detrimental to our mental health.
294 Dressing how you want to feel is a way to have the state of mind you seek and to shape other
295 people's perception of you in a positive way. Clothes signify how we want to be treated and
296 what social group we belong. Acceptance for who we are and what we wear gives us peace of
297 mind, just as wearing clothes we are comfortable in can positively affect our mental state.
298
299

300
301 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Sales

302
303
304 **Results to be Expected:** Results to Be Expected:
305 People will feel good in their bodies
306 All can dress as they want
307 People won't feel bodyshamed by the fashion industry
308
309
310
311
312



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313 **Proposal #** 307 **Committee: H**

314 **Author:** Grace Bennett **Delegation:** Oklahoma

315

316

317 **Title:** Ensuring good living conditions for race horses after their racing career is over.

318

319

320 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Horse racing industry, race horse owners, citizens fostering and
321 adopting ex-race horses.

322

323

324 **Justification:** According to PETA and The Jockey Clubs Equine Injury Database, nearly 10
325 horses died every
326 week at American racetracks alone in 2018. While a staggering 10,000 race horses are sent to
327 slaughterhouses annually. As soon as their bodies are too broken to run, they are shipped
328 across seas to slaughterhouses where they are traumatized and then inhumanly killed. Rescues
329 are always full and there are not enough good homes to take in all of these abused horses.
330 Horses pass through the racing system quickly, beaten down to nothing in an incredibly short
331 amount of time. They are then shipped to auctions and slaughterhouses with few coming out
332 alive. Creating well funded, safe foster and adoptive homes will ensure horses aren't
333 unnecessarily sent to auctions and slaughterhouses. It will decrease the number of horses
334 crowding pre-existing rescues, giving those facilities more time and money to put into each
335 horse.

336

337

338 **Proposal for Action:** Animals/Wildlife

339

340

341 **Results to be Expected:** Substantially fewer horses will be sent to slaughterhouses and
342 auctions. This will cause less
343 crowding in pre-existing horse rescues, giving each rescue horse more time and money.
344 Riding barns will receive horses to use for lessons in return for funding a horses rehabilitation
345 and vet schools will use horses for teaching in exchange for providing horses with medical care.
346 Ex-race horses will be ensured safe living conditions after racing

347

348

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351 **Proposal #** 321 **Committee: L**
352 **Author:** Jenna McCall **Delegation:** Oklahoma
353

354
355 **Title:** Have all school education board members in the United States gather a team of
356 community members to use The Health Education Analysis Tool (HECAT) created by the CDC
357 to assess school health education curricula.
358

359
360 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Current public school students in the United States, Health
361 educators, Public school health curricula, U.S. Department of Education.
362

363
364 **Justification:** Currently in the United States, depending on what school district a student
365 attends, the student may receive a vastly different health education than another. According to
366 the CDC, receiving a proper health education shapes personal values and beliefs that support
367 healthy behaviors. Creating a basis for a healthy life and mind at a young age shapes the way a
368 child views themselves and their importance in the world. The CDC says schools play an
369 important role in establishing lifelong health patterns.
370 According to the CDC, not only are healthy students better learners, but academic achievement
371 bears a lifetime of benefits for students' health. Schools are an ideal setting to teach and offer
372 the opportunity to enhance students' physical and mental health.
373

374
375 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Minors
376

377
378 **Results to be Expected:** By applying and using the fundamentals of HECAT, all public school
379 students in the United States will receive a proper and efficient health education throughout their
380 public school career. Students will not only learn how to maintain a healthy physical lifestyle but
381 a healthy mental lifestyle as well. Health curricula will be revised to cover topics ranging from
382 drug and alcohol prevention to personal health and wellness strategies.
383

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1 **Proposal #** 349 **Committee: B**
2 **Author:** Moiz Nasir **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

3
4
5 **Title:** To Forgive Student Debt Based on Household Income

6
7
8 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S Department of Education, U.S. Office of Postsecondary
9 Education, U.S. Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Federal Student Aid
10 Information Center, Literacy Information and Communication System

11
12
13 **Justification:** As of 2020, approximately 43 million people in the U.S. carry student loans, and
14 the outstanding debt has accumulated to around 1.6 trillion dollars. This is a 50% increase in the
15 number of borrowers, and almost triple the amount of debt carried since 2007. Not only has this
16 number increased significantly in recent years, but it will continue to worsen. The impact of the
17 Covid-19 pandemic prohibited millions of students from paying off their student loans; school
18 tuition is inflating year after year; state funding to public universities is far from good; and post-
19 graduation employment opportunities are becoming more difficult with a single degree.
20 Additionally, data provided by the Federal Reserve show that large amounts of student debt can
21 lead to the following consequences: slow growth of new businesses, lower rates of
22 homeownership, difficulty in weathering a recession, suppressed consumer spending, and
23 more.

24 Not only do large amounts of student debt negatively affect the economy, but student
25 debt is also a threat to equitable education. Non-Hispanic White families held a median value of
26 \$23,000 of student loan debt while Black, non-Hispanic families held a median value of \$30,000
27 of debt. Because of this fact, black and brown people are disproportionately affected by the
28 student debt crisis - an issue that continues to worsen as a result of Covid-19.

29 This proposal offers a solution to the crisis: a targeted student debt forgiveness program. This
30 will ensure that students who are in desperate need of debt forgiveness get the aid they need
31 and that the money spent on student debt relief will produce the highest economic output.

32 In order to fully understand the targeted approach to student debt forgiveness, one must
33 consider the drawbacks of the more commonly addressed proposal to this issue: universal
34 student debt forgiveness. Although wealthy families hold the highest median student loan debt
35 and the poorest families hold the lowest median debt, looking at student loan debt as a percent
36 of pre-tax income shows the potential impact is largest for families in the lower ranges of
37 income. Households in the 80-89.9 income percentile (a median pre-tax income of \$151,700)
38 have the highest median student debt at \$28,000 per family. That's equivalent to 18% of its
39 median income. For borrowing households in the bottom 20 income percentile, the median
40 student loan debt of \$15,000 is equal to 92% of the group's median income. Furthermore,
41 similar universal student debt forgiveness approaches, such as President Biden's \$10,000
42 universal student loan forgiveness, would also cause similar issues. While median student loan
43 debt as a percentage of total before-tax income would decrease from 92% to 31%, a 61-
44 percentage point decrease, for the wealthiest borrowers, the \$10,000 forgiveness would result
45 in a 3.4 percentage point decrease in median student loan debt as a percentage of total before-
46 tax income. However, by taking a targeted approach to student debt forgiveness, the economic
47 value that is produced will be maximized since the students who cannot pay off student debt
48 themselves can get that money, and those that do not need it won't waste it.

49



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Proposal for Action: Education/College

Results to be Expected: As a result of enacting a targeted student debt forgiveness program, the following benefits will occur: students who suffer from crippling student debt can receive the aid they need, and money will not be wasted by having the government pay for education for high household income earners; the economy will be stimulated through the growth of small businesses, employment, consumer spending, homeownership, and more; and a strive towards equitable education for black and brown people will be met.



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66 **Proposal #** 356 **Committee: T**
67 **Author:** Davasia Thomas **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

68
69

70 **Title:** You are the Father

71
72

73 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All of the U.S. Citizens

74
75

76
77 **Justification:** The problem at hand is that people are causing car crashes and leaving people
78 behind with no parents and/or guardians, which means they will most likely end up in a foster
79 home or with a guardian they barely know and this could cause money problems. There are
80 approximately over 6 million car crashes that happen in the U.S yearly and out of that about
81 1.35 million are killed in those crashes. The people responsible for the car crashes get jail time
82 and the people use their lives, something they can never get back, and people lose their family.
83 This shouldn be an issue. This bill will hold people accountable for the crash if it's at their fault
84 more than just doing jail time they'll help the family with money.

85
86

87
88 **Proposal for Action:** Finance

89
90

91 **Results to be Expected:** The result to be expected would be that people who have lost parents
92 will have the financial support they need and have one less thing on their back and it will bring
93 them some closure knowing that the person who is at fault is paying their debt to them some
94 type of way.

95
96

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100 **Proposal #** 343 **Committee: W**
101 **Author:** Lillian Koonrad **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

104 **Title:** To make abortion clinics more accessible to the general public and lower the rates of
105 unsafe abortion.

108 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Abortion clinics, all us citizens, all teenagers, pregnant people,
109 helath care providers

112 **Justification:** Around 45% of all abortions are deemed as “unsafe”. When an unsafe abortion
113 is performed, the individual is more likly to be at risk for mental and physical health issues. This
114 is a leading factor to a higher rate of mortality, around 10% of people getting unssafe abortions
115 die. These unsafe abortions are avoidable with easier access and cheaper costs. Abortions
116 should be healthy interventions to save someones life.

117 As of now, 43 states deny a parent the right to abortion if it has reched a certain amout
118 of time. 45 of our 50 states allow individual health care providers to refuse participation in an
119 abortion. 16 states have tried to ban abortion. People with low incomes are struggling the most
120 when it comes to the abortion restrictions. This is a major public health issue for the united
121 states of america that can be fixed with the passing of this proposal.

124 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Abortion

127 **Results to be Expected:** People will be saving their own lives from having a child they would
128 not love or not be able to provide for. Less children will be in foster care due to less babies
129 being born. Rape victims will be at peace and not have to keep their predator’s baby. More
130 abortions will be practaced in a safe manner, everyone will have the right to get an abortion,
131 cheaper abortion prices.





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July 2-July 7, 2022

136 **Proposal #** 350 **Committee: X**
137 **Author:** Brooke Schramm **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
138

139
140 **Title:** Welfare Reformation Act
141

142
143 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Taxpayers, drug offenders, large families, children, elders, and
144 physically and mentally incapable people.
145

146
147
148 **Justification:** So many people on welfare abuse the system whether it is being inert, using the
149 money for drugs, not using the money for what it should be, or not putting in the effort of getting
150 out of the welfare system.

151 Welfare is a system to help the people, but most take that as an excuse to abuse the system.
152 19% of people in the United States use this system, that is 59 Million people who collect
153 taxpayer money, just for it to be abused. Approximately 743 Billion dollars go toward the welfare
154 system, which is around 12.5 thousand dollars per family or person. One of the biggest
155 problems today is that people face indolence, no one wants to work. In 2019 that stats for
156 people who had jobs was 68.6%, but because of the covid-19 pandemic this rate has sadly
157 decreased a lot. In 2020 this percentage lowered to an astonishing 63.5%, and now an even
158 lower rate in 2022, 61.6%, due to more people abusing the welfare and unemployment system.
159 This means that people are turning to welfare for financial aid. Some exemptions would be the
160 people who physically or mentally are not able to work due to old age or disabilities.

161 Another factor that plays into this system is drug addiction. According to a study, 20% of
162 people in the welfare system are addicted to drugs, but how do we know if that stat is higher or
163 lower. This calls to do a RANDOM drug test each month, they will not always be exactly a
164 month apart, it may be more or less than a month. The participant is to report to their county's
165 courthouse and take a urine test. To take this urine test, the participant will get the call that their
166 test is due, and they must report it as soon as possible. Only exemptions would be family
167 emergencies or out of town, but once they are over with whatever is going on they must take
168 this drug test. If the drug test comes back negative each time then the participant must go
169 through a step-by-step program to help them exit the system. If the test comes back positive the
170 participant must go through a process of getting better and once they do they can apply back to
171 the system.

172 A lot of these participants have children, and the rule for this is if the parent's drug test comes
173 back positive on the urine test then the child/children must be reported to go to the foster care
174 system.

175 Though this new rough system seems like stress and a bore, it will benefit the people using
176 the system by becoming more financially stable and clean and a better life to live. It will help
177 America become a stronger country once again, and it will help our country not be so divided
178 and judgemental towards each other of the financial division.
179

180
181 **Proposal for Action:** Welfare
182
183
184



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185 **Results to be Expected:** Taxpayers are to have to pay less in full circle, and people using the
186 welfare system are to be trusted with the money and not abuse the system. In the end of the
187 day, people will be able to finally gain that stability that they need and it can make our
188 government cleaner and smoother. It will help the drug abusers see that there is more to life
189 than the drugs that they are taking and they will be able to see a bright future ahead of them.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

195 **Proposal #** 340

Committee: G

196 **Author:** Robert Grega **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

197

198

199 **Title:** To impose a tax on plastic bottle products and implement a system of collection
200 machines.

201

202

203 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All US citizens and the US environment.

204

205

206 **Justification:** A simple question must be asked; how we must tackle the number of plastic
207 bottles that litter our beautiful nation. Well, I believe that if we want to see progress start to be
208 made, then we must make it profitable for the American citizenry to engage in recycling.
209 Furthermore, we can look to Norway for evidence that such a proposal like this can work.
210 Norway through introducing a tax on plastic bottles and using a company called infinitum has
211 been able to achieve a 97% recovery rate on all plastic bottle waste. So, through looking to
212 Norway like many other nations have already done our legislature can with reason put into place
213 environmentally sound policy such as this. So, that every American citizen would be happy to
214 recycle to benefit our nation.

215

216

217 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Plastic

218

219

220 **Results to be Expected:** With the enactment of this environmentally sound policy we should
221 expect a sharp rise in recycling of plastic bottle products. Private waste collection companies
222 and local recycling programs are also going to experience economic stimulation from federal
223 government contracts. Overall, the result to be expected is that our environment will benefit
224 greatly while our citizens will be incentivized to recycle.

225

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229 **Proposal #** 337

Committee: J

230 **Author:** Elizabeth Fredrick **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

231

232

233 **Title:** Universal Training Program for Police Officers

234

235

236 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Police officers, police departments, and all US citizens.

237

238

239 **Justification:** The United States has a larger issue with police officers killing citizens at a
240 higher rate than any other wealthy country. The United States also requires the least amount of
241 hours for training of those countries of similar wealth status, creating a correlation that shouldn't
242 be ignored. Canada requires 1,000 hours of training and has 9.8 killings per 10 million people;
243 comparatively the United States only requires 500 hours of training and has 33.5 killings per 10
244 million people. At an average of 3,500 hours of training for police officers Australia has 8.3
245 killing per 10 million people. Germany requires 4,000 hours of training and has 1.3 killings per
246 10 million people. With a difference of 500 hours of police officer training, Canada has 23.7
247 fewer killings done by police officers. There is a great disparity between the amount of killings
248 caused by officers in the United States compared to countries like Canada, Germany, and
249 Australia.

250

251

252 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

253

254

255 **Results to be Expected:** A few years after the implementation of this program, the rate of
256 police officers killing people should start to decline. After some time the rate should be at about
257 50% of the original rate.

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262 **Proposal #** 335 **Committee: X**
263 **Author:** Blaire Dellasega **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
264

265
266 **Title:** To decriminalize drug use and possession within the United States of America.
267

268
269 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Drug users, the United States criminal justice system, the United
270 States economy, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, psychiatrists
271 and medical professionals specializing in addiction, and the United States prison system.
272

273
274 **Justification:** Since its start, The War on Drugs has been a primary cause of mass
275 incarceration, ruining the lives of generations worth of people suffering from addiction. In the
276 United States, over 1 million drug possession arrests are made each year; more than any other
277 crime. 400,000 people are currently in jail, and a report by The Pew Charitable Trusts states
278 that only 1 out of 13 prisoners with a drug dependency receive treatment in jail and prison. A
279 second Pew Charitable Trusts study finds that there is no statistical relationship between drug
280 use, drug arrests, overdose death rates, and drug imprisonment rates. With a lack of treatment,
281 many addicts who are arrested will still be addicted to drugs, and are thus more likely to re-
282 offend.

283 Other countries that have decriminalized drugs have had highly positive results. Portugal, which
284 decriminalized the use, possession, and acquisition of drugs in 2000, has seen its drug-induced
285 death rate fall to one-fifth of the E.U. average, and one-fiftieth of the United States'. HIV/AIDS
286 and overdose rates also saw a sharp decrease after Portugal's new laws were implemented.
287 Instead of incarceration, anyone caught with less than a 10-day supply is given
288 recommendations for treatment, being treated as a patient, rather than a criminal. If the United
289 States follows suit and provides treatment instead of punishment, it can find a solution to the
290 drug abuse problem that mass incarceration was not able to solve.

291 The National Drug Intelligence Center estimated that the cost of drug-related crimes was 113
292 billion dollars, including the costs for the criminal justice system and costs incurred by the victim.
293 The same study estimated a healthcare cost of 14.6 billion dollars, including health,
294 hospitalization, and treatment. Nearly 100 billion dollars can be saved by shifting our focus to
295 treatment rather than punishment. By eliminating prison sentences for addicts, and instead
296 providing treatment; the United States can keep its citizens safe, while still saving tens of billions
297 of dollars.
298

299
300 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs
301

302
303 **Results to be Expected:** With the removal of criminal charges, drug addicts will be able to get
304 treatment without the fear of being incarcerated. Additionally, the burden of drug offenses will be
305 brought off of the U.S. prison system, creating less overcrowding in jails and freeing up more
306 money that can instead be used for rehabilitation.
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311 **Proposal #** 357 **Committee: B**
312 **Author:** Brad Tibbs **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

313

314

315 **Title:** Reform of the Effective Tax Rate for Those with income in excess of \$1,000,000

316

317

318 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Individuals whose income falls far above the current maximum
319 tax bracket

320 The market of spending and trading unrealized capital gains

321 The United States tax system

322

323

324

325 **Justification:** Income inequality in our country is rapidly increasing. According to a release
326 from the White House's "Council of Economic Advisers", the top 400 billionaire families paid an
327 average effective income tax of 8.2% between 2010 and 2018. With 8.2% being a smaller tax
328 rate than that of most middle class Americans, it becomes clear that our country is in dire need
329 of a tax reform for those with high income. Furthermore, there has been an aggressive uptake in
330 the use of unrealized gains to subvert tax on investment. To decrease taxes, a large number of
331 individuals use a "Buy, Borrow, Die" method of investing, using the investment and gains as
332 collateral for loans, and passing the investments onto an heir, with the gains being forgotten. It
333 is through these methods that income inequality is increasing, and why congress must make
334 amends to this system.

335

336

337 **Proposal for Action:** Tax

338

339

340 **Results to be Expected:** A more equitable economy in which those with high annual incomes
341 pay a more fair tax rate, as well as an increase in revenue due to the revision of currently
342 abused tax laws.

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347 **Proposal #** 380 **Committee: E**
348 **Author:** Ava Westhart **Delegation:** South Carolina

350
351 **Title:** To Restrict the Extent to which Employers can Consider Non-Relevant Criminal Records
352 Early in the Hiring Process

353
354
355 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All Public and Private Employers, Ex-Offenders attempting to re-
356 enter the workplace

357
358
359 **Justification:** While an estimated 65 million adults in the United States that have a criminal
360 history in some capacity have been released from prison, studies have shown that a great
361 percentage of these adults are unable to find jobs, often making their lives out of prison more
362 difficult than the time they spent In prison. An article done by the Prison Policy Initiative states
363 that twenty-seven percent of formerly incarcerated people are unemployed, a number that is
364 higher than the total unemployment rates in the United States during any historical period, even
365 amidst the Great Depression. Unemployment rates amongst formerly incarcerated people have
366 shown to be five times higher than that of the general population for the United States. When an
367 employer sees that an applicant has checked “Yes” on a box asking if they have a criminal
368 record, many have been proven to automatically weed out the application. Even in cases where
369 applications aren’t automatically eliminated, a stigma can be rooted in the hiring process after
370 initially seeing that an applicant has previously been convicted of a crime. The National
371 Conference of Legislatures states employment barriers placed on people with felony convictions
372 alone led to a large reduction of at least 1.7 million people in the workforce, amounting to a cost
373 of over \$78 Billion dollars for the economy.

374 The Ban the Box initiative was originally started by a national civil and human rights coalition in
375 2004, All of Us or None. As said best by the Southern Coalition for Social Justice, “The primary
376 objective of the Movement is to dismantle the structural discrimination faced by people with
377 criminal records in society.” This initiative is not meant to completely erase all access to whether
378 or not a person has a criminal record or not but is designed to suspend these types of questions
379 until after someone has been evaluated and assessed for a job, which provides equal
380 opportunities for people with past records, and greatly increases employment rates in cases
381 where the criminal record does not affect the integrity and safety of the job being interviewed
382 for.

383 Not only does mandating “Ban the Box” help boost the workforce shortage and life quality of ex-
384 convicts, it is also a direct benefit to the tax base. A study done in Philadelphia states that
385 employing just 100 formerly incarcerated people would increase income tax contributions by
386 \$1.9 million, boost sales tax revenue by \$770,000, and save \$2 million annually by reducing
387 criminal justice costs associated with recidivism. This would lead to increased public safety, and
388 better quality of life and wellbeing for people with criminal records. Formerly incarcerated people
389 who were able to maintain being in the workforce for over a year had only a 16% recidivism
390 rate, whereas people who were not able to maintain a steady job showed a 52.3% rate. The
391 implementation of these fair hiring efforts would lead to a direct benefit for Employers and
392 Employees alike.

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Proposal for Action: Workplace

Results to be Expected: Banning employers' ability to consider criminal background in the hiring process would delay inquiries by employers about said records until later in the interview process, in order to eliminate stigmas around arrest or conviction records until they are applicable to the requirements of the job. This proposal is intended to reduce racial disparities, and increase employment of those with criminal backgrounds. This proposal will also lead to a decreased unemployment rate nationally, and a decrease in economic financial loss, as proven by the National Conference of Legislatures.

Thirty-seven States already have this policy installed in the workplace in some capacity, however, the implementations of such policies vary from State to State. Passing this proposal will lead to the United States becoming more cohesive with workplace expectations and eliminate problems that may arise from having changes in how each state implements it currently. Having a federal policy will unify the results of instating this proposal and overall lead to a more successful workplace.



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1 **Proposal #** 408 **Committee: S**
2 **Author:** Trace Percell **Delegation:** Virginia

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4
5 **Title:** Economic Integration: The American Continental System

6
7
8 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American business, the American nations, foreign policy, foreign
9 trade, GDP, international investments.

10
11
12 **Justification:** Throughout its history, the United States has been a country that has relied on
13 its own vast supply of natural resources and its industrial and agricultural might to prop itself up
14 onto the economic world stage. In more recent years however, the U.S. has seen its businesses
15 close and its jobs and industry being outsourced predominately to China: as research from the
16 Economic Policy Institute shows, 3.7 million jobs have been offshored to the Chinese economy.
17 As China's economy continues to grow and catch up to the United States' growth – which has
18 been primarily fueled by outsourcing – greater competition has led to the near promulgation of
19 an economic cold war. To combat this economic conflict, the U.S. needs to divest from overseas
20 Chinese markets and industry, and instead refocus on economies in the continental America.
21 Because of this, the United States would greatly benefit from an economic union with other
22 continental American countries throughout North, Central, and South America. The system
23 would mimic the actions of the European Union, and would mirror its results. The European
24 Union has contributed to two sets of growth: economic growth and research and development.
25 A 2014 international report on the economic effects of the European Union concluded that
26 "incomes would have been around 12% lower today if European Integration had not happened."
27 In addition to economic growth, the European Union's integration focused on expanding labor
28 productivity across the board to all member states, which indirectly increased every nation's
29 research and development to expand and innovate industry. With the proposed American
30 Continental System modeled after the EU, these industrial and scientific results are likely to
31 follow.

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35 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

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38 **Results to be Expected:** By formalizing a union between American nations, America in itself
39 will be more protected from any economic pressures, influence, or attack the Chinese
40 government may launch against it; a real and current threat as the Department of Justice states
41 that "80% of all economic espionage prosecutions allege conduct that would benefit the Chinese
42 state, and there is at least some nexus to China in around 60% of all trade secret theft cases."
43 The union would also mimic the effects of the EU structure to bring forth more foreign
44 investments and to keep and create American jobs. The proposal props up economic stability,
45 economic growth, and economic innovation for all of the United States and its sister American
46 countries.

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51 **Proposal #** 402

Committee: C

52 **Author:** Aaron Hendricks **Delegation:** Virginia

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54

55 **Title:** Thorium Energy: America's Future

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57

58 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Energy production, fossil fuels, wind farms, nuclear infrastructure,
59 environment

60

61

62 **Justification:** Fossil fuels are not sustainable; widespread agreement can be reached with
63 such a premise. However, there is an issue with how to fix the environmental problems.
64 Alternative energy sources, like wind, solar, and uranium, have gained prominence, but each
65 brings its own set of challenges. Specifically, wind and solar are inefficient and consequently
66 require significant land area, disrupting ecosystems, often irreparably. For wind specifically, the
67 Betz limit sets the theoretical maximum efficiency at about 59%, which can never realistically be
68 reached. Uranium, although remarkably efficient and effective, is volatile and toxic. This leads to
69 extreme negative effects if production and/or waste are not handled properly.

70 Large-scale wind energy must decrease because of its excessive disruption of ecosystems,
71 particularly with regard to avian life. This, combined with its inefficiency, results in an issue of
72 wasting money in wind energy when that money could go to a much better, more worthwhile
73 source of alternative energy that is also more equitable for the country at-large. Wind energy
74 has its benefits, but large-scale reliance on it is unsustainable.

75 Thorium energy production has significant potential, especially when compared to uranium
76 energy production. There is a much greater supply of Thorium in the earth, about 656,000 tons
77 of it, meaning it will be easier to mine. Secondly, there is also less waste, which also decays
78 faster (300 year half-life compared to 10,000 years for uranium), allowing for more
79 environmental protection. Lastly, meltdowns are less of a problem. This is because thorium and
80 its derivatives in the energy production process are not like the traditional uranium used in the
81 nuclear industry that is extremely volatile. Instead, thorium and its derivatives are less subject to
82 major fallout, another environmental protection. Thorium is also much more efficient than
83 uranium, with 1 ton roughly equal to 35 tons of uranium output, and thorium's maximum
84 efficiency rate is up to 98%. Thorium also costs less than uranium or wind, a rate of about 1-2
85 cents per kilowatt hour compared to uranium's 5-8 cents and wind's 2-3 cents. For this reason,
86 thorium should replace uranium as the primary source of nuclear energy.

87

88

89

90 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Nuclear Energy

91

92

93 **Results to be Expected:** Thorium research will increase. Thorium energy production, in turn,
94 will increase. This will result in a lower need for fossil fuels, causing less environmental
95 pollution. There will also be a lower need for other sources of alternative energy, causing less
96 ecosystem disruption, particularly with respect to wind farms. The risk of major fallout will also
97 collapse with the lowered need and use of uranium. Thus, ecosystems will be put under less
98 strain and rebound, helping the environment.

99



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103 **Proposal #** 407

Committee: R

104 **Author:** Ari Pearlstein **Delegation:** Virginia

105

106

107 **Title:** Putting the Clap on SLAPPs

108

109

110 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Civil lawsuits, freedom of speech, freedom to petition, freedom of
111 the press, activism, journalism

112

113

114 **Justification:** There are no ideas more fundamental to our concept of liberty and the
115 maintenance of a successful democracy than freedom of speech, petition, and the press – and
116 accordingly, these rights were enshrined within the First Amendment of the Constitution.
117 However, these rights are under attack. A critical loophole is being increasingly exploited by
118 corporations, politicians, and wealthy individuals as a way to discourage people from exercising
119 their First Amendment rights: Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPP) suits. As
120 Judge J. Nicholas Colabella wrote in regard to these suits, “Short of a gun to the head, a greater
121 threat to First Amendment expression can scarcely be imagined.”

122 The Supreme Court’s ruling in *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254 (1964), *City of*
123 *Columbia v. Omni Outdoor Advertising*, 499 U.S. 365 (1991), as well as subsequent precedents
124 on a plaintiff’s burden of proof in lawsuits involving First Amendment-protected activities, means
125 that it would be incredibly hard for filers of SLAPP suits to successfully prove their claims.

126 However, even though these suits are likely doomed to fail, they cost an exorbitant amount of
127 money to defend – money that very few ordinary people have. An average defamation lawsuit
128 costs over \$15,000 from start to finish, and these suits can take well over a year to resolve.

129 Motions to dismiss are virtually useless for getting SLAPP suits tossed out of court.

130 Furthermore, by the time a case gets to the point where a motion for summary judgment is
131 decided on – which is the stage where SLAPP suits can typically be weeded out – defendants
132 will already have had to pay thousands of dollars in attorney’s fees and over 15 months will
133 likely have already gone by; the process of defending the suit is the punishment.

134 Because of this, SLAPP suits – or even the mere threat of filing a SLAPP suit – are used to
135 convince people who speak out to agree to silence themselves, with those who want to avoid a
136 long and expensive lawsuit frequently having to agree to apologize for their statements and to
137 not make further comments on the issue. The harm caused by this goes far beyond just
138 silencing individuals who are targeted by these suits: whenever a speaker is successfully
139 silenced because of a SLAPP suit, the public loses out on an important voice to listen to. To
140 preserve our fundamental First Amendment rights, SLAPP suits must be stopped.

141

142

143

144 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

145

146

147 **Results to be Expected:** SLAPP suits quickly being tossed out of court, a major reduction in
148 the number of SLAPP suits being filed, citizens no longer fearing lawsuits being filed against
149 them because of their exercise of free speech or the right of petition, citizens being more
150 emboldened to speak out against corruption and wrongdoing, increasing the efficiency of court
151 proceedings, the public’s right to hear and receive information being strengthened.



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156 **Proposal #** 401

Committee: A

157 **Author:** Ture Gustafson **Delegation:** Virginia

158

159

160 **Title:** A Global Treaty to Avoid and Prepare for Contact with Aliens

161

162

163 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All life on earth, global cooperation

164

165

166 **Justification:** Interest in detecting intelligent life in outer space has led scientists to search for
167 signals from aliens and to send signals and physical probes into outer space to attempt to alert
168 extraterrestrials of our existence. However, scientists like the late Stephen Hawking have
169 compared earth making contact with aliens to Columbus coming to the New World, with
170 Earthlings suffering the same devastating consequences as Native Americans. Inevitably, in the
171 event of contact by extraterrestrials earth will be the less advanced partner. Throughout history,
172 there are countless examples of meetings between groups with unequal technology and the
173 interactions seldom end well for the less advanced group. The ecological, social, political, and
174 theological downsides of contact with aliens could be catastrophic for human society or even
175 existential for life on earth.

176 There are numerous earth-based efforts currently underway to contact aliens. The most popular
177 are through transmissions of electromagnetic waves such as the Arecibo message. Other
178 methods include physical probes such as the two Voyager spacecraft which left earth in 1977
179 and are currently traveling away from earth beyond the outer boundary of the heliosphere in
180 interstellar space. Thought about the consequences of contact with extraterrestrials has been
181 going on since at least the 1930s, yet to date, there has been little coordinated global discussion
182 and no global consensus on whether establishing contact with aliens is desirable for earth nor
183 any agreed-upon post-contact policies. Potential contact with extraterrestrials is a global
184 concern that requires global consensus and global solutions led by political leaders representing
185 the diverse people of earth.

186 The precautionary principle is a widely known axiom in science which states that when scientific
187 information is lacking and the potential consequences of action could be disastrous, caution and
188 care should be exercised. Beyond avoiding contact with advanced alien societies, if contact
189 does occur earth must be prepared to deal with it in a unified and coordinated fashion. When
190 aliens finally say "Take me to your leader" we do not want our envoy to be a random president
191 or even a local leader. What, for example, would happen if an alien ship were to land in Moscow
192 tomorrow night and earth's de facto spokesperson became Russian President Vladimir Putin?
193 Or North Korean Supreme Leader Kim Jong-un? How can earth best prepare and protect itself?
194 Do we even know the questions we should be asking and the areas where we should be making
195 preparations?

196 Earth must consciously avoid contact with aliens and begin preparing immediately for contact
197 should it occur. Contact may not happen for centuries, or it may happen tomorrow at lunchtime.
198 The potentially catastrophic consequences make this an urgent issue needing immediate
199 attention from the United States and all national governments on earth.

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201

202

203 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

204



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Results to be Expected: By avoiding contact with aliens and preparing for contact if it is to occur, humankind will be giving itself the best chance of maintaining its way of life and avoiding the potentially catastrophic, and possibly life-ending, consequences of such contact.



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213 **Proposal #** 406

Committee: O

214 **Author:** Natalie Parra **Delegation:** Virginia

215

216

217 **Title:** Permafrost: The Ice that will Warm the Earth

218

219

220 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All living creatures, private research entities, the Environmental
221 Protection Agency, indigenous groups in the Arctic

222

223

224 **Justification:** Permafrost is the permanently frozen layer of the ground. These layers have
225 been completely frozen for years and can be between 1 to 1,000 meters thick. Permafrost is
226 most often found in locations where temperatures rarely rise above freezing, such as in the
227 Arctic. As of recent estimations, permafrost currently covers 8.8 million square miles of Earth's
228 Northern Hemisphere.

229 Permafrost layers usually begin to melt when temperatures rise above zero degrees celsius.

230 This causes the surface of the land to reveal new geographical features. Structures built in
231 these permafrost layers lose their stability as the ice holding the minerals together melts.

232 Erosion increases as sediments are no longer being held together by ice. Even further, thawing
233 permafrost reveals hundreds of years worth of decaying plants, animal bones, and microbes

234 that will be broken down into carbon dioxide, nitrogen, phosphorus, and other elements

235 released into the environment. These elements will be washed into bodies of water, increasing

236 algae levels and throwing off ecosystems. Thawing permafrost is predicted to release more than

237 150 billion tons of carbon into the atmosphere by 2100.

238 Changes in the landscape and the environment can result in devastating results for many

239 indigenous communities. Just in the United States alone, 229 tribes live in Alaska Native

240 communities. These communities will be affected by rising water levels, changes in traditional

241 food sources, loss of critical infrastructure, and more. Without the ability to halt this thawing

242 permafrost, these native communities need financial and technological assistance to rebuild

243 structures, ensure survival of food sources, and possibly contribute to relocation efforts.

244

245

246

247 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Climate Change

248

249

250 **Results to be Expected:** Most global models of current carbon dioxide levels and predicted

251 emissions do not consider the elements trapped in the permafrost of the Arctic. This results in

252 global and local policies that misrepresent the present danger of climate change. By increasing

253 resources on permafrost monitoring, more accurate data will be available to all, including policy

254 makers. The efficiency of global climate change policies will increase. Models made with the

255 data collected will be used to track permafrost presence in the Arctic and provide more

256 information on what native groups are affected. Indigenous communities in the Arctic will

257 receive the assistance they need as they learn to adapt to thawing permafrost. Financial

258 assistance in relocation and repairs will be given to ensure that communities are safe and

259 comfortable in their environments. Assistance in other categories of adaptation can be given to

260 ensure a smoother adaptation to the world as it is today and will be tomorrow.

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265 **Proposal #** 398 **Committee: U**

266 **Author:** Camila Anderson **Delegation:** Virginia

267

268

269 **Title:** Blood, Sweat, and Tears: A Remedy for Period Poverty

270

271

272 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Access to period products, people experiencing period poverty,
273 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), countries ranking in the bottom half of the Gender
274 Inequality Index (GII), U.S. public schools.

275

276

277 **Justification:** It is estimated that a staggering 500 million people across the world – over 60%
278 of people who menstruate – struggle with period poverty, which is defined as a lack of access to
279 menstrual products or the facilities to appropriately use and dispose of them. Despite the fact
280 that periods are a normal bodily function that around half of the world's population will go
281 through in their lifetime, periods are seen as taboo in many countries, and people on their
282 periods are seen as dirty or unclean. In India, over 70% of girls don't know what a period is
283 before they have their first one because of a lack of education, which must be a terrifying
284 experience for a young girl. Menstruation stigma and lack of access to products can cause
285 women and girls to miss school or work, especially in countries with more gender inequality. In
286 Bangladesh, for example, nearly three in four women miss some work because of their period.
287 Among those women, they miss an average of six days of work a month.

288 Although period poverty is more widespread in countries with low gender equality, people who
289 menstruate in the U.S. also experience period poverty. Among college-aged people who
290 menstruate in the U.S., an estimated 2.1 million experienced period poverty in the last year,
291 about 1.5 million of whom experienced period poverty every month. Clearly, many people still
292 struggle with access to products, and education surrounding menstruation still has gaps. For
293 example, male students are often not taught about periods, which contributes to a culture where
294 periods are something women feel they have to hide. In order to improve conditions for people
295 who menstruate at home and abroad, it is necessary to take steps towards increased access
296 and decreased stigma about periods.

297

298

299

300 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

301

302

303 **Results to be Expected:** Decreased period poverty in the US and globally, decreased stigma
304 about menstruation, increased education for women, increased female labor participation rates,
305 increased income and economic opportunities for women in impoverished communities,
306 decreased gender inequality.

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311 **Proposal #** 409

Committee: T

312 **Author:** Lindsey Smith **Delegation:** Virginia

313

314

315 **Title:** Therapy Gone Wild

316

317

318 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Mental health, privatized therapy, the Troubled Teen Industry

319

320

321 **Justification:** Outdoor residential behavioral healthcare, also known as “wilderness therapy”, is
322 a survivalist approach to correcting adolescent behavior. Individuals can be sent to these
323 programs for a variety of reasons, including simple authority defiance, substance abuse, mental
324 illness, and even juvenile criminal correction, but are all given the same treatment. The goal of
325 these programs is to have children contribute to their own correction; by learning new skills and
326 completing difficult tasks out in the wilderness, individuals will ideally build themselves into
327 reformed leaders. Unfortunately, this is far from the actual reality of these programs.
328 In 2007, the U.S. Government and Accountability Office conducted an incredibly alarming study.
329 “Thousands of allegations of abuse”, it reads, “some of which involved death,” have been found
330 at outdoor residential treatment programs across the nation. As the “Troubled Teen Industry”
331 has bloomed, so have the harmful and outdated practices conducted by them. In the past 15
332 years, at least 86 children have died as a direct result of harmful practices utilized by privatized
333 residential treatment programs, many of which are wilderness therapy. These programs are not
334 designed to build up their patients; the goal seems to be to break them down and rebuild from
335 scratch. These programs serve anywhere from 12,000-14,000 adolescents in the US at any
336 given moment, with around 6,000 new individuals being introduced every year.

337 Most programs utilize a system of taking children out of their own houses, consent or warning,
338 to transport them to the treatment location. Though misled parents feel as if this may be their
339 only option in treating their child, adolescents frequently testify that they felt like they were being
340 kidnapped. Children are forced to hike or perform various manual labor tasks, often in extreme
341 weather conditions, for hours without food, water, or rest. The hygiene needs of these children
342 are ignored, forcing them to go months without a shower or brushing their teeth. Children who
343 defy the orders of the program instructors or try to escape are isolated and frequently beaten by
344 staff and even other adolescents in extreme cases. Even nonviolent staff members are often ill
345 equipped to lead programs such as these, as they frequently are not background checked or
346 given any proper first aid training. Children who attend these programs, unsurprisingly, often
347 leave them worse off than they did when entering. Program graduates frequently testify that
348 they leave the programs with PTSD and chronic anxiety.

349 Wilderness therapy programs are currently regulated by their respective states. This has caused
350 much discrepancy between how heavily scrutinized different programs are. For example, in
351 Florida, there is a law prohibiting any inspection of religious organizations. Since most
352 wilderness therapy programs are sponsored or founded by various religious groups, they go
353 entirely unregulated. The best way to rid states of this discrepancy and prevent any loopholes
354 within the law is banning the practice all together. By preventing these businesses from
355 obtaining licensing, parents of children with behavioral issues will not be able to unknowingly
356 enroll their children in a dangerous program. Adolescents with mental/behavioral health needs
357 will not have to fear losing their lives or suffering from inhumane treatment during their
358 recoveries.

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Proposal for Action: Prisons/Juveniles

Results to be Expected: A. Adolescents and adults alike will be more likely to seek accredited mental and behavioral healthcare services with proven positive results.

B. Individuals considering mental and behavioral healthcare services will have less access to dangerous and misleading options.

. Numbers of serious injuries and fatalities relating to residential behavioral and mental healthcare services will decrease.



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376 **Proposal #** 404

Committee: D

377 **Author:** Summer Neil **Delegation:** Virginia

378

379

380 **Title:** We Freed Britney, What's Next?

381

382

383 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Americans currently in conservatorships, current conservators in
384 the US, local circuit courts across the US

385

386

387 **Justification:** The case of Britney Spears's abusive conservatorship has brought to light the
388 flawed system of conservatorships in the United States that currently affects 1.3 million
389 Americans. Conservatorship is a legal status to which a court appoints a person to manage the
390 financial and personal affairs of a minor or incapacitated person. People in conservatorships
391 often face financial exploitation, physical abuse, and mental oppression. Britney Spears has
392 escaped her abusive conservatorship due to public outcry, but the other 1.3 million individuals
393 bound to conservatorship are still trapped. Rather than conservatorships, many other countries
394 use deputyships. Deputyships are far better at preventing the abuse that occurs within
395 conservatorships than the current system we have in place. Conservatorships allow
396 conservators to make financial and medical decisions without providing valid explanations.
397 Implementing a deputyship program would solve this issue because more regulations are set in
398 place for deputies. Replacing our corrupt system of conservatorship with deputyships will help
399 the 1.3 million people at risk of the same abuse the public fought so hard to get Britney Spears
400 out of. We must prioritize the safety and wellbeing of those who can't prioritize it themselves.

401

402

403 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health

404

405

406 **Results to be Expected:** Conservatorship abuse will become almost nonexistent, and
407 incapacitated individuals will be protected from financial exploitation, physical abuse, mental
408 oppression, and neglect.

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413 **Proposal #** 399 **Committee: N**
414 **Author:** Derek Boyle **Delegation:** Virginia
415

416
417 **Title:** Providing Catapult One Technology to PT Clinics to Speed Up ACL Recovery
418

419
420 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Physical Therapy Clinics, Athletic Injury Patients
421

422
423 **Justification:** For a long time, the recovery process for athletic-related injuries has been a
424 dragged-out procedure. Every person's recovery is an individual process, yet the recovery
425 procedures are all standardized. Particularly in the case of ACL reconstruction, the recovery
426 process follows a week-by-week system. Six weeks after surgery, the patient can begin walking
427 with the brace locked in extension and they can begin to jog after twelve weeks. After nine to
428 twelve months, the patient can return to competitive sports, though it has been found that
429 almost 20% will never return. The standards are the same for every patient, but everybody
430 heals at different rates. Some may be ready to jog after two months while others need to wait
431 until four. Technology is now available to make rehabilitation more personalized, but it is very
432 costly, and the majority of physical therapy clinics do not offer it. The best option, a Catapult
433 One system, has a \$180 initial package, not counting monthly fees. This is a lot of money for a
434 small physical therapy clinic that has many other things to pay for. If this technology was more
435 available, many athletes could return to their livelihoods faster than ever before. Those who are
436 hoping for scholarships could heal sooner and have a chance to play again.
437 In 2014, advanced technology was used to aid Toronto Blue Jays pitcher Marcus Stroman in
438 speeding up his recovery from a left ACL injury. Because the MLB programs have their own
439 private trainers, scientists, and plenty of money, Marcus was able to use the Catapult One
440 system. Many of the 38,000 physical therapy clinics in the US cannot afford the large costs for
441 this new technology.

442 A starting package for the Catapult One system costs \$179.99, and it comes with a vest, the
443 pod and charger, and a one-year membership, followed by \$15.99 monthly fees. This system
444 uses a small GPS pod inside a vest that is worn on the user's chest. The pod tracks the load
445 and intensity of the user's workouts to make sure they are pushing themselves without going too
446 far and risking injury. All of the data can be tracked from the user's phone. The use of this
447 technology helped Marcus Stroman to return to the MLB in five months instead of the standard
448 nine. If this technology could be made available to normal physical therapy clinics all over the
449 country, then more average athletes could return to the sports they love in a much quicker
450 timeframe than ever before.

451 Another helpful aspect of this technology is that it could aid in the recovery of many other
452 injuries besides ACL tears. While there are around 200,000 ACL tears annually in the US alone,
453 other injuries are also prominent. Meniscus damage, shoulder tears, back injuries, and more
454 could all use the Catapult One system for rehab to watch their load and intensity so as to not
455 overwork themselves.

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459 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Research
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462 **Results to be Expected:** • Access to more advanced technology for thousands of physical
463 therapy clinics

- 464 • Faster recovery from ACL and other injuries
- 465 • More people recovering stronger than they were before their injury
- 466 • Athletes able to return to sports sooner

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376 **Proposal #** 49 **Committee: A**
377 **Author:** Wesley Bantugan **Delegation:** California

378
379

380 **Title:** Protecting Consumers' Digital Right to Repair

381
382

383 **Major Areas to be Affected:** 1. Independent repair shops
384 2. Citizens with electronics

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386
387

388 **Justification:** As it stands today, if you were to buy an electronic appliance, such as a cellular
389 device, the original manufacturer can require repairs to be made at recognized facilities only.
390 Businesses protect their blueprints so independent repair shops aren't authorized to fix their
391 products. Worse yet, repairs made outside of authorized facilities result in reduced product
392 performance. Instead, many users throw out their phones resulting in 151.8 million phones
393 being trashed each year. Many of these could've been repaired and reused if people had
394 access to basic parts and resources.

395 Companies have extended their reach by controlling the independent repair market and
396 preventing consumers the right to do what they want with their property. Major tech companies,
397 such as Apple, Samsung, and Tesla, are intent on limiting the control of users. If nothing is done
398 to limit the actions of these companies, they will continue to infringe on consumers' rights.
399 These actions hurt the consumer as well as the environment, 55 million tons of waste is
400 generated by electronics that could've been kept in the hands of consumers or reused. The
401 movement for the Right to Repair has gained momentum in Massachusetts and legislation is
402 being drafted in at least 12 other states and the European Union. To be effective, this legislation
403 should be pushed nationwide to protect citizens from malicious practices by the tech industry.

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406 **Proposal for Action:** Technology

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408

409 **Results to be Expected:** By providing independent repair shops and individuals with the
410 resources necessary to repair their own devices, this proposal removes the monopoly original
411 manufacturers hold over their devices and can bring down costs to repair devices. Independent
412 repair businesses will be able to provide services more openly, safely, and cheaply to
413 consumers. If consumers could repair their own devices, they could save \$40 billion per year.
414 This proposal also provides an opportunity to allow users to recycle parts in different devices
415 and get access to necessary individual parts. By incentivizing greater competition in the market
416 and preventing a monopoly in device repairs, consumers can extend the lifetime of their devices
417 which can propagate benefits to the cost of devices to save the environment from electronic
418 waste.

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423 **Proposal #** 61 **Committee: B**
424 **Author:** Sonia Klein **Delegation:** California
425

426
427 **Title:** Ending regressive federal sin taxes
428

429
430 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The tobacco industry, alcohol industry, fast food industry, soda
431 industry, the federal government, consumers of affected products
432

433
434 **Justification:** A tax is regressive when it takes a larger percentage of income from the poor
435 than from the rich. This includes excise taxes on goods such as fast food, soda, and cigarettes.
436 Regressive taxes on the previously listed goods are commonly referred to as “sin taxes”, or pre-
437 production taxes, intended to discourage the behavior and subsequent health effects of
438 consuming certain goods. The money collected from this taxation goes to funding public works
439 programs that alleviate health risks associated with sin goods.
440 The premise of this is futile; increasing prices on a good to deter behavior would therefore mean
441 that the amount of money available for the programs would be insignificant. If there are
442 significant funds raised, it is a conflict of interest for the organizations: is it ethical for them to
443 receive funds from the behavior the organization is attempting to stop?
444 In addition, sin taxes are ineffective, if not contradictory in reducing unhealthy behavior.
445 Research in the RAND Economic Journal has shown that imposing a high tax rate on one
446 undesirable product leads to the replacement of a similar or worse product. For example, 18-24
447 year-olds who smoke cigarettes are more likely to be affected by the tax. Additionally, those
448 smokers purchase cigarettes that are longer and have higher amounts of tar and nicotine,
449 increasing their daily nicotine intake. Individuals who consume excessive amounts of fast food
450 increase their caloric intake when fast food becomes unaffordable due to high sin tax rates
451 (New York Times).
452 Fast food, soda, and cigarettes are generally known to be favored by individuals of low
453 socioeconomic status. Research from the International Monetary Fund proves that high excise
454 tax rates fall disproportionately on low-income individuals and reduce private expenditure funds
455 for those same individuals. Increased prices of fast food, for example, reduce the amount of
456 money available for those individuals to receive medical care linked to their lifestyle choices.
457 Evidence shows that for every \$15 million in taxes taken out of the hands of consumers, there is
458 one statistical death.
459

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462 **Proposal for Action:** Tax
463

464
465 **Results to be Expected:** Ending pre-consumption excise taxes will prevent the federal
466 government from forcing low-income individuals from regressively being held accountable for
467 consumer behavior. Ceasing regressive sin taxes will allow the United States to begin tackling
468 significantly health and wealth problems in a more progressive manner.
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473 **Proposal #** 56 **Committee:** H
474 **Author:** Carisma De Anda **Delegation:** California
475

476
477 **Title:** Eliminating the “Generally Recognized as Safe” Loophole
478

479
480 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Food manufacturers, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration,
481 businesses selling food products, and consumers
482

483
484 **Justification:** The FDA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS code) allows food
485 manufacturers to bypass FDA inspection and include harmful additives in products. The FDA is
486 oblivious to the GRAS additives in products: when food manufacturers use the GRAS code to
487 not disclose additives, it is impossible to know how much harm the products can cause.
488 Manufacturers use the GRAS “shortcut” because it takes less time for FDA approval. According
489 to the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), “Since 1958, an estimated 1,000 chemicals
490 have been determined as GRAS by manufacturers and have been used in food without any
491 approval or review by the FDA.”

492 Manufacturers have the ability to request an additive review from the FDA, but they also have
493 the ability to withdraw their request. An example provided by NPR and the NRDC involves the
494 use of lupin, a food ingredient that is part of the legume family, and is “generally recognized as
495 safe” in foods such as “baked goods, dairy products, gelatin, meats, and candy.” However, lupin
496 causes allergic reactions in people who have peanut allergies. Additionally, the FDA “noted that
497 a warning label for sweet lupin would be insufficient to alert consumers who suffered from
498 peanut allergies.” Without a warning about peanut allergy risks, manufacturers who use lupin in
499 their products are putting consumers in danger. According to the National Library of Medicine,
500 about 3 million Americans are affected by peanut and/or tree nut allergies.

501 When manufacturers utilize GRAS, the FDA allows them to use unpublished works as
502 “scientific evidence.” As a result, manufacturers can submit potentially false research as
503 evidence that their products are generally recognized as safe. The Educational Psychology
504 Review published an article stating that published research is more likely to have larger sample
505 sizes and more significant results when compared to unpublished works. Additionally,
506 Cochrane, an organization that focuses on medical research, stated, “Unpublished studies may
507 be of lower methodological quality than published studies: a study of 60 meta-analyses that
508 included published and unpublished trials found that unpublished trials were less likely to
509 conceal intervention allocation adequately and to blind outcome assessments (Egger 2003).”
510 Because the FDA allows manufacturers to use unpublished works, additives that are deemed as
511 GRAS can be unsafe for consumption.
512

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515 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/FDA
516

517
518 **Results to be Expected:** By eliminating the GRAS loophole, the FDA and the general public
519 will be more informed about the ingredients in their food products. Additionally, requiring more
520 evidence for additives’ safety will lead to safer food products for consumers. The FDA allows



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521 many additives to be used in products in the United States, but getting rid of this loophole of
522 insufficient evidence is a step toward safer food options.

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528 **Proposal #** 66 **Committee: H**
529 **Author:** Aryan Raikar **Delegation:** California

530

531

532 **Title:** Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Research and Prevention

533

534

535 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Agriculture(USDA), state and tribal wild life
536 agencies, university research centers, wildlife in states affected by CWD, American meat
537 industry by causation, Chronic Wasting Disease Task Force

538

539

540 **Justification:** CWD or Chronic Wasting Disease is an infectious disease that has taken the
541 lives of wild deer, elk, and moose; it is an epidemic spread across 23 states. Additionally, due to
542 the disease's biology, extreme heat or ultraviolet light will not eradicate the disease. Since there
543 is no known cure, CWD has ravished many species. Not only are deer, moose, and elk
544 populations declining at rapid rates teetering ecosystem and food chain stability, but CWD is
545 also endangering meat industries across the Mountain West. For example, Wyoming makes
546 \$1.5 Billion from agriculture, with animals being the majority of that revenue. This disease swiftly
547 infects farms where meats and other animal products are produced and sold. It is important to
548 note that the government has tried to mitigate the problem but has not found a permanent
549 solution. The US Federal Register established a voluntary system of control for the disease
550 which mitigates risk rather than eradicating the disease. The Federal Government is near a
551 solution but instead invests in band aids not research for permanent solutions'.

552

553

554 **Proposal for Action:** Animals/Wildlife

555

556

557 **Results to be Expected:** This system will entail: a permanent solution/cure for CWD, faster
558 containment methods, and a devolving rate of cervid deaths all possible if state agencies and
559 their select regions cooperate with the government.

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564 **Proposal #** 70

Committee: M

565 **Author:** Charles Sisk **Delegation:** California

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567

568 **Title:** National Vehicular Carry Act

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570

571 **Major Areas to be Affected:** States, counties, cities with large gun restrictions in place,
572 American citizens

573

574

575 **Justification:** In 2021, first-time gun ownership increased drastically which led to a 21% drop
576 in violent crimes. Firearm ownership and carrying make this country safer and allow people to
577 better protect themselves in a moment when the police can not be there to help.

578 The right to bear arms is one of the many principles this country was founded upon. Currently,
579 there are varying statewide laws and city ordinances that infringe on a lawful firearm owner's
580 right to protect themselves. Many of such laws restrict carrying a lawfully possessed firearm in a
581 personal vehicle. While state and local rights are still very important and must be protected, the
582 Supreme Court case, *MacDonald vs. Chicago*, found that states cannot create laws infringing
583 on a person's Second Amendment rights.

584 One of the original intentions of the Second Amendment was protection(*DC v. Heller*), and too
585 many states have laws prohibiting the possession of firearms in vehicles. While this will be
586 targeted at states that typically have more gun laws, states that already allow lawful
587 transportation of loaded firearms will not need to change their current legislation.

588

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591 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Firearms

592

593

594 **Results to be Expected:** America will become much safer, carjacking and other vehicular-
595 related crimes will go down, increase in legal protection for lawful gun owners.

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600 **Proposal #** 69

Committee: K

601 **Author:** Abigail Shim **Delegation:** California

602

603

604 **Title:** Teacher Tenure Reform

605

606

607 **Major Areas to be Affected:** K-12 Public School Districts, Students, and Teachers; Teacher
608 Unions,

609

610

611 **Justification:** Tenure is job security for teachers, in which a just cause is required for
612 dismissal. In 32 states, teachers are granted tenure after 3 or less years of teaching, which is
613 not enough time to judge whether individual performance warrants such an opportunity. After
614 receiving tenure, it can be strenuous to dismiss a teacher, no matter the cause. Upon being
615 notified of their removal, teachers are eligible to challenge their dismissal through legal
616 avenues; this process can take years, costing thousands of dollars. Because of this, school
617 districts do not attempt to dismiss tenured teachers. Many states have not taken the initiative to
618 reform their systems, therefore this proposal will serve as federal precedent to address the
619 issue of teacher tenure in order to ensure that reform does take place.

620

621

622 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

623

624

625 **Results to be Expected:** The number of tenured teachers is expected to decrease, with
626 student performance expecting to increase.

627

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631 **Proposal #** 64 **Committee:** V
632 **Author:** Jack Moreland **Delegation:** California

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634
635 **Title:** Establishing Party List Seats & Proportionality in the House of Representatives

636
637
638 **Major Areas to be Affected:** 1. House of Representatives
639 2. Political Parties
640 3. Voters (in regard to engagement & turnout)

641
642
643 **Justification:** The US House of Representatives is meant to be the organ of the US federal
644 government which reflects the will of the people most directly: its members serve two-year terms
645 and have been elected directly by the people since the nation's founding. However, it
646 fundamentally fails at this purpose in the modern day. Individuals increasingly align with national
647 identities and political movements, but we elect representatives locally, denying many like-
648 minded people the ability to express themselves on the national stage. Third parties, which
649 might have the support of millions of Americans, never make it into the House of
650 Representatives because their members are dispersed over the whole country. In addition,
651 gerrymandering enables individual state legislatures to give all or most of a state's seats to one
652 party, denying millions a voice in their own government.

653
654
655 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Voting

656
657
658 **Results to be Expected:** Third parties will be viable for the first time in decades because even
659 if they don't win any local districts, they will still get their fair share of national list-based add-on
660 seats. This will invigorate third parties in general and will allow voters to choose parties and
661 candidates whom they are passionate about, without worrying about throwing away their vote by
662 picking an unpopular option. Individuals will be better represented in government, encouraging
663 voter turnout. The existence of multiple parties in Congress would force them to work together
664 and eliminate the "us vs. them" mentality Republicans and Democrats currently have, as people
665 could see allies in similarly aligned parties, limiting partisan hatred and clearing Congressional
666 deadlock. As well, the issue of party-based gerrymandering will be eliminated, as even if all
667 local district representatives are from one party, the votes for losing candidates will go to
668 ensuring the minority party gets list-based seats.

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674 **Proposal #** 50 **Committee: C**
675 **Author:** Tommy Barrosa **Delegation:** California
676

677
678 **Title:** The construction of thorium power plants to help reach zero carbon emissions
679

680
681 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States government, the American public, the energy
682 industry, the construction industry, the national economy, and international economies.
683

684
685 **Justification:** The collective movement away from fossil fuels is necessary to combat climate
686 change as well as remove the dependencies upon other nations for natural resources. A switch
687 to thorium power allows for a clean, reliable opportunity for the United States to lower its carbon
688 emissions. Although other renewable energy sources would provide a path towards zero carbon
689 emissions, the uncontrollable factors that power these sources are unreliable. Solar energy only
690 works in a very limited amount of time, which would cause a need for batteries, creating more
691 waste. Wind energy has similar faults in the sense that it is not fully productive throughout the
692 entire day. Furthermore, solar and wind energy need a certain environment to produce energy
693 at peak efficiency, whereas thorium energy
694 plants can work anywhere in the world. Many may be concerned with previous disasters and the
695 overall safety that thorium power plants bring, although according to The Lancet, which
696 analyzed which method of creating energy
697 caused the most deaths, nuclear energy causes 0.03 more deaths annually when compared to
698 wind energy. Large accidents like the meltdown of the uranium reactor at Chernobyl are
699 impossible with thorium reactors, as they don't contain enough fissile material to ignite a nuclear
700 chain reaction. With the benefits of reaching carbon zero, and the absence of risk, a switch to
701 thorium energy would allow the United States a safe departure from fossil fuels and brings
702 America into the age of clean energy.
703

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706
707 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Nuclear Energy
708

709
710 **Results to be Expected:** By incentivizing the construction of thorium power plants, the United
711 States will see progress in the discretion of carbon emissions and a large increase in the
712 number of jobs surrounding the energy industry. The implementation of thorium power plants
713 would serve as the main provider of energy for the American people, which removes the United
714 States from depending on other nations for natural resources. Thorium power provides reliable
715 energy which will reduce the need for lithium batteries, as solar and wind power, will have little
716 need in the United States, diminishing the amount of waste further helping the environment.
717 Through the implementation of thorium power plants, the United States would be helping the
718 environment, removing a dependency upon other nations and reducing waste.
719

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724 **Proposal #** 60

Committee: I

725 **Author:** Adam Jensen **Delegation:** California

726

727

728 **Title:** Continuity of Maintenance for National Parks during Government Shutdowns

729

730

731 **Major Areas to be Affected:** 1. National Parks Service

732 2. Citizens' experience in National Parks

733 3. Ecological health of natural areas within National Parks

734

735

736 **Justification:** Though the National Park system has been largely effective at preserving areas
737 of unique natural beauty and importance for the American public and for ecosystem health,
738 intermittent funding jeopardizes the continued success of this mission. Government shutdowns
739 rip away government dollars from supporting the National Park Service, resulting in complete
740 closure of the Parks or severe environmental damage due to the lack of ranger supervision. The
741 lack of regulation in National Parks amid government shutdowns, e.g. 2018, has tainted our
742 national parks with enormous amounts of litter, vandalism, and human feces. In addition to the
743 major environmental benefit National Parks confer on our country, they also provide a major
744 economic boom via tourism. In government shutdowns where National Parks close entirely, like
745 in 2013, hundreds of millions of dollars in valuable tourism revenue are lost, crippling local
746 economies and compounding the pollution and overcrowding burden they already face. To
747 protect America's natural gems, our National Parks, the National Park Service needs to
748 continue to provide the same high level of care regardless of partisan gridlock in Washington,
749 D.C.

750

751

752 **Proposal for Action:** National Parks

753

754

755 **Results to be Expected:** National Parks would continue to be maintained during government
756 shutdowns, protecting them from vandalism, littering, overcrowding, and other environmental
757 damage.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

763 **Proposal #** 54 **Committee:** J
764 **Author:** Ava Castro-DeVarona **Delegation:** California

765

766

767 **Title:** Crisis Intervention Team Program (CIT)

768

769

770 **Major Areas to be Affected:** County health services, local law enforcement, mental health
771 advocates, mental health consumers

772

773

774 **Justification:** Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training is a specialized police curriculum that
775 aims to reduce the risk of serious injury or death during an emergency interaction between
776 persons with mental illness and police officers. The current Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) is a
777 community-initiated and funded program that requires a 40-hour training course in order to be
778 certified. It aims to equip law enforcement with the appropriate skills, cognition, information, and
779 resources, to carry out effective problem solving when responding to incidents involving said,
780 mental health consumers. Though this program has shown to be somewhat successful in states
781 such as Tennessee and Kansas, there are continued reports of police misconduct and concerns
782 pertaining to unprecedented shootings due to the absence of proper training. It is this prominent
783 lack of exposure to the mentally ill that instills fear and uncertainty in how to address these
784 individuals in potential encounters. Studies estimate one in ten police encounters involve
785 someone with mental illness, and people with mental illness are 16 times more likely to be killed
786 by police. In 2018, approximately 1,000 people in the United States were fatally shot by police
787 officers; 25 percent of those fatalities involved people with a mental illness. In 2019, 23-year-old
788 black American, Elijah Jovan McClain died as a result of a violent police encounter in Aurora,
789 Colorado. Later that year, the University of Memphis CIT Center reported 2,700 established CIT
790 programs within the United States. Police Officers remain unequipped with the correct
791 knowledge or integrated training practices necessary to confront these situations, without the
792 assistance of a better-orchestrated program.

793

794

795 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

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797

798 **Results to be Expected:** Reduction in police misconduct rates, a significant increase in
799 program effectiveness and prevention

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804 **Proposal #** 55 **Committee: W**

805 **Author:** Shelby Coleman **Delegation:** California

806

807

808 **Title:** Prison Birth Justice - Mandating that all incarcerated women not be shackled or otherwise
809 restrained during the third trimester, delivery, and immediately postpartum.

810

811

812 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Private/state prisons, healthcare providers, incarcerated
813 individuals and their fetuses/children

814

815

816 **Justification:** Every year within our prison system, 1,400 women are estimated to give birth
817 while incarcerated. Due to a lack of cohesive and overarching legislation, the treatment they
818 receive varies greatly from state to state, often involving barbaric restraints. These women are
819 shackled, cuffed, and bound like farm animals instead of humans on the cusp of motherhood.
820 These restraints are utilized in an attempt to recreate the level of control and imprisonment in a
821 supervised jail cell. Oftentimes, the need to keep the prisoner from attempting to escape or
822 harm themselves or others is greater than the prevention of the infliction of unnecessary pain
823 and discomfort. However, there have been zero escape attempts by unshackled pregnant
824 prisoners, and the prevention of self-harm can be achieved without the use of restraints. 75% of
825 incarcerated women are being held for non-violent or minor offenses and are unlikely to struggle
826 or cause harm while in the extended process of childbirth.

827 Shackling expecting and new mothers can obstruct access to medical care, cause falls and
828 injuries that can harm not only the mother but her child, and hinder the ability for the baby to be
829 safely held, fed, and bonded with postpartum.

830

831

832

833 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons

834

835

836 **Results to be Expected:** An increased amount of protection and nurturing of pregnant mothers
837 during their most vulnerable time ensures that their children are brought into this world without
838 any trauma inflicted on them due to the previous actions of their mother and are able to be
839 safely held, fed, and bonded-with. This proposal will increase the mobility and comfort for these
840 women, adding back a degree of humanity at a point where it should have never been taken
841 from.

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847 **Proposal #** 57

Committee: A

848 **Author:** Russell Fish **Delegation:** California

849

850

851 **Title:** Hour of cyber security

852

853

854 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Cyber security majors, colleges, high schools, homeland security,
855 businesses,

856

857

858 **Justification:** According to US Norton, there was a cyber attack every 39 seconds, in 2021. 88
859 percent of companies are attacked by phishing and whaling attempts every year. In 2021 alone,
860 800,000 Americans were hacked. This number needs to drop. With technology advancing
861 rapidly, the US needs a steady flow of cyber security experts who can combat these attacks.

862

863

864 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Privacy

865

866

867 **Results to be Expected:** There will be a decline in the number of people whose information will
868 be taken by hackers. Businesses will not get caught in whaling schemes

869

870

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873 **Proposal #** 72

Committee: A

874 **Author:** Hezekiah Chaman **Delegation:** Colorado

875

876

877 **Title:** To Fortify the Cybersecurity of the US Government's Operations through Investment in
878 Quantum Technology

879

880

881 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All of the US Government, Department of Defense, Federal
882 Contractors, International Partners

883

884

885 **Justification:** Given the rising tensions with the current international climate, increased cyber
886 warfare and terrorism, and past controversies regarding the security of certain US governmental
887 departments and their subsequent agencies and federal contractors, it is necessary that the
888 United States of America invest in the research and development of quantum technology (QT)
889 and computing to ensure the security of the US government's operations and the invaluable
890 information of its citizenry. Research into QT will offer technical help to critical areas including
891 computing and cyber capacities, big data and cloud storage, etc.

892 Additionally, increased funding and research can and will lay the groundwork for state and local
893 governments to fortify their systems and safeguard the information of America's citizens.

894 Similarly, the research and development of QT may be scaled to an international level by
895 mutually sharing research and technology with trusted international partners to form the United
896 Research Association of Quantum Technology (URAQT). URAQT's development will allow for
897 safer intergovernmental operations and facilitate research done on QT and subsequent
898 technologies.

899

900

901 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Research

902

903

904 **Results to be Expected:** By investing into quantum technology, America begins the fortification
905 of its key systems, agencies, departments, its citizens and its international partnerships.

906 Increased security within the government is a necessary measure within the current
907 international climate to protect America's interests.

908

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912 **Proposal #** 75

Committee: A

913 **Author:** Chiebuka Onwuka **Delegation:** Colorado

914

915

916 **Title:** To reduce the amount of space debris in Earth's orbit.

917

918

919 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Public and private space companies, the United States
920 government, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

921

922

923 **Justification:** Since the dawn of the Space Race, that tons of orbital debris has been created
924 over the years of failed rockets launches, missions, and satellites that have been destroyed.
925 The created waste is so plentiful that it risks hindering future space endeavors. More than
926 27,000 pieces of orbital debris, or "space junk," are tracked by the Department of Defense's
927 global Space Surveillance Network sensors and if even just one of these pieces were to collide
928 with a rocket or satellite, it would be disastrous.

929

930

931 **Proposal for Action:** Space

932

933

934 **Results to be Expected:** The success of this Act would enable astronauts and the
935 countries/organizations that fund their space exploration projects to be successful in their
936 missions. The general populace will also benefit from the clearing of orbital debris since cooling
937 as a result of climate change causes the upper atmosphere to contract, removing some of the
938 friction that eventually drags space debris back to Earth. With less falling to Earth, there's more
939 to interfere with working satellites, the International Space Station and other functional space
940 objects. Removing this debris would result in not only less debris falling to earth, but it would
941 also ensure the full functionality of space objects.

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946 **Proposal #** 74 **Committee:** O

947 **Author:** Bryce Newbanks **Delegation:** Colorado

948

949

950 **Title:** To Mandate the Requirement of Government Agencies to Adopt the Use of Electric
951 Vehicles

952

953

954 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All government agencies that utilize non-industrial vehicles,
955 including federal, state, and local governments.

956

957

958 **Justification:** Human pollution through the expulsion of toxic gases like carbon dioxide into the
959 atmosphere has plagued the Earth's environment, causing global warming as well as destroying
960 ecosystems and species. This destruction is in need of an immediate call to action for humans
961 to reduce their carbon footprints upon the Earth. As the United States is one of the highest
962 contributors of toxic gases to the Earth's atmosphere, the duty to reduce such frivolous
963 endeavors is on its shoulders. Without a reduction of greenhouse gases being pumped into the
964 atmosphere then the condition of the Earth is only theorized to become more corrupt and less
965 habitable by humans and the many other species currently calling it home. It is of the utmost
966 importance that greenhouse gases through the usage of gas-running vehicles are reduced.
967 The gas crisis of the United States is overwhelming to many if not all its citizens, increasing the
968 costs of driving, food, and everyday living within the United States. In order to combat such
969 excessive prices, a decrease in the demand for fuel is needed. The government-owned fleets of
970 cars consume grand amounts of gas each day which would be drastically reduced using electric
971 vehicles. Lowering the demand for gas is necessary for not only the long-term sustainability of
972 the United States but also its short-term livability.

973

974

975

976 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation/Energy

977

978

979 **Results to be Expected:** This mandate will drastically decrease the carbon footprint of the
980 United States as many of its vehicles are government-owned and operated. Through the
981 adoption of electric energy through these vehicles, they will no longer expel harmful toxins into
982 the atmosphere. This will act as one of the many needed steps to be taken by the United States
983 in order to increase its global impact. The environment of the United States and the entire world
984 will be positively impacted by the sustainability as well as the current gas crisis in the United
985 States. By gradually decreasing the demand for gas, prices per gallon can be corrected to more
986 reasonable prices for the everyday consumer. Further, due to the gradual decrease by phasing
987 out gas-running cars from the government agencies' fleets, the oil industry will not be suddenly
988 negatively impacted by the lessened demand.

989

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993 **Proposal #** 73 **Committee:** N

994 **Author:** Dathan Montera **Delegation:** Colorado

995

996

997 **Title:** Yearly Information Healthcare Policy Signature (YIHPS)

998

999

1000 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The groups that will be affected when this proposal is passed
1001 are: Healthcare providers, Private Health Insurance Companies, Public Health Insurance
1002 Companies, U.S. Citizens, HHS (Department of Health and Human Services)

1003

1004

1005

1006 **Justification:** In terms of healthcare, “surprise billing” refers to large, unexpected bills charged
1007 to individuals by out-of-network providers at in-network facilities. This occurrence is not rare,
1008 and according to a survey taken by Kaiser Family Foundation, one in three insured Americans,
1009 in the age range of 18 to 64, report receiving a surprise bill within the last two years. The
1010 unexpected medical bills average \$750 to \$2,600, with a report of 65% of Americans living in
1011 fear that they will not be able to afford to pay, according to the KFF. To combat this issue,
1012 Congress passed legislation that prohibits surprise billing by out-of-network healthcare providers
1013 in December 2020. The No Surprise Act went into effect on January 1st, 2022. Unfortunately,
1014 the previous consent of an individual may be used by multiple out-of-network facilities. This
1015 means that a patient can be billed a large amount out of no where, legally, depending on
1016 whether they consented earlier in their life. This is a problem because it places a burden on
1017 patients to remember whether they have given prior consent to surprise billing. If an individual
1018 does not object to the terms, previously agreed on, due to memory disabilities, their wishes may
1019 be disregarded. The people of the United States have the right to be informed about their
1020 financial charges. Without an annual consent form signed, how can we bill patients ridiculously
1021 high charges, and feel morally right about it? This problem, caused by extreme vague and
1022 inattentive legislation, affects families living (below, at, and above) the poverty line. The average
1023 household with an average income cannot sustain the impacts of multiple “surprise bills”.

1024

1025

1026 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Insurance

1027

1028

1029 **Results to be Expected:** The implementation of the proposals above, will greatly improve the
1030 public’s knowledge of the “No Surprise Act” and of out-of-network billing laws. This awareness
1031 will contribute to a decline in personal medical debt, because patients will be more prepared and
1032 ready to pay their medical bills. They will have full knowledge of what the estimated cost will be,
1033 in non-emergency situations. This acknowledgement of the price beforehand will create a
1034 greater trust in the care received, and will allow the patient time to create a payment plan.
1035 Along with informed patients, the healthcare staff will also be educated on the financial
1036 capabilities of the average household, and will be able to evaluate the patient in the best way
1037 possible, without fear that a patient may be in debt for the long-term. This is possible because of
1038 the direct and streamlined billing system, in which medical bill information is not just understood
1039 by insurance companies, but by patients and their care providers. Financial literacy, in terms of
1040 medical expenses, will be normalized, and as a result healthcare providers (hospitals, insurance
1041 companies, urgent cares, etc.) will receive higher satisfaction rates.



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1048 **Proposal #** 76 **Committee:** K
1049 **Author:** Saige Beatman **Delegation:** Connecticut

1050

1051

1052 **Title:** Incorporating Holocaust Education Curriculum in Public Schools

1053

1054

1055 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The U.S Department of Education, State's Departments of
1056 Education, Teachers, Public School Students, and Families.

1057

1058

1059 **Justification:** As of 2022 (including the several states gaining laws in the past year), only
1060 twenty states require schools to learn about the Holocaust. Teaching and learning about the
1061 Holocaust is an exigent need to enhance critical thinking skills and awareness of the historical
1062 context of the world. The goal is for all students to leave high school with a general
1063 understanding of this horrific time in the past and to prevent history from repeating itself. The
1064 United States has seen a sharp increase in Holocaust denial, anti-Semitism, and hate crimes.
1065 According to the Anti-Defamation League, a leading United States organization to combat hate,
1066 "anti-Semitic incidents reached an all-time high in the United States in 2021, with 2,717 assault,
1067 harassment, and vandalism incidents reported to the ADL. 2021 represents the highest number
1068 of incidents recorded since ADL began tracking anti-Semitic incidents in 1979. Due to the sharp
1069 increase in hate crimes, there is an urgency to educate about the Holocaust. People across the
1070 country are inappropriately using Holocaust imagery, Swastikas, Nazi salutes, and other things
1071 reflecting growing anti-Semitism and ignorance towards the Holocaust, underscoring the need
1072 for education. Soon, no Holocaust survivors will still be alive, so education must be available in
1073 curriculums throughout the nation. Learning about the Holocaust, while it might seem irrelevant,
1074 the extrapolation of the event can prevent similar events from ever occurring. Holocaust
1075 education will teach the general principles of not remaining a bystander, standing up against
1076 hate, and the need to treat everyone with respect.

1077 Understanding and learning about the horrible events that led to the Holocaust and the
1078 aftermath of the Holocaust can help people learn to respect each other's differences,
1079 understand where prejudice can lead, and the fragility of democracy. Holocaust denial is a form
1080 of anti-Semitism that poses a menace to the safety of Jews across the world. However, denying
1081 the Holocaust is not an opinion; it is a lie that perpetuates anti-Semitic rhetoric in the United
1082 States and the world. Many people in the United States are ignorant of the horrid crimes of the
1083 Holocaust. Unlike in other countries, a piece de resistance to the United State's liberties is
1084 freedom of speech, making it legal to deny the Holocaust in the United States. This liberty
1085 underscores citizens' right to criticize the government, but in this context, this freedom allows
1086 anti-Semites to get away with their bigotry in the name of democracy. The best way to prevent
1087 the dangers of Holocaust Denial is through education starting in schools. According to an ADL
1088 study in 2014, "54% of the world's population had not heard of the Holocaust, only a third of the
1089 world thinks the Holocaust gets described truthfully, and people under the age of 65 are more
1090 likely to believe the facts of the Holocaust are distorted and not believe it happened" (Green).
1091 Regardless of the range in a denier's beliefs of what they think, each generation is less familiar
1092 with the Holocaust; the more unfamiliar history is, the greater the threat of another genocide
1093 reoccurring. If people forget, the Holocaust could occur again to the Jews or another group if
1094 these uncomfortable conversations do not continue. The NBC article, "Survey finds 'shocking'
1095 lack of Holocaust knowledge among millennials and Gen Z," presents the dangers of forgetting
1096 the Holocaust. Journalist Kit Ramgopal says, "These lessons remain relevant today to



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1097 understand not only anti-Semitism but also all the other 'isms' of society. There is a real danger
1098 to letting them fade” (Rampogal). It is the sine qua non of human nature to repeat mistakes
1099 once one forgets the lesson. By the United States choosing to act, the country protects its
1100 future. The crucial didactic lessons of the Holocaust remain vital today for the safety of all
1101 groups! A new educational paradigm is needed to bolster students' awareness of the Holocaust.
1102

1103

1104 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

1105
1106

1107 **Results to be Expected:** This Holocaust education curriculum proposal will help improve
1108 national awareness of the Holocaust to help promote genocide awareness and prevent anti-
1109 Semitism, Holocaust Denial, and hatred/scapegoating toward any targeted group. While this
1110 proposal will likely not prevent Holocaust Denial or hatred, it is a step in the right direction and
1111 provides students with the tools to coexist. The Holocaust Education Curriculum would set a
1112 national precedent to foster a curriculum for teachings on other genocides and other aspects of
1113 history. While simultaneously teaching students to be empathic, not be bystanders, learn from
1114 the past, and prevent ignorance.

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1119 **Proposal #** 84 **Committee: J**

1120 **Author:** Laurel Patterson **Delegation:** Delaware

1121

1122

1123 **Title:** Ensuring Integrity In Police Interrogations Act

1124

1125

1126 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau
1127 of Investigation, Secret Service, Bureau of Prisons, Customs and Border Patrol, and others.

1128

1129

1130 **Justification:** America's justice system should be based on basic principles of fairness and
1131 transparency. When individuals in a criminal investigation are under interrogation, however, our
1132 current law allows law enforcement to use deceptive practices and to do so in interactions that
1133 cannot be reviewed later by other officers, the court, or the public. Deception – such as
1134 misrepresenting to a suspect what evidence law enforcement may possess in order to pressure
1135 an individual to confess – is currently a legal interrogation tactic that police are trained to use
1136 across the country. Law enforcement may also mislead a suspect with promises of leniency
1137 regarding charges or sentences that are not true. There are hundreds of proven false
1138 confession cases around the country in which people are brought into the interrogation room,
1139 questioned by police using tactics that are deceptive but legal, and end up confessing to often
1140 serious crimes that forensic evidence proves later they didn't commit. Some groups are
1141 particularly vulnerable to false confession, including young people and people with cognitive
1142 deficits or mental illnesses. However, perfectly mentally capable adults provide false
1143 confessions with great frequency. A person being provided with false information might falsely
1144 confess due to stress, exhaustion, confusion, feelings of hopelessness and inevitability, fear of
1145 harsher punishment for a failure to confess, substance use, mental limitations, or a history of
1146 trauma. The ability of the government to deny an individual their liberty is one of its most
1147 sobering powers and the exercise of that power should not be based on deception.

1148

1149

1150 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

1151

1152

1153 **Results to be Expected:** On its passage, this law would increase fairness in the criminal justice
1154 process by reducing confessions that are produced by – and may have been falsely generated
1155 because of – manipulation used during police interrogations. Since confessions, even ones later
1156 recanted, have been found to be given great weight by juries and judges, this will result in a
1157 decrease in the number of false convictions of innocent individuals.

1158

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1162 **Proposal #** 85 **Committee: P**
1163 **Author:** Wren Rudnick **Delegation:** Delaware
1164

1165
1166 **Title:** Ensuring Apartment Housing and Medical Resources for Those Receiving SSI Benefits
1167

1168
1169 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Social Security Administration
1170

1171
1172 **Justification:** Currently, those with more than \$2000 in assets cannot qualify for SSI disability
1173 benefits. There are exceptions for which an allotted amount of money or assets can be owned
1174 without counting towards the asset limit, including but not limited to one car, one house and
1175 property, and burial plots and funds. However, money set aside for apartment rent, medication,
1176 and disability aids is not included under these exceptions. With these things often being
1177 extremely expensive, this makes it near impossible for disabled individuals to set aside money
1178 for them without losing their disability benefits. The \$2000 was also set in 1984, and has not
1179 been adjusted for inflation.
1180

1181
1182
1183 **Proposal for Action:** Finance
1184

1185
1186 **Results to be Expected:** People receiving disability benefits will be more easily able to set
1187 money aside for medications, disability aids, and rent, without compromising their ability to save
1188 up for other things included in the SSI asset limit. This will increase access to apartment
1189 housing and medical aid and treatment for disabled individuals, and will also increase these
1190 individuals' financial preparedness in other aspects of life.
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1196 **Proposal #** 82 **Committee: X**
1197 **Author:** Rebecca King **Delegation:** Delaware
1198

1199
1200 **Title:** An Act to Federally Recognize and Extend Services for Behavioral Addictions
1201

1202
1203 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The US Department of Health and Human Services and its
1204 administrations, individuals and families of those with behavioral addictions, researchers,
1205 psychologists, and psychiatrists focusing on behavioral addictions.
1206

1207
1208 **Justification:** According to “Introduction to Behavioral Addictions” in the National Library of
1209 Medicine, “Several behaviors, besides psychoactive substance ingestion, produce short-term
1210 reward that may engender persistent behavior despite knowledge of adverse consequences,
1211 i.e., diminished control over the behavior.” (Grant et al. 2010) These behaviors may, later on,
1212 develop into a behavioral addiction. Some of these addictions are well-known, such as gambling
1213 addiction, some have little data, such as compulsive buying or internet addiction, and some
1214 have no data, such as sex addiction and compulsive skin picking. Well-known addictions may
1215 have recognition in the DSM-V and formal government services to assist with rehabilitation and
1216 prevention, but others have yet to be recognized as addictions by psychologists, often due to a
1217 lack of research. This proposal seeks to promote research, increase available data, and create
1218 better support programs for those affected by behavioral addictions.
1219

1220
1221 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health
1222

1223
1224 **Results to be Expected:** By establishing a National Institute on Behavioral Addictions, more
1225 resources for those studying behavioral addictions will be available, which will improve the
1226 quality of care that healthcare workers can provide to those with behavioral addictions.
1227 Furthermore, expanding the administration now known as the SAMHSA will allow individuals to
1228 recognize and seek help for behavioral addictions, as well as educate the general public on
1229 issues that may be prevalent in their community.
1230

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1234 **Proposal #** 81 **Committee: A**

1235 **Author:** Adithi Jonnagadla **Delegation:** Delaware

1236

1237

1238 **Title:** An Act to Help Individuals Safely Use Social Networking Platforms

1239

1240

1241 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Big Tech Companies and Individuals who use social networking

1242

1243

1244 **Justification:** Big Tech is something many individuals use across the world every day.
1245 However there are big unforeseen downfalls to social networking which Big Tech uses in an
1246 attempt to manipulate and influence the public without their knowledge. When discussing
1247 humans in relation to social media platforms, we are often referred to as “lab rats” since we are
1248 always being studied and tested on. Growth hacking is a strategy aimed at achieving massive
1249 growth to manipulate the user. In order to do this, big tech companies perform real-time
1250 experiments on people online who are unaware they are being manipulated. They have access
1251 to IP addresses, email addresses, the frequency of when you pick up your phone, what you do
1252 on your phone, and to our behavioral data. This includes content you read, like, click and hover
1253 over. This proposal will help limit the allowance of these platforms to continue harvesting data to
1254 sell advertisements and to continue controlling our lives with algorithms while neglecting
1255 questions of ethics.

1256

1257

1258 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Data

1259

1260

1261 **Results to be Expected:** The desired outcome is to help individuals who are kept in the dark
1262 about what social media companies are brought into the light. Additionally, with the help of this
1263 option for users, less of their information is placed online. With a minimizing amount of
1264 information, this parallelly minimizes danger of hackers, companies, and malicious interlopers
1265 mining your data in ways that undermine personal privacy.

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1270 **Proposal #** 88 **Committee:** T

1271 **Author:** Elizabeth Yue **Delegation:** Delaware

1272

1273

1274 **Title:** Prohibit the use of strip searches and body cavity searches in juvenile detention centers

1275

1276

1277 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Juvenile detention centers, minors held in juvenile detention
1278 centers, juvenile detention officers, and minors held in adult facilities

1279

1280

1281 **Justification:** A strip search is an examination that requires the individual to remove some or
1282 all clothing for inspection of hidden contraband. This can also include searching through hair,
1283 scalp, mouth, ears, and hands. Depending on the state, strip searches may be visual, physical,
1284 or a mix of both. In some circumstances, body cavity searches have been used. Body cavity
1285 searches are inspections that require a visual or physical examination of an individual's internal,
1286 genital, or anal cavities.

1287 Repetitive and unnecessary strip and body cavity searches of youth, in principle, violate the 4th
1288 Amendment, however, the Supreme Court has never considered the constitutionality of such
1289 procedure. The lack of constitutional standing by the Supreme Court on strip-searching and
1290 body cavity searching in juvenile detention centers leads to a lack of legal precedent or
1291 protection from possible predatory actions veiled as inspection. Generally, strip searches must
1292 be done if there is "reasonable suspicion" and "probable cause". The Supreme Court has not
1293 defined nor articulated a clear standard on what is reasonable or probable.

1294 These invasive forms of inspection can traumatize the youth in the juvenile detention center or
1295 cause them to relive previous sexual abuse. According to the American Bar Association, these
1296 forms of searches can cause the youth to experience anxiety, depression, loss of concentration,
1297 and sleep disturbances. This trauma can negatively affect the individual into adulthood. Those
1298 that have experienced childhood trauma are 15 times more likely to attempt suicide, 3 times
1299 more likely to have serious job problems, and 2 times more likely to have a serious financial
1300 problem. This only compounds onto the rates of recidivism as 75% of formerly incarcerated
1301 youth end up reoffending within the span of 3 years of their release. It is important to note that
1302 juveniles are more susceptible to psychological harm and should not be treated as miniature
1303 adults.

1304 There are already existing alternatives to strip and body cavity searches that are less invasive.
1305 Examples include pat-down searches, frisk searches, metal detectors, digital body scanners,
1306 and x-ray body imaging. Digital body scanners can detect non-metal objects on an individual's
1307 body without the need of stripping the individual in question.

1308 This proposal does not aim to get rid of the act of searching within juvenile detention centers,
1309 rather, it aims to prohibit the use of the most invasive forms of search.

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1312 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons/Juveniles

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1314

1315 **Results to be Expected:** Juvenile detention centers are prohibited from forcing incarcerated
1316 youth to remove their clothes for visual or physical inspection. Youth in custody will still be
1317 searched by alternative methods, however, they will be protected from strip searches and body
1318 cavity searches.



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1323 **Proposal #** 86 **Committee: I**
1324 **Author:** Dylan Thomas **Delegation:** Delaware
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1327 **Title:** An Act to Loosen Restrictions on Sampling and Interpolation
1328

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1330 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Copyright Office, U.S. Congress
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1332
1333 **Justification:** On December 20, 1991, Biz Markie’s I Need a Haircut was pulled from shelves.
1334 It had been ruled in federal court that the album’s penultimate track, “Alone Again”, had violated
1335 the Copyright Act of 1976. This ruling determined that sampling constituted an infringement of
1336 intellectual property rights, signaling the death of free expression in hip-hop. Markie was labeled
1337 a “pickpocket” and a “groove robber”, and the dominant black art form was deemed a form of
1338 theft. It is currently illegal to sample or interpolate any musical idea without permission from the
1339 copyright holder (who, more often than not, isn’t even the original artist). The Copyright Act
1340 abuses a restrictive interpretation of artistic ownership to suppress authentic methods of
1341 expression—methods which are really no less referential than everyday songwriting. One can’t
1342 ignore that this definition most effectively suppresses hip-hop, a predominantly black genre
1343 whose methodologies were developed out of a lack of access to traditional music production
1344 resources. In reserving the abstract of ownership to the white status quo, that 1991 court ruling
1345 is in part responsible for the sanitization of what should have become the most transgressive
1346 genre of our time. “An Act to Loosen Restrictions on Sampling and Interpolation” seeks to
1347 amend the Copyright Act so that it protects all schools of expression and is no longer a tool of
1348 oppression (rhyme intended).

1349 This proposal also challenges the flimsy construct of intellectual “property” itself. Existing
1350 copyright law hinges on a naive definition of ownership which can only serve to protect those
1351 who hold the most power. Foucault would agree. In deconstructing the “author-function”, he
1352 challenges the presumed sanctimony of the intellectual proprietor. His seminal essay “What is
1353 an Author?” concludes that the inexorably derivative nature of any supposedly “originating
1354 subject” demands that it “must be stripped of its creative role and analyzed as a complex and
1355 variable function of discourse”. Any idea or sound must be constructed from a much larger
1356 canon of artistic work, and the relative nature of all expression makes the designation of
1357 ownership a fool’s errand. With this being said, the illusion of artistic ownership is essential in
1358 any capitalist culture because it encourages expression by protecting its financial compensation.
1359 However, treating all musical ideas as though they can be traced back to any given “owner” is
1360 far more restrictive than protective. It is vastly more efficient to treat an artist’s holistic
1361 composition as their proprietary arrangement of preexisting ideas. In permitting the free
1362 appropriation of limited song sections, this act ensures that one cannot arbitrarily lay claim to
1363 any given idea while encouraging the everlasting rearrangement of ideas that is Art.

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1366 **Proposal for Action:** Media
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1369 **Results to be Expected:** Artists will no longer have to worry that their creations are adhering to
1370 arbitrary and unjust copyright restrictions. The looming threat of subjective copyright litigation
1371 will no longer inhibit musicians’ freedom of expression, and the profoundly unmusical



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1372 restrictions which have historically been employed to suppress black expression will finally be
1373 put to rest. There will be minimal real effects on the protection of existing artists' work as entire
1374 compositions remain protected under copyright law. However, individual musical ideas and
1375 passages will henceforth be understood as collective property.
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1380 **Proposal #** 83 **Committee: L**

1381 **Author:** Samantha Oliver **Delegation:** Delaware

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1384 **Title:** An Act to Update and Improve Consumer Protection Against Fertility Fraud & Unregulated
1385 Domestic and International Sperm/Oocyte Donation

1386

1387

1388 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All sperm/oocyte donation banks in the US, and the international
1389 banks exporting and importing samples in the US. Department of Health and Human services,
1390 healthcare providers, Federal Trade Commission.

1391

1392

1393 **Justification:** In the last decades, the usage of sperm/oocyte donors in the US have risen
1394 dramatically, with the 2010's showing a stark rise in children born from donor reproductive
1395 material. However, US policy has not kept up with these scientific and cultural changes, and
1396 new policy is needed to protect the clients and children born from donor material. Additionally,
1397 because the US does not limit the number of sperm/oocyte donations an individual makes,
1398 communities in the US are in danger of limiting genetic diversity and becoming an unhealthily
1399 homogeneous population. New consumer protections are also needed to protect clients from
1400 fertility fraud. To remedy this, the US must enact regulations to preserve the rights of donor
1401 children and clients.

1402

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1404 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Sexual Health

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1407 **Results to be Expected:** Sperm/oocyte donation will be regulated in the US which will improve
1408 the genetic diversity of donor children. Victims will now have an avenue to hold perpetrators of
1409 illicit donor insemination accountable. The rapidly rising population of donor children will have
1410 their rights protected, while clients will be protected from donor fraud.

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1415 **Proposal #** 77 **Committee: S**

1416 **Author:** Nathan Cho **Delegation:** Delaware

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1419 **Title:** Clarifying the Codification of the Label “Organic” in Textile and Garment Production

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1422 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Textile Industry, Garment Industry, Clothing Manufacturers,
1423 Textile Manufacturers, Consumers, Clothing companies.

1424

1425

1426 **Justification:** Cotton is currently known as the “dirtiest crop on Earth” due to its exorbitant
1427 need for chemical input, water, and land compared to other crops. This chemical usage often
1428 involves pesticides, insecticides, and herbicide with 16%, 25%, and 6.8% of worldwide use
1429 attributed to cotton production per each respective chemical. These negative connotations of
1430 cotton expound when its life extends into textile production. Holding a majority over the material
1431 market in textile production, cotton often has the same downfalls of much of garment
1432 construction. This includes pollutive processing, toxic chemicals, exploitative work conditions,
1433 etc.

1434 These associations of pollution are ones people want to avoid in the sake of environmentalism
1435 and personal morality which has given rise to the “organic” market in fashion where major
1436 companies such as H&M push new lines and products that boast the ostensibly
1437 environmentalistic feature, “organic cotton”. Unfortunately, the label of “organic” while federally
1438 regulated only applies to the actual growth of the cotton. It does not cover the actual production,
1439 processing, and distribution of the clothing. There are separate third party certifications such as
1440 GOTS for ethical production, but these exist separate from the “organic” label.

1441 This greenwashing acts as a facade for consumers while perpetuating pollutive practices under
1442 the guise of environmentalism that serves to capitalize on current trends of progressivism while
1443 neglecting actual progress.

1444 By expanding the definition and criteria for “organic” to encompass more aspects of production,
1445 market clarity can be ensured so that consumers truly understand the products they purchase
1446 instead of being tricked by fanciful wording.

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1450 **Proposal for Action:** Environment

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1452

1453 **Results to be Expected:** Clarifying the term “organic” in the textile and garment industry
1454 touches upon many spheres such as...

1455 Consumer Transparency

1456 Personal vs. Corporate Responsibility in environmentalism.

1457 The Ethicality of International Production.

1458 The Sanitization of American Industry

1459 The clarification of the “organic” label will lead to less products in textiles and garments being
1460 labeled “organic”, but those who do will be ensured to carry a background of true

1461 environmentalism in ethical production that many already expect from the label “organic”. The

1462 impacts of expansion in the term “organic” goes far past mere environmentalism. The expansion



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1463 of this term ensures that all aspects of production are ethical and fall under the norms of the
1464 IFAOM Family of Standards.

1465 The difference in regulation between “organic” and “contains organic fibers” will still hold in the
1466 manner of composition, but all “organic fibers” included in the resulting product would be
1467 certified under the criteria if the label of organic is used.

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1473 **Proposal #** 80 **Committee: J**
1474 **Author:** Kanmani Duraikkannan **Delegation:** Delaware
1475

1476
1477 **Title:** Limiting the Military Recruitment of Minors
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1480 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Military, Department of Defense, High
1481 Schools, High School Students
1482

1483
1484 **Justification:** The US army describes outreach to schools as the 'cornerstone' of its approach
1485 to recruitment. The military preys on young people who don't know what they're signing up for
1486 through use of methods such as video games, social media, talking to them in schools, handing
1487 out merchandise, and straight up glorifying the military and war.

1488 They offer cushy financial benefits and offer to pay for college or give bonuses if these kids
1489 enlist. A 2017 Department of Defense poll of young people even found that 49% of survey
1490 respondents indicated that if they were to join the military, one reason for doing so would be to
1491 pay for future education.

1492 Military recruiters rely on the fears of young people to get them to enlist. This is immoral,
1493 unethical, and dangerous.

1494 The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 required schools to let military recruiters have students'
1495 contact information and other access to students, if the school provides that information to
1496 universities or employers. The Act's successor, the Every Student Succeeds Act protects these
1497 provisions. Before these acts were passed, some school districts even had policies barring all
1498 on-campus military recruitment from their schools.

1499 Students should not be exploited to join the military when they do not truly understand the risks
1500 or consequences and so the provisions from the Every Student Succeeds Act should not
1501 remain. Furthermore, military recruitment in high schools should be banned.
1502

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1504 **Proposal for Action:** Military
1505

1506
1507 **Results to be Expected:** Military recruitment of minors will greatly decrease as students will be
1508 better protected from predatory recruitment tactics. The U.S. military will shrink in size as young
1509 recruits make up a significant portion of the military.
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1514 **Proposal #** 79

Committee: L

1515 **Author:** Sophia Douglas **Delegation:** Delaware

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1518 **Title:** A proposal to invest funding into the research of male birth control options and include the
1519 education of these options into the health curriculums of public schools

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1521

1522 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Department of Education, males, public schools, teachers
1523 and students, scientists, FDA, US Department of Health and Human Services

1524

1525

1526 **Justification:** Currently, there are only two forms of birth control options for men. These are
1527 condoms and vasectomies. Condoms are 98% effective and vasectomies are 99% effective so
1528 it is clear how successful these options are. However, condoms can still fail and vasectomies
1529 are medical procedures that are not always reversible. When we look at birth control options for
1530 women, there are far more options such as the pill, IUDs, implants, shots, and much more. The
1531 primary reason as to why there are not as many male birth control options is because there is
1532 simply not enough funding for the matter. Since 2017, about \$7.3 million in funding has been
1533 used by the Male Contraceptive Organization to research male birth control options. In 2018
1534 alone, \$12.6 million worldwide was spent on the research and development of female birth
1535 control options. While these scientists have attempted to develop male birth control options for
1536 decades, there are currently no approved pills or other alternatives due to this significant gap in
1537 the lack of funding.

1538 Additionally, youths in public schools must be taught about these male birth control options in
1539 their health classes. Female birth control options are often taught and encouraged in public
1540 schools but many students are not aware of the male alternatives. The male birth control
1541 alternatives will be taught in conjunction with female contraceptives. It is crucial to educate
1542 middle and high school students on all forms of birth control to improve sexual education and
1543 ensure the safety of these youths.

1544

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1546 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Birth Control

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1549 **Results to be Expected:** By incorporating the education of male birth control and increasing
1550 the funding for additional options, more people will understand their current options and there
1551 will be more efficacious options in the future. The lack of male birth control options contributes
1552 to the unintended pregnancy rate of more than 120 million globally each year. It is crucial to
1553 invest in male birth control options to decrease these unintended pregnancies and provide a
1554 greater chance of equality. Through the education of our youths, we will certify the safety of our
1555 future generations.

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1560 **Proposal #** 78 **Committee: C**
1561 **Author:** Kemper Cole **Delegation:** Delaware

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1564 **Title:** The Individual Internet Information Insurance Initiative

1565

1566

1567 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Federal Trade Commission, the Bureau of Consumer
1568 Protection, the Office of Technology Research and Investigation, social media companies,
1569 internet marketing campaigns, internet political advertisement campaigns

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1572 **Justification:** People have been wary about the questionable privacy of social media since the
1573 concept developed in the 1990s, but the full, dangerous scope of data insecurity on these
1574 platforms was revealed in 2018 by the Facebook-Cambridge Analytica Scandal. Essentially,
1575 during the 2016 election cycle in the United States, Facebook had directly assisted political firm
1576 Cambridge Analytica in building a massive database of psychological and demographic profiles
1577 that was used to target certain groups of people with misleading and predatory political ads. The
1578 actions of Cambridge Analytica were so momentous that representatives from the firm admitted
1579 that they are likely responsible for the upset election of Donald Trump and the FTC found that
1580 they were in clear violation of business ethics, that Cambridge Analytica was responsible for
1581 bribery, voter suppression, and deceptive marketing tactics, and the company was subject to
1582 several punitive regulations.

1583 However, despite having knowingly and deliberately provided Cambridge Analytica with the data
1584 of 87 million Facebook users (70.6 million in the US) that was used to commit these crimes,
1585 Facebook was only punished for deceiving users with regard to the privacy of their data. The
1586 operative act of data harvesting went unpunished and, still, no legal changes have been made
1587 to address this issue.

1588 Companies like Meta profit greatly from selling personal user data with extremely low
1589 transparency, which has allowed this issue to further snowball to an unknowable, but undeniably
1590 concerning extent. Unchecked, data harvesting could allow for a political crisis far worse than
1591 that of the Cambridge Analytica scandal or a predatory marketing campaign that could defraud
1592 internet users at a massive scale, and there are currently minimal safeguards in place to
1593 prevent such instances from occurring. In fact, it's quite possible that countless illegal actions
1594 that we will never know about, but ones that have drastic impacts on political and economic
1595 conditions for Americans, are being committed regularly. This nation cannot simply rely on
1596 whistleblowers like the representative from Cambridge Analytica to gain insight on all of these
1597 issues; the government must take decisive action against such crimes.

1598

1599

1600 **Proposal for Action:** Corporations and NFPs

1601

1602

1603 **Results to be Expected:** I. (1) Individuals will be privy to the full list of entities that have access
1604 to their private data, so they will be able to use social media in a much more informed way.
1605 (2) The FTC will be able to more easily identify and investigate crimes committed as a result of
1606 data harvesting to prevent another situation like the Cambridge Analytica scandal from
1607 developing.



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1608 II. Social media companies will be punished for their role in crimes related to data collection and
1609 distribution.

1610 III. The current unchecked, uncontrollable, and unknowable scale of user data distribution will
1611 be gradually improved as the FTC works to ensure that all distribution of user data is beneficial
1612 to all parties involved.

1613 IV. The FTC and the respective branches, the Bureau of Consumer Protection and the Office of
1614 Technology Research and Investigation, will be able to address these issues more handily with
1615 the additional resources provided to them.

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1621 **Proposal #** 87 **Committee: G**

1622 **Author:** Gianna Voges **Delegation:** Delaware

1623

1624

1625 **Title:** Implementing “Day Fines” in the United States

1626

1627

1628 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Traffic Courts

1629

1630

1631 **Justification:** Day fines are a unit of fine payment that is based on the offender’s daily
1632 personal income. It’s instated to provide a comparable punishment for wealthier individuals, and
1633 an affordable fine for those of lower classes. As a result, since these fines will be more easily
1634 payable, poorer offenders will not have to face jail time for being unable to pay the fine. This will
1635 in turn help to fix prison overcrowding issues. On the opposite end, those who are able to easily
1636 pay off the fines will be met with an actual punishment and an incentive to not violate
1637 automotive laws/continue their offenses. Day fines are already implemented in other European
1638 countries, and this was something that was previously experimented with in small counties in
1639 the United States. These fines were first implemented in Finland in 1921, and other Nordic
1640 countries (Sweden, Denmark, and Norway) soon followed suit. Germany implemented day fines
1641 in 1975.

1642

1643

1644 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch/Jury

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1646

1647 **Results to be Expected:** The implementation of day fines will help to provide an actual
1648 punishment for those of wealthier status, while reducing possible jail time faced for those of
1649 lower class who could not previously afford to pay automotive fines. As a result, prison
1650 overcrowding will decrease and an incentive will be provided to richer individuals to not violate
1651 automotive laws/continue their offenses.

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1656 **Proposal #** 90 **Committee:** G

1657 **Author:** Jonas Howard **Delegation:** District of Columbia

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1659

1660 **Title:** The Extended Producer Responsibility Program and Recycling Center Creation Act

1661

1662

1663 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Environmental Protection Agency, Private U.S. Businesses

1664

1665

1666 **Justification:** In 2021, at least 85 percent of U.S. plastic waste, most of it recyclable, went to
1667 landfills while only 5 percent was recycled. The remaining ten percent was incinerated, which
1668 could contribute to air pollution, particularly in disadvantaged and low-income communities.
1669 Over the past 4 years, plastic recycling rates have declined significantly from 8.7 percent since
1670 2018, when China, the largest importer of plastic waste from the United States, implemented its
1671 National Sword Policy, enforcing much stricter regulations on the quality of imported plastic
1672 waste. Thus, many US municipalities previously reliant on exporting plastic waste to China for
1673 recycling are grappling with finding another endpoint or significantly reducing plastic waste
1674 production. However, what is needed is not merely an increase in domestic recycling
1675 capabilities but increased responsibility on producers of disposable plastic items to spearhead
1676 plastic waste reduction and recycling efforts.

1677

1678

1679 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Plastic

1680

1681

1682 **Results to be Expected:** If this proposal is implemented, within a few years the percentage of
1683 plastic waste should rebound to or even exceed the 2018 plastic waste recycling rate. More
1684 importantly, however, the amount of U.S. plastic waste exported to be recycled should decline
1685 significantly, thereby reducing U.S. dependence on foreign nations for plastic waste recycling
1686 and significantly reducing the carbon footprint of plastic waste transportation. Additionally, while
1687 the initial cost to the U.S. government will be significant, the Extended Producer Responsibility
1688 programs to be established nationwide should offset some of the cost, and once recycling
1689 infrastructure has been firmly established in the United States costs should decrease as
1690 efficiency increases. Thus, over the next ten to fifteen years, this proposal will not only revitalize
1691 the U.S. recycling industry but also gradually shift much of the responsibility to slow plastic
1692 waste accumulation on producers.

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1697 **Proposal #** 91 **Committee: H**
1698 **Author:** Lucas Johnson **Delegation:** District of Columbia
1699

1700
1701 **Title:** Expanding the Animal Welfare Act
1702

1703
1704 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Animals, Research Laboratories, Animal and Plant Health
1705 Inspection Service
1706

1707
1708 **Justification:** The majority of Americans continue to demonstrate concerns with animal testing.
1709 We do not all have to be members of the Animal Liberation Front to demonstrate that we care
1710 about animals as a nation. In government, animal welfare has strong allies ranging from Senator
1711 Rand Paul to Senator Cory Booker, while Presidents Trump and Obama have passed
1712 legislation with animal welfare in mind. This proposal further extends our protection of animals in
1713 a way that will have minimal impact on scientific progress and consumers.
1714 With this in mind, this proposal is far from extreme, even if it does make significant changes. It
1715 does not end animal testing, instead, the goal is to expand the number of animals that are
1716 placed under the protection of the AWA and make the treatment of all tested animals more
1717 humane.

1718 Since 2002, at least 90% of animals used in laboratory testing have not been under the
1719 protection of the AWA, namely mice and rats as well as birds and cold-blooded animals. The
1720 animals we experiment on the most have the least welfare protections. This is bad both for us
1721 and the animals, as animals yield more accurate results when they have healthy diets, have
1722 access to veterinary care, and are treated under the 3R goals. The AWA provides a multitude of
1723 reasonable protections, ranging from veterinarian availability to animal fighting bans, that should
1724 be applied to every animal we test.

1725 In current tests, unprotected animals are subject to a variety of tests that are invasive, painful,
1726 and deadly, regardless of whether they are euthanized afterward. Tests include skin and eye
1727 irritation tests, force-feeding, and

1728 “Lethal dose” testing in cosmetics. Worldwide, animals in lab tests survive around 3% of all lab
1729 experiments, and most of those animals are euthanized immediately. It’s estimated that more
1730 than 100 million animals tested die in the US alone. This is alarming, and certainly a contributing
1731 factor for around half of the country being against animal testing.

1732 But animal testing, while unnecessary in many cases and completely inhumane in others, is not
1733 useless and finds a great deal of support from the scientific community. Animal testing is
1734 valuable for studying diseases, developing drugs and treatments, and generally benefitting
1735 people, other animals, and the environment. So long as we have to perform animal testing, we
1736 should do our best to humanely treat the animals that we use to ensure our safety.
1737

1738
1739 **Proposal for Action:** Animals/Wildlife
1740

1741
1742 **Results to be Expected:** Animal testing will be more efficient and ethical. Allowing for other
1743 means of often cheaper testing for market approval of products would also mean that
1744 companies and laboratories will be further disincentivized from using animals when it isn’t
1745 necessary, making the use of animals in research less common. Labs and companies will not



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1746 turn to other animals to test on that are not protected because with the incorporation of rats and
1747 mice, there are practically no mammals with any biological similarity to humans that could be
1748 used as predictive animal models. As established in the justification, Americans will not lose any
1749 of the security that animal testing provides, while the animals being experimented on will be
1750 more humanely treated. The small percentage of animals that would be euthanized under the
1751 current system will be offered for foster care or used for other experiments, as is currently in
1752 practice for experimented animals that are not euthanized. Animal Care, and by extension
1753 APHIS, will need to receive additional funding based on its request to fulfill the need for
1754 increased inspections and certifications, but this amount would not be a significant burden on
1755 taxpayers by any means. There will also be a benefit to taxpayers as billions of dollars come
1756 from the federal government to support the testing of both protected and unprotected animals in
1757 labs across the country. As this proposal in implementation would lessen the pure volume of
1758 testing, the allocation of taxpayer money on testing would also decrease.

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1763 **Proposal #** 92 **Committee:** W

1764 **Author:** Téa Washington **Delegation:** District of Columbia

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1766

1767 **Title:** Elimination of Luxury Tax on Menstrual Products

1768

1769

1770 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All US Citizens (primarily female) in the remaining 29 states with
1771 the tampon tax in place would be affected by the proposal as the other 21 states, also including
1772 Washington DC, have actively decided not to tax tampons or don't have a sales tax. The 29 s

1773

1774

1775 **Justification:** This menstrual tax is not just inconvenient for women, but also unconstitutional.

1776 The tax is a violation of the equal protection clause, as the law targets a bodily function

1777 associated with women. Women shouldn't have their lives disrupted, whether that means having

1778 to stay home from school/work or not being able to afford other necessities, just because they

1779 can't afford products for something they have no control over. The tampon tax is a charge on

1780 menstrual products meaning they have a value-added tax or sales tax. This measure is

1781 completely unfair seeing that other essential health purchases like prescriptions, over-the-

1782 counter drugs, toilet paper, condoms, etc. and even some less essential items like golf club

1783 memberships and erectile dysfunction pills are typically tax-exempt.

1784 The majority of people who menstruate are women, who are already at a financial disadvantage

1785 because they are impacted by the gender pay gap and earn less than men across all regions by

1786 an average of 23%. In the U.S., nearly 14 percent of girls and women live below the poverty

1787 line—compared to only 11 percent of boys and men. This disparity is strongest during a

1788 woman's menstruating years. Twelve million U.S. women and girls aged 12 to 52 live below the

1789 poverty line. Those experiencing menstrual cycles should not face additional discrimination

1790 through a luxury sales tax for receiving medical products they need every month.

1791

1792

1793 **Proposal for Action:** Tax

1794

1795

1796 **Results to be Expected:** The remaining 29 states that have the menstrual product tax in place

1797 as a luxury would be required to remove the taxation. Not only would this produce much less

1798 economic disparity between the lower and upper class but it would also alleviate numerous

1799 health concerns with many women being forced to create makeshift products due to their

1800 economic status, which potentially leads to UTIs or yeast infections. As a result of the tax being

1801 removed, women and people who menstruate would be able to save an estimated \$150 million

1802 a year, as this is the previous amount they used to spend just on the sales tax for these items.

1803 This removal would greatly benefit the economic instability that women and others who have

1804 menstrual cycles experience everyday.

1805

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1809 **Proposal #** 94 **Committee:** Q

1810 **Author:** Ellen Lurie **Delegation:** District of Columbia

1811

1812

1813 **Title:** Amendment to the 5th Edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental
1814 Disorders (DSM V): Revoking “Underweight” Diagnostic Criteria for Anorexia Nervosa and
1815 Requiring Insurance Coverage Accordingly

1816

1817

1818 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States, pharmaceutical companies, insurance companies,
1819 psychologists/psychiatrists, victims of anorexia nervosa

1820

1821

1822 **Justification:** As of the publication of the DSM V in 2013, the diagnostic criteria for anorexia
1823 nervosa includes “significantly low body weight in the context of age, sex, developmental
1824 trajectory, and physical health.” Significantly low body weight is operationally defined as having
1825 a BMI of below 17.5. Compared to previous diagnostic criteria under the DSM IV, such as the
1826 requirements to be at 85% of a healthy BMI and to have skipped 3 consecutive menstrual
1827 cycles, there has been significant progress in broadening the spectrum of diagnosis, with men
1828 who cannot experience amenorrhea now being able to receive an anorexia diagnosis. However,
1829 these edits have not progressed far enough.

1830 It is a serious social stigma that those who are overweight or at a normal weight (as indicated by
1831 BMI) cannot experience symptoms of anorexia or truly be anorexic. It is important to understand
1832 that anorexia, as a psychological illness, is more about body image, obsession with food, and
1833 an intent to lose weight than about actually being “successful” at losing weight to the point
1834 where said patient has reached the underweight range of BMI. Larger bodies often struggle with
1835 weight loss even outside of unhealthy, restrictive methods simply due to the fact that their
1836 maintenance caloric level is so low. In these cases, eating little to no food may not actually
1837 present itself in said patient’s weight.

1838 Beyond the fact that this diagnostic criteria cannot be applied meaningfully to medically
1839 overweight people or even people of a normal weight, setting the diagnostic criteria so high
1840 restricts many people suffering from anorexia from receiving insurance coverage for in-patient
1841 or out-patient treatment. At the moment, anorexia independent of weight loss is represented in
1842 the DSM V as “atypical anorexia,” but is not covered by many insurance companies, or at least
1843 not to the degree that traditional anorexia is covered. Eating disorder treatment can be
1844 incredibly expensive, with residential treatment costing \$30,000 monthly, daytime only programs
1845 costing \$20,000 monthly, and intensive outpatient programs costing \$10,000 for a 6 week
1846 program on average. Those who are incorrectly receiving a lesser diagnosis due to the BMI
1847 restrictions on anorexia nervosa will receive less coverage by their insurance companies and
1848 will have to pay a higher percentage of the price, despite the fact that their mental,
1849 psychological struggles are the same.

1850

1851

1852 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health

1853

1854

1855 **Results to be Expected:** Atypical anorexia occurs in up to 3% of the population (9.9 million
1856 people). Assuming insurance companies are expected to cover an average of 2 outpatient
1857 programs per patient per year, the yearly cost of fully covering the treatment of those with



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1858 atypical anorexia will come out to \$99 billion yearly. This cost would fall under the mental health
1859 division of the US Federal Budget, a budget that previously came up to over \$225 billion in
1860 2019, pre-pandemic. With newfound coverage and widespread diagnosis, victims of anorexia
1861 will be finally able to take steps towards recovery.

1862 Anorexia nervosa has the highest death rate of any psychiatric illness (including major
1863 depressive disorder), due to its nature as a highly somatic illness. In 2018, there were 3,430
1864 deaths due to Other Specified Feeding or Eating Disorders (OSFED) and 2,680 deaths due to
1865 anorexia nervosa. Those diagnosed with atypical anorexia fall under the OSFED category,
1866 making this statistic even more devastating considering its magnitude and implications, as
1867 OSFEDs are often untreated due to being viewed as “less severe,” despite making up a larger
1868 percentage of deaths from eating disorders. Expanding access to treatment and modifying the
1869 DSM V to diagnose those with atypical anorexia as having anorexia nervosa will greatly
1870 decrease the mortality of eating disorders, as atypical anorexia will no longer be left uninsured
1871 and untreated.

1872 More broadly speaking, stigmas surrounding overweight people will also decrease as well, with
1873 it being now formally recognized that those who are overweight can still experience serious
1874 eating disorders. Obesity attacks far too many US citizens for them to be discriminated against
1875 when seeking psychological treatment and to be excluded from recognition when it comes to
1876 disordered eating. Not every eating disorder possessed by an overweight person is a binge-
1877 eating disorder: anyone can have anorexia, as it is a disease of the mind. Increasing the rate of
1878 diagnosis will also destigmatize eating disorders in schools and other institutions present during
1879 childhood development (the time at which eating disorder development is at its peak), as it will
1880 likely be taught about more frequently due to its now even more clear statistical prevalence.

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1885 **Proposal #** 93 **Committee: Q**
1886 **Author:** Ezekiel Lu **Delegation:** District of Columbia
1887

1888
1889 **Title:** One Day at a Time Initiative
1890

1891
1892 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Public and Charter schools in the United States and its territories
1893

1894
1895 **Justification:** The purpose of this proposal is to address the alarming rate that young adults
1896 are experiencing depression and to accommodate them to not only better them as learners, but
1897 to make them productive members of society as well. According to the American Psychological
1898 Association, nearly half of all young adults said they have ongoing personal issues occurring in
1899 their lives and school adds on to. While mental breakdowns such as panic attacks cannot be
1900 predicted, there are long term mental conditions that prevail such as depression and anxiety,
1901 and these rights can be beneficial to those students who have these conditions. It is important
1902 for students to feel their best since they are the future of our society.
1903

1904
1905 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12
1906

1907
1908 **Results to be Expected:** These guaranteed rights will be available to all students currently
1909 enrolled in a public or charter institution across the United States and territories. Conditions for
1910 students to receive a mental health day are as followed,students must meet with an school
1911 counselor before or after a day is taken.Furthermore, students of the age of sixteen and older
1912 will be able to sign their own notes, while students under that age must receive parental
1913 permission to do so.
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1919 **Proposal #** 97 **Committee:** V

1920 **Author:** James Setty **Delegation:** District of Columbia

1921

1922

1923 **Title:** 28th Amendment - In Regard to the Process of Congressional Redistricting

1924

1925

1926 **Major Areas to be Affected:** State Legislatures, Congressional Districts, US House of
1927 Representatives, State Voters, US Senate

1928

1929

1930

1931 **Justification:** Gerrymandering has run rampant through our states and has subverted our
1932 democratic process by creating a republic in which those in the power of state legislatures
1933 become disproportionately represented within Congress. This creates a dangerous cycle and an
1934 attack on our core ideal of hearing the minority voice. This process, in which congressional
1935 district lines are drawn clearly to favor one party or group, is clearly a direct hindrance to our
1936 values of democracy, justice, and equality. Establishing independent commissions would fight
1937 this problem by allowing for district lines to be drawn without party influence. Establishing the
1938 process of intentionally drawing disproportionate districts as unconstitutional would push courts
1939 to rule in favor of the people and strike down maps because of its clear statement in the
1940 Constitution. It would also allow courts to rule on maps that aren't necessarily racial
1941 gerrymandering, but political gerrymandering. This would not subvert states' rights as the
1942 process of redistricting is still left to the state; it is just forcing the process to be done in a non-
1943 biased way and allowing Congress to oversee the process. This proposal should have
1944 bipartisan support, as gerrymandering affects both parties, and it is an attack on core American
1945 ideals, which both parties should see as a threat. Furthermore, establishing a voting affairs
1946 committee in the Senate could have widespread positive effects outside of gerrymandering, as
1947 voting fraud, voter ID laws, and voting rights are all currently debated issues that a Senate
1948 committee could help resolve. Overall, this proposal would increase voter participation and
1949 turnout in representative elections and ensure congressional districts are not skewed to favor
1950 either party, resulting in a more fair, more representative US.

1951

1952

1953

1954 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Gerrymandering

1955

1956

1957 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will create a House of Representatives in which the
1958 representatives accurately represent the ideologies of their constituents. No longer will
1959 gerrymandering create a republic in which those in power stay in power by manipulating their
1960 voters and their residences. The only way to ensure the benefits of a large republic outlined in
1961 Federalist 10 is to ensure that voters aren't silenced and that minority rights are maintained.
1962 Polarization within states would decrease, and political participation would increase. Tighter
1963 races would result in compromise and increased investment and education regarding political
1964 races. Faith in the Government would be somewhat reinstated, and the country and voters
1965 would benefit as a whole.

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1971 **Proposal #** 89 **Committee: D**

1972 **Author:** Diya Bardwell **Delegation:** District of Columbia

1973

1974

1975 **Title:** Creation of the fair treatment clause in regards to discrimination as a result of religion

1976

1977

1978 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Citizens, Religious Organizations

1979

1980

1981 **Justification:** The freedom of religion is a key aspect in our democracy. It allows people to be open, and create communities. While this is all true, religion can also used as vesle for discrimination. Whether this be racism, sexism, homophobia, or others, discrimination of any kind should not be tolerated.

1982
1983
1984
1985 Right now, the first amendment of the US constitution only states that religion can be practiced freely, and that people can not discriminate based on a person's religion. It says nothing about the discrimination that stems from religion, or the legal backing behind it.

1986
1987
1988 In recent years, there have been many ways to legally discriminate if a person states it is against their religion. An example of this is the freedom of conscious from government discrimination act (Iowa), which allows individuals to discriminate against someone if it " goes against their conscious, moral, or religious beliefs". These bills often target members of the LGBTQ+ community, as it explicitly states heterosexual marraige as morally correct, and heterosexual maggaige as immoral.

1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994 No form of discrimination in this country should be legal, and by allowing this loophole to continue it would completely contradict the ideals of freedom that this country holds so close.

1995

1996

1997 **Proposal for Action:** LGBTQ+/Discrimination

1998

1999

2000
2001 **Results to be Expected:** The expected result of this proposal is the elimination of state bills or laws legalizing the discrimination of an individual due to religious motives.

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2007 **Proposal #** 96 **Committee: I**

2008 **Author:** Lourdes Robinson **Delegation:** District of Columbia

2009

2010

2011 **Title:** Saving the World for a future

2012

2013

2014 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Developing countries

2015

2016

2017 **Justification:** Wealthier countries like the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States
2018 have released carbon emissions into the atmosphere for decades that have been unaddressed.
2019 The developing countries and regions are dealing with rising sea levels, irrecoverable damages
2020 from extreme weather, wildfires, and devastated droughts due to the egregious behavior of
2021 these wealthier countries. Unmitigated climate change imperils disastrous impacts on economic
2022 growth and inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean. These countries lose significant
2023 shares of wealth as climate shocks happen; there is a lack of resources to manage the inimical
2024 consequences of climate shocks. When observing the climate crisis, every precaution to
2025 minimize the effects of climate change throughout the world should be taken, including our
2026 nation and its surrounding countries. As a nation, the belief is that the primary human right is the
2027 right to life; providing a collective of \$100 billion dollars allocated funding to developing countries
2028 and regions to manage climate impacts but eliminate poverty or inequality as the Region retains
2029 social gains but advances towards development goals.

2030

2031

2032 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Climate Change

2033

2034

2035 **Results to be Expected:** If the next steps are taken correctly, it minimizes the economic growth
2036 and inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean. It also provides countries and regions with
2037 resources to manage the inimical consequences of climate shocks to recoverable damages of
2038 climate change shocks. Lastly, it eliminates the need for developing countries and regions to
2039 need five to ten times more funding than currently receiving to manage climate impact. They will
2040 no longer be relying on our money as they lose significant shares of wealth.

2041

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2045 **Proposal #** 95 **Committee:** V
2046 **Author:** Alexander O'Sullivan **Delegation:** District of Columbia

2047

2048

2049 **Title:** Abolishing the United States Senate

2050

2051

2052 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Senate, United States House of Representatives,
2053 United States President.

2054

2055

2056 **Justification:** The United States Senate was never meant to represent the will of the people
2057 when its existence was formed as a compromise to enact a bicameral legislature in 1789. Until
2058 the 17th Amendment passed in 1913, governors appointed their states' senators, and the voters
2059 of the state had no say at all. A state of 600,000 residents has just as many votes as a state of
2060 8.38 Million residents on every judge confirmation and every piece of legislation presented
2061 before the Senate. Historically, any argument to delegate federal power based on geographical
2062 and regional differences was revealed to truly be an effort to preserve the institution of slavery.
2063 Effectually, there is a tyranny of the minority in the senate, and as the United States will become
2064 a majority-minority country by 2045, it is projected that 70% of the country will be represented
2065 by 30 senators while 30% of the country will be represented by 70 senators. There have been
2066 nearly 2,000 people to serve as senators since its creation in 1789, but only 11 of them have
2067 been Black. More Black people live in the five boroughs of New York City than all the people
2068 who live in the Dakotas. The Senate will continue to be used as a tool of white supremacy
2069 where the overwhelming majority of senators are white. The Senate is already a place where 41
2070 senators can override the wishes of 59, and a "majority" only possesses parts of the power a
2071 majority should have. It has become the symbol of gridlock and stagnation in American policy-
2072 making and blockage of democracy.

2073

2074

2075 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Constitution

2076

2077

2078 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will ensure a more equitable representation of
2079 American voters and make democratic policy-making at the federal level more efficient and
2080 usable. There will be fewer slave-relic impediments preventing the passage of legislation, and
2081 the makeup of Congress will more accurately reflect the will of the majority of people.
2082 Additionally, the House of Representatives is already a more diverse body than the Senate, so
2083 those members of Congress will just be empowered more from a unicameral legislature. For
2084 example, 13% of the members of the House of Representatives are Black which is nearly the
2085 same as the true population percentage of African-Americans in the United States. The US
2086 Senate, however, is 6% Black. Members of the House will have more duties than they do
2087 currently, but these details could be ironed out.

2088

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2092 **Proposal #** 98 **Committee: U**
2093 **Author:** Siyan Tekle-Habtegabir **Delegation:** District of Columbia
2094

2095
2096 **Title:** The Review and Revision of the Eritrean Constitution and Eritrean Governmental Cabinet
2097

2098
2099 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Eritrean citizens, politicians, and the United Nations
2100

2101
2102 **Justification:** The current governing document within the nation of Eritrea is the 1997
2103 Constitution, which outlines a series of expectations for how the nascent country shall run under
2104 their government. The Constitution presents 59 Articles and numerous amendments within each
2105 article, many of which have been violated through the documented human rights abuses at the
2106 hands of the Eritrean government. There have been no governmental elections since the nation
2107 gained its independence in 1993, so the investigation of both the Constitution and the federal
2108 cabinet will cast light on many acts of violence against the Eritrean peoples that have been
2109 concealed under the current regime. This impacts the world on an international scale because
2110 this would set a precedent for the other liberties that have been granted to the citizens of
2111 nations that don't receive mass media coverage. Furthermore, the diaspora of Eritreans all over
2112 the world would be directly affected by the actions outlined in this proposal because it affects
2113 the likelihood of their return to Eritrea.
2114

2115
2116 **Proposal for Action:** United Nations
2117

2118
2119 **Results to be Expected:** Following the review of the Constitution and the formal investigation
2120 into the human rights abuses committed by the Eritrean government, an international tribunal
2121 shall be held to determine whether or not international criminal law has been broken by the
2122 Eritrean government. If it's concluded that international crime laws have been broken, then the
2123 UN will take any future steps that they deem necessary in reviewing those in power within the
2124 Eritrean government. If it's concluded that international law hasn't been broken, then increased
2125 surveillance of the Eritrean government's interactions with the Eritrean peoples by the United
2126 Nations is encouraged. Because the Constitution in place has been contradicted by
2127 documented human rights abuses, sections of the Constitution that have been directly violated
2128 are evidently present. The results of such actions will be the revision of the 1997 Eritrean
2129 Constitution and the potential replacement of Eritrean politicians. This will result in the first ever
2130 shift in power within Eritrea since its attainment of sovereignty in 1993. Thus, not only will the
2131 authoritarian rule of the current Eritrean governmental cabinet potentially come to an end
2132 alongside increased surveillance, but it will also be placed on the radar of the United Nations for
2133 future reference. Eritrea's wealth in natural resources and cultural and historical significance will
2134 be accessible to the rest of the world which will involve the nation in the global economic
2135 marketplace. As a result, the freedoms, liberties, and rights of the Eritrean peoples within Eritrea
2136 will be platformed, acting as an emblem for other groups within nations that don't receive mass
2137 media coverage.
2138

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2142 **Proposal #** 104 **Committee: X**
2143 **Author:** Laurie Shorter **Delegation:** Florida
2144

2145
2146 **Title:** An increase in the number of risk-free substance abuse and drug addiction treatment
2147 centers across the country, specifically in homeless shelters and correctional institutions.
2148

2149
2150 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal correctional institutions, Homeless shelters, high- risk
2151 American adults and kids.
2152

2153
2154 **Justification:** According to recent studies, almost 21 million Americans have at least one
2155 addiction to a drug and yet only 10% receive or are able to receive treatment. It's a known fact
2156 that substance abuse can and will ruin users' lives, but there are only two legally operating
2157 above-the-ground harm reduction overdose prevention centers in the country. Drug overdose
2158 deaths cost the United States economy over \$600 billion every year so this is truly a crisis worth
2159 addressing. Not only does it cost the country hundreds of billions of dollars, but drug overdose
2160 deaths have also more than tripled since 1990.

2161 Drug overdose deaths are currently on the rise and will continue to rise unless action is
2162 taken to prevent them. The year-to-year rise in overdose deaths was much higher from 2019 to
2163 2020, jumping by a historic 30%. While the rise in deaths slowed down in 2021, the total number
2164 of deaths is still the highest annual overdose deaths ever recorded in the U.S. Harm reduction
2165 has historically been underfunded and has been forced to rely on state and local funding or
2166 private funding to sustain itself.
2167

2168
2169 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Addictive Drugs
2170

2171
2172 **Results to be Expected:** US economic costs due to drug overdoses, drug addiction, and drug
2173 abuse would decrease, as well as the use of drugs across the country. More Americans
2174 addicted to drugs would seek treatment since it would be risk-free and the levels of
2175 homelessness across the nation would drastically decrease. According to the Bureau of Justice
2176 Statistics, four in ten violent offenders were under the influence of alcohol when they committed
2177 their crimes, thus an increase in drug abuse and drug addiction treatment would decrease
2178 crime. Drug addiction has ravaged our nation for centuries, so it is crucial to address this issue
2179 by implementing programs and centers to treat this pandemic. Although it may cost more money
2180 initially, it will not only save the government hundreds of billions of dollars in the long run, but
2181 also decrease homelessness, crime rates, and the overall use of addictive drugs in the United
2182 States.
2183

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2187 **Proposal #** 103 **Committee: C**
2188 **Author:** Shawnak Shenoy **Delegation:** Florida
2189

2190
2191 **Title:** A proposal to withdraw G20 government monetary subsidies from the fossil fuel industry.
2192

2193
2194 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Industries relating to the importing, exporting, transportation, or
2195 production of the following energy sources: Coal, Petroleum/Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Prices of
2196 energy created with fossil fuels, homeowners/taxpayers
2197

2198
2199 **Justification:** A recent unsettling global trend seen in the last five decades has been the
2200 increasing effects of climate change on the Earth and its resources. Carbon dioxide emissions
2201 into the atmosphere have nearly doubled since 1980, which has affected the world in various
2202 ways. Arctic sea ice has decreased by 13% per decade since 1979, impacting regional
2203 environments as well as raising sea levels (an effect that is estimated to have devastating
2204 effects on coastal cities by as early as 2050), largely due to the trapping and retaining of heat by
2205 greenhouse gases that humans have contributed to the buildup of. A major cause of this buildup
2206 is world governments' major subsidization of industries involved with fossil fuels (coal, oil and
2207 natural gas). Out of all subsidized energy sectors, 70% of subsidies went to nonrenewable,
2208 environmentally-damaging industries. Globally, subsidies on major fossil fuels amounts to 5.9
2209 trillion dollars, or nearly 7 percent of global GDP, and is expected to rise even higher by 2025.
2210 These subsidies artificially lower the price of nonrenewable energy, promoting overconsumption
2211 and wasteful use of limited resources and contributing to an already staggering carbon footprint.
2212 Studies show that 47% of natural gas and 99% of coal is artificially priced at less than half of its
2213 true cost. Additionally, these subsidies cost governments around the globe over 500 billion
2214 dollars, and allows countries to tamper with prices in an industry which is 80% privately owned.
2215

2216
2217 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Climate Change
2218

2219
2220 **Results to be Expected:** It is expected that cutting off oil and coal subsidies can decrease
2221 carbon emissions by as much as 11 percent, with a possible higher reduction if money is
2222 instead invested in renewable subsidies, such as funding for wind, water, and geothermal
2223 energy industries. Global warming would potentially decrease to under 1.5 degrees Celsius. It's
2224 also expected that 3.8 percent of global GDP, or 3.2 trillion USD would be saved and able to be
2225 implemented into more useful programs. Prices for production and consumption of fossil fuels
2226 will be restored to their natural prices, rather than artificially lower prices, reducing
2227 overproduction, overconsumption, and waste, with positive environmental effects as stated
2228 above. The 5.9 trillion dollars previously invested would, rather, be saved and could be used for
2229 more beneficial and effective programs both domestically and internationally.
2230

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419 **Proposal #** 110

Committee: P

420 **Author:** Vania Lau **Delegation:** Indiana

421

422

423 **Title:** Legalising Marijuana in the United States

424

425

426 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Food and Drugs
427 Administrations, federal Penitentiaries, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of the
428 Treasury, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

429

430

431 **Justification:** There's no doubt that marijuana is a lucrative business; it could be a trillion-dollar
432 industry, but as of right now, it's actually costing Americans money. When marijuana was
433 legalised in Colorado in 2014, its sales exceeded \$21.3 billion along with other cannabinoid
434 products. By legalising marijuana, resources like time and money would be freed up, since law
435 enforcement annually spends \$3.6 billion on citizens in possession of marijuana and makes
436 820,000 arrests annually. In spite of marijuana's illegality, it is sold and bought thus profiting
437 from imposing taxes would be more beneficial to the country than banning it. Harvard economist
438 Jeffery Miron, predicts that legalising marijuana would save the government \$7.7 billion per year
439 and generate \$2.4 billion if taxed as a consumer good. Furthermore, regulating marijuana allows
440 the government to intervene with the entire supply chain of the marijuana, holding the suppliers
441 accountable and passing regulations to ensure public safety

442

443

444 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs

445

446

447 **Results to be Expected:** The legalisation of marijuana is expected to save the government
448 \$7.7 billion per year and generate \$2.4 billion or more, depending on how marijuana is taxed.
449 The funds could then be used to improve community infrastructures or social welfare causes.

450

451

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454 **Proposal #** 114

Committee: S

455 **Author:** Jackson Ray **Delegation:** Indiana

456

457

458 **Title:** Rejuvenate American Production

459

460

461 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Global Trade, U.S federal budget, U.S economy, U.S production
462 base

463

464

465 **Justification:** The United States of America's Production Capacity has largely decreased
466 within the past 50 years. Years ago the United States was the largest production economy in
467 the world. But between 2000 and 2010, the United State's production and the middle class as a
468 whole, took a massive hit. According to "OECD", "The median income of men without a
469 secondary school diploma fell by 20% between 1990 and 2013; for men with secondary school
470 diplomas or some college, median income fell by 13%."(OECD),"The middle class is not only
471 the United States greatest tax base but also the backbone of its economy. While government
472 intervention in the economy should not be an action taken lightly, the United States general
473 standard of living is a trend that is heading down." out of 163 countries, only the United States,
474 Brazil and Hungary had slid backward over the past decade.``(Haynie para 2)This is from an
475 article by US news. If the current trend is to be reversed and the American production base is to
476 be rebuilt, tariffs are the way to do so. The United States should not be removed from world
477 trade by any means, but production in the United States needs to be preserved.

478 **PROPOSAL FOR ACTION:** Increase tariffs on foreign made products that are also produced in
479 the United States. Increase the middle class as well as promote products to be produced in the
480 United States.

481

482

483 **Proposal for Action:** Tariffs

484

485

486 **Results to be Expected:** Americans will see massive jumps in production based jobs. Steady
487 "long term" middle class growth will more than make up for the increase in consumer goods in
488 the United States. The funding from tariffs could be distributed to any of the programs or
489 agencies as needed. As well as creating a new board to oversee federal subsidies on consumer
490 products for the lower 25% of Americans. The United States people and consumers will be
491 using Strong products made in America, by Americans using American resources. It would also
492 nearly \$500,000,000,000.00 in federal funding according to 2021 data. The American
493 production capacity will see a massive increase.

494

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55th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 2-July 7, 2022

499 **Proposal #** 113

Committee: E

500 **Author:** Calleigh Neal **Delegation:** Indiana

501

502

503 **Title:** Increase Truth in Lending

504

505

506 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Every current and former student, student loan providers, US
507 Dept. of Education

508

509

510 **Justification:** Forty six million American citizens are grappling with the repercussions of
511 student loans. The amount of student loan debt in the United States amounts to roughly \$1.47
512 trillion. Student loan debt is the second highest consumer debt just behind mortgages. Providing
513 students with the proper coaching throughout their higher education and the life of their loan will
514 properly prepare them for handling the loan in the future. Only 21 of 50 states have mandated
515 Personal Finance coursework in high school. Rather than shape the aforementioned coaching
516 in a Personal Finance class, a direct meeting with borrowers with the people from whom they
517 will be borrowing will be mandated. Direct meetings with borrowers ensures that the information
518 will be absorbed, efficiently communicated and personalized. The intention of this coaching is
519 not to mollify the existing crisis, but rather prevent a worsening of the issue and educate the
520 future generations of borrowers.

521

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523

524 **Proposal for Action:** Education

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526

527 **Results to be Expected:** Rising college students and other student loan borrowers will be
528 coached in how to borrow and manage their student loans and will have a further understanding
529 of the implications of loans. The coaching will allow for revelations that another path may need
530 to be chosen to save the borrower from defaulting on their debt.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

536 **Proposal #** 109

Committee: E

537 **Author:** Ethan Hilton **Delegation:** Indiana

538

539

540 **Title:** Promote Nationwide Youth Financial Literacy

541

542

543 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Education, states' department of education,
544 high school teachers and students

545

546

547 **Justification:** Financial literacy education in the United States significantly lags behind other
548 developed nations in the world. According to studies compiled by the U.S. Financial Literacy
549 and Education Commission in 2020, only one-third of adults could identify four out of five basic
550 financial literacy concepts such as mortgages, interest, and risk. Educating youth about financial
551 risks will help them avoid debt and bankruptcy in the future. As a result, they are likely to plan
552 for future events such as investing in property or saving for retirement.

553

554

555 **Proposal for Action:** Education

556

557

558 **Results to be Expected:** American youth will gain a better understanding of personal financial
559 fundamentals and be better prepared to handle future financial situations. State-mandated
560 financial education has been found to increase graduate's likelihood of application for financial
561 aid, the likelihood of receiving both grants and subsidized federal loans, and decrease private
562 loan amounts for borrowers, which are all low-interest means of borrowing. Data from results
563 analyzed by the 2020 Survey of the States suggests financial education reduces students from
564 lower-income families' need to work while enrolled at an educational institution, which
565 correlatedly increases their probability of graduation.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

570 **Proposal #** 108

Committee: M

571 **Author:** Jacob Daniels **Delegation:** Indiana

572

573

574 **Title:** A Bill to Prohibit the transfer of a firearm at a gun show by an individual who is not a
575 federally licensed firearms dealer

576

577

578 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Firearm Regulations, Gunshows, Firearm Collectors, Firearm
579 purchasers, Firearm Sellers

580

581

582 **Justification:** Under current Federal law, a private individual, unless made to by local or state
583 law, can legally sell a firearm to an unlicensed resident of the same state, as long as the seller
584 does not know or have reasonable cause to believe that the purchaser is prohibited from
585 possessing a firearm. This is opposed to federally authorized licensed gun dealers who are
586 required to do background checks on all sales. 18 U.S.A S.921

587 While most gun crime is not committed by guns purchased at gun shows, the legality of
588 transporting firearms into the hands of unlicensed individuals, without background checks or
589 report of sale facilitates the access to firearms into the public hands, where it is possible that
590 said firearms can eventually find their ways into the hands of individuals who are not authorized
591 to handle them. The Violence Policy Center, commented this about the matter, "the utility of gun
592 shows to dangerous individuals stems primarily from the exemption enjoyed by private sellers
593 ... as the absence of a background check". In 2000, the Bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and
594 Firearms (ATF) released an analysis of over 1,530 trafficking investigations where guns were
595 diverted from a legal to illegal source 5 years after private sale and found that gun shows were
596 the second highest in trafficked guns per investigation. This shows that the potential for firearms
597 moving to unauthorized hands through gun shows is possible. And that it necessitates the need
598 to ensure that all sales at a gunshow, need to be sold via a seller with a federal license, to
599 ensure that the firearms are not going into the hands of criminals or those otherwise disallowd
600 from owning a gun, and that the background checks deter individuals with a criminal history
601 from trying to purchase guns at a gunshow.

602

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605 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Firearms

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607

608 **Results to be Expected:** Individuals seeking to purchase or transfer firearms at a gunshow will
609 have to go through federally licensed dealers in order to make a transaction involving a firearm.
610 This aims to reduce the amount of guns going to unauthorized persons.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

616 **Proposal #** 112 **Committee: W**
617 **Author:** Harlow McCreary **Delegation:** Indiana

618
619
620 **Title:** Make menstrual products more accessible

621
622
623 **Major Areas to be Affected:** menstruators in the US, State health departments, The federal
624 department of health and human services, State prisons, The US department of finance

625
626
627 **Justification:** The lack of access to feminine hygiene products, also known as “period poverty”
628 affects more than thousands of menstruators all over the world. According to Global Citizens, it
629 is estimated that 500 million people around the world live without access to feminine hygiene
630 products like tampons and sanitary pads. This leads to them resorting to unsafe methods when
631 menstruating. There are several reasons that this is happening, the most major being that
632 governments recognize feminine hygiene products as a ‘luxury good’ and not a necessity. Since
633 these products are labeled as such they are also unfortunately taxed as such. This tax is known
634 as the ‘tampon tax’ and ranges anywhere from 5% (the required minimum) to 9%. This is not fair
635 to the many menstruators out there with a lack of access to feminine hygiene products. Without
636 these items menstruators may feel unable to go about their daily lives. This However is not the
637 only occurrence of period poverty. There is also an extreme lack of feminine hygiene products in
638 our prisons, this is a major problem considering The United States currently has one of the
639 highest rates of female incarceration in the world. Many menstruators have had to go through
640 drastic lengths just in order to guarantee access to feminine hygiene products while being
641 incarcerated. An example of this occurred in 2020 when a federal corrections officer pled guilty
642 to sexually assaulting an incarcerated woman in exchange for menstrual products. Incarcerated
643 or not, females should not have to go through such lengths in order to guarantee something that
644 is a necessity. However, the problem once again is that the law does not require prisons to
645 provide inmates with a decent amount of feminine hygiene products. Something must be done to
646 guarantee menstruators their right to feminine hygiene products!

647
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651 **Proposal for Action:** Tax

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654 **Results to be Expected:** It is expected that this will increase the accessibility of menstrual
655 products to menstruators of all backgrounds. In turn this will decrease the number of
656 menstruators who face period poverty in the US.



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July 2-July 7, 2022

662 **Proposal #** 117

Committee: B

663 **Author:** Karishma Arora **Delegation:** Kentucky

664

665

666 **Title:** A Proposal To Improve the Lives of the Homeless Population by Increasing Subsidized
667 Housing in America

668

669

670 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Homeless population, U.S. Housing and Urban Development
671 Department, Public Works and Solid Waste Management Services, Healthcare workers, Urban
672 populations

673

674

675 **Justification:** Homelessness affects over half a million people in the United States. With the
676 average life expectancy being under 50, it is crucial we find a way to make life better in America
677 for those who are less privileged. Currently, it is seemingly impossible to obtain a job without an
678 address; this leaves many of these adults with fewer possible alternatives for their futures.
679 Firstly, many shelters are not widely accessible. Most shelters have curfews, and no places to
680 keep belongings. Furthermore, many do not allow children or pets. Shelters are either one-
681 night-only or have an average max of 90 days. Spots are very limited in these places, and by
682 gaining a bed for a night, that means another homeless person is removed from that bed.
683 Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic increased unemployment which increased homelessness
684 in the United States. Similarly, housing prices in the West Coast are on the rise. This causes
685 those who were previously able to provide for themselves now unable to find affordable housing
686 options.

687

688

689 **Proposal for Action:** Housing/Homeless

690

691

692 **Results to be Expected:** There will be less homeless people on the streets with a decrease in
693 the homeless population overall. The United States will see a decrease in its work shortage as
694 well as less hospital overflows from sick homeless people.

695 Homeless people will have a long-term place they can call home which will allow for a physical
696 address and the ability to start building a stable lifestyle. This will decrease the money spent by
697 the government on evacuating streets for weekly cleaning and on compensating the cost of
698 hospital bills that some people cannot afford.

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703 **Proposal #** 138

Committee: A

704 **Author:** Abigail Wissing **Delegation:** Kentucky

705

706

707 **Title:** To further shape the development of Artificial Intelligence positively in the United States

708

709

710 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Government, The National Security Commission on Artificial
711 Intelligence, US citizens

712

713

714 **Justification:** From Stephen Hawking to Stuart Russell, there has been a rise in the number of
715 experts who come to the belief of a 3rd revolution coming in the 21st century with machines
716 capable of intelligence far exceeding our own. With the fastening progress in machines taking in
717 human knowledge and developing algorithms that will do any and all tasks humans can, could
718 eventually cause the creation of machines capable to perform any task better than humans.
719 Since the US does not currently have any federal regulations on the manufacturing, use, or
720 research of AI, regulators need to be in control of the situation as quickly as possible.

721 As this could positively reflect solutions to global problems, there are severe risks that can come
722 from these developments. The lone reason humans are the most dominant species on earth
723 comes from our superior intelligence. So, in the case that our machines transcend human
724 intelligence, just as the fate of the animalia of the world depends on human's and our actions,
725 that fate of humanity could depend more on the decisions of machines. It is predicted that by
726 2025, 85 million jobs will be replaced with AI, leaving those who do not have the skill set or
727 degree, jobless. Transitioning into making AI safer rather than powerful is a highly mistreated
728 topic and needs to have more than the 50 people in the world who work full time on technical AI
729 safety.

730

731

732 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/AI

733

734

735 **Results to be Expected:** The results of creating a safer way to approach developing and
736 current AI in the future have outcomes such as creating the needed jobs AI will be replacing,
737 making US citizens in a more controlled environment when regulations can be put in place and
738 lower the chance of the 21st century revolution scientists have been warning.

739 With the safer development and programming of current and future AI, the potential of AI
740 gaining control over the United States drops to 1% from the original 45% if the proper
741 regulations are not placed. With the rapid development of AI, the past years leaving many with
742 questions, many will be answered with this proposal.

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747 **Proposal #** 135 **Committee: D**
748 **Author:** Benjamin Walton **Delegation:** Kentucky

749
750
751 **Title:** To reform/remove US prisons and replace them with rehabilitation restorative justice
752 centers.

753
754
755 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US prisoners, The US justice system.

756
757
758 **Justification:** In the United States, criminals are punished and given no assistance in how to
759 lead a better life and change. $\frac{2}{3}$ of all criminals will be re-arrested and 50% will be incarcerated.
760 This is the highest percentage in the world when the US is supposed to be a land of opportunity
761 and pursuit of happiness when for these people their only opportunity seems to be prison walls.
762 In prisons, criminals are treated like dirt and taught to live under orders. They are encouraged to
763 create a social hierarchy forcefully and are shown no path to teach them the proper way to live a
764 better life.
765 Nearly Half of incarcerated prisoners are non-aggressive drug dealers/users. Many of these
766 drug dealers come from poverty and resort to drug dealing as the only way they know how to
767 make money. A restorative justice center provides rehab for drug users and therapy as well as
768 consulting to show these people how to create businesses, make a resume and apply for a job,
769 etc. Many of the other prisoners are people who only need to be taught how to lead a new life
770 and deal with their problems. This is a necessary course of action to rehabilitate prisoners to be
771 normal citizens that can lead their own crime-free life.

772
773
774 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Prisons

775
776
777 **Results to be Expected:** If these justice centers are to be made then it is predicted that the
778 number of violent re-offenses would decrease by 75%. The number of incarcerations would
779 decrease initially by approximately 27% immediately and later continue to slowly decrease by
780 greater numbers. A Prison costs around \$98-\$162 million to build, while a restorative justice
781 center costs around 10 million at the most. This would either lower or redirect Tax dollars to a
782 more important cause.

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787 **Proposal #** 131 **Committee: D**
788 **Author:** Livi Ray **Delegation:** Kentucky

789
790

791 **Title:** A Proposal to Abolish the Federal Death Penalty

792
793

794 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Congress, The United States Department of
795 Justice, The Attorney General's Review Committee on Capital Cases, The Federal Bureau of
796 Prisons, The United States Supreme Court, and the American people.

797
798

799 **Justification:** The federal death penalty is an arbitrary system that functions ineffectively and
800 costs the American people. Since federal capital punishment was reinstated in 1988, 16
801 executions have occurred, and currently, there are 44 prisoners on federal death row. Each
802 execution can total more than 1 million dollars- to be paid for by taxpayers. "Death-is-different
803 jurisprudence" causes the majority of capital punishment costs to come from legal expenses.
804 Death penalty cases involve more lawyers and counsel within the lengthy trials and appeals
805 process.

806 Alongside this, inequalities lie within the administering of the federal capital punishment system,
807 concerning racial inequities, economic disproportionality and wrongful convictions. The
808 Department of Justice reported that "80% of all the federal capital cases recommended by U.S.
809 Attorneys to the Attorney General seeking the death penalty involved people of color." When
810 exploring economic disparities, it has been estimated by a U.S Appeals Judge that "99% of
811 people on death row are indigent." The death penalty also carries inherent risks, as wrongful
812 conviction can lead to wrongful execution. The United States needs to abolish the federal death
813 penalty.

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815

816 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety

817
818

819 **Results to be Expected:** Taxpayer costs would be lessened by 50-70% when capital
820 punishment is interchanged with life without the possibility of parole. In regards to housing
821 alone, The Federal Bureau of Prisons reported that "the average cost per inmate was \$36,299"
822 per year, while a "death row prisoner costs about \$60,000-\$70,000 per year."

823 Wrongful federal executions would no longer occur, and any arbitrariness or inequalities within
824 the federal legal system would not directly lead to the death of an innocent person.

825 The 27 states that currently allow for capital punishment would be encouraged to abolish their
826 death penalty, in mirroring of the federal decision.

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831 **Proposal #** 129

Committee: F

832 **Author:** Adam Mouchrani **Delegation:** Kentucky

833

834

835 **Title:** A Proposal To Give Congress the Explicit Power to Regulate the Exchange of Election
836 Funds

837

838

839 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Government, the American People, The
840 United States Constitution, The FEC, SCOTUS, Political Action Committees, Political Nonprofits

841

842

843 **Justification:** Following the Supreme Court's ruling in Citizens United v. Federal Election
844 Commission, there have been several changes to the way that campaigns are financed. Most
845 notably, the rise of Super PACs and dark money groups. Dark money groups are groups that do
846 not disclose who their donors are, allowing for money to enter the election cycles without
847 anyone being able to tell the original source of the campaign contribution. The Center for
848 Responsive Politics estimates that approximately \$1.15 Billion has entered US elections since
849 2008 and we, as the American People, don't know the source. Furthermore, Super PACs raised
850 in total, over \$3.4 billion in the 2020 election alone. Which is an unprecedented increase,
851 doubling from the 2016 election cycle of \$1.7 billion.

852 With the decision of Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission Justice John Paul Stevens
853 wrote "The Court's ruling threatens to undermine the integrity of elected institutions across the
854 nation." He would go on to write "The financial resources, legal structure and instrumental
855 orientation of corporations raise legitimate concerns about their role in the electoral process.
856 Our lawmakers have a compelling constitutional basis, if not a democratic duty, to take
857 measures designed to guard against the potentially deleterious effects of corporate spending in
858 local and national races." After over a decade of eroding trust in our democratic processes, it's
859 time to reign in campaign spending. According to a Pew Research Center report, an
860 overwhelming 77% of Americans believe that there should be limits on the amount of money
861 individuals and organizations can spend on political campaigns. When considering the massive
862 sums of money that have been flooding US elections from not only Super PACs, but also dark
863 money groups, faith in America's elections have been eroding. Nearly half of all Americans
864 believe that they have less influence on elections, compared to individuals who make large
865 contributions to elected officials. Without the much needed changes and added regulations to
866 how elections are financed, the erosion of the trust we place into our elected leaders will only
867 continue to grow and eventually lead to significant distrust in our government.

868

869

870 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Campaign Finance

871

872

873 **Results to be Expected:** The ratification and subsequent use of the constitutional amendment
874 will lead to the creation of laws limiting the size of contributions to political committees by any
875 one individual, corporation, labor union, or other political committee. This would in-turn increase
876 the trust voters have in their elected officials, as worries over "bought" officials diminish year
877 over year. Limits put into effect on national elections will also serve as templates for state
878 elections, further increasing and solidifying the trust voters place into their elected officials and
879 government. The mandated disclosure of donors to political nonprofits would allow for all



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880 Americans to know where the money being spent on elections is coming from, helping to
881 legitimize Americas' elections in the eyes of voters.

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886 **Proposal #** 120

Committee: X

887 **Author:** Payton Custis **Delegation:** Kentucky

888

889

890 **Title:** Proposal To create a federally subsidized rehabilitation program for the investment of
891 impoverished Americans.

892

893

894 **Major Areas to be Affected:** SAMHSA(substance abuse and mental health services);
895 Medicaid/medicare; US drug enforcement agency (FDA); IRS; The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,
896 Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)

897

898

899 **Justification:** Each year citizens of the United States (U.S.) spend 42 billion dollars on drug
900 and alcohol rehabilitation programs. Due to the rising cost of health care, this averages out to
901 cost consumers roughly 18,00 dollars, but can range anywhere from \$5,000 to \$50,000. Often
902 this medical expense is not covered by insurance and leaves 1 in 6 unable to afford the
903 necessary treatment. This corporate abandonment denies people a chance at recovery, despite
904 the fact that substance abuse treatment can save more than \$8,200 in other related medical
905 costs such as emergency room visits and overdose treatment. In fact, a study in Washington
906 state found that offering a full addiction treatment benefit led to per-patient savings of \$398 per
907 month in inevitable Medicaid spending. With the current rehab programs in place (left up the
908 discretion of the states to offer) these programs do not offer many amenities or the most up-to-
909 date treatment methods. And despite its clinically proven efficiency, inpatient care is an extreme
910 rarity in any insurance plan. If covered at all, it is largely just detox or outpatient. Such inhumane
911 treatment due to a simple lack of funds to appropriately treat this health crisis. A crisis caused
912 by the notorious war on drugs.

913 This is not a new issue. In fact, the greatest threat to our great nation has haunted the
914 world for decades. Spain, for instance, was nearly ruined by the epidemic of dependence on
915 illicit drugs like heroin. But in the face of adversity, changed their policy to ensure that those
916 diagnosed by federally recognized medical professionals as having an opioid dependence
917 received three months mandatory treatment. After this policy change, those admitted to the
918 facilities retained a 72% success rate and each went on to reinvent themselves and presumably
919 become productive members of society. This is not to say that Spain released legal
920 responsibility for the drug problem. Rather, they heightened punishments for dealers and
921 distributors to ensure that they paid the price for the many lives they ruined rather than
922 prosecuting the victims of the dealers greed and inconsideration for safety.

923 This became known as the "Harm Reduction" strategy. A strategy that was later
924 implemented and extended upon by the Netherlands. Drug policy in the Netherlands consists of
925 an integrated approach between drug supply, prevention, treatment and harm reduction. The
926 Dutch drug policy aims to balance the maintenance of public health, public order and
927 compliance with international law. The strong emphasis on values such as public health and
928 individual responsibility are essential characteristics of these health policies, based on evidence
929 and pragmatism rather than ideology. This was all built on the legal precedents of Spain, but
930 Dutch drug rehabilitation programs are based on the principle of differentiation of policies ('a
931 different horse for a different race'), some targeting recreational drug over/ misuse (with the
932 regulation of cannabis selling), and others targeting problematic drug use. This differentiation
933 has proven largely successful. So much so in fact that in recent years, policies on hard drugs
934 have no longer been considered as a major issue in the media and among the public in the



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935 Netherlands. Drug users' main needs (including adequate drug treatment, access to specialized
936 health care, housing, safer consumption options) are being met, and drug users disappear
937 almost entirely from open scenes and are hardly visible in the public scene. Instead, the former
938 victims of substance abuse have remade themselves and gone into the workforce to fully utilize
939 the second chance they were given at life.

940

941

942 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Rehabilitation

943

944

945 **Results to be Expected:** From this we should primarily see a decrease in the addict
946 population. Furthermore, drug addiction has been proven to be the largest contributing factor to
947 homelessness and unemployment of Americans. A decrease in addicts is not only a benefit to
948 public health, but to public safety. With irrefutable advantages for the economy as well. As it will
949 also create jobs in the fields of mental health and care taking industries and create an
950 approximate 132 billion in new tax revenue and save the taxpayers 7.7 billion dollars a year in
951 insignificant drug enforcement costs.

952

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956 **Proposal #** 134 **Committee: M**
957 **Author:** Ian VanSteenbergh **Delegation:** Kentucky

958

959

960 **Title:** To Restore Precedents of the Supreme Court Regarding the Second Amendment

961

962

963 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Constitution, the Judicial System, The Supreme Court of the
964 United States, American Gun Owners, Gun Control Organizations, Gun Shop Owners, Supreme
965 Court Decisions: District of Columbia v. Heller; McDonald v. Chicago

966

967

968 **Justification:** Throughout the past two years, gun violence has risen at alarming rates,
969 specifically 35% in 2020 and has increased every year since. According to the Pew Research
970 Center, there is a ratio of 120.5 firearms per 100 residents in the United States, making it the
971 highest firearms-per-capita ratio in the entire world. This was up from 88 per 100 residents ratio
972 in 2011. Contrary to the argument that more guns will decrease the violence, the increase in
973 firearms has followed the increase in gun-related deaths. In fact, since the 2008 landmark case
974 District of Columbia v. Heller, gun-related deaths have increased by almost 20%.
975 Firearms and gun-related deaths threaten the safety of people across the country. The right to
976 keep and bear arms has been argued for years, but for 133 years, the Supreme Court has
977 upheld the right as a militia right and not an individual right, as it says specifically in the wording
978 of the Second Amendment. That being said, after the District of Columbia v. Heller decision in
979 2008, the right fell to individuals in their home. The subsequent decision of McDonald v.
980 Chicago also stated that because of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the
981 right to own a firearm in your home was a constitutional right. That being said, each of the
982 majority opinions in those cases are used consistently to provide "stare decisis" for other cases
983 that do not relate to the right to have a firearm in your home. While change in the interpretation
984 of the Constitution has had positive impacts, this change has led to an influx of 32.5 additional
985 firearms per 100 residents and an increase of gun-related deaths overall. The Supreme Court's
986 inconsistencies in ruling on Second Amendment cases since 2008 has statistically caused more
987 violence and created societal impacts that are in the way of public safety.

988

989

990 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Firearms

991

992

993 **Results to be Expected:** The expansion of gun control measures, such as universal
994 background checks, can now go into effect easier. Preventative measures and increased
995 training can be mandated by some states around the country. Certain firearms, such as
996 automatic and semi-automatic weapons may be banned, should Congress decide to pass a law
997 banning such weapons. Municipalities and large cities can better increase secure measures to
998 prohibit guns in public areas, such as public transportation. States can choose to provide stricter
999 gun control laws. Gun manufacturers and sellers will now have to undergo more regulation to
1000 provide safe weapons to ready, willing, and able buyers. Gun violence will decrease, gun-
1001 related deaths will decrease, and the pain of mass shootings will be less and less each year.

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1006 **Proposal #** 119 **Committee:** N
1007 **Author:** Bailey Bullock **Delegation:** Kentucky
1008

1009
1010 **Title:** Banning BMI and weight measuring as a facet of standardized fitness testing.
1011

1012
1013 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American Public Schools, Department of Education, Department
1014 of Health and Human Services, Physical Education Educators, Guidance Counselors, and
1015 Public School Students.
1016

1017
1018 **Justification:** 92-100 percent of states engage in some form of physical fitness testing, 14
1019 mandating these tests, aimed to evaluate the health and wellness of individual students,
1020 schools, and states. States including California, Delaware, South Carolina, and West Virginia
1021 included "body composition" as a factor of these tests. The tests divide students into one of
1022 three categories based on weight and/or BMI: "Healthy Fitness Zone", "Needs Improvement",
1023 and "Needs Improvement-Health Risk". Studies show similarly that children begin to feel
1024 dissatisfied with their bodies when they begin schooling. This correlation is largely due to the
1025 unhealthy relationship between weight/BMI and health perpetrated by schools and fitness
1026 examinations. This relationship is one that has contributed to 25% of high-school age girls and
1027 11% of high-school age boys reporting disordered eating and weight control symptoms severe
1028 enough to warrant clinical evaluation. Additionally, 60% of elementary school girls have been
1029 reported saying they are worried about being too heavy. The results of the inclusion of BMI and
1030 weight measurements within standardized fitness tests are students who relate their weight to
1031 their health, and students who will gain a lifelong struggle with healthy eating and exercise
1032 habits.
1033

1034
1035 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Minors
1036

1037
1038 **Results to be Expected:** With the elimination of these measurement requirements, it is to be
1039 expected that students will be less apt to correlate weight/BMI with health. It is also expected
1040 that in-school culture surrounding weight will shift to become more accepting and inclusive of all
1041 body types.
1042

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1046 **Proposal #** 128 **Committee: S**
1047 **Author:** Rhodri McNamara **Delegation:** Kentucky
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1049
1050 **Title:** A Proposal to Raise the Minimum Wage by Taxing the 1031 Exchange
1051

1052
1053 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All who use the 1031 exchange, minimum wage paying business,
1054 Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the department of treasury, the federal reserve, and minimum
1055 wage employees.
1056

1057
1058 **Justification:** As of 2020 in the US there were 37.2 million people in poverty. When you're in
1059 poverty you have to pay a lot of your budget for food and water which can cost up to half your
1060 income which means that you cannot pay for the many things that help make life fun and
1061 pleasant. Therefore we should be helping to get people out of poverty. Getting people out of
1062 poverty will help the economy too because a person with more money tends to spend more
1063 money. If we raise the minimum wage, less people will be below the poverty line. However,
1064 raising the minimum wage will make it hard for companies to keep hiring an equal number of
1065 employees as before because it costs more to hire each employee. The minimum wage is the
1066 same as it was in 2009 but the minimum living cost in 2021 is 34.1% higher than it was in 2009,
1067 which is one more reason that we should raise the minimum wage. The way to raise the
1068 minimum wage without making people lose jobs is by funding the companies that need help.
1069 How the government would collect the money to fund the companies is by adding a new tax on
1070 the 1031 exchange. The 1031 exchange is a way to buy and sell property with no tax at all.
1071 After you sell a property you must find up to three properties that add up to an equal or to a
1072 greater value than the first property within 45 days. After that you have 180 days to purchase
1073 the properties you found and if you do that then you do not get taxed on the money that you got
1074 from selling the property, unlike when you normally sell a property in which you do get taxed.
1075 The property you sell can not be your house or any other building that you live in.
1076

1077
1078 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Wages
1079

1080
1081 **Results to be Expected:** The minimum wage employees will be happy as they get to have
1082 more money to spend, and some will leave poverty. The IRS will have to make sure to tax this
1083 and the new organization will have to decide how to split up the money to keep businesses
1084 alive. All in all this proposal will cause the minimum wage to go up, less people to be in poverty,
1085 and more money movement because the employees will be spending more money.
1086 When the minimum wage is raised, the minimum wage employees will have a lot more money
1087 to spend which will allow the government to at some point take away this tax and the companies
1088 will still be fine even with the minimum wage raising with inflation.
1089

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1093 **Proposal #** 139 **Committee: R**
1094 **Author:** Alex Young **Delegation:** Kentucky
1095

1096
1097 **Title:** A Proposal to Reform the United States Supreme Court: Holding the Highest Court to
1098 Higher Standards
1099

1100
1101 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Supreme Court, the Judicial Branch,
1102 Congress, the Presidency, the American people
1103

1104
1105 **Justification:** A 2021 Gallup poll found that the American public's confidence in the United
1106 States Supreme Court hit a new low, with just 40% of citizens approving of how the Court was
1107 handling its job. With heightened political socialization through cable news and social media, the
1108 public has more access to news about the Supreme Court than ever before. With this intensified
1109 magnifying glass on the Court, it has become clear there are necessary changes to protect the
1110 integrity of the Court in the modern era. From rushed confirmation hearings, to threats of
1111 "packing the court" for political purposes, to blatant conflicts of interest, the Supreme Court is in
1112 need of transparency and accountability.

1113 The Supreme Court of the United States is the nation's last line of defense when it comes to
1114 upholding Constitutional principles; it also serves as an essential check and balance on both the
1115 legislature and the executive. With these extraordinary responsibilities, the Court and its
1116 members must be held to the highest imaginable standard. The Court must remain
1117 independent, neutral in matters of political affairs, and ethical in its conduct both in and out of its
1118 chambers. The proposed bipartisan policy implementations laid out below help bring the Court
1119 closer to this ideal form.
1120

1121
1122 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch
1123

1124
1125 **Results to be Expected:** It is understandable that partisan heads may not like the idea of
1126 setting less flexible policy surrounding the Supreme Court. That is precisely the point. These
1127 policies will allow the Supreme Court to remain independent, apolitical, and impartial which, no
1128 matter your convictions or passionately held beliefs, is a necessity. In order for the public to
1129 regain trust in the highest court, justices must be held to rigorous ethical standards.
1130 These policy fixes will allow for less hypotheticals and more transparency. Set standards and
1131 procedures will reduce partisan influence and the use of the Court as a political muscle.
1132 Structural and internal reform are absolutely critical to maintaining the integrity of the Supreme
1133 Court of the United States.
1134

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1138 **Proposal #** 132 **Committee: E**
1139 **Author:** Tala Saad **Delegation:** Kentucky

1140

1141

1142 **Title:** Prohibiting Ideological Censorship in Education

1143

1144

1145 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Education, Supreme Court, state legislatures,
1146 state Departments of Education, local school boards, students, public/charter school teachers,
1147 public /charter school administration, post-graduate and secondary education institutions,
1148 educators

1149

1150

1151 **Justification:** Over the course of the past year, the United States has seen a rapid increase in
1152 the introduction of legislation aimed at restricting teaching and training of “divisive concepts” in
1153 K-12 schools, higher education, and state agencies and institutions. Since January 2021, over
1154 156 of these educational “gag orders” have been introduced into state legislatures in 39 states.
1155 These proposals range from banning materials that “promote, normalize, support, or address”
1156 LGBTQ+ issues in Tennessee to the outright prohibition materials/curriculum that promote
1157 social justice for a particular race, gender, or social class in Arkansas.

1158 Former President Donald Trump’s 2020 Executive Order on Combatting Race and Sex
1159 Stereotyping, the executive order that sparked and continues to influence this wave of
1160 censorship, was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court as it was deemed to violate the
1161 First and Fourteenth Amendments. Similarly, *Tree Union Free School District v Pico*, *Tinker v*
1162 *DesMoines*, and *Pickering v Board of Education*, among other cases, create a consistent
1163 precedent that supports the protection of academic freedom, and harsh condemnation of
1164 viewpoint-based ideological censorship in education while emphasizing that students and
1165 teachers do not forfeit their constitutional rights at the schoolgate. Constitutional challenges of
1166 similar state legislation have established that the enforcement of viewpoint-based prohibitions in
1167 education is motivated by a desire to advance a political agenda by capitalizing on race-based
1168 fears. Legislation that attempts to constrict the freedom of speech and flow of information in
1169 schools is inherently undemocratic and hinders administrative efficiency, educational progress,
1170 and freedom of thought in schools while blatantly violating the constitutional rights of students
1171 and teachers.

1172

1173

1174 **Proposal for Action:** Education

1175

1176

1177 **Results to be Expected:** Prevention and overturning of state legislation that promotes or
1178 mandates censorship on the grounds of hostility towards a particular ideological, controversial,
1179 religious, or political view. Reduction or elimination of the “chilling effect” on teachers. Growing
1180 diversity of teachers and a less hostile working environment for teachers of all backgrounds and
1181 identities. Allowing and growing opportunities for students to be provided with curriculum and
1182 materials that accurately and truthfully reflect the history and current social state of the United
1183 States. Drastic reduction or elimination of state legislation that pushes political and ideological
1184 goals in public schools or prevents students from being exposed to unpopular or controversial
1185 ideas. Elimination of book bans and similar actions of censorship that are motivated by hostility
1186 towards a particular race, sexuality, religion, ideals, or the presentation of an unpopular or



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1187 controversial idea. Provide protection of freedom of speech and academic freedom for all
1188 students and educators.

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1193 **Proposal #** 121 **Committee: S**
1194 **Author:** Dylan Drummey **Delegation:** Kentucky
1195

1196
1197 **Title:** Alleviating the Supply Chain Crisis: A Proposal to Promote Aid for Production Cogs
1198

1199
1200 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States citizens, international trade partners of the United
1201 States and their citizens, United States & international-based businesses, the United States
1202 Congress, the United States Treasury, and the House and Senate Budget Committee.
1203

1204
1205 **Justification:** In March 2022, inflation reached a 40-year high at 8.5% on an annualized basis.
1206 In the months following, inflation has still remained a major threat to American households.
1207 Consumers are struggling to gather the funds necessary to survive as their spending power
1208 erodes before them. Monetary policy (the policy that is completely controlled by the Federal
1209 Reserve) within the United States is failing at reallocating the necessary funds to limit rising
1210 prices, although it is ultimately not addressing the entire issue. Monetary policy is meant to
1211 address aggregate demand, or the total demand for goods within a market. The current
1212 conundrum causing inflation can likely be owed to supply issues as well. As the COVID-19
1213 pandemic caused many companies to downsize and scale down production, businesses can no
1214 longer keep up with the pre-pandemic levels of demand. These organizations are being overrun,
1215 simply unable to fulfill the orders necessary to keep up with the growing economy. From the lack
1216 of production of semiconductors to trapped cargo ships at the Los Angeles port, goods are
1217 simply having trouble getting to the consumers' hands quickly.
1218 Banks such as J.P. Morgan and Goldman Sachs predict that although inflation rates will level
1219 off, prices will remain high throughout the entire year unless something is done. Several studies
1220 have shown that high inflation increases class inequality, unfairly hurting the poor as they are
1221 priced out of common goods and services. These common necessities include food and
1222 transportation, which, according to the recent April Consumer Price Index data, are up 9.4% and
1223 8.5% on an annualized basis, respectively. This uncertainty in price levels also leads to fear
1224 among investors, generally causing a decrease in investment and hurting the rate at which the
1225 United States can produce. New fiscal policy needs to be enacted to address this supply chain
1226 meltdown and its side effects. The United States must deeply investigate this issue and provide
1227 aid to the parts of the supply chain system that are of the utmost necessity, domestically and
1228 internationally.
1229

1230
1231 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED
1232

1233
1234 **Results to be Expected:** The committee will serve as a public centralized entity of knowledge,
1235 providing the best information possible to legislators in hopes of increasing the likelihood of
1236 success in future legislation geared towards supply chain aid. Assuming such recommendations
1237 are acted upon, the supply chain crisis will be a worry of the past - inflation will drop and
1238 uncertainty among citizens will quell. Proper investment will have allowed the United States and
1239 their allies' production levels to revert to the normalized long-run trends, creating a sustainable
1240 healthy economy within the U.S.
1241



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1245 **Proposal #** 116 **Committee: R**
1246 **Author:** Azitta Akrami **Delegation:** Kentucky

1247

1248

1249 **Title:** The Explicit Elimination of Qualified Immunity as a Defense for Government Officials

1250

1251

1252 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All U.S government officials, Supreme Court decision: Harlow v.
1253 Fitzgerald, 42 U.S. Code § 1983, the Supreme Court, all U.S citizens

1254

1255

1256 **Justification:** Qualified immunity shields government officials from being held accountable
1257 when they have violated a person's rights and regularly denies victims justice. It should be taken
1258 into concern that qualified immunity applies even when officials intentionally or recklessly violate
1259 the law. For example, in Jessop v. City of Fresno, police officers effectively stole over \$225,000
1260 while executing a search warrant, stating on their inventory sheet they had only seized \$50,000
1261 from the suspects. The Court held that police were entitled to qualified immunity because that
1262 court had "never addressed whether the theft of property covered by the terms of a search
1263 warrant...violates the Fourth Amendment." despite the fact that theft is morally and legally
1264 wrong. This is because qualified immunity is only denied if a plaintiff identifies a previous case
1265 that is precisely the same conduct under the same circumstances that was deemed illegal or
1266 unconstitutional. Since qualified immunity is intended to protect defendants from going to trial,
1267 countless boundaries are put in place to hinder a plaintiff's access to a trial. Courts are
1268 permitted to grant qualified immunity without ever deciding whether a constitutional violation
1269 occurred in the first place and if a district court denies the defendant's motion to dismiss for
1270 qualified immunity, the defendant may immediately appeal that decision before the case goes to
1271 trial.

1272 Despite qualified immunity being brought up in previous cases, Harlow v. Fitzgerald established
1273 that federal government officials are entitled to qualified immunity. In Harlow v. Fitzgerald, A.
1274 Ernest Fitzgerald, a civilian employee of the Department of the Air Force was terminated from
1275 his position. He brought a suit for civil damages against Bryce Harlow and Alexander Butterfield,
1276 two senior aides and advisers of the President of the United States, alleging that they were
1277 responsible for his termination. Harlow and Butterfield claimed they had absolute immunity
1278 against the suit. Although the Court denied the claim of absolute immunity, they ruled that
1279 "government officials performing discretionary functions, generally are shielded from liability for
1280 civil damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or
1281 constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known."

1282 42 U.S. Code § 1983 states "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance,
1283 regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or
1284 causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction
1285 thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and
1286 laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper
1287 proceeding for redress." However, under the qualified immunity doctrine, defendants cannot be
1288 sued unless they violated "clearly established law." Meaning qualified immunity holds no valid
1289 legal basis in the context of this statute.

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1291

1292 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

1293



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Results to be Expected: With the overturning of Harlow v. Fitzgerald, qualified immunity will be eliminated nationwide. The Constitution will return to its proper place as a limit on government actions by making it possible for individuals to enforce the Constitution against government officials. Not only this, but plaintiffs will be given a fair chance at obtaining justice. Plaintiffs will no longer have to endure the rigorous process of succeeding before the district court and again before the court of appeals to even get a trial because qualified immunity will not be able to obstruct their suit.



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1306 **Proposal #** 123 **Committee: X**
1307 **Author:** Emerson Harned **Delegation:** Kentucky
1308

1309
1310 **Title:** To implement Police funding and training in response to the opioid crisis.
1311

1312
1313 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Opioid users, police departments, health departments
1314

1315
1316 **Justification:** In 2020 alone, over 48,000 people overdosed on opioids. And currently at least
1317 71% of overdose deaths are due to opioids. Police officers are often the first ones to the scene
1318 in an emergency, but have no training on how to help someone who has overdosed.
1319 By providing and training police officers with naloxone, that number could be significantly
1320 smaller. Naloxone is a nasal spray or auto-injector that reverses an overdose. This means that it
1321 will block the effects of opioids that include but are not limited to heroin, morphine, and
1322 oxycodone. This is a temporary treatment, which means further medical treatment is required,
1323 but police officers administering it when they arrive at the scene allows for the time between
1324 taking the opioid and getting treated to be faster.
1325

1326
1327 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety
1328

1329
1330 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal comes in concern as the number of drug related deaths
1331 comes from the opioid epidemic. Police officers are usually the first ones to the scene which
1332 would allow for a person to get immediate help, which could save their life.
1333

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1337 **Proposal #** 125 **Committee: K**
1338 **Author:** Victoria Lavinder **Delegation:** Kentucky
1339

1340
1341 **Title:** Take greater steps to leveling the playing field and educational opportunities for black
1342 students in America.
1343

1344
1345 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Black students and adults, Black communities and families, low-
1346 income communities, Department of Education, White House Equity Program, Department of
1347 Higher Education.
1348

1349
1350 **Justification:** It has been proven that microaggressions against Black students negatively
1351 affect them psychologically and physiologically. 85.6% of black students have experienced
1352 microaggressions, and 73.2% say that it has a negative effect on their psychological well being.
1353 Some may believe we have never seen or heard micro-aggression, but many times you may
1354 ask yourself in your head “ did they really say that?” 60% of people of color state they face at
1355 least 1 microaggression a week.

1356 Black students rarely see themselves represented in school curriculum with only 8% of
1357 class time a year dedicated to learning Black history. That time is spent learning about topics
1358 mentioned earlier, as only 1 or 2 lessons about African Americans are taught. Adding more
1359 African American history in schools allows all students to explore, understand and analyze more
1360 than just their own culture. If we as a society and world educate further on African American
1361 history and teach to a greater extent how they have had their equal share of making America
1362 what it is today. In at least 13 states restrictions have been placed on the history taught due to
1363 causing anguish and discomfort. Until we not only represent Black students in schools, but also
1364 enforce children to learn about the tough history; Black students will still be held back
1365 educationally but we will also fail students of other cultures.

1366 Making scholarships for black students, especially those in low-income communities
1367 more known and discussed, gives them the resources they need to break cycles of poverty and
1368 create a future for themselves. Giving them the opportunity to attend college, feel represented
1369 and acknowledged is so important. While there are many scholarships available, nearly \$100
1370 million goes unclaimed yearly. The lack of African American educators is also a major issue. If a
1371 black student has 1 African American educator in elementary school, they are 39% more likely
1372 to go to college. Many schools in low-income areas receive just under \$1,500 less per student in
1373 comparison to schools in high income areas such as New Jersey and Scarsdale New York,
1374 which only furthers the educational gap in low and high income communities.
1375

1376
1377 **Proposal for Action:** Education
1378

1379
1380 **Results to be Expected:** Studies show when you add at least 1 Black educator into these
1381 students lives by elementary, you will increase their chances of staying in high school by 39%.
1382 This statistic alone provides support to the idea that when you diversify teachers, chances of
1383 these students gaining a bachelor's degree or higher out of high school greatly increase. This
1384 works due to the students feeling included and understood on a deeper level.



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1385 Microaggressions many of these students face will drastically decrease. This decrease will
1386 increase student motivation. participation and happiness levels. They will feel safe in schools,
1387 which also increases their chances of graduation.

1388 All students will gain a deeper knowledge of Black history and culture making everyone more
1389 educated and well off.

1390

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1394 **Proposal #** 118 **Committee: M**
1395 **Author:** Vidhi Buch **Delegation:** Kentucky
1396

1397
1398 **Title:** Proposal to Review and Revise the Current Powers of School Resource Officers in the
1399 American Public School System: Protecting the Students of America
1400

1401
1402 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American Public Schools and their students, SROs, the
1403 American Department of Education, the American Department of Justice, the American
1404 Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Prisons, State and Local Legislatures, School
1405 Administrative Boards.
1406

1407
1408 **Justification:** School Resource Officers (SROs) can be defined as career law-enforcement
1409 officers that, having received equal academy training as street patrol and other sworn officers,
1410 are stationed in schools. They were originally put into schools with the intent of improving the
1411 relationship between local and federal police departments and students. According to a 2021
1412 published report by the ACLU Washington, their numbers truly began to proliferate after the
1413 1999 Columbine High School shooting and have accelerated alongside the frequency of school
1414 shootings.

1415 Research provided by the University of Connecticut showed that by 2018, around 58%
1416 of all American schools had at least one sworn and reporting school officer on site during the
1417 school week. In 2000, there was a federal initiative, labeled the Community Oriented Policing
1418 Services in Schools Program (COPS), which included policies to award direct competitive,
1419 discretionary grants to law enforcement agencies across the U.S. and its territories so as to help
1420 develop “innovative programs” that could respond to the growing needs of state and local law
1421 enforcement, which included the funding of SRO programs. COPS oversaw the distribution of
1422 \$68 million to almost 300 communities and jurisdictions across the country in order to hire just
1423 under 600 SROs and, though this program’s direct funding has decreased, its effect has led to
1424 the continued support from state and local government and subsequent hiring of more officers
1425 annually.

1426 Since 1999, around \$1 billion of funds derived from programs such as COPS have been
1427 invested specifically in the hiring and maintenance of SROs in schools in communities of color
1428 specifically. The disproportionate placement of these officers is well noted, as black students
1429 are 2.3 times more likely to receive a referral to law enforcement or be subjected to a school-
1430 related arrest than their white peers but only make up 15.5% of the national student population.
1431 They also account for 32% of students with in-school suspensions and 42% of out-of-school
1432 suspensions and 34% of expulsions nationwide. Research like this has shown repeatedly that
1433 SRO presence has not helped mitigate the threat they have been tasked with stopping. A study
1434 conducted by Jillian Peterson, a professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Hamline
1435 University, found that there were 3 times as many people killed when there was an officer on the
1436 scene who was armed in school settings— according to federal records, 91% of SROs are
1437 armed. According to a 2005 study given for the National Institution of Justice, a large issue
1438 plaguing SRO programs is the lack of a comprehensive, written definition of their roles and
1439 responsibilities in order to guide officers in their duties, repeatedly leading to abuses of power
1440 and mishandling of behavioral deferrals.
1441



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1442

1443 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

1444

1445

1446 **Results to be Expected:** There is a potential for the loss of adults with positive authoritative
1447 powers who have the potential to create a generally safe schooling environment with the
1448 limitation and/or reduction of SROs and their powers as many schools, especially in
1449 underfunded and rural districts, do not have the capacity to facilitate a strong and capable
1450 counseling program in addition to licensed and trained security.

1451 However, it can be substantially maintained that the amount of harsh referrals for more
1452 minor infractions, especially towards students of color will reduce and the pressure on the
1453 systematic phenomenon known as the “school-to-prison” pipeline. The enactment of such a
1454 proposal has a large potential to lead to an unraveling of deep-rooted racism and historic
1455 violence instilled in the American Public School System.

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1460 **Proposal #** 130 **Committee: S**
1461 **Author:** Loriana Phillips **Delegation:** Kentucky

1462

1463

1464 **Title:** A Proposal to Eliminate Subminimum Wage for Disabled Individuals

1465

1466

1467 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Labor, disabled individuals/workers in the
1468 U.S., U.S. employers, Department of Justice

1469

1470

1471 **Justification:** Section 14c in the Fair Labor Standards Act was established in 1938 under the
1472 many economic social reforms coming out of the Great Depression. It establishes that
1473 employers can specifically request individual contracts from the Department of Labor that permit
1474 them to pay disabled workers less than minimum wage, based on wages of their non-disabled
1475 counterparts. While originally established in hopes to provide disabled people opportunities for
1476 employment where it was more difficult before, over time this has resulted in practices like
1477 sheltered workshops, where disabled workers are completely separated from the rest of the
1478 workforce. There are at least 100,000 individuals in 1,500 sheltered workshops under 14c,
1479 though the total number including those outside of sheltered workshops is estimated to be much
1480 greater (closer to 400,000), according to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. This same
1481 commission also estimated the average wage of a disabled worker with a 14c certificate to be
1482 \$3.34 per hour.

1483 Despite changes to 14c that attempt to regulate subminimum wages, sheltered
1484 workshops have been allowed to persist, and they now exist completely counter to their original
1485 purpose of allowing disabled workers to prepare for integrated employment. A General
1486 Accounting Office report regarding the Special Minimum Wage Program estimates that less
1487 than 5% of the workers in these environments left to take a job in the community, and the DOJ
1488 found that over 80% of these workers in Rhode Island had been in the workshops for at least 10
1489 to 15 years. There are about 18.5 million disabled Americans currently working, by the
1490 Department of Labor's own estimates. While not every disabled worker is under a 14c
1491 certificate, there is still a lack of comprehensive legal protection specifically for those who are
1492 disabled.

1493

1494

1495 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Discrimination

1496

1497

1498 **Results to be Expected:** The eventual result would be a reconstruction of the work system for
1499 disabled individuals, where workers are paid the appropriate wage and have access to
1500 integrated environments. By eliminating sheltered workshops, we can instead focus on ways to
1501 make every day work accessible and reconstruct the way we understand disability integration. It
1502 will be easier for disabled workers to enter a larger variety of workplaces and pursue different
1503 career options, affording them the same opportunities that another worker without a disability
1504 would be able to pursue. This proposal would help set a precedent for addressing a civil rights
1505 issue that has gone unaddressed for far too long, and encourages future steps in disability
1506 equality.

1507



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1511 **Proposal #** 127 **Committee: B**

1512 **Author:** Priyadevi McNamara **Delegation:** Kentucky

1513

1514

1515 **Title:** Investing in the IRS: Ensuring Fair Tax Law Enforcement and a Simpler and Easier
1516 Process

1517

1518

1519 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Department of the
1520 Treasury, the Tax-Preparation Industry, Members of Congress, All Taxpaying Citizens.

1521

1522

1523 **Justification:** The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is currently severely underfunded and
1524 understaffed. The agency does not have the resources to ensure that tax law applies evenly to
1525 all citizens, allowing those with higher incomes to be increasingly left unchecked while the rate
1526 of examinations remains steady for those with lower incomes.

1527 According to the IRS, the decrease in enforcement has also led to a “tax gap” of at least
1528 \$381 billion per year of taxes legally owed but left unpaid to the government. Thus people are
1529 getting away with breaking the law. Additionally, when the government is not able to accurately
1530 predict how much income it will receive, it must either increase taxes to make up for the lost
1531 income, or run a deficit. The former puts extra and unnecessary burden on honest taxpayers
1532 who have done no wrong – yet will suffer the consequences – while the latter merely puts off the
1533 inevitable.

1534 Additionally, the entire tax collection process is unnecessarily complicated, costly, and
1535 inefficient. Due to complex laws and time constraints, the IRS technical systems have become
1536 overly complicated and expansive. This is inefficient for all parties involved: the government has
1537 to pay more for less functionality, and the American people end up paying more for the
1538 government to make those excessive payments. Furthermore, Americans spend about 2.6
1539 billion hours of time filling out tax forms and pay at least \$2 billion in tax preparation fees per
1540 year, despite the fact that the IRS already has the information to automatically calculate most
1541 Americans’ tax returns. Finally, the tax codes themselves are unnecessarily complicated
1542 because there is little incentive for Congress to keep them simple compared to the larger
1543 incentive to provide frivolous tax cuts and credits to make the people and organizations that
1544 supported them happy.

1545

1546

1547 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Government

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1550 **Results to be Expected:** Increased funding for the IRS will allow for: 1) better enforcement of
1551 existing tax law and thus a lower amount of illegal tax evasion; 2) increased fairness and
1552 equitable treatment for all taxpayers; 3) better IRS customer support and services; and 4) higher
1553 IRS efficiency due to updated and modernized IT systems. Additionally, the return on
1554 investment in the IRS is six-fold, thus increasing revenue for the government to spend on
1555 supporting the economy, infrastructure, and a variety of social benefits for the American people.

1556 Having the IRS automatically pre-calculate simple tax returns will drastically reduce the
1557 time and money Americans spend on filling out tax returns. According to a report by the
1558 Government Accountability Office, such a system will also save the IRS about \$36 million per



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1559 year by reducing the number of errors in tax filings and the subsequent need for investigations.
1560 Less money spent by the IRS means smaller taxes for Americans.

1561 Finally, requiring members of Congress to fill out their own individual tax returns will give
1562 them some insight into just how complicated the tax codes currently are. This will incentivize
1563 them to simplify – and keep simplified – the tax codes, if only for their own sake.

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1568 **Proposal #** 126 **Committee: V**
1569 **Author:** Charles Manning **Delegation:** Kentucky

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1571

1572 **Title:** Proposal to limit the congregational office seats to two four-year terms

1573

1574

1575 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All members of congress on the federal level, politicians, citizens
1576 interested in running for office.

1577

1578

1579 **Justification:** As of now, The US House of Representatives can serve however many two-year
1580 terms they desire. The US Senate can serve however many six-year terms they desire. This
1581 leads to corruption on our congressional floor. Corruption on our congregational floor is vibrant
1582 due to no term limit. The speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi
1583 of California has been involved in government since 1987. The Senate minority leader Mitch
1584 McConnell from Kentucky has been in office since 1985. Both of these individuals have made
1585 positive contributions to the United States since their time started. Both individuals have created
1586 history with their roles in congress. For example, Representative Pelosi is the first woman, the
1587 first Californian, and the first Italian-American to hold the speaker position. Representative
1588 McConnell became the longest-serving Senate Republican leader in the history of the United
1589 States. He is the longest-serving United States senator from Kentucky and he is the second
1590 Kentuckian to serve as a party leader. It has been found by a poll that many Americans see
1591 term limits as a major solution to solve problems in congress.

1592 It has been found that on average career politicians raise over thirteen million dollars per
1593 election, this number goes up as the politicians gain a following after many years. The definition
1594 of corruption is: dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery.
1595 This fundraising is feeding corruption by providing career politicians greater opportunities than
1596 the general public. Changing term limits will lead to more ideas, equal opportunities, and a
1597 better tomorrow for our country. Limiting congressional terms gives citizens the right to run,
1598 have a voice, and share new ideas to ultimately better our tomorrow for our country.

1599

1600

1601 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Term Limits

1602

1603

1604 **Results to be Expected:** Results to be expected are to mimic the founding fathers' vision of
1605 giving back to the country through service to the public, rather than a career politician. Provides
1606 equal opportunities regardless of race, religion, economic standings, gender, and political
1607 affiliation. Provides the opportunity for new people and everyday Americans to be involved in
1608 politics regardless of social or wealth standing. Demolishes the relationship between unions,
1609 political action groups, and foreign governments that aren't in the best interest of the United
1610 States.

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1615 **Proposal #** 115 **Committee: B**

1616 **Author:** Madison Adams **Delegation:** Kentucky

1617

1618

1619 **Title:** A proposal to decrease the racial wealth gap for United States citizens and implement a
1620 more progressive income tax system.

1621

1622

1623 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Congress (Legislators), Low-income communities,
1624 The American People

1625

1626

1627 **Justification:** In recent years, a major problem in the United States economy has grown
1628 immensely. This problem has not just appeared however it has grown expediently larger
1629 through centuries of discrimination and exploitation of Black Americans. According to Vanessa
1630 Williamson, Senior Fellow at the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center, the median white
1631 household income is 10 times the medium Black household income. Therefore, there is proven
1632 to be a \$10.12 trillion dollar wealth gap between Black and White families.

1633

1634 The United States needs to take swift action to respond to this crisis. The policymakers
1635 have often put the responsibility for this economic gap on the shoulders of the black minority.
1636 However there are many actions that the government can take to reduce this issue. Right now
1637 although richer households pay more in indirect taxes than poorer ones and they pay less as a
1638 proportion of their income, this is contributing to an increase in the racial wealth gap. One way
1639 current tax policies increase the wealth gap is tax subsidies for marriage. Tax subsidies for
1640 marriage benefit white couples more than Black Americans. Another tax policy is tax subsidies
1641 for the extreme cost of higher Education which contributes to an increase in the racial wealth
1642 gap. And lastly, tax subsidies for gifts and inheritances increases the racial wealth gap.

1642

1643

1644 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Income

1645

1646

1647 **Results to be Expected:** By putting in place fair tax income policies, the ability of the United
1648 States to decrease the racial wealth will greatly be enhanced. The racial wealth gap will be
1649 significantly decreased and the number of United States minority citizens below the poverty line
1650 will decrease. Progressive taxes on income can directly counteract racial income inequality and
1651 reduce wealth inequality.

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1656 **Proposal #** 124

Committee: S

1657 **Author:** Stephen Harris **Delegation:** Kentucky

1658

1659

1660 **Title:** A Proposal relating to the prevention of insider trading in the federal government.

1661

1662

1663 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This proposal would mainly affect federal officials (Senators,
1664 representatives, etc.), their family members, some companies which would lose investment
1665 money, and other affiliations such as political campaigns.

1666

1667

1668 **Justification:** Under the Obama administration, the Securities and Exchange Commission
1669 (SEC) was very weak and was based under loose legislation dating back to the Great
1670 Depression. As a result, Obama signed the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of
1671 2012 (STOCK). This act has done much to prevent insider trading among Congressmen, but
1672 there are loopholes and nuances in wording that allows Congressmen to continue this practice
1673 of insider trading. For example, many federal officials have exploited SEC rule 10b5-1, which
1674 allows companies to sell a predetermined number of stocks for a predetermined price; however,
1675 this valuable information has enabled people in power to make thousands of dollars in profit. To
1676 this day, zero members of Congress have been prosecuted under the STOCK Act.
1677 In 2021, 55 members of Congress were found to have committed acts of insider trading. Those
1678 were only the ones that were caught. The process for determining if someone has used their
1679 knowledge for personal benefit is a lengthy and complex one, so it is likely that there is a gross
1680 understatement of the true prevalence of insider trading in the United States Government. While
1681 recent legislation has made insider trading more difficult, corrupt officials will continue to make
1682 and find loopholes in the legislation. The only way to hold our elected officials accountable is to
1683 prohibit them from discretionary trading.

1684

1685

1686 **Proposal for Action:** Finance

1687

1688

1689 **Results to be Expected:** I. Improved relations with the public for keeping their representatives
1690 accountable.

1691 II. Lessened credibility gap between the public and their government, making a
1692 better democracy with more transparency between the people and their elected officials.

1693 III. Drastic reduction of insider trading and corruption in the federal government.

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1698 **Proposal #** 137 **Committee: K**
1699 **Author:** Nathaniel Wendt **Delegation:** Kentucky

1700

1701

1702 **Title:** A Proposal to Provide a Tax Credit For Families Sending Kids to Private Schools and
1703 Creating a New Grant For Schools Serving Economically Underprivileged Communities.

1704

1705

1706 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Private schools, the public school system, the U.S. Department
1707 of Education, lower and middle income families, states troubled by partisan issues being put in
1708 school curriculums, and current students.

1709

1710

1711 **Justification:** With constant specifications being made to what a school must teach or is
1712 forbidden to teach at all being made into today's highly polarized political environment (ex.
1713 Florida's House Bill 1557, Washington's Senate Bill 5044), the ability for a family to be sure of
1714 what their children will be taught in schools is more important than ever. The best way a person
1715 can be sure of their child's education is to be able to send them to a school of their choice. The
1716 issue with private education, however, is the price. Many families who wish to be able to send
1717 their children to a private school are unable to due to the cost of tuition and lack of government
1718 support.

1719 This proposal changes this by providing a \$2000 tax credit to families sending their
1720 children to private schools, which will not hurt the U.S. department of education that
1721 significantly. This will allow many low to middle income families to send their children to private
1722 schools with a reduced burden on their budget and allow many more students to stay at the
1723 same school for their full K-12 experience. Keeping kids at the same school is proven to
1724 noticeably improve the kid's grades, keep them more engaged in classes, and make them less
1725 likely to drop out of school. This proposal also creates a grant for schools to apply for if they
1726 accommodate impoverished families, which will allow many more underprivileged children an
1727 opportunity for education, while the school itself is not hurt for accepting students who cannot
1728 pay full tuition.

1729

1730

1731 **Proposal for Action:** Education/Funding

1732

1733

1734 **Results to be Expected:** With this proposal's enactment, a large number of families, especially
1735 in the lower and middle classes would have the opportunity to educate their children in the way
1736 they see best for them. In today's highly polarized political environment, many state
1737 governments have modified their state's public school system's curriculum to fit their party's
1738 agenda. Access to private schooling gives families the opportunity to be sure their children are
1739 given the education they deserve instead of just rhetoric from one side of the aisle or the other,
1740 and also forces state governments to think twice about the effects of making their agenda be
1741 taught in schools. The competition that will be created between public and private schools will
1742 also be beneficial as both sectors will push to appeal to young families trying to give their
1743 children the best educational foundation possible.

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1748 **Proposal #** 122

Committee: O

1749 **Author:** Reagan Evans **Delegation:** Kentucky

1750

1751

1752 **Title:** A proposal for a Monetary Tax Break for Owners of Electric Vehicles

1753

1754

1755 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Tax paying drivers of electric vehicles, car manufactures (electric
1756 and gasoline), gas stations, oil companies, oil pipelines, distribution companies, the American
1757 people, ecosystems and environments across the United States.

1758

1759

1760 **Justification:** In 2020, the US emitted 5,222 metric tons of greenhouse gasses into the
1761 atmosphere, behind only China, making us the country with the second highest amount of
1762 emissions released. 29% of global greenhouse gas emissions come from gasoline powered
1763 cars in the US, making cars the largest contributor to our country's carbon emissions. The
1764 recent droughts and wildfires along the west coast are two travesties that can be attributed to
1765 excessive carbon emissions in the atmosphere.

1766 Since Colorado has implemented a \$4,000 tax break on electric vehicles, there has been
1767 an 81% increase in electric vehicle purchases and is projected for a 40% decrease in carbon
1768 emissions. Currently methods are being created to decrease carbon emissions, but none that
1769 target the leading cause- vehicles. By targeting this specific emitter, that just so happens to be
1770 the largest, we can decrease the overall emissions one contributor at a time.

1771

1772

1773 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Environmental

1774

1775

1776 **Results to be Expected:** An overall decrease in gasoline powered vehicles and an increase in
1777 electric powered ones. Hopefully a decrease in carbon emissions in the US -which is the long
1778 term goal- and ability to make an example of our country that others can follow. Decrease in
1779 deaths because of bad air quality- 6,672,000 people died in the US because of poor air quality
1780 and air pollution in 2019 alone.

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1785 **Proposal #** 136 **Committee:** V

1786 **Author:** Logan Ward **Delegation:** Kentucky

1787

1788

1789 **Title:** A proposal to reform Senate procedure

1790

1791

1792 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Senate, Members of the United States Senate,
1793 Constituents of United States Senators, Senate Procedure and Rules, the Parliamentarian of
1794 the United States Senate, The United States Legislative Branch

1795

1796

1797 **Justification:** Over the course of the history of the United States Senate, the filibuster has
1798 proven a recurring and divisive element. During the nineteenth century, the Senate had no
1799 formal motion of ending debate on a measure. However, during this time, the strategy of
1800 filibustering a measure, sometimes jokingly called “talking a bill to death”, was not widely used.
1801 This would change over the course of the next century, leading to sustained demands for a
1802 change in Senate procedure to curtail the filibuster’s usage, culminating in the adoption of a
1803 1917 measure to allow for a “cloture” vote that would end debate on legislation through a two-
1804 thirds vote. In 1975, cloture was reformed to end debate on legislation on only a three-fifths
1805 vote.

1806 Major filibustered pieces of legislation include the reauthorization of the 2005 version of the
1807 PATRIOT Act, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act in 2018, the Dodd-Frank and
1808 DISCLOSE Acts in 2010, and the DREAM Act in 2010.

1809 Despite this, the Senate has shown no hesitancy to invoke the “nuclear option” and eschew
1810 cloture requirements in favor of a simple majority vote, as was done during judicial nominations
1811 in 2013 and 2017.

1812 The filibuster is, at its core, a measure that is designed to stifle legislation before it can be voted
1813 on in a republican and democratic fashion, and this is something that a high volume of recent
1814 pieces of legislation has fallen victim to. That is why its usage must be curtailed, in order to
1815 allow for the Senate to become a more open and freer legislative body in which legislation is
1816 given its fair shake.

1817

1818

1819 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch

1820

1821

1822 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will open the gates for legislation that is supported by
1823 the majority in the Senate to more easily pass. While this will undoubtedly raise complaints of a
1824 “tyranny of the majority”, all this proposal does is give appropriate enfranchisement to the
1825 majority, allowing them to exercise their power to pass legislation, while not sacrificing the
1826 power of the minority.

1827 Under this proposal, senators are still permitted to move to block matters that are extraneous to
1828 the budgetary purposes of reconciliation packages, and given that it will now be easier to vote
1829 on legislation under non-reconciliation circumstances, this proposal will protect from the tyranny
1830 of the majority through lowering the occurrences of which the majority attempts to stuff
1831 reconciliation packages with unrelated policy, as this policy can now be pursued elsewhere,
1832 under more appropriate settings.



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1833 Implementing this proposal will allow for a more effectively and efficiently run Senate, that is
1834 more able to act upon the will of the populace of which it represents.

1835

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1839 **Proposal #** 133 **Committee: K**
1840 **Author:** BrentLee Threlkeld **Delegation:** Kentucky

1841
1842
1843 **Title:** Elimination of Standardized Testing in the United States for Grades Kindergarten to 12th
1844

1845
1846 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All schools in the United States (Charter, Public, and Private),
1847 Educators, and Administrative Positions.
1848

1849
1850 **Justification:** To relieve students of stress, showing them that they are more than a test score,
1851 and that test scores do not define what you are going to do in life. Students put an unrealistic
1852 amount of pressure on themselves to be successful and standardized testing adds to that
1853 pressure. With the elimination of standardized testing, we will see students grow as individuals,
1854 and not as a number. Colleges are moving away from requiring standardized testing results, so
1855 high schools should follow suit. Standardized testing puts students in a box. A box that the
1856 schooling system said they cannot escape. Students should be measured by who they are and
1857 what person they will be, not their score on the SAT. Students cannot grow as people when they
1858 are limited as to who they are by a single test score.
1859 Students should be measured by their accomplishments in the classroom, on the field and
1860 court, in the studio, and more by who they are as a person. Some students don't perform the
1861 best are standardized tests but are incredibly smart. Are you going to take that away from them
1862 because they did not meet the benchmark on the ACT? Success determination tests don't
1863 determine anything, but how much money a district can be given based on the 'intelligence' of
1864 their students. Students are people before they are scored, in all shapes and forms.
1865

1866
1867 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12
1868

1869
1870 **Results to be Expected:** Students are no longer pressured by tests and how it will affect the
1871 rest of their lives. Students already put an unrealistic amount of pressure on themselves, test
1872 scores should not be an added stress. That stress comes from wondering if they will be able to
1873 get into school, find a proper job, and more. These students won't pressure themselves into
1874 being seen as perfect in the school system's eyes.
1875 Students, educators, and admin see growth in individuals rather than measurements in scores.
1876 With the elimination, we will see all parties grow. Students are no longer just test scores.
1877 Educators no longer have to strictly teach what will be on the standardized test. Admin won't
1878 have to worry about needing tests to get money to the district. All parties will grow in this
1879 situation. Students will flourish in the classroom by not putting pressure on themselves to improve
1880 their test scores. Teachers will be able to teach content to the standards of the state and teach
1881 students valuable lessons for life. Administrative positions will be able to see growth in their staff
1882 and students, making them a successful district.
1883 Students will feel they are cared for and listened to like a person, not just a score. These
1884 standardized tests alter the mental health of the students. If these tests are eliminated the
1885 mental health of students won't be altered as much. Students will feel like they have a safe
1886 space to be listened to too. Some days it feels like students are only listened to if they have a



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1887 high score, while those with lower scores are just told to work harder. With the elimination, they
1888 will realize they are more than a score.

1889 Benefits to all parties involved, no negative reactions.

1890

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1894 **Proposal #** 143 **Committee: T**
1895 **Author:** Margaret Moe **Delegation:** Louisiana
1896

1897
1898 **Title:** Stop the Troubled Teen Industry
1899

1900
1901 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The troubled teen industry including business owners,
1902 employees, properties, and affected youth.
1903

1904
1905 **Justification:** The Troubled Teen Industry, also known as Congregate Care Programs (CCPs),
1906 is a network of behavior modification programs, boot camps, and other militaristic experiences
1907 designed to correct behaviors in non-medical or medical residential treatment centers,
1908 therapeutic boarding schools, and wilderness therapy programs.

1909 This industry has thrived for decades despite constant allegations of child abuse, neglect,
1910 dangerous treatment practices, and negligence resulting in death. The concept of "tough love"
1911 has become a profitable, unregulated business model, and children have become a commodity.
1912 Hundreds of thousands of youths are held within the Troubled Teen Industry every year. Due to
1913 a lack of government oversight, these places operate with near impunity. Children between the
1914 ages of 5-18 years old can be held there against their will, with no due process or criminal
1915 charges for an undetermined amount of time, which is sometimes years. When a parent feels
1916 they can no longer control or help their struggling teen, they often seek additional resources and
1917 are referred to long-term residential treatment.

1918 Many CCPs claim to rehabilitate defiant teens and instill strict values using military and
1919 unproven methods. At these "treatment" centers, behavior modification is taken outside of the
1920 clinical boundaries, based heavily on punishment, and applied to a population of vulnerable and
1921 already traumatized youth, which quickly becomes abuse and neglect.

1922 Without the power to report this abuse, children will endure months, if not years, of these tactics
1923 and more cruel and unusual punishments. Wilderness programs have harsh conditions that
1924 compound these tactics with an environment designed to break them down into desperation.

1925 Many teens face this institutionalized child abuse in forms such as overmedicating on sedatives,
1926 not being allowed verbal contact with others, lack of access to or denial of medical treatments,
1927 lack of access to basic needs, threats of human trafficking, and starvation for months at a time.
1928

1929
1930 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Rehabilitation
1931

1932
1933 **Results to be Expected:** The results of this proposal would be the shut down of many CCPs
1934 that abuse and neglect children. With this plan in place, CCPs that provide legitimate and
1935 competent care will be allowed to remain open and continue providing treatment, while
1936 illegitimate and abusive CCPs will be shut down. This combination of legislation and a
1937 commission will give the government the legal avenue needed to shut down the Troubled Teen
1938 Industry and stop the abuse of America's most vulnerable youth.
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Proposal # 140

Committee: L

Author: Hannah Champagne **Delegation:** Louisiana

Title: To Incentivize Public Schools that Teach Sex Education also to Teach Gender Identity and Other Sexual Orientations Besides Heterosexuality

Major Areas to be Affected: Public school students, teachers, and school curriculums.

Justification: The current sex education programs are woefully outdated. Most of the programs alienate a large population of students, leading to misrepresentation of sex, bullying of LGBTQ students, and misinformation about STDs and partner violence. There is a need to establish a more open line of communication among students and adults regarding sex education, gender norms, and more medically accurate information.

A survey conducted by The Trevor Project says 55% of LGBTQ+ youths feel affirmed in their schools, and 51% of transgender and nonbinary youths feel their school is gender-affirming. A United Nations review of curricula found that comprehensive sex education programs reduce homophobia and improve communication skills.

By establishing a federally mandated comprehensive sex education program, students will have a safe space to learn about gender identity and sexual orientation.

Proposal for Action: LGBTQ+

Results to be Expected: Schools that opt-in to the Comprehensive Sex Education Program will receive financial incentives based on their participation. Funding will also be used to administer the program, set up training, and a curriculum for each grade level. Students who participate in this program will now have a safe space to learn about all types of gender and sexual identity without the worry of exclusion or judgment. These programs have proven to reduce the number of teen pregnancies and teen STDs overall while increasing positive mental health for youth.



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1980 **Proposal #** 142 **Committee:** N

1981 **Author:** Spencer McNeely **Delegation:** Louisiana

1982

1983

1984 **Title:** The National Healthcare and Pharmaceutical Act

1985

1986

1987 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American Health, The Health Insurance Industry, The
1988 Pharmaceutical Industry, The American Healthcare System, Pharmaceutical Companies.

1989

1990

1991 **Justification:** As of 2020, as many as 46 million Americans can not afford necessary
1992 healthcare services due to the current exorbitant healthcare pricing in the United States.
1993 According to a survey conducted by the Commonwealth Fund, over 79 million Americans have
1994 medical bill problems or are paying off medical debt. As it stands, the inability of Americans to
1995 afford healthcare stems from the fact that the American healthcare system currently prioritizes
1996 maximizing profits over the economic wellbeing and health of its patients. It has also become
1997 increasingly difficult for Americans to obtain prescription drugs and pharmaceuticals due to
1998 pharmaceutical manufacturers' uncontrolled pricing and anti-competitive behaviors, such as
1999 patent abuses and evergreening.

2000 These practices have led to an industry dominated by large pharmaceutical companies that
2001 artificially inflate their prices. As it stands, the American healthcare system and the
2002 pharmaceutical industry require an overhaul to give Americans the aid they need.

2003

2004

2005 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Prescription Drug Pricing

2006

2007

2008 **Results to be Expected:** When the full scope of the National Healthcare and Pharmaceutical
2009 Act is realized, every hospital in the United States will become the direct property of the residing
2010 state. The owners of hospitals purchased by the government will receive the full value of the
2011 land and buildings previously owned. Life-saving and life-extending procedures will be made
2012 more available to American citizens and will be of no direct cost to them. Additionally, price
2013 controls on prescription drugs and pharmaceuticals will be made more available and affordable
2014 for American citizens. The manufacture and sale of generic pharmaceuticals will be accelerated
2015 through the regulation of evergreening and patent abuses, preventing large pharmaceutical
2016 companies from paying to delay generic manufacturers from entering markets for targeted
2017 drugs.

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2022 **Proposal #** 144 **Committee: D**

2023 **Author:** Jack West **Delegation:** Louisiana

2024

2025

2026 **Title:** To Properly Fix Asset Forfeiture Law – The Fifth Amendment Integrity Restoration’s
2027 Enrichment of Rights (FAIRER) Act

2028

2029

2030 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Department
2031 of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, State Law Enforcement, and the general American
2032 populace.

2033

2034

2035 **Justification:** The Federal Government earns a D- for their asset forfeiture laws, according to
2036 the Institute for Justice, justifying civil forfeiture simply if “after preponderance of the evidence,
2037 there is probable cause for the item’s involvement in a crime.” Law enforcement has always
2038 been known to use the term “probable cause” very loosely, and when 100% of the cash seized
2039 goes directly to their funds, police have every incentive to seize property regardless of an
2040 owner’s guilt or innocence. Most of the value of confiscated assets comes from pure cash, but
2041 the forfeited property is still a significant issue, stripping innocent people of their cars,
2042 businesses, or even their homes. When a property is seized, the police department auctions it
2043 off and pawns the cash for their use. This process is responsible for the seizure of over 2 billion
2044 dollars in the last 20 years nationwide, fed directly into the pockets of the perpetrators. With no
2045 right to an attorney in these cases, citizens are expected to pay extensive legal fees for month-
2046 long court battles after having just been stripped of their cash and assets, disproportionately
2047 affecting already low-income individuals.

2048 Due to this, 9/10 of these seizures go completely uncontested, and law enforcement is rarely
2049 held accountable. Alternatively, New Mexico is the highest ranked state in this regard and
2050 requires proof beyond a reasonable doubt along with a criminal conviction to seize any asset.
2051 43 states, including the Federal Government, have yet to recognize the exact problem this
2052 proposal addresses. Eliminating civil asset forfeiture will require that law enforcement prove the
2053 owner is guilty of usage or intended usage of any items in a crime before seizing anything,
2054 therefore protecting innocent civilians from having their assets taken. This proposal will redirect
2055 funds from any forfeited assets, eliminating police incentives to seize property and create a
2056 federal database so that constituents can hold their law enforcement accountable for what is
2057 seized.

2058 Furthermore, under a federal program called “Equitable Sharing,” law enforcement can bypass
2059 state laws that limit civil forfeiture. By collaborating with a federal agency, states can move to
2060 forfeit property under federal law and take up to 80 percent of what the property is worth –
2061 another example of the consequences of granting law enforcement a direct financial stake in
2062 forfeiture, decimating the charade of justice. Unless decommissioned, this program will ensure
2063 state legislation remains null.

2064

2065

2066 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

2067

2068

2069 **Results to be Expected:** Upon reformation of forfeiture laws, it is guaranteed that the only
2070 citizens victim of seizure are convicted criminals, anticipating millions of dollars or more in



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2071 returns to the innocent public. If the successes of the reformation of states across the country
2072 federally follow suit, then crime will see no increase alongside the aforementioned positive
2073 changes for marginalized groups.

2074

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2078 **Proposal #** 141 **Committee: N**

2079 **Author:** Sania Islam **Delegation:** Louisiana

2080

2081

2082 **Title:** Create Access to Primary Care

2083

2084

2085 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Medical Schools, hospitals, residency programs, and healthcare
2086 providers.

2087

2088

2089 **Justification:** The United States has been facing a shortage of physicians for a decade.
2090 Medicare caps General Medical Education (GME) funding for medical residencies. Residencies
2091 are a required part of licensing for almost all doctors after medical school. This cap is because
2092 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, and this cap is one of the root causes of physician
2093 workforce shortages.

2094 By 2033, reports project a primary care physician shortage of 21,400 and 55,200 physicians.

2095 When there is a shortage of physicians to provide healthcare services to a population, several
2096 effects inevitably become evident in the health system, including lower quality care, physician
2097 burnout, unnecessarily prolonged wait times before consultations, and higher prices for
2098 consultations.

2099 All these effects endanger patients in the US, often killing individuals who lack access to
2100 adequate care in an acceptable time frame, either through a shortage of doctors in the area or
2101 the inflated price of healthcare created by that desperate demand for physicians.

2102 Primary care providers, or PCPs, are essential to the welfare of the American citizenry. Regular
2103 access to PCPs allows individuals to identify health risks early, saving lives and lowering
2104 medical costs for both individuals and government programs.

2105 Current physician workforce policies have not only failed to increase the proportion of primary
2106 care physicians, but they have allowed that proportion to shrink. 4 in 10 family physicians are
2107 over age 55 and nearing retirement age. In contrast, a growing proportion of primary care
2108 residents choose to subspecialize or become hospitalists. The American Academy of Family
2109 Physicians has joined seven other national and international family education organizations to
2110 launch the 25X2030 initiative. Together, they are calling for 25% of all US medical school
2111 seniors and graduates—both allopathic and osteopathic—to match into family medicine by
2112 2030.

2113 The impacts of these shortages can already be seen. Currently, 60 million Americans lack
2114 access to regular primary care. In the last 50 years, the percentage of primary care physicians
2115 has decreased from 50% to 30% of all practicing doctors. 1 in 5 patients who visit the ER could
2116 have had their problem resolved by a primary care physician.

2117

2118

2119 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

2120

2121

2122 **Results to be Expected:** This policy would aid in alleviating the shortage of licensed physicians
2123 in the United States, which has been particularly harmful during the latest global pandemic
2124 given the preexisting doctor shortage. Therefore, eliminating the cap on funding will eliminate
2125 the "residency caps" on primary care specialties and PCP shortage created by limited federal
2126 funding, reducing obstacles to life-saving care for millions of Americans. This would allow



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2127 legislation to match the current need for PCPs in the United States year by year, rather than
2128 being capped at 1990s rates.

2129

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2133 **Proposal #** 164 **Committee: G**
2134 **Author:** Jena Vernon **Delegation:** Maryland
2135

2136
2137 **Title:** Speeding into the Future of Travel: Establish a High-Speed Rail System in the United
2138 States
2139

2140
2141 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Airline industry, travelers in the US, gasoline companies, US
2142 Department of Transportation (USDOT)
2143
2144

2145 **Justification:** In more ways than one, the United States often falls short of other countries. The
2146 first thing that comes to mind may not be public transportation, but this is an area that the US is
2147 severely behind in, especially compared to many countries in Europe and Asia. According to the
2148 Cambridge Dictionary, public transportation is, “a system of vehicles... that operate at regular
2149 times on fixed routes and are used by the public”. While the US does have companies like
2150 Amtrak that exist now, according to the Amtrak website itself, a limited number of trains run only
2151 up to 150 mph, have severely outdated infrastructure due to a lack of funding, and often run
2152 behind and infrequently.

2153 In Japan, according to the Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI), a bi-partisan and
2154 non-profit organization that researches climate solutions, the Bullet Train runs at 200 mph and
2155 carries 420,000 on one weekday alone. A study done by Yale University found that Japan’s
2156 HSR (high speed rail) created an economic boom caused by the countless jobs created by
2157 construction, has significantly reduced air pollution and traffic congestion, and has created a
2158 more accessible way for people to travel. Japan is not alone in the benefits that came from a
2159 HSR. Europe has a similar system that has shown similar results. The EESI finds that Europe’s
2160 international HSR has created more interconnectivity that has reduced both dependence on
2161 cars and congestion caused by cars. Especially in countries like Sweden and Norway, extensive
2162 public transportation infrastructure has made it so that city streets and urban areas utilize cars a
2163 lot less, leading to cleaner air in and around these areas.

2164 As air travel becomes less expensive, people are using it more and more, which is furthering the
2165 emissions of greenhouse gasses. The EESI also states that 2.4% of carbon dioxide emissions
2166 came from aviation alone in 2018. If aviation was placed as a country on a ranking list of
2167 greatest carbon emitters, it would be sixth in the world. Project Drawdown, one of the most
2168 comprehensive research projects on carbon reduction in the world, states that a HSR would
2169 lead to 1.3-3.8 gigatons of carbon sequestered, therefore limiting the greenhouse effect. In other
2170 words, the HSR could cut carbon emissions by 90% (Project Drawdown).
2171
2172

2173 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation
2174
2175

2176 **Results to be Expected:** A high-speed rail system that crosses the US would reduce
2177 dependency on cars and airplanes, cutting greenhouse gas emissions. New jobs would be
2178 created with the construction and operation of the rail. Travel across the country would become
2179 safer, more efficient, and more accessible to people.
2180



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2184 **Proposal #** 149 **Committee: J**

2185 **Author:** Nathaniel Eck **Delegation:** Maryland

2186

2187

2188 **Title:** Police Safety and Reform Acts

2189

2190

2191 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Qualified immunity regarding police, police policy on honesty to
2192 minors, no knock raids.

2193

2194

2195 **Justification:** As it stands, America is plagued by severe issues of police brutality which have
2196 sparked waves of protests. Many officers can in the most literal way possible get away with
2197 murder, and due to current union loopholes that enable the exploitation of the system, will never
2198 be prosecuted. While a bill such as this would not come close to fixing all of this, it's important
2199 for the federal government to take some action, as well as set an example for states to follow.

2200 1.) As it stands, police can flatly lie to minors about anything other than their civil rights in their
2201 uniforms, including what laws they've broken, whether accomplices have confessed, or even
2202 what their own lawyer has said. These tactics are manipulative, often create false convictions,
2203 and far too frequently hold up in court. It's bad enough to be used on adults, but severe
2204 examples can be found of getting confessions of innocent kids as young as 9 for fear of what
2205 would happen if they didn't. While it has currently been outlawed in 3 states, this is a disgusting
2206 practice done by officers, and needs to be banned federally. Note this would not stop
2207 undercover police officers from lying or police officers out of uniform lying to diffuse situations or
2208 gather needed intelligence, it only applies while they're in uniform.

2209 2.) The no knock warrant is currently banned in 4 states, however it can be banned by the
2210 federal government now. It is a brutal and unsafe tactic with at best anecdotal evidence for its
2211 success. It is extremely dangerous for the occupants of the residence, as these raids have the
2212 highest fatality rate of any police operation. They are also the single most dangerous thing a
2213 police officer can participate in, killing more law enforcement agents proportionally than any
2214 other operation. Due to its only clear successes in busting drug dealers, and lack of real results
2215 to prove its efficacy, it needs to be banned to keep both our cops and our citizens safe.

2216 3.) Due to qualified immunity, police officers have an eye watering amount of power to commit
2217 flagrant constitutional violations, break limbs, and commit property damage or even theft (civil
2218 asset forfeiture) with no plausible way for the infringed party to seek recompense. Creating new
2219 legislation which forces qualified immunity to change to reasonable immunity would hugely
2220 impact the sheer number of infractions against obvious law committed by police officers.

2221

2222

2223

2224 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

2225

2226

2227 **Results to be Expected:** This bill will not come close to fixing the complex web of problems
2228 plaguing the modern police system. However, we need to begin taking action now, and this
2229 proposal will have a lot of positive effects. It will increase minors trust in law enforcement,
2230 hopefully reverse some of the damage to public image, make it easier to hold law enforcement
2231 accountable, and make police raids safer for both citizens and officers alike. The ultimate hope
2232 of such changes is to create a more accountable and just system of law enforcement without



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2233 seriously disrupting law enforcement abilities to function. It should give measures for civilians to
2234 act on, especially in high profile cases, which should in turn cause the police to act less
2235 irrational, and encourage police departments to let go of officers who consistently cause
2236 damages, but at their own discretion.

2237

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2241 **Proposal #** 148

Committee: A

2242 **Author:** Madalyn Canada **Delegation:** Maryland

2243

2244

2245 **Title:** A proposal to give American's more control over the personal information that American
2246 companies have about them.

2247

2248

2249 **Major Areas to be Affected:** For profit businesses that do business within the United States or
2250 its territories. American citizens.

2251

2252

2253 **Justification:** The Supreme Court ruled that the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment
2254 prevents the government from infringing on its citizens right to privacy. We have now reached a
2255 point where it is necessary to apply the same logic to American corporations. Data tracking is
2256 unethical, but it can also be incredibly dangerous. Companies use your data to create a profile,
2257 and sell it to third parties. It is imperative that we protect American citizens and guarantee them
2258 their right to privacy.

2259

2260

2261 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Privacy

2262

2263

2264 **Results to be Expected:** Citizens will be able to feel safe when interacting with American
2265 businesses, and have the knowledge that their information is being protected.

2266

2267

2268

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2270 **Proposal #** 159 **Committee: E**

2271 **Author:** Sharada Narayanan **Delegation:** Maryland

2272

2273

2274 **Title:** Doing the Job Right: Protecting the Rights of Workers In Unionization

2275

2276

2277 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The labor force, Corporate entities, Unions

2278

2279

2280

2281 **Justification:** For many years, the labor force has been denied its right to protection through
2282 the use of labor unions. Organizations that strive to better the quality of life of the workers and
2283 no one else. Organizations that will fight to protect their right to better wages, safety and health,
2284 overtime, and family/medical leave and in enforcing those rights on the job. Unfortunately, in our
2285 world today, many corporate entities strive to silence and subdue the voice of the worker, in
2286 order to gain maximum profit without looking at the toll this behavior can have on the lives of the
2287 people living the reality of the harsh conditions present in the labor force.

2288 History has shown us a repeated pattern of employers abusing their employees by underpaying
2289 them, not guaranteeing them healthcare, risking their lives to make profit, or even working them
2290 for 14-16 hours in any given day. Labor unions then were used to support employees in their
2291 endeavors to assemble and protest this unbalanced abuse of power. Today, many feel as
2292 though great strides have been made in the right direction, however COVID has highlighted the
2293 largely increasing disparities in the rights of laborers, and the nonexistence of labor unions in
2294 many companies due to retaliation and fear of further subordination. By creating more room for
2295 standards to be better, expectations can be set to allow unions to do their jobs. Jobs that every
2296 human deserves. Basic protection, something which the companies they work for often seem to
2297 blatantly ignore. Furthermore, even in companies like Amazon, Starbucks, McDonald, etc. the
2298 process to unionize these spaces was met with a great deal of roadblocks, including the firing of
2299 employees organizing elections, or protests, and more. Unions are vital to protect the needs of
2300 the people making our economy run.

2301 One must not ignore the benefits that such unions can provide. For instance, unions have raised
2302 the wages of unionized workers by roughly 20% and raised compensation, including both wages
2303 and benefits, by about 28%. Additionally, unions with great influence have even raised the bar
2304 to allow for non-union employers to meet that standard. For example, a high school graduate
2305 whose workplace is not unionized but whose industry is 25% unionized is paid 5% more than
2306 similar workers in less unionized industries. Not to mention, paid leave, pension, health care
2307 insurance, and more protective measures in place ensures that these workers can thrive and
2308 truly impact a generation of more productive, and happy workers which leads to more profit for
2309 the company that harbors them. A step towards a unionized future is indeed a step towards a
2310 brighter one.

2311

2312

2313 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Labor

2314

2315

2316 **Results to be Expected:** In this instance, more companies would be forming labor unions
2317 providing employees with the basic living standards they are entitled to as well as fairer pay.
2318 Furthermore, unions would gain more influence with the presence of more employees



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2319 participating, and overall the economy would benefit as at the end of the day, happy workers
2320 equals more profits. Truly, what companies aren't realizing is that unionized workplaces can
2321 result in a win-win environment, for all parties.

2322

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2326 **Proposal #** 162

Committee: L

2327 **Author:** Laila Shakoor **Delegation:** Maryland

2328

2329

2330 **Title:** The Paid Parental Leave Act

2331

2332

2333 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Employers, new parents, infants

2334

2335

2336 **Justification:** According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 93% of fathers and 72% of mothers
2337 make up the US workforce. But, in 2018, only 17% of workers in America were guaranteed paid
2338 parental leave, and only 7% of low-income workers were guaranteed paid parental leave.

2339 The International Labor Organization recommends a minimum of 14 weeks of paid maternity
2340 leave for new mothers. There is no minimum paternity leave recommended by the organization,
2341 but it is noted that paid paternity leave should be offered

2342 Out of the 38 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and
2343 Development (OECD), the United States is the only one without federal laws mandating paid
2344 maternity leave. Furthermore, according to the World Policy Center, the United States is the
2345 only high-income country that provides no paid parental leave to employees

2346 Currently, the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) provides employees in larger companies
2347 with 12 weeks of UNPAID leave after the birth or adoption of a child. However, this causes
2348 employees to lose 12 weeks of pay in a time they need it the most. According to some
2349 conservative estimates, providing employees with paid leave would prevent up to 600 infant
2350 deaths per year.

2351 Additionally, some studies show that paid parental leave increases women's participation in the
2352 workforce and reduces the gender pay gap. Mothers with paid leave are also less likely to suffer
2353 from postpartum depression, a huge issue in today's society.

2354 The state of California has a paid parental leave program, and has seen great results from it.
2355 Mandating paid parental leave lowered the risk of poverty among new mothers by 10.2%. 90% of
2356 companies reported a positive or neutral effect on productivity, and 99% of companies reported
2357 a positive or neutral impact on worker morale.

2358

2359

2360 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Leave

2361

2362

2363 **Results to be Expected:** Mandating paid parental leave will first and foremost lead to lower
2364 rates of infant and maternal mortality. It will also lead to an increase of mothers in the workforce,
2365 and higher morale and productivity among employers. A decrease in poverty among new
2366 parents will also be seen.

2367

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573 **Proposal #** 146

Committee: F

574 **Author:** Carlo Andanar **Delegation:** Maryland

575

576

577 **Title:** Rank it, don't blank it: Implementing ranked-choice voting for all federal elected officials
578 and abolishing the Electoral College in place of a ranked popular vote.

579

580

581 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American voters, the federal government, federal-level elections,
582 federal elected officials, and candidates for federal office.

583

584

585 **Justification:** Since its founding, the United States has been shackled by two ineffective and
586 inefficient components of its electoral system: the Electoral College and first-past-the-post
587 voting. Both of these systems have failed to properly represent the opinions of the American
588 people and have led to the lack of diversity in political parties, worsening the ever-polarizing
589 political climate in the United States.

590

591 The Electoral College is an outdated system that was never intended to represent the
592 ordinary American. It was built off the idea of compromise in a time when only white men who
593 owned land could vote. In addition, the winner-take-all nature of the implementation of the
594 Electoral College in most states disenfranchises voters around the nation. Only a minuscule
595 amount of votes for a candidate could create a majority that then receives all of that state's
596 electoral votes. This system has only furthered the two-party system in elections, and the 270-
597 vote threshold needed to win the presidency has inadvertently prevented the emergence of
598 more political parties in major elections.

598

599 For example, in the election of 1824, Andrew Jackson had the plurality in both electoral
600 votes and popular vote, but having four major candidates from different parties in the race
601 prevented anyone from reaching the absolute majority threshold of electoral votes. This resulted
602 in the House of Representatives deciding the election, electing John Quincy Adams, a
603 candidate that received only 30.9% of the popular vote.

603

604 Having multiple major presidential candidates has been rare throughout American
605 history due to the fear that voting for a third-party candidate would result in taking votes away
606 from a major similarly-aligned candidate, allowing a stronger opponent of both to win by
607 plurality. The Electoral College is a broken system that allows one to win an election without
608 winning the popular vote, being in complete disregard for basic democratic principles and the
609 opinion of the majority of voters. The disparities and inequities given by the current election
610 system have only discouraged voters to vote, resulting in voter turnouts between 55% and 65%
611 in recent years. Many eligible voters have felt that their vote does not count simply because they
612 do not live in a swing state, having no proper national voice or attention from presidential
613 candidates.

613

614 The typical system of voting in the United States, known as first-past-the-post voting,
615 has an issue of improperly representing the voices of Americans in all federal elections. Officials
616 can be elected by having the most votes overall, a plurality, but not receiving over 50%, a
617 majority of votes. The perpetuation of the existence of the two-party system by way of the
618 Electoral College and first-past-the-post voting has led voters to vote for "the lesser of two evils"
619 rather than their preferred candidate. This has also reinforced party polarization, with elected
620 officials tending to be more loyal to their party and special interests, rather than the interests of
the majority of the American people.



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621 Means of amending the imbalance in the broken electoral system have been
622 implemented in a number of states in their own elections already. Ranked-choice voting in
623 states such as Maine and Alaska and split electoral votes in Maine and Nebraska help to curb
624 the unfair nature of the electoral college and elections in general. With a drastically different
625 time, an exponentially larger population that has access to significantly more information in
626 general than before, having many means to educate oneself on community issues, it's time for
627 the election system to adapt to properly represent its citizens on the national level.
628

629
630 **Proposal for Action: Elections**

631
632
633 **Results to be Expected:** With the abolition of the Electoral College in favor of the popular vote,
634 alongside the implementation of ranked-choice voting, candidates from more parties will have a
635 feasible opportunity to run in federal elections, therefore strengthening the prospect of a multi-
636 party system. This will allow voters true freedom of choice between candidates that accurately
637 represent their ideas. Ranked-choice voting would lead to an elected candidate that most voters
638 prefer overall. With the emergence of more parties in government, a diversity of thought and
639 legislation can flourish and coalitions between members in Congress would be required to
640 create an absolute majority of seats, needing multiple parties to work together to push their
641 respective agendas. This new system would foster more bipartisanship in politics and would
642 depolarize and stabilize the political climate in the United States.
643

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647 **Proposal #** 161

Committee: C

648 **Author:** Marley Pinsky **Delegation:** Maryland

649

650

651 **Title:** The Climate Dividend: A proposal to tax corporations for fossil fuel extraction and invest
652 revenues into a Universal Basic Income

653

654

655 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Fossil fuel industries; the environment; all American adult citizens

656

657

658 **Justification:** The economy and the environment have been two of the most pressing
659 concerns in recent history. Globalization, automation, extreme income inequality and more have
660 resulted in a lack of high-paying jobs in America. Traditional welfare has not resulted in long-
661 term success in revitalizing our economy due to its divisive nature and political vulnerability.
662 Additionally, we are overconsuming nonrenewable resources and emitting extreme amounts of
663 carbon to the point of destroying our atmosphere. Global warming is undeniable and demands
664 immediate action, but we cannot stop it when corporations are allowed to capitalize on pollution.

665 This proposal is a simple solution to both of these issues. It creates a UBI (without taxing
666 citizens or cutting welfare) by drawing funds from fossil fuel extraction. This simultaneously
667 addresses the need to reduce carbon emissions by gradually disincentivizing the use of fossil
668 fuels. This proposal is modeled off the Alaska Permanent Fund, a system that has given all
669 Alaskan residents dividends ranging from \$1,000-3,000 every year since the 1970s by
670 reallocating revenues from the oil industry. The underlying philosophy of this proposal is that all
671 inhabitants of this planet deserve portions of the wealth that we share: nature.

672

673

674 **Proposal for Action:** Welfare

675

676

677 **Results to be Expected:** My calculations result in \$2,000 yearly dividends for all American
678 adults (based on fossil fuel usage and the census from 2020). This will lead to higher
679 employment rates and improved livelihood among American citizens, according to results from
680 UBI experiments across the globe. Additionally, the limited-supply permit system for fossil fuels
681 will ensure that we do not deplete nonrenewable energy sources or emit extreme amounts of
682 carbon.

683

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687 **Proposal #** 165

Committee: J

688 **Author:** Genevieve Wallace **Delegation:** Maryland

689

690

691 **Title:** "I CAN'T BREATHE!!!"

692

693

694 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice.

695

696

697 **Justification:** According to USNews "More than 1,000 unarmed people died as a result of
698 police harm between 2013 and 2019, according to data from Mapping Police Violence. About a
699 third of them were black. About 17% of the black people who died as a result of police harm
700 were unarmed, a larger share than any other racial group and about 1.3 times more than the
701 average of 13%." Throughout the United States there are alarming amounts of interactions
702 between police officers and civilians turning violent, or even fatal, whether they be in large cities,
703 small neighborhoods, or even simple traffic stops. Police brutality has run rampant through the
704 United States and has gone nearly unchecked. Since the current system in place has failed at
705 handling and putting a stop to police brutality there needs to be new action to finally put an end
706 to this great injustice. Families of color all over the country have watched their mothers, fathers,
707 and children fall to police brutality, and many of whom have not been able to find justice
708 because of the biases that exist in the system meant to give them just that.

709

710

711

712 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

713

714

715 **Results to be Expected:** Appropriately educated and morally evaluated law enforcement will
716 be protecting the public. The new systems put in place will eventually eradicate any kind of
717 police brutality and the public will have the room to put trust back into the people put in place to
718 protect them.

719 -Large amounts of corruption will be removed from law enforcement, as the new system to
720 handle police will readily remove individuals that shouldn't be in such power.

721 -New jobs because of the new management system.

722

723

724

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727 **Proposal #** 145 **Committee: J**
728 **Author:** Jeanelle Agyem **Delegation:** Maryland

729

730

731 **Title:** The Somebody Call 9-1-1 Act

732

733

734 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal Communications Commission, State authorities, Local
735 authorities, 2-1-1 services, 9-1-1 services, Alliance of Information & Referral Systems, 9-1-1
736 Precincts

737

738

739 **Justification:** Since the first 9-1-1 call was made in Haleyville, Alabama in 1968 the 3-digit
740 numbers and its widespread inception and use in everyday society has been apparent. 911 is
741 the first number the majority of children are taught, and with a national call volume of 240 million
742 calls per year [insert citation], it is a commonly used service in the United States. However,
743 911's call reasoning extends far past its main uses for police, medical, and fire emergencies.
744 Many 911 operators work by the saying, "When in doubt, send them out" (Accuracy of
745 emergency medical dispatchers' subjective ability...), However, this has led to the police being
746 sent out to non-emergency issues, causing backups on 911 lines, and taxpayer money going to
747 the deployment of emergency personnel when it is not needed. In many jurisdictions as much
748 as (The Problem of Misuse and Abuse of 911). More severely, this has led to police response in
749 mental health related calls, which at times results in the individual being restrained, arrested, or
750 in some cases killed with the lack of mental health training for police departments. 25% of fatal
751 police encounters involve mental illness (How Mental Illness Affects Police Shooting Fatalities).
752 Criteria based Dispatching (CBD) has been used in many local precincts as well as in European
753 countries such as Denmark and has the main purpose of establishing necessary level of care
754 and necessary urgency of care. It has proved to heighten accuracy of emergency resources as
755 well as improve information collection and customer service. In Denmark, 5 level grading
756 system from A to E called the Denmark index is used where through lines of questioning,
757 callers upon specific criteria are placed into said groups for EMS dispatching. Groupings for
758 instance in A are in the highest level of care and urgency whereas E is in the least level of care
759 and urgency. The majority of calls grouped in levels A and B of the index result in emergency
760 services being sent, levels C and D are judged on a subject-by-subject basis and level E
761 normally results in no emergency services being sent and/or 211 or other services being
762 directed.

763 However, 211 services are the alternative to many of the issues related to calls that don't fall
764 under the jurisdiction of 911. 211 community-based resources include mental health, food,
765 housing, energy, water, and much more. Being accessible to 95% of the United States,
766 including Puerto Rico, with a yearly caller volume of 20 million (Dial 211 for Essential
767 Community Resources). Many states such as Maryland have 211 established with over 90%
768 success ratings. However, the main issue with 211 despite its proven success is with its lack of
769 funding. Currently there are only roughly over 200 211 agencies in the United States meaning
770 that with rapidly increasing caller volumes, the digital infrastructure of 211 agencies cannot keep
771 up.

772 In all, the current 911 system needs to be reformed to adapt to growing issues in the United
773 States. To maximize resources available, clear guidelines are needed to separate calls to
774 ensure those of utmost importance are being attended to by the correct individuals in a timely
775 manner. In addition, 211 services should be expanded upon to cover many of the calls that don't



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776 fall under 911 jurisdiction and ensure that Americans are being connected to the correct
777 services to attend to their issues.

778

779

780 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED

781

782

783 **Results to be Expected:** It is expected that 911 caller volumes will decrease as a result of
784 greater awareness of 211 systems. As well, the Emergency Index will allow for greater response
785 times to emergent issues with resources being allocated as such. Less community allocation of
786 funds to police departments will occur with less dispatching for non-emergent reasons. Including
787 this, the expansion and advertising of 211 will allow for less police interaction with calls
788 concerning mental health as well as in situations where law enforcement may increase risk of
789 harm.

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794 **Proposal #** 158 **Committee: C**

795 **Author:** Megan Mulligan **Delegation:** Maryland

796

797

798 **Title:** Ending Echo Chambers: decreasing polarization in the United States by removing
799 politicians from social media

800

801

802 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Social media websites, politicians and their campaigns, general
803 public

804

805

806 **Justification:** In the era of the Internet, it is not uncommon for many American voters to
807 primarily receive their news and political updates from social media. While many employ their
808 wide user base to spread valuable information, news, and connections, social media sites also
809 use a specific algorithm to keep their users engaged. This algorithm results in the echo chamber
810 effect, ensuring that users are surrounded by those who repeat and reinforce their shared
811 opinions. These chambers entrap like-minded voters in closed ideological circles and cause
812 serious damage to democratic processes. This declining exposure to others' views, combined
813 with the rising levels of social media users, has led to the most extreme ideological polarization
814 in American history.

815 Banning politicians from posting politics-related content on social media may seem like an
816 extreme solution, but many experts agree that it is the first step towards preventing high levels
817 of gridlock and encouraging civil discourse among America's politicians. And it has been done
818 before. When Former President Donald Trump was removed from several social media
819 platforms, The Washington Post reported that misinformation went down by 73% by a week
820 after he was banned. These shocking numbers illustrate what many Americans already know -
821 that having politicians on social media is dangerous.

822 America is reaching a tipping point where the media is eclipsed by the government, and
823 free speech is not able to maintain accountability. Part of it is because the social media
824 platforms have provided these mass communications tools directly to elected officials. They've
825 been distributed without any real responsibility for fact-checking or accountability, allowing
826 politicians (even well-meaning ones) to entrap their voters into circles that will reinforce their
827 opinions and limit their viewpoints. Banning federally elected officials will decrease propaganda
828 and misinformation on social media, allowing for a more bipartisan and educated voter base.

829

830

831 **Proposal for Action:** Media

832

833

834 **Results to be Expected:** With the removal of politicians from posting policy-related content on
835 social media sites, voters will obtain their news on American politics from verified accounts such
836 as news sites or official government accounts. This will decrease misinformation and the spread
837 of harmful propaganda. Additionally, polarization in the United States will decrease or slow
838 because fewer officials are assailing the voter with opinions against their opposition.

839

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843 **Proposal #** 160 **Committee: I**
844 **Author:** Summer Nelson **Delegation:** Maryland

845
846
847 **Title:** The Termination of Terrorism: Ridding the Nation of the Influence of Domestic Terrorism

848
849
850 **Major Areas to be Affected:** minority communities (BIPOC, LGBTQIA +, various religious
851 groups, etc.), domestic terrorists, mass incarceration centers (jails, prisons, etc.), judiciary
852 system

853
854
855 **Justification:** Although the FBI's National Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), established in
856 1980, and the recent release of the National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism,
857 instituted in 2021, has prompted the United States to combat domestic terrorism, according to
858 the Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2020 and 2021 have the highest numbers of
859 terrorist attacks and plots with a total of 73, and an increase of fatalities by nearly 600%. In
860 recent years, CSIS data indicates that white-supremacist and like-minded extremists have
861 conducted 2/3 of the terrorist plots and attacks in 2020. This report however excludes hate
862 crimes, since 18 U.S Code § 2331 indicates, the official definition of domestic terrorism as "acts
863 dangerous to human life (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the
864 policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government
865 by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping". Within the National Strategy for Countering
866 Domestic Terrorism, the government does recognize that there is a significant overlap between
867 hate crimes and terrorism, however, hate crimes aren't documented as acts of domestic
868 terrorism and therefore aren't treated with the same sense of urgency. Unfortunately, the United
869 States Department of Justice highlights statistics released by the FBI, which indicate that of the
870 11,129 hate crimes reported 61.8% are because of race, ethnicity, ancestry, and the remaining
871 amount is due to bias surrounding religion, sexual orientation, or gender identity. With a
872 decrease in membership within organizational terrorist groups such as the Klu Klux Klan, Proud
873 Boys, etc., and the growth of individual acts of domestic terrorism, the United States and its
874 government negates the how systematically hate crimes against minority groups have grown
875 increasingly concerning as it should be prioritized.

876 The increase of the influence of social media allowing for the circulation of hate speech,
877 planning of domestic terrorism, and the spreading of other problematic media has progressively
878 become more of an issue. The lack of government surveillance of hate crimes and domestic
879 terrorism on social media apps is because the JTTF organization's major focus regarding cyber-
880 related investigations is on business email compromises, identity theft, ransomware,
881 spoofing/phishing, and online predators. In recent terrorist acts, such as the insurrection at that
882 capital on June 6th, 2021, and the racially motivated mass shooting on May 14, 2022, the use of
883 social media apps now are popular platforms to coordinate, and plan hate crimes or acts of
884 domestic terrorism.

885 Statistics presented by various government entities not only represent a drastic
886 systematic disparity but also highlights an issue of the criminal justice system and how the
887 United States effectively combats recidivism rates. According to the Harvard Political Review,
888 the United States has one of the highest recidivism rates in the world with a cumulative amount
889 of 76.6% of all prisoners rearrested within 5 years of the end of their sentencing. This includes
890 hate crimes and acts of domestic terrorism. In a punitive rather than rehabilitative system,
891 sentencing does not provide learning opportunities to the inmates, which would overall benefit



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892 the entirety of the United States. With a broken system, it is ineffective in providing a solution
893 causing a more harm than positive results in combating crime within the United States.

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896

897 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety

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899

900 **Results to be Expected:** By actively combating a systemic problem while reforming a broken
901 component of the judiciary system, not only will the United States see an overall decrease in the
902 influence of domestic terrorism, but a lowering in recidivism rates, prosperity within communities
903 commonly affected by acts of domestic terrorism and hate crimes, and an overall decrease in all
904 crimes committed.

905

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909 **Proposal #** 156

Committee: P

910 **Author:** Jalen-Keyshawn Mann **Delegation:** Maryland

911

912

913 **Title:** The Decriminalization Of Marijuana

914

915

916 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Police

917

918

919 **Justification:** There are many states in which marijuana has already been decriminalized ,
920 there are also a lot of states where people are in prison for possession of marijuana.

921 Decriminalizing marijuana would not only free people currently spending life behind bars away
922 from their families for marijuana, it would also prevent people in the future being put into prison
923 for having marijuana on them. A 2022 analysis of marijuana possession arrests in Texas for the
924 years 2017 to 2019 reported that African Americans comprised 30.2 percent of all possession
925 arrests, yet Black people comprised only 12.9 percent of the state's population.

926

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928

929 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs

930

931

932 **Results to be Expected:** Decriminalization also would reduce the number of people in federal
933 prisons and the amount of time they serve. It's estimated that the policy change would mean
934 that time served in federal prison would be collectively reduced by 37,000 person-years for
935 current and future inmates. When those waiting to see a judge in local jails are added in, the
936 figure may approach 100,000 at any given time with the usual racial disparity, of course.
937 According to the American Civil Liberties Union, based on national data, blacks are more than
938 three times as likely as whites to be arrested for pot despite using the stuff at essentially similar
939 rate. The criminalization of marijuana has disproportionately affected African American
940 communities and other minority communities.

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946 **Proposal #** 147 **Committee: E**
947 **Author:** Kimberly Bucknor **Delegation:** Maryland

948

949

950 **Title:** The Ultimate Social Stigma Initiative of 2022: Amending the Equal Employment
951 Opportunity Act of 1972

952

953

954 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Employees, former employees in the United States, employers,
955 people in the labor force in the United States, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

956

957

958

959 **Justification:** Discrimination exists in a variety of different forms. Weight discrimination, height
960 discrimination, and lookism("pretty privilege") in the workplace are some of the most under-
961 identified, but also most common forms of discrimination. Yet, these stigmatized groups are not
962 currently protected by federal law. Depending on certain circumstances, these stigmatized
963 groups in the workplace are shown to suffer from negative performance reviews and are less
964 likely to be hired or considered for promotions and salary increases from their employers.

965 According to the National Library of Medicine, employees who experienced this discrimination
966 were at higher risk of developing eating disorders, sleep disturbance, addiction, poor eating
967 habits, severe anxiety, issues with their body image, and other mental health issues.

968 According to the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity, people with obesity are 37 times
969 more likely to report workplace discrimination, while people with severe obesity were 100 times
970 more likely to experience weight discrimination at work. "Public support for legislation that would
971 add weight as a protected class in Civil Rights statutes increased to 78% in 2015." In 2017, a
972 job site called Fairygodboss showed a picture of a larger-bodied woman to 500 hiring
973 professionals and asked if they would consider employing her. Only 15.6% of respondents said
974 they would. Furthermore, one in five respondents described the woman as "lazy" and 21%
975 referred to her as "unprofessional." An older study from 2015 found that 45% of employers were
976 "less inclined to recruit a candidate they considered obese." The study also found that "obese
977 people are less likely to be regarded as able leaders." Furthermore, A 2019 study conducted by
978 the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health shockingly showed that
979 as body mass index (BMI) increased, average pay decreased.

980 Surprisingly, pretty privilege, also referred to as lookism, and heightism exists as well. According
981 to Forbes Magazine, attractiveness brings a 5% boost in earnings. Taller-than-average males
982 receive a 6% premium over their average peers. A 5-foot-7 woman also earns \$5,250 more per
983 year as opposed to a woman that is five inches shorter. A recent University of Wisconsin-
984 Madison study highlights how men deemed less attractive earn 9% less than average per hour,
985 while their attractive counterparts earn 5% more. On the other hand, attractive women earn 4%
986 above average, while women deemed less attractive earn 4% less than average. Moreover, in
987 an experimental study, researchers sent 11,000 CVs to various job openings, including identical
988 CVs accompanied by candidate photographs of different levels of attractiveness. Attractive
989 women and men were much more likely to get a call back for an interview than unattractive (or
990 no-photograph) candidates were.

991 The fact that weight, height, and other aspects of physical appearance discrimination are legal
992 in 49 states is utterly unacceptable. As of now, Michigan is the only state in the United States
993 that prohibits weight and height discrimination in the workplace with the Elliot-Larsen Civil
994 Rights Act of 1976. Some states in Brazil and the city of Reykjavik, Iceland have already passed



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995 laws protecting people from weight discrimination while similar laws are still circulating in New
996 York and Massachusetts. Employment shouldn't be dictated by social stigma based on
997 appearance and should be entirely based on merit and ability.
998
999

1000 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Discrimination
1001
1002

1003 **Results to be Expected:** In the United States workplace, more employees and applicants will
1004 be treated based on their merit and ability rather than their physical features due to the
1005 reduction of height, weight, and physical appearance stigma.
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1010 **Proposal #** 167 **Committee: M**
1011 **Author:** Ryan Li **Delegation:** Massachusetts

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1014 **Title:** An act to repeal the Dickey Amendment

1015

1016

1017 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Center for Disease Control (CDC), United States Congress,
1018 Gun Advocate Groups (such as the National Rifle Association), Researchers/Scientists on Gun
1019 Violence, Gun Owners, Police Institutions, Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
1020 (ATF); and

1021

1022

1023 **Justification:** Gun violence is a prevalent issue that has taken many lives in the United States.
1024 In the year 2020 alone, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), reported that a total of 45,222
1025 gun-related deaths occurred that year, a 15% increase from last year. While the statistic
1026 includes both homicides and suicides, the main problem is that such a massive population of
1027 the American people is being killed by such an object that we considered to be a right under the
1028 Constitution. However, even with such a massive and growing problem occurring within the
1029 United States, this problem isn't being addressed because current laws, both state and federal,
1030 have been shown to not be completely helpful in staving gun violence, as Red Flag Gun Laws in
1031 democratic states have been shown to not work in stopping potential mass shootings, while
1032 Stand Your Ground Laws are too controversial and open to a judge's interpretation.

1033 However, the main underlying problem is that we do not know anything about gun
1034 violence and its impacts. Many of the proposals and actions were made in the best interest
1035 using currently available information, but in reality, we do not know what we are doing. This
1036 stemmed from the problem of the Dickey Amendment, an amendment introduced by ex-
1037 Congressman Jay Dickey in the Federal Omnibus Spending bill that forbade the CDC from
1038 obtaining any funding that could potentially call for advocacy of gun control, but this vague
1039 statement has dissuaded Congress from providing any funding to the CDC because of the
1040 potential for vagueness to be invoked for any gun-related research. Nevertheless, it is time for
1041 something to be done, and even if Congress does go through with gun research, eliminating the
1042 potential stigma causing the problem should be done with the repealing of the amendment.

1043

1044

1045 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

1046

1047

1048 **Results to be Expected:** The goal of this proposal, upon passage, is for the Centers for
1049 Disease Control to help with researching more results about gun violence and possible causes
1050 for such a massive problem in the United States. Doing so could potentially lead Congress, and
1051 the United States as a whole, to make more aware of their options to help reduce gun violence
1052 while also ensuring the viability of the second amendment.

1053

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1057 **Proposal #** 168 **Committee: I**
1058 **Author:** Makeila Scott **Delegation:** Massachusetts

1059

1060

1061 **Title:** An initiative to promote equality in public schools

1062

1063

1064 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All public schools, Students and staff,
1065 People who identify within the LGBTQ+ community, Public Schools, Department of Education,
1066 Communities, School Boards, State and local budgets

1067

1068

1069

1070 **Justification:** In most K-12 public schools, bathrooms typically are sex-segregated and made
1071 up of multiple stalls. Unfortunately, that means that these bathrooms fail to meet the needs of all
1072 students which could even be deemed illegal by the U.S. Department of Justice, under title IX.
1073 They make it increasingly hard for people of the LGBTQ+ community such as transgender and
1074 gender non-conforming people to live there day to day school life. GLSEN (Gay, Lesbian &
1075 Straight Education Network,) research shows that about two- thirds of transgender students
1076 avoid school bathrooms because of feeling unsafe or uncomfortable. They risk verbal and
1077 physical bullying no matter which of the sex-segregated bathrooms they use. A Harvard study
1078 found that 36% of transgender or gender-nonbinary students with restricted bathroom or locker
1079 room access reported being sexually assaulted in the last 12 months. With this being stated It is
1080 of utmost importance we adequately address this problem on a national level. For far too long
1081 gender non-conforming, trans-gender, and other people who identify with the LGBTQ+
1082 community have to face unfair implications in society due to how they present and identify
1083 themselves. In order to ensure and promote safety for all people regardless of how they may
1084 identify it is imperative that we provide the basic necessity; use of a bathroom they are most
1085 comfortable with. The lack of gender neutral bathrooms diminish the importance of all but
1086 especially queer folk and it is time schools do more to recognize them.

1087

1088

1089

1090 **Proposal for Action:** LGBTQ+/Discrimination

1091

1092

1093 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal benefits all students and staff by providing the basic
1094 necessity of a user-friendly bathroom that they seek and deserve. This proposal will improve
1095 teen self-esteem, increase sense of belonging
1096 and minimize many health risks both physically and mentally for many students who feel
1097 disenfranchised by the current lack of gender neutral bathrooms. Dr. Amy Green at the Trevor
1098 Project said, in a statement to Forbes, "We have found, now year over year, that greater levels
1099 of support and acceptance is associated with dramatically lower rates of attempting suicide" and
1100 through this proposal by furthering LGBTQ+ acceptance in schools, this will combat a global
1101 crisis being teen suicide. Bullying will decrease, LGBTQ+ awareness and acceptance will
1102 increase, better performance academically will increase, and will reduce social and structural
1103 stigma. America will be one step closer to truly becoming a land of equality.

1104

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1109 **Proposal #** 183 **Committee: K**
1110 **Author:** Olivia Millin **Delegation:** Michigan

1111

1112

1113 **Title:** A call to reform the public school systems in America.

1114

1115

1116 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Any and all public schools.

1117

1118

1119 **Justification:** The purpose of high school is to prepare students for adulthood and the world
1120 beyond education. For many, that is college. Almost 70% of high school students attend college
1121 after graduation, whether that be a four year or two year institution. This transition could be
1122 made easier if high school was structured similarly to college. Under this proposal schools
1123 across the country will be required to do the following; Students could choose at what time they
1124 take certain subjects. The class would be offered throughout the day, the first class starting at 8
1125 am and the final class starting at 5 pm. This way, students could choose to take the class at
1126 which time they feel best prepared to learn. Secondly, all the classes would not be the same
1127 day. Similar to college, students would have two classes on Monday and Wednesday, two
1128 classes Thursday and Tuesday, and that could leave Friday's free. This would lead to a longer
1129 weekend for students and less daily stress. This is merely an example of a schedule and in no
1130 way saying every school would do it this exact way. Thirdly, the classes themselves can be
1131 longer. Because the amount of classes per day would be smaller, the class periods themselves
1132 will be longer. This will be beneficial to students who need extra help in that subject and to
1133 teachers because they can get more done in the class period allotted. Finally, for students that
1134 are not interested in college and are looking more towards trade school, classes like that can be
1135 offered as well.

1136

1137

1138 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

1139

1140

1141 **Results to be Expected:** Students will be more prepared for college or whatever path they
1142 choose to take, mental health will improve because of more sleep and three day weekends.
1143 Students will be more alert and rested for picking classes at times they feel most able to learn.
1144 In addition to that, teachers will have more time to teach and they could help students
1145 individually.

1146

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1150 **Proposal #** 173 **Committee: X**
1151 **Author:** George Earl **Delegation:** Michigan
1152

1153
1154 **Title:** Addressing the Elephant in the Prison Cell: Reforming our Prison and Law Enforcement
1155 Systems in an Attempt to Reduce Prison Overcrowding and the Harmful Effects of Prison Labor
1156

1157
1158 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Law Enforcement, National Prisons
1159

1160
1161 **Justification:** In 2011, 2.3 million Americans were incarcerated in the United States, with 45.3
1162 % of those being drug offenses according to the federal Bureau of Prisons website. Thousands
1163 of these prisoners are forced to work for companies seeking inexpensive labor. How
1164 inexpensive you may ask? Well according to prisonpolicy.org, the average work day for a US
1165 prisoner is six hours, and the average pay is \$0.88 a day. Due to the financial incentive for
1166 these companies and the United States government, as well as state-owned businesses that
1167 prisoners can be assigned to with no input (which is the definition of involuntary servitude, AKA
1168 slavery), very little change has been made to this system that takes advantage of trivial,
1169 nonviolent offenses.
1170

1171 If there is any wonder in your mind about who this benefits, I'll assure you right now: it is not
1172 the tax payer. The US jails its own citizens at a higher rate than any other country on planet
1173 earth, including Mexico, El Salvador, and even China, a country with more than three times our
1174 population and is famous for its strict legal enforcement policies. The cost for imprisoning this
1175 many people each year in the US is between 81 and 182 billion dollars, none of which is coming
1176 out of the pockets of the companies that are benefiting the most from this system. It's coming
1177 out of our education budget. It's coming out of our public works, such as roads, railways, and
1178 parks services. It's coming out of YOUR tax dollars.

1179 Despite being around 12 % of the US population, around 39 % of current prison inmates are
1180 African American. This is mostly due to marijuana and cocaine possession charges from areas
1181 of the country well-known to have directly contributed to red-lining and federally sponsored
1182 dispersal of cocaine. In short, we have forced drugs upon desperate populations, systematically
1183 overpoliced these areas, jailed those populations for possessing those drugs, and then used the
1184 influx of inmates for cheap labor. We are perpetuating what writer Michelle Alexander has called
1185 the New Jim Crow, in which the descendants of the slaves continue to have their liberty denied
1186 and labor exploited.
1187

1188
1189
1190 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Prisons
1191

1192
1193 **Results to be Expected:** I expect these actions to save a massive amount of money by cutting
1194 the amount of inmates the taxpayer must pay for by nearly half. We will also see less repeat
1195 offenders for those who participate in penal labor due to their newfound ability to save money
1196 for their life outside and access to rehabilitation services.
1197
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1202 **Proposal #** 176

Committee: M

1203 **Author:** Michael Kenny **Delegation:** Michigan

1204

1205

1206 **Title:** CCF, or Comprehensive Checks for Firearms, would all require citizens to complete a
1207 comprehensive criminal background check before purchasing a firearm.

1208

1209

1210 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Areas affected include all those wishing to purchase a firearm in
1211 the United States and both public and private firearm sellers.

1212

1213

1214 **Justification:** Every citizen in the United States of America will be affected by this bill. In the
1215 US, 41,000 people die each year due to gun violence, this proposal will directly aid in
1216 decreasing this number. Putting this additional barrier in place will decrease the number of
1217 deaths by firearms. According to ABC news, "A 2019 study by Boston University and Harvard
1218 University medical researchers found that U.S. states with universal background checks for all
1219 gun sales had homicide rates 15% lower than states without such laws over a 26-year period."
1220 There are 14 states that currently require a background check to purchase a firearm: California,
1221 Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York,
1222 Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. According to the Center for
1223 American Progress, "When Connecticut implemented a law requiring individuals to obtain a
1224 permit and undergo a background check before buying a handgun, gun-related homicides in the
1225 state fell 40 percent. When Missouri repealed a similar law, its gun homicides rose 25 percent."
1226 If this resolution is implemented, it will greatly help the country with its growing issue of gun
1227 violence.

1228

1229

1230 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Violence

1231

1232

1233 **Results to be Expected:** CCF will benefit the country greatly throughout the barriers put in
1234 place with this bill, and gun violence will be directly affected by it.

1235

1236

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1239 **Proposal #** 187

Committee: N

1240 **Author:** Garrett Thorne **Delegation:** Michigan

1241

1242

1243 **Title:** Death With Dignity

1244

1245

1246 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Terminally Ill patients in the United States.

1247

1248

1249 **Justification:** Many patients in the United States diagnosed with progressive and incurable
1250 illnesses are denied the right to terminate their own life. These people are left to suffer for
1251 months on end with their families witnessing their degeneration. At this point many people would
1252 request an ethical and humane way of ending the suffering. However they are denied by 40
1253 states the cessation of their suffering. The right to die with one's dignity and not suffer from an
1254 incurable and degenerative terminal illness should be granted to all citizens with these illnesses
1255 in the United States.

1256

1257

1258 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

1259

1260

1261 **Results to be Expected:** Terminally Ill patients and their families will be able to make their own
1262 choice over their life. These patients with already foreseeable ends shall be able to die in a
1263 more humane way that is less destructive to their dignity, and to the memory of them for their
1264 families. This will increase the freedoms and rights of the people.

1265

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1269 **Proposal #** 188 **Committee: L**
1270 **Author:** Kailey Washburn **Delegation:** Michigan

1271

1272

1273 **Title:** Proposal to Revise The Current Sex Education Program

1274

1275

1276 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This policy will affect federally funded schools across the United
1277 States as well as sex education instructors and students of this course.

1278

1279

1280 **Justification:** There are currently eight states, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Louisiana,
1281 Michigan, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and South Carolina, that have a clause in their sex education
1282 curriculum, prohibiting instructors from teaching about abortions. While 37 states have laws
1283 requiring that abstinence is included in sex education and in only 18 it is required to talk about
1284 birth control. Statistics show that if teenagers receive sex education they are more likely to
1285 practice safe sex. In 2019, 0.05% of the United States population had a pregnancy between the
1286 ages of 15-19, while 0.007% of the Netherlands' population experienced a pregnancy between
1287 15-19 years old. The Netherlands' sex education begins in preschool and is integrated into
1288 every grade. Germany also has a comprehensive sex education system. In 2019, 0.016% of its
1289 general population had a pregnancy in the ages of 15-19. France has a mandatory sex
1290 education that begins at age 13 and parents are prohibited from withdrawing their students from
1291 the class, they had a reported 0.024% of teen pregnancies in the ages of 15-19 out of the
1292 general population. The concept of unmarried sex is mentioned several times in the sex
1293 education requirements, and the term itself should be deleted from any clauses involving sex
1294 education. People will have sex regardless of their marital status, and continued usage of this
1295 phrase may harm how students view their pupils and themselves who may be having sex. At the
1296 same time, the use of the term "unmarried sex" may increase the rate of adolescents having sex
1297 because, in their mind, they are rebelling through unmarried sex. Although education about the
1298 risks of unwanted pregnancy is important, the more pressing issue is how to have safe sex,
1299 considering that not everyone has or will have a partner they can conceive a child with. Most
1300 Sex Ed curriculums to discuss the effectiveness of abstinence, condoms, and ways to prevent
1301 STDs and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), but is not required to talk about how exactly to
1302 have safe sex, especially when it comes to same-sex relationships. In fact, only ten states
1303 require discussion of LGBTQ+ identities and relationships to be inclusive and affirming. When
1304 discussing safe sex, one should talk about condoms, internal condoms, dental dams, and latex
1305 or nitrile gloves as well as and their effectiveness and uses. It should also be discussed the
1306 importance of cleaning up after sex including washing hands, the body, and any sex toys used.
1307 Teachers should also discuss other forms of sex that are safer than oral, anal, or vaginal sex,
1308 rather than emphasizing abstinence.

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1312 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

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1315 **Results to be Expected:** More students will have access to a comprehensive sex education
1316 program. More students will be knowledgeable about safe sex. Fewer teen pregnancies and
1317 lower STI and STD rates.



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1322 **Proposal #** 175

Committee: R

1323 **Author:** Kai Hartson **Delegation:** Michigan

1324

1325

1326 **Title:** To implement a rotational Supreme Court Justice appointment system.

1327

1328

1329 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Judicial Branch (SCOTUS), Executive Branch, The US Senate,
1330 The American people.

1331

1332

1333

1334 **Justification:** In light of recent events, it is relevant that The Supreme Court is an inaccurate
1335 reflection of the American people's will. The current makeup of the court does not match the
1336 length of time presidents' who appointed them held office. Donald Trump, only served for one
1337 term, received three appointments while Barack Obama served for two terms but only had two
1338 appointments during his time in office. Unlike every other branch, the Supreme Court doesn't
1339 have any form of term limit so while the will of the people is renewed every 2-6 years within the
1340 House and Senate those standards aren't reflected within the Supreme Court. This proposal will
1341 require a constitutional amendment that is necessary to adapt to changing times as the
1342 constitution had been amended before for that very reason. In the history of the Supreme Court
1343 the longest term ever served was 36 and a half years long, the average length of term is 16-
1344 years .A lifetime term has averaged a 16-year service for justices with the longest term ever
1345 being 36 and a half years long. With this system, we will essentially have a completely new set
1346 of Judges every 35 years by adding a new judge added every 4. Their term average will
1347 essentially remain the same and additionally allow each elected president to proportionally
1348 affect the court and fairly represent the American people from which they were elected.

1349

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1352 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch/Term Limits

1353

1354

1355 **Results to be Expected:** A single judge will be appointed every 4 years under a president
1356 voted in by the people. This will result in a more accurate reflection of the wants, needs, and
1357 opinions of the American people. It will in turn increase the rate of new ideas and philosophies
1358 flowing within the court without the restriction of unwavering opinions by older justices.

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1364 **Proposal #** 185 **Committee: F**
1365 **Author:** Krisha Ramani **Delegation:** Michigan

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1368 **Title:** Expansion of the right to vote to citizens 16 years and older in local elections.

1369

1370

1371 **Major Areas to be Affected:** State legislatures, local legislatures, Federal Election
1372 Commission, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, The U.S. Department of Justice, National
1373 Association of State Elections Directors, US citizens ages 16 and 17.

1374

1375

1376 **Justification:** The ascendancy of a generation of informed, active, and engaged young people
1377 cannot be ignored. From national campaigns such as March for our Lives to organized protests
1378 in communities large and small, the young voices of America have demonstrated that their
1379 voices are strong enough to be heard. Furthermore, youth activists who have risen to
1380 prominence on social media websites have fostered spaces for youth discourse. Thus, those
1381 sixteen and older have demonstrated their capacity for political organization, education, and
1382 activation. More importantly, voting is habitual: participating in one election increases the
1383 chances of participating in another. Unfortunately, many 18-year-olds, enduring large-scale life
1384 changes, are less likely to establish voting habits at 18. In contrast, younger voters ages 16 and
1385 17 would be more supported and are therefore better equipped for initiating sustained voting
1386 habits. Thus, by enfranchising those 16 and older in local elections, when one is in a more
1387 stable position in their lives, the expectation of civic participation will become a societal norm.
1388 With this new norm, higher voter turnout rates can be expected.

1389

1390

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1392 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Voting

1393

1394

1395 **Results to be Expected:** Meaningful and helpful social change requires the expectation of
1396 democratic participation. By enfranchising those over the age of 16, a more active electorate
1397 can be expected. In fact, in the municipality of Takoma Park, MD, where the policy of lowering
1398 the local voting age to 16 was implemented, the 16 and 17-year-old citizens who were made
1399 eligible and registered turned out at a rate of 44% when the overall municipal turnout was at
1400 11%. In the long term, these early voters became lifelong participants of democracy, thereby
1401 strengthening our country's civic engagement. By promoting the habit of civic participation,
1402 change may be fostered.

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1407 **Proposal #** 181 **Committee: S**

1408 **Author:** Tendekai Mawokomatanda **Delegation:** Michigan

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1410

1411 **Title:** Rebuilding Government Trust through Financial Transparency

1412

1413

1414 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Members of the executive and legislative branch of the United
1415 States government; including congressional and executive aides

1416

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1418

1419 **Justification:** Since 1776, congressional lawmakers and executive members of the United
1420 States government have had access to confidential briefings with advanced information that
1421 could potentially influence companies within the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC).
1422 These members have the ability to prepare their private stock portfolios for imminent financial
1423 success.

1424 The job of a congressional lawmaker and executive member is to advocate for the needs of
1425 their districts, provide for their constituents long after their term has ended, and to protect the
1426 constitution of the United States. Instead, some of these members have attended private
1427 briefings in the United States capitol that allowed them to inflate their own wealth while ignoring
1428 their district's needs. These actions contribute to the lowest rate of state government
1429 transparency in the world. The people of the United States, neglected by their lawmakers, have
1430 been patient and magnanimous for far too long.

1431 Improved government transparency is one step toward building a positive reputation for our
1432 country. Passing this proposal would restore trust in our state government, and pave the way for
1433 other foreign nations to do the same. This proposal would be the very first step in rebuilding
1434 trust between the United States government, its citizens, and the nation.

1435

1436

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1438 **Proposal for Action:** Finance

1439

1440

1441 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will help eliminate corruption, and restore trust in your
1442 public elected officials as it is seen as a bipartisan issue.

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1448 **Proposal #** 184 **Committee: P**
1449 **Author:** Jack Novotny **Delegation:** Michigan

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1451

1452 **Title:** A proposal to allow the Social Security Administration to invest in public equities in
1453 addition to government bonds

1454

1455

1456 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This proposal will affect all Americans currently paying into or
1457 collecting Social Security

1458

1459

1460 **Justification:** The United States Social Security fund is being quickly depleted. With people
1461 living longer, and only 61.6% of the labor force actively working or seeking work, as compared
1462 to 67.3% just 20 years earlier, there is simply less money being paid in by those in the
1463 workforce to be given back once someone is of retirement age. Proposals of the past, such as
1464 privatizing a certain percentage of all of social security, or raising the age at which one can
1465 collect their benefits are all ridden with problems and have failed. But if no action is taken, the
1466 Social Security trust is expected to be bankrupt by 2040.

1467 In its current system, Social Security needs approximately 2.8 people paying into social security
1468 for every 1 person collecting from it. Currently, there are 2.7 workers for every 1 beneficiary, but
1469 this number is expected to drop to 2.3 by the year 2035. Money that is put into the Social
1470 Security trust is not able to grow like money invested into private funds. This in turn puts the
1471 underprivileged at a further disadvantage as compared to wealthier individuals due to their
1472 inability to invest as much money into long-term growth accounts. With high-income households
1473 being 10 times more likely to have private retirement accounts than low-income households, this
1474 current system only further widens the wealth gap.

1475

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1478 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Social Security

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1480

1481 **Results to be Expected:** With over \$2.9 trillion dollars currently sitting in the Social Security
1482 trust, if \$1.4 trillion of this were to be invested into American corporations with a relatively
1483 conservative return of 8% per year, this investment would be worth roughly \$5.4 trillion. In
1484 addition to the other \$1.5 trillion that has not been invested, this comes to a sum of over \$6.9
1485 trillion dollars. Far more than if the money had simply been kept and not invested.

1486 American businesses would also feel the benefits of this proposal, as the trillions of dollars
1487 being poured into the private sector would help bolster American companies. In turn, these
1488 companies would make more money, pay their workers more, and hire more workers, therefore
1489 creating more taxable income for the government.

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1494 **Proposal #** 174

Committee: K

1495 **Author:** Jordan Harris **Delegation:** Michigan

1496

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1498 **Title:** To Stop the Rapid Decline Of Government Funding For Performing Arts

1499

1500

1501 **Major Areas to be Affected:** K-12 students, Arts Departments, Performing Arts

1502

1503

1504 **Justification:** In 2019 the United States spent \$4.19 per student on arts education in public
1505 schools. Of that total, the federal government accounted for only 0.40 cents per student. This is
1506 not adequate funding for any quality arts education. Performing arts programs need funding for
1507 things like instrument repairs, music and performance equipment, costumes, and upkeep of
1508 performance venues and practice areas ect. The federal government is not allocating adequate
1509 funds to serve the one million students who participate in performing arts programs in public
1510 schools. In 2019 the American public spent \$25.8 billion dollars supporting the performing arts
1511 industry. The federal government only spends \$155 million dollars (in 2019) on public arts
1512 education. Shouldn't our federal government value our performers and its institutions as much
1513 as the public does? According to an article published by the University Of Illinois ,1.6% of the
1514 average school budget is spent on arts education. Each year thousands of young American
1515 students are being deprived of quality and true exposure to being an artist of the performing
1516 arts, because our public schools are so underfunded. As it stands now, in order for public school
1517 students to sufficiently participate and learn about the performing arts, it has to be privately
1518 funded

1519

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1521

1522 **Proposal for Action:** Education/Funding

1523

1524

1525 **Results to be Expected:** Music and art can open doors to communities across the country
1526 allowing performing arts programs from grade schools to colleges,giving them a taste of what
1527 music can open doors to. Cities across the country will be exposed and bear witness to what the
1528 new generation has to offer and how much music can help others mentally and emotionally.
1529 Providing a quality outlet for thousands of Americans who may not be afforded the gift of
1530 athletics nor be a 4.0 ivy league student. Providing a constructive and disciplined way to spend
1531 your time and most importantly enjoy doing it.

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1537 **Proposal #** 179 **Committee: F**

1538 **Author:** James Mahfet **Delegation:** Michigan

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1541 **Title:** Implementation of a Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) System for and United States
1542 Presidential and House of Representatives Elections

1543

1544

1545 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States House of Representatives, US Executive Branch,
1546 Federal Election Commission (FEC), Elections Assistance Commission (EAC), state
1547 governments, state-level election agencies

1548

1549

1550 **Justification:** In the United States of America, we face a serious problem with our elections:
1551 parties and/or candidates are winning their races without the majority or even plurality of votes.
1552 In the 2000 and 2016 presidential elections, the winner of the electoral college failed to win the
1553 popular vote, causing widespread outrage and dismay among the American electorate. This
1554 phenomenon is caused by the First Past The Post (FPTP) system utilized in American elections,
1555 where the candidate who wins the most votes in a particular state will win all the electoral votes
1556 from that state, or in the case of house elections, where the allocation of seats is based on
1557 winning individual geographic districts. The result is “wasted votes” in states/districts solidified
1558 for either party, and a lack of opportunities for third party candidates to have any success. The
1559 most optimal solution is a system that guarantees that the popular vote actually matters, while
1560 still maintaining the system of geographic constituencies to ensure local representation. MMP
1561 does just that.

1562

1563

1564

1565 **Proposal for Action:** Elections

1566

1567

1568 **Results to be Expected:** This novel system is the perfect compromise between desires for true
1569 proportional representation and the intentions of the Founding Fathers to ensure geographical
1570 balance in government. Under American MMP, third parties would have a much greater
1571 influence by either winning more seats in the House of Representatives or holding the balance
1572 of power in a presidential election where no candidate gets the majority of electoral votes. A
1573 whole new political era would begin in which Americans could feel their vote truly has an
1574 influence, and where the two-party duopoly could finally be ended.

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1580 **Proposal #** 177 **Committee: V**

1581 **Author:** Colin Koot **Delegation:** Michigan

1582

1583

1584 **Title:** To propose legislation to reform the United States Senate.

1585

1586

1587 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The US Government, the Legislative Branch, the American
1588 People

1589

1590

1591 **Justification:** Currently, each major political party has fifty senators. Fifty of those senators
1592 represent about 42 million more people than the other fifty senators. The United States Senate
1593 holds immense power, and the current system gives certain people more voting power than
1594 others, especially rural, predominantly white populations. A person's senate vote in Wyoming, a
1595 state that is 86% white, is about 67 times as powerful as a person's senate vote in California, a
1596 state that is 38% white. Some may argue that this proposal is unconstitutional because Article
1597 V in the Constitution states that "no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal
1598 Suffrage in the Senate." However, this portion of the Constitution describes the amendment
1599 process, and does not apply to legislative action. Additionally, through their ratification of voting
1600 rights amendments in the past, states have given their consent to the government to adopt
1601 legislation to protect voting rights. It can be argued that equal suffrage in the Senate is also a
1602 matter of voting rights and there is legal precedence to protect this right.

1603

1604

1605 **Proposal for Action:** Elections

1606

1607

1608 **Results to be Expected:** The Senate's integrity will remain intact while becoming much more
1609 representative of the American people. While only increasing the size of the chamber by ten
1610 members, the reallocation of senators according to population will help to give
1611 underrepresented populations more equal voting power.

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1616 **Proposal #** 171 **Committee: N**
1617 **Author:** Micah Conner **Delegation:** Michigan

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1619

1620 **Title:** The Expansion of EMS

1621

1622

1623 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal Government spending, American spending, ambulance
1624 companies, and health insurance companies.

1625

1626

1627 **Justification:** Emergency services within America are paid for by tax dollars collected by the
1628 federal government. Agencies such as police departments, and fire departments are typically
1629 funded by tax dollars. Unfortunately ambulance rides that a citizen would typically associate with
1630 emergency services are not supported by the federal government. Without these ambulance
1631 rides being funded by the federal government similar to other emergency services, the price of
1632 their use can soar because of the lack of government oversight. Without the federal government
1633 to help fund these emergency services it is a completely rational decision for an American to
1634 refuse necessary use of the service because of its hefty pricing. Currently within the United
1635 States the average cost of a ground ambulance ride is \$429 U.S. dollars. According to a study
1636 conducted by American Health Affairs nearly 71% of ambulance providers do not accept the
1637 patient's insurance. These overwhelming statistics further show how dangerous and exploitative
1638 the industry can be without proper regulation. Without the United States government being a
1639 pillar to support the ambulance services within America, low income families around the nation
1640 will continue to suffer because of their inability to pay for the large, and unfair fines.

1641

1642

1643

1644 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Insurance

1645

1646

1647 **Results to be Expected:** Similar to how police stations and fire stations are run the new
1648 Ambulance providers either embedded within police and fire stations, or ambulance stations will
1649 work for the people instead of against them. Allowing for all people regardless of socioeconomic
1650 background to confidently use the the new and improved ambulance system.

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1655 **Proposal #** 186 **Committee: C**
1656 **Author:** Maxwell Smedley **Delegation:** Michigan

1657

1658

1659 **Title:** Proposal to build green hydrogen infrastructure, as well as invest in hydrogen
1660 technologies and production of green hydrogen both nationally and internationally.

1661

1662

1663 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Energy infrastructure in America and overseas.

1664

1665

1666

1667 **Justification:** We all know that there is a huge need to reduce the carbon footprint of America
1668 and the world as a whole, however there is simply not enough action being taken to combat this
1669 already prevalent issue. Hydrogen fuel is a wonder fuel which can be used in a variety of ways
1670 including hydrogen fuel cells, which are zero emission. Most of the time however, hydrogen is
1671 gathered from burning fossil fuels, green hydrogen is distinctly different. It is made with zero
1672 emissions, through electrolysis and that is powered entirely from renewable resources. Building
1673 energy around green hydrogen will kick start infrastructure and along with investment into
1674 hydrogen fuel cell technologies, we can fuel our trucks and cars with hydrogen. Fuel stations
1675 can be converted to hydrogen fuel stations and make hydrogen on site, making for an easy
1676 transition to building the hydrogen fuel grid. By both creating infrastructure around green
1677 hydrogen itself and new technologies, we can build a better future around hydrogen fuel and
1678 hydrogen fuel cell transport methods.

1679

1680

1681 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Energy

1682

1683

1684 **Results to be Expected:** An increase in green hydrogen production. Reduction in the carbon
1685 footprint of the US. Help prevent climate change. Less fossil fuel production. Build new
1686 infrastructure of hydrogen energy and green hydrogen production.

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1692 **Proposal #** 182

Committee: A

1693 **Author:** Jillian McKinley **Delegation:** Michigan

1694

1695

1696 **Title:** Enumerating the Individual's Right to Privacy

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1698

1699 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Every resident and citizen of the United States of America.

1700

1701

1702 **Justification:** The right to privacy has often been used and upheld in the Supreme Court as a
1703 penumbra. Although many penumbras have been outlined due to court rulings, the most
1704 prevalent of these has been the right to privacy. The right to privacy is a broad, protective right
1705 for all that has been left up to interpretation for much too long, as stated in the Ninth
1706 Amendment. The right to privacy should be explicitly listed in the Constitution as its own
1707 separate right due to its prevalence, relevance, and overall good the protection will provide.

1708

1709

1710 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Constitution

1711

1712

1713 **Results to be Expected:** This new amendment will codify an individual's right to privacy under
1714 a Twenty-Eighth Amendment and create a series of benefits associated with this protection. The
1715 amendment to the Constitution will allow for a decrease of infringed rights due to a
1716 misinterpretation of the privacy penumbra that has been ruled on countless times, an increase
1717 in individual rights, a decrease in discrimination on the accounts of sex, marital status,
1718 pregnancy, sexual orientation, to name a few examples. This amendment shall define people as
1719 their own individual person under the law and serve as their own primary source of the
1720 jurisdiction in regards to decisions within their own lives, without being overshadowed by the
1721 influence of other individuals, groups/institutions, or most of all, the state and federal
1722 governments. The only exception to this is in cases where the minors, the elderly, or the
1723 mentally/physically handicapped revert back to or maintain being under guardianship.

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1728 **Proposal #** 180 **Committee: B**
1729 **Author:** Eleanor Mason **Delegation:** Michigan

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1731

1732 **Title:** To impose a wealth tax (on total net worth) on the wealthiest Americans and use raised
1733 funds to supplement funding for the Indian Health Service and the Internal Revenue Service

1734

1735

1736 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The wealthiest Americans, Native Americans, IHS (Indian Health
1737 Service), IRS (Internal Revenue Service), US Department of Health and Human Services

1738

1739

1740 **Justification:** The wealth disparity in the US has been increasing for a long time, even
1741 throughout the pandemic when so many families were struggling. The top 10% of the nation
1742 currently have about 70% of the nation's wealth, and the top 1% have about half of that wealth.
1743 Additionally, 32.1%, Native Americans experience higher rates of serious health problems than
1744 other members of the American population. A fact that became particularly clear at the
1745 beginning of the pandemic, when Native Americans were seen to experience the highest death
1746 rates due to COVID-19. Part of the reason for this disproportionate level of illness and lower life
1747 expectancy is the underfunding of the IHS. IHS is a service that is used by 2.2-2.5 million Native
1748 Americans and Alaska Natives. Other federal healthcare programs, including Medicare and
1749 healthcare in federal prisons, receive two to three times more funding than IHS. Although these
1750 programs differ in many ways, it is widely accepted by scholars that the IHS is in desperate
1751 need of more funding. The underfunding of this program has led to many patients being delayed
1752 care for less serious medical issues, and many others experiencing long wait times that far
1753 exceed the standards of other, better funded programs.

1754 By redistributing wealth from those who have it in excess to those who are in greatest need of it,
1755 this tax could help to decrease rates of physical and mental illness among Native Americans.

1756 This tax will ensure that every patient, regardless of the severity of their issue, is able to receive
1757 prompt and quality care from the IHS facilities.

1758

1759

1760

1761 **Proposal for Action:** Tax

1762

1763

1764 **Results to be Expected:** If this proposal is implemented, the IHS should see a significant
1765 increase in funding that can help to improve wait times and guarantee that all Native Americans
1766 that are served by the organization can receive treatment, regardless of how trivial their issues
1767 may be. By a very conservative estimate, only including revenues generated from the 745
1768 billionaires currently in the US (not including any millionaires), revenues raised for the IHS
1769 exceed \$230 billion, with nearly \$30 billion being allocated towards the IRS budget. In addition,
1770 this measure will help, in a small way, to rectify the massive wealth disparity that currently
1771 afflicts the US.

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1776 **Proposal #** 172 **Committee: B**

1777 **Author:** Tamarus Darby Jr **Delegation:** Michigan

1778

1779

1780 **Title:** A Tax to fund true American History curriculums (The American Story Act)

1781

1782

1783 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The U.S. Department of Education, students in the U.S.,
1784 educators in the U.S., state departments of education, school boards, educational
1785 administrators in the U.S, U.S. citizens.

1786

1787

1788

1789 **Justification:** Many states across the nation are banning history books in their public schools
1790 and universities. These history books are critical to students' learning and it's making it harder
1791 for teachers to teach an accurate depiction of American history without sugar coating it or
1792 watering it down. By not allowing schools to teach the full story of America's past, we're
1793 hindering students from learning about America's past and are stripping away the identity of
1794 some students. This proposal is a form of overdue reparations and allocating money into a
1795 better future where all Americans know the whole truth is how we pay back a small part of what
1796 we've created.

1797

1798

1799

1800 **Proposal for Action:** Education

1801

1802

1803 **Results to be Expected:** Students will understand that race and identity are social constructs.
1804 This proposal will provide students with identity and will improve the decisions and judgements
1805 that we make everyday. Teachers will be allowed to comfortably teach history and students will
1806 be able to learn from the past and understand change and societal development. Teachers and
1807 students alike will be provided with a context from which we understand ourselves and others.

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1813 **Proposal #** 170 **Committee: D**
1814 **Author:** Annika Berg **Delegation:** Michigan
1815

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1817 **Title:** Restructure of Interrogations in the Justice System
1818

1819
1820 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Citizens, Police Departments, Law Enforcement Officers,
1821 Intelligence Agencies, and the court system.
1822

1823
1824 **Justification:** In the United States of America, interrogations are not legally required to be
1825 electronically recorded in every state. In the 21st century, with a massive rise in body and traffic
1826 cameras widely available for police officers, this same trend must extend into the interrogation
1827 room. Oftentimes, when a suspect confesses it is the most significant piece of evidence. What is
1828 not talked about however, are the psychological tactics and manipulative strategies police
1829 officers use in order to get a confession. In the 360 overturned cases by the Innocence Project,
1830 most cases involved some form of false confession. The lack of cameras present in each room
1831 can contribute to a manipulated confession, where the defense team is only able to see
1832 snippets of the recording where the suspect confesses. Police officers are also able to lie,
1833 mislead, and sometimes intentionally goad suspects during confessions. These confessions can
1834 harm untrained juries and lead to an overt conviction of innocent offenders.
1835

1836
1837 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED
1838

1839
1840 **Results to be Expected:** As more than half the states in the USA already require custodial
1841 confessions to be electronically recorded in their entirety, this transition for all states is
1842 extremely possible. The rate of wrongful convictions will decrease as police confessions will
1843 only be used when they were given without coercion. Furthermore, jurors who are inclined to
1844 trust police officers and the confessions they elicit, can keep that trust. Finally, by putting the
1845 right people in prison the United States becomes a safer country and less families are
1846 wrongfully torn apart by the prison system. This change will add to correct convictions and
1847 further uphold the US Constitution.
1848

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1853 **Proposal #** 178

Committee: K

1854 **Author:** LyDel Madden **Delegation:** Michigan

1855

1856

1857 **Title:** A proposal to establish a constitutional right to education.

1858

1859

1860 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Education, all high and middle school
1861 students, state level education regulators,

1862

1863

1864

1865 **Justification:** In the United States, there is a major concern regarding the lack of a universal
1866 curriculum in public education. Depending on the state, a student may be educated in
1867 accordance with the common core standards - which includes key concepts, literature, historical
1868 facts, scientific principles and diverse perspectives. However, if the student is not educated in
1869 one of these states, he/she/they may miss out on these significant concepts. In the United
1870 States, we need global citizens who are culturally aware and understand diverse perspectives.
1871 Therefore, in order for citizens to be prepared for the real world, they have the right to a quality
1872 education.

1873

1874

1875

1876 **Proposal for Action:** Education

1877

1878

1879 **Results to be Expected:** This will make sure that all of the students will get a factual, fair, and
1880 equitable education by having the same standards taught throughout the United States, not just
1881 in certain areas. All citizens of the United States, no matter where they live, will be educated in
1882 vital concepts and standards. All students will receive an equitable opportunity with regards to
1883 standardized testing which will allow for additional college and scholarship opportunities.
1884 Furthermore, students will be properly prepared for college and their careers. This will eliminate
1885 the disadvantages that many students currently have due to a lack of comprehensive education.

1886

1887

1888

1889



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1890 **Proposal #** 169 **Committee: D**
1891 **Author:** Claire Beougher **Delegation:** Michigan
1892

1893
1894 **Title:** To provide funds for restorative justice programs to be established within all levels of the
1895 justice system for nonviolent crimes.
1896

1897
1898 **Major Areas to be Affected:** People of the United States, law professionals, victims and
1899 offenders of crimes, criminal reform programs.
1900

1901
1902 **Justification:** The justice system in the United States is outdated, ineffective, and in desperate
1903 need of change. The current system has a negative impact on minority communities, causing a
1904 cycle that deepens socioeconomic and racial inequalities. Factors such as poverty prevent
1905 rehabilitation, creating environments where many become incarcerated due to drug use or
1906 mental health problems. Restorative justice programs focus on treating the underlying issues
1907 that cause this cycle of incarceration. They work to send offenders to reform programs that will
1908 provide them with the help they need. Restorative justice also brings the offenders and victims
1909 of a crime into positive contact, providing the victims with closure and allowing the offender to
1910 claim accountability for their actions. Research has shown that restorative justice decreases the
1911 percentage of reoffenders and saves large sums of money in the reduction of reoffending.
1912 Victims of these crimes also reported that they felt much more satisfied after meeting with their
1913 offenders. Studies have also demonstrated that the core principles of restorative justice
1914 (encounter, repair, and transform), aim to fix what many Americans feel are the elements of the
1915 justice system that need to be reformed.
1916

1917
1918 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons/Juveniles
1919

1920
1921 **Results to be Expected:** The amount of people trapped in the prison system will decrease
1922 dramatically, and the percentage of those who commit additional offenses will also decrease.
1923 People will begin to have more faith in the justice system and offenders will be able to take
1924 accountability for their actions and become productive members of society. Victims will be able
1925 to find closure, and the inequalities caused by the current justice system will be repaired.
1926

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1928
1929
1930



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1931 **Proposal #** 202 **Committee:** O

1932 **Author:** Olesia Sarazhynskyy **Delegation:** Minnesota

1933

1934

1935 **Title:** To increase proper e-waste recycling in the US

1936

1937

1938 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Electronic product owners, electronic product producers,
1939 recycling centers, international recycling facilities and partners

1940

1941

1942 **Justification:** The US passed the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in 1976. The act
1943 was in response to the growing amount of e-waste all over the world. The act's purpose was to
1944 manage disposal and protect the environment. By doing so, it also created proper recycling
1945 zones to dump the waste and made it illegal to dump it anywhere else. Despite that, only 25
1946 states have e-waste laws surrounding proper e-waste disposal.

1947 The UN estimated that the US recycled 15% of e-waste in 2019. Europe recycles at a rate three
1948 times that. The UN and other sources estimate that a large part or majority of e-waste is
1949 shipped overseas for disposal. The waste that is exported outside of the US is commonly
1950 shipped to Asia or Africa. In the countries that accept US e-waste, primarily China, there are
1951 limited regulations surrounding proper recycling and disposal of hazardous materials, causing
1952 life-threatening diseases to individuals dealing with it and their environments.

1953 Proper recycling will allow materials within devices like gold, silver, and cobalt to be reused,
1954 decreasing the need for more natural resource mining. Acting sooner will help reduce
1955 irreversible damage caused to the earth through this booming technological industry.

1956

1957

1958 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Recycling

1959

1960

1961 **Results to be Expected:** Registered recycling facilities in the US are held to regulations
1962 allowing for the safe disposal of harmful materials within electronic waste. Keeping all electronic
1963 waste in the US will require the creation of new recycling facilities. Innovation within those
1964 facilities is expected to increase the reusability of raw materials and the extraction of toxin
1965 materials like lithium.

1966 A decrease in the environmental and health effects of improper recycling is expected to be seen
1967 globally. The recycling rate of e-waste in the US will increase.

1968

1969

1970

1971



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1972 **Proposal #** 193 **Committee: C**

1973 **Author:** Alex Funk **Delegation:** Minnesota

1974

1975

1976 **Title:** For the next twenty years, all energy projects funded by the United States government
1977 must include forms of nuclear energy.

1978

1979

1980 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States government, specifically the Departments of
1981 Energy and the Interior and the NRC(Nuclear Regulatory Commission).

1982

1983

1984

1985 **Justification:** The effects of climate change are seen everyday across the nation. To stop
1986 climate change there must be more forms of efficient low emission energy, and that is nuclear
1987 power. Nuclear energy is reliable. The weather does not affect the energy produced by nuclear
1988 power plants. There is enough uranium for nuclear power plants for the next 70-80 years, and
1989 there are alternatives to uranium being researched everyday for when there is no longer enough
1990 uranium for nuclear power plants.

1991 Nuclear energy is a very efficient form of energy. Nuclear energy is 8,000 times more efficient
1992 than fossil fuels. 98 nuclear power reactors produce 20% of the electricity used in the United
1993 States. The use of nuclear energy currently reduces over 555 million metric tons of carbon
1994 annually. To put it simply, investing in nuclear power is necessary to reduce the effects of
1995 climate change.

1996

1997

1998 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Nuclear Energy

1999

2000

2001 **Results to be Expected:** There will be many more nuclear reactors in the United States. There
2002 will be less of a reliance on fossil fuels for energy, and because of this the amount of carbon
2003 emissions produced by the United States will decrease.

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008



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2009 **Proposal #** 199 **Committee:** T

2010 **Author:** Katy Pearson **Delegation:** Minnesota

2011

2012

2013 **Title:** Expanding “Bentley's Law” to require someone who kills a parent in a DUI Vehicular
2014 Homicide to pay support for surviving children.

2015

2016

2017 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Legal system, Parents, and guardians

2018

2019

2020 **Justification:** More than 10,000 people die every year in drunk-driving crashes. In every state,
2021 it's illegal to drive drunk, yet one person was killed in a drunk-driving crash every 52 minutes in
2022 the United States in 2019. Clearly driving while under the influence has been normalized in
2023 America.

2024

2025

2026 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Alcohol

2027

2028

2029 **Results to be Expected:** This reform would mean that drunk driving would have greater
2030 punishments. Furthermore, it would increase the stigma behind driving under the influence and
2031 would make people think about the consequences of drunk driving before getting behind the
2032 wheel. This would also help the children and families of someone who was killed in such a
2033 preventable manner.

2034

2035

2036

2037



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2038 **Proposal #** 200 **Committee: C**

2039 **Author:** Kelsey Rasinen **Delegation:** Minnesota

2040

2041

2042 **Title:** To drastically reduce future impacts of tobacco in the United States by permanently
2043 banning sales of all tobacco products to those born after 2005.

2044

2045

2046 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This would impact future generations of United States citizens,
2047 hospitals in our healthcare system, the insurance industry, and the tobacco industry.

2048

2049

2050 **Justification:** According to the CDC, more than 16 million Americans are living with a disease
2051 caused by smoking. Currently, smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease, disability,
2052 and death. It is responsible for more than 480,000 deaths a year. If the current trend of smoking
2053 continues among U.S. youth, 5.6 million Americans 17 or younger are expected to die from a
2054 smoking related illness. Smoking related illnesses cost the United States more than \$225 billion
2055 in direct medical care for adults every year. Additionally, secondhand smoke exposure causes
2056 more than 8 million deaths a year. The tobacco industry also spends billions of dollars every
2057 year on advertising tobacco products.

2058 In addition, Nicotine exposure is especially harmful to youth and young adults, as it harms the
2059 development of the brain. According to the CDC, it can potentially harm your prefrontal cortex.
2060 Your prefrontal cortex impacts your mood, attention, learning, and impulse control. Using
2061 nicotine at a young age can also increase the risk of future addiction to other drugs. The
2062 tobacco industry preys on young people, and vapes have fruity flavors specifically designed to
2063 appeal to younger consumers.

2064 It is evident that the impacts of Tobacco on youth is especially damaging, and fuels addictions
2065 that can lead to permanent health problems later in life.

2066

2067

2068

2069 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Tobacco

2070

2071

2072 **Results to be Expected:** Should this be implemented, limiting tobacco use will lead to a
2073 healthier society with lower healthcare costs. There will also be the immeasurable effect of less
2074 people having to watch their family members die of completely preventable diseases. Those
2075 impacted by the effects of secondhand smoking will also face less health problems and
2076 exposure to future complications. Hospitals and medical staff will be less burdened and able to
2077 focus on other patients and diseases.

2078

2079

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2081



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2082 **Proposal #** 206

Committee: N

2083 **Author:** Aditya Vibhakar **Delegation:** Minnesota

2084

2085

2086 **Title:** Discounts on health insurance for those who are vaccinated to help combat rising
2087 healthcare costs.

2088

2089

2090 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Public and Private Healthcare plans and Citizens

2091

2092

2093

2094 **Justification:** The reasoning behind this proposal is that through the pandemic the nation has
2095 seen an increase in distrust in vaccines and the science around them. By incentivizing getting
2096 immunized not just for covid-19 but for other important immunizations such as MMR, HPV,
2097 Tdap, Hep a and b, and many others the hope is to help relieve some of the financial burdens
2098 that come along with healthcare and make it more accessible for those that want to reduce their
2099 risk of getting sick by something that is preventable. Insurance policies and pricing are decided
2100 depending on risk. 5 main factors go into deciding premium prices: location, age, tobacco use,
2101 plan category, and whether the plan covers dependents. By adding a 6th component similar to
2102 tobacco use. The use of vaccination status will open the door to economic relief while providing
2103 protection to our nation as a whole. This proposal does not force anyone to get vaccinated but it
2104 does incentivize immunization to hopefully increase the vaccinated population in the U.S.

2105

2106

2107

2108 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Insurance

2109

2110

2111 **Results to be Expected:** The results of this proposal should it be enacted will lower healthcare
2112 for vaccinated Americans. As Well as hopefully increase the amount of vaccinated Americans
2113 due to the incentive of lower healthcare.

2114

2115

2116

2117

2118



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2119 **Proposal #** 205 **Committee: F**

2120 **Author:** Katie Taffe **Delegation:** Minnesota

2121

2122

2123 **Title:** Expanding the Right to Vote to People Who Have Completed Prison Time for Felony
2124 Convictions

2125

2126

2127 **Major Areas to be Affected:** People convicted of felonies, Secretaries of State of individual
2128 states, election officials, voters, candidates, and the election system as a whole

2129

2130

2131 **Justification:** A total of 5.2 million Americans are currently disenfranchised, and a majority of
2132 those who are disenfranchised are people of color. Nationally, about one in every sixteen Black
2133 Americans of voting age is disenfranchised, a rate nearly 4 times higher than that of non-Black
2134 Americans. 2% of the Latino population in the United States is disenfranchised, as opposed to
2135 less than 1% of the white population in America. Expanding voting rights to those who have
2136 served their sentences, especially for people of color, works to dismantle the historical systems
2137 of oppression that are as old as our nation itself and allow each person to express their opinion
2138 on the ballot. Restoring felon voting rights is racial justice.

2139 America was founded on the premise of equal representation under the law. Currently, that ideal
2140 is an illusion, as almost 3% of the entire U.S. population is unable to vote due to a felony
2141 conviction. Mistakes for which the perpetrators serve their punishments should not result in the
2142 loss of the right to vote. The very premise of felony disenfranchisement directly contradicts the
2143 purpose of the criminal justice system: to rehabilitate criminals into society. To be the robust
2144 democracy we pride ourselves to be, felony disenfranchisement must cease to exist at the
2145 degree it currently does.

2146

2147

2148 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/ Prisoners

2149

2150

2151 **Results to be Expected:** An expansion of felon voting rights will allow millions of people to
2152 exercise their constitutional right to express their opinion and vote. This proposal seeks to undo
2153 historical barriers to the ballot box that communities of color face, and works to prevent people
2154 who will be convicted of felonies in the future from losing their voting rights.

2155

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2159 **Proposal #** 197 **Committee: J**

2160 **Author:** Coco Leonard **Delegation:** Minnesota

2161

2162

2163 **Title:** Improving Police Training To Build Understanding Between BIPOC and Police Officers

2164

2165

2166 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Law Enforcement Agencies, The United States Department of
2167 Justice (DOJ), and communities as a whole as this proposal will improve police interactions with
2168 BIPOC community members.

2169

2170

2171 **Justification:** Police officers' training is not adequately preparing them for the line of duty.
2172 While they are ready physically, mentally they are struggling. It was surveyed that 25% of
2173 officers suffer from depression, and only 20% of said officers get help. The deterioration of
2174 officers' mental health is so apparent that Congress passed the Law Enforcement Mental Health
2175 and Wellness Act. Along with the lack of mental health training, the implicit bias and inner
2176 prejudice are being completely overlooked.

2177 Racism is a manifestation of mental health and often plays out through our implicit bias (our
2178 subconscious bias toward other groups; gender, race, etc. that occurs unintentionally and
2179 affects judgment, decisions, and behaviors). This has been prevalent throughout the police
2180 force and because of its lack of attention, it has gotten worse in the past years (George Floyd,
2181 Eric Garner, Michael Brown, Tamir Rice, Philando Castile, Breonna Taylor, etc). As this goes
2182 unaddressed more resentment from BIPOC communities builds and rightfully so. They have
2183 had to deal with police brutality, unfair treatment, and systemic racism since the founding of our
2184 nation. This is why having a class that prepares future officers both for the stress of the job but
2185 also have an understanding of racism, implicit bias, and the history of how police officers have
2186 had to enforce racist laws— and how this mentality still affects our nation, is vital for trying to
2187 build a bridge between officers and the BIPOC community.

2188

2189

2190

2191 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

2192

2193

2194 **Results to be Expected:** This training will help police officers prepare mentally for the job. They
2195 will have a better understanding of mental health and how to cope better with their stress. This
2196 proposal will help build an understanding of racism and the BIPOC experience. While
2197 simultaneously helping lessen the cases of police brutality, racial profiling, suspicion of others,
2198 excessive force, and potentially saving lives. This proposal is to be one of the first steps in
2199 building a bridge of trust between BIPOC and the police.

2200

2201

2202

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2204 **Proposal #** 201 **Committee: H**

2205 **Author:** Sarah Rauf **Delegation:** Minnesota

2206

2207

2208 **Title:** To Promote Innovation, Food Security, Biodiversity, and Equality by Ending Plant Patents

2209

2210

2211 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, farmers, plant breeding
2212 corporations and public programs, all food companies, and those who buy food grown in the
2213 U.S.

2214

2215

2216 **Justification:** The U.S. patent system was originally developed to promote and protect
2217 innovation. While this is still true for many industries, this is no longer true for plant patents in
2218 the agricultural sector. Plant patents hinder innovation, reduce biodiversity, and most
2219 concerningly, they endanger food security. Additionally, plant patents are a social justice issue,
2220 as the groups that are most negatively affected by food insecurity are communities of color.
2221 It is imperative that we stop allowing plants to exist as a private resource, as they are a natural
2222 resource that needs to be protected. Without biodiversity we risk further food insecurity. Food is
2223 not a luxury; it is a necessity. If the United States allows plant patents and utility patents for
2224 plants that can be used as a food source for humans to continue to be filed, we will no longer be
2225 able to feed ourselves independent of multinational corporations.

2226

2227

2228

2229 **Proposal for Action:** Agriculture

2230

2231

2232 **Results to be Expected:** Over time, public plant breeding programs will grow, and more small
2233 plant breeding companies will begin to pop up. With more breeding programs and companies
2234 comes greater biodiversity, innovation, and competition in the market. This is also a step
2235 towards greater equality in the food system for all Americans.

2236

2237

2238

2239



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2240 **Proposal #** 198

Committee: L

2241 **Author:** Isabella Ly **Delegation:** Minnesota

2242

2243

2244 **Title:** Chemically Castrate Male Repeat Sex Offenders

2245

2246

2247 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Male Repeat Sex Offenders, Victims of Sexual Assault

2248

2249

2250 **Justification:** Sexual assault and rape is a rampant problem within the United States. The
2251 majority of sex offenders are not convicted and ones that end up incarcerated can end up being
2252 released after only one year. For sexual offenders, prison is less appealing because it has no
2253 rehabilitation value. The use of chemical castration will serve to reduce the recipient's libido and
2254 sexual drive, thus hindering their sexual activity. It is a more humane option than physical
2255 castration as it can be reversed and has been proven to be effective. A John Hopkins study
2256 showed that five years following treatment, less than 10% of 626 "chemically castrated" patients
2257 reported having committed sexual offenses.

2258

2259

2260 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Sexual Assault

2261

2262

2263 **Results to be Expected:** Sexual crimes will decrease due to repeat sex offenders losing
2264 motivation to commit sexual assault. Sexual fantasies and obsessions are also discouraged by
2265 chemical castration due to the decrease in libido. Sex offenders who undergo chemical
2266 castration will be easier to manage and will have a better chance at rehabilitation. There will be
2267 a decrease in repeat offenses.

2268

2269

2270

2271



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2272 **Proposal #** 194

Committee: F

2273 **Author:** Reilly Klug **Delegation:** Minnesota

2274

2275

2276 **Title:** Required Disclosure of Campaign Financing

2277

2278

2279 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This would affect government officials and those running for
2280 government office, as well as those who run the government website or database that the
2281 documents will be listed on.

2282

2283

2284 **Justification:** Corruption and mistrust between the citizens of the United States and the
2285 government has been around for a long time, but as time goes, those factors only grow.
2286 According to the Pew Research Center, in 2019 in a study of American adults, they state that
2287 nearly two-thirds of adults find it hard to tell what's the truth when elected officials are speaking.
2288 Much of the distrust in the government comes from the corruption it faces. Millions of dollars are
2289 needed to fund a public campaign, and a lot of that money will come from SuperPACS, (political
2290 action committees who have no restrictions on the money they are allowed to give to
2291 politicians.) These committees who give millions of dollars will often only give the money to said
2292 politicians when the politicians promise them something in return, giving big companies and rich
2293 people the ability to control what happens in our government. Most of these transactions
2294 happen behind closed doors, allowing for the corruption and mistrust to run rampant. The
2295 American people deserve transparency and trust between them and their elected officials.

2296

2297

2298 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Campaign Finance

2299

2300

2301 **Results to be Expected:** If this were to be enacted, the general public would be able to see
2302 where their politicians get their funding. There would be more trust between the general public
2303 and the federal and state governments. It would be more work for those running for office and
2304 government officials, but overall it would provide less corruption, and more trust and
2305 transparency between those in the government or running to be in it and their constituents.

2306

2307

2308

2309



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2310 **Proposal #** 191

Committee: G

2311 **Author:** Julian Fletcher **Delegation:** Minnesota

2312

2313

2314 **Title:** Public Transportation Revitalization

2315

2316

2317 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All U.S. public transportation, intranational rail lines,
2318 transportation companies, the automobile industry, and major US cities.

2319

2320

2321 **Justification:** Only 20% of Americans live within a 10-minute walk to a grocery store, forcing
2322 many into expensive and harmful car ownership. Most people don't have a reliable and cost-
2323 effective alternative to personal car ownership or ridesharing which is an embarrassment.
2324 Current public transportation is largely privatized, suffers from gross under-coverage of those
2325 who need it, and is inefficient. Heavy investment into public transportation will allow greater
2326 freedom for people to work outside of their general areas, reduce the number of vehicles on the
2327 road, lower emissions, and connect the nation in new and beneficial ways.

2328

2329

2330 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation

2331

2332

2333 **Results to be Expected:** Significant results would be a large decrease in motor vehicle traffic,
2334 greater freedom of movement for many Americans, and a more environmentally conscious
2335 transportation network in America.

2336

2337

2338

2339

2340



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325 **Proposal #** 209 **Committee: J**
326 **Author:** Noor Huda **Delegation:** Missouri

327

328

329 **Title:** To prevent false confessions by regulating police interrogation

330

331

332 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal National Security Agencies, The United States
333 Department of Defense, The United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau
334 of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Court Systems, Municipal Court Systems,
335 National Police

336

337

338 **Justification:** The United States has the highest number of incarcerated individuals in the
339 world. This is a result of a system structured around confirming evidence and theories already
340 set in place by police, known as the Accusatory Procedure. This strategy utilizes pressure, long
341 periods of isolation, and repeated accusations of guilt on the part of the interrogator to break
342 down the detainee. Obtaining a confession is the end goal and doing so often comes at the cost
343 of the truth. Those who are accused often give a false confession due to factors such as
344 exhaustion, confusion, fear of seemingly inevitable perspective punishment, mental illness or
345 disability, history of abuse, and a multitude of other factors. Police Interrogations are therefore
346 deeply driven by confirmation bias, tipping the scales of justice to suit what seems likely with
347 disastrous consequences. Innocent people who give false confessions under pressure are often
348 convicted by juries, even with no corroborating evidence supporting the case of the prosecution
349 because psychologically, it is difficult to understand why a reasonable individual would admit to
350 a crime they clearly didn't commit. This proposal would increase transparency and create
351 accountability for police as they interrogate suspects, not only for the betterment of the accused,
352 as any predatory or inappropriate strategies would serve to invalidate their false confession, but
353 for the betterment of the police force as well, seeing as the Information-gathering Procedure has
354 proven to be more effective at catching those truly responsible for crimes, making our streets
355 safer.

356 Not only does the current system of police confessions dramatically increase the likelihood of
357 false confessions and convictions, but its use of manipulative tactics goes against many vital
358 constitutional rights. Under the 5th Amendment, the People have the right against incriminating
359 themselves, which in the high-pressure interrogation rooms of police, especially should they
360 waive their Miranda rights, is often violated as they are told close-ended questions repetitively
361 until they comply. It's a violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th
362 Amendment as well, as many police use these confessions to overwhelm the lack of
363 corroborating evidence supporting the conviction and often at the expense of those who are
364 already marginalized.

365

366

367 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

368

369

370 **Results to be Expected:** By regulating and reforming police interrogation methods, we expect
371 to see a decline in false confessions and an increase in truthful confessions, ensuring that
372 justice is served to those who have truly committed an offense. Additionally, we expect that the
373 police interrogation system will undergo a significant change, as per the guidelines set forth by



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374 this proposal for action. Should this proposal be adopted, the United States's false conviction
375 rate will fall.

376

377

378

379



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380 **Proposal #** 208 **Committee: E**
381 **Author:** Daida Herrera-Garcia **Delegation:** Missouri

382

383

384 **Title:** Government Funded high speed internet for educators and students who reside in rural
385 areas and low-income households.

386

387

388 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Department of Education, Students and Educators existing in
389 rural areas, and low-income families

390

391

392 **Justification:** An abundance of students in many parts of the country have difficulty with their
393 internet providers having slow internet speeds that don't permit them in keeping up with their
394 education and assignments. On many occasions educators blame the student for not turning in
395 work when they are not at fault.

396 The Biden Administration recently announced that they hope to work with 20 of the nation's top
397 internet providers to provide high speed internet to low-income families. As the Biden
398 Administration brings this obstacle to light, the nation should realize that this is something the
399 country should tackle immediately.

400 As the administration brings this issue forward the country should not only stop at low-income
401 families but ought to include rural families as well. Living in rural parts of the country restricts the
402 resident from having immediate connections to the media and therefore could possibly even put
403 them in danger from information out of reach. Government Funded high speed internet for low-
404 income families and rural living families is crucial to society.

405 Currently in the country, inflation is at a peak and any and all items are exceedingly high. With
406 the government funded internet it would benefit low-income families that are unable to afford
407 such things without help.

408

409

410

411 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Data

412

413

414 **Results to be Expected:** With a Government funded internet for low-income families and rural
415 located families it can be expected to have better education contact and interaction. This
416 internet will allow students and educators to have instant access to the media. With the internet
417 all over the nation there are an endless amount of possibilities and opens new doors for kids.
418 With the help of the US Department of Education high speed internet access will be all around
419 and although a far hopeful stretch, more interaction in voting and with the government will come.

420

421

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425 **Proposal #** 211 **Committee:** L
426 **Author:** Alexia Nastasia **Delegation:** Missouri

427

428

429 **Title:** To ensure the empowerment of adolescent girls by helping increase their civic and
430 political involvement and leadership internationally

431

432

433 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal government entities, in particular those pertaining to
434 education and foreign aid, as well as all residents of the U.S. and people worldwide, in particular
435 educators of adolescent girls, families including adolescent girls, and adolescent girls the

436

437

438 **Justification:** Extensive research completed by United Nations agencies, U.S. agencies, and
439 an array of nonprofit organizations shows that women are less likely to fully and successfully
440 engage in civic processes if they have been discouraged and excluded from such processes
441 during their childhood. According to information from the World Economic Forum, women's
442 community contributions have been particularly linked to sustainable and equitable development
443 with high potential to help address the world's dire climate crisis and social disparities, yet at the
444 current rate of progress it has been estimated that it would take approximately 150 years to
445 reach gender parity in political participation and 250 years to close the gender economic gap.
446 Furthermore, millions of girls who overflow with the potential to become an entrepreneur, a
447 scientist, a visionary change-maker, or the leader of her country consistently face arduous
448 barriers that prevent them from reaching their potential. According to recent data from
449 UNESCO, every 10 minutes, a teenage girl dies as a result of violence; pregnancy and
450 childbirth are the leading causes of illness and death for adolescent girls; and over 100 million
451 girls are out of school, the number being on the rise in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
452 These are reasons why it is imperative for girls' empowerment to be at the front of policy
453 decision making. By empowering adolescent girls with leadership skills as they transition into
454 adulthood, communities invest in their leadership potential and establish pathways to enshrine
455 their participation in sound policymaking processes.

456

457

458 **Proposal for Action:** Education

459

460

461 **Results to be Expected:** When this bill becomes law, it will contribute to accelerating gender
462 equality across sectors and regions through the empowerment of adolescent girls to participate
463 in civic life and processes. If provided with opportunities for education, personal and
464 professional development, and meaningful societal contributions, girls can make essential
465 contributions to civic and political discussion and action at every level, from local school boards
466 to national level policymaking and growth to international development and peace-keeping, and
467 on every topic, from sustainability to addressing injustice.

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472 **Proposal #** 222 **Committee: V**

473 **Author:** Aidan Karant **Delegation:** Model United Nations

474

475

476 **Title:** Title: To enact a Mixed-Member Proportional electoral system for elections to the House
477 of Representatives and to reduce the capability of the Senate to stop legislation from being
478 enacted

479

480

481 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Areas to be Affected: The US Senate, The US House of
482 Representatives, All US voters, State legislatures, and The US Constitution

483

484

485

486 **Justification:** Justification: The current system of “first past the post” elections to the House of
487 Representatives which exists in all states except for Alaska and Maine fails to properly
488 represent the will of American voters. This is because a disparity exists between the amount of
489 seats won by each party and the amount of votes received by the candidates of each party , and
490 this can be seen in the 2012 elections to the House of Representatives in which Republicans
491 won 234 seats while receiving 47.7% of the vote. First past the post voting also limits the
492 viability of third parties because according to Duverger’s law, voters will be unwilling to waste
493 their votes on candidates that are unlikely to win. Furthermore, due to Article 1, Section 3 of the
494 Constitution all states are guaranteed two Senators regardless of population. This means that
495 lower population states are given a much larger share of representation in the US Senate
496 compared to higher population states. As a result, Senators that represent significantly less
497 Americans may be able to block legislation supported by a majority of the House of
498 Representatives and are able to behave in an anti-majoritarian manner.

499

500

501 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Constitution

502

503

504 **Results to be Expected:** Results to be Expected: It would be expected that more pieces of
505 legislation would be passed because majorities in the House of Representatives would be able
506 to pass bills more easily, and the Senate would act as less of a barrier to a bill’s passage.
507 Furthermore, an increase in the representation of third parties in the House of Representatives
508 would be expected as people would be more incentivized to cast sincere votes. This would help
509 to achieve an overall more majoritarian government in which the will of all Americans is properly
510 represented.

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515 **Proposal #** 234

Committee: C

516 **Author:** Eric Wenz **Delegation:** Model United Nations

517

518

519 **Title:** Take America off foreign energy importation through various methods in order to allow
520 more political and economic control over energy production.

521

522

523 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Energy, Oil, and Petroleum workers and the entire energy sector
524 including the Department of Energy.

525

526

527 **Justification:** The importation of most notably oil and other energy sources has major issues
528 for America in its modern history. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
529 (OPEC) controls about 60% of the world trade and therefore sets prices. This led to numerous
530 disputes, most notably in 1973 when the organization placed an embargo on America. The
531 Iranian revolution also strained the oil trade, causing another energy crisis in 1979. These two
532 events among others had led to more military investment by the United States into the Middle
533 East. It also must be noted that jobs and revenue are created in the country where energy
534 production capabilities exist and are utilized. Today the world finds itself in another crisis, as the
535 oil market is becoming ever shakier due to various factors. If the United States can make the
536 energy the country needs domestically, we can ensure more stability within the markets.

537

538

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540 **Proposal for Action:** Tariffs

541

542

543 **Results to be Expected:** A shift to American oil and other green sources of energy should
544 occur. Government and private entities will have domestic control over the production. There will
545 be less necessity to maintain a large military presence in certain regions based on petroleum. A
546 growth in blue-collar employment opportunities should be expected along with entrepreneurship
547 in the energy sector.

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552 **Proposal #** 227 **Committee: L**
553 **Author:** Isabelle Li **Delegation:** Model United Nations

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555

556 **Title:** To set a national average that equalizes the maternal and paternal leave after child labor
557 in order to reduce the pay gap, promote employment equality, and strengthen the work force.

558
559

560 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Citizens of the US, corporations/businesses, national politics.

561
562

563 **Justification:** While not the sole reason for the gender pay gap, the difference in the time away
564 from work after child bearing has allowed men to advance in their careers while women are
565 expected to stay at home to take care of the newborn, thus creating a societal norms in which
566 females maintain the household while males are the main source of income. Many employers
567 perpetuate this idea by allocating more leave-time for mothers than fathers. Though sometimes
568 by choice, oftentimes after the allowed period of leave, mothers feel obligated to continue to
569 stay at home, forced to make a decision of whether to focus on their career or cut back hours—or
570 even become stay-at-home moms—.

571 Men are given more time to focus on their careers and rise in rankings and power, whereas
572 once a woman chooses to return to the workforce, she must return to her previous level. As for
573 the families that are situated such that the mother is expected to focus on her child, an
574 important population that strengthens the economy is removed from the working force: women.

575
576

577 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Leave

578
579

580 **Results to be Expected:** If every parent with a newborn is granted the same time for leave, the
581 household would have the freedom to make a choice together as to whether or not any of the
582 parents would focus more on their child. This also grants equal opportunities in the workforce to
583 allow everyone the same ability to be promoted to a higher level. Hoping to reduce societal
584 expectations for the role of each gender in a family, the mothers that want to continue and focus
585 on their careers will be granted that ability and contribute to the nation's economy.

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590 **Proposal #** 225 **Committee:** O
591 **Author:** Pat Lanza **Delegation:** Model United Nations
592

593
594 **Title:** To provide for the ecological security of this planet by making electric cars and the
595 infrastructure that supports them carbon zero.
596

597
598 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States highways and interstates, electric car owners,
599 electric car manufacturers, and energy producers.
600

601
602 **Justification:** Electric cars can be an eco-friendly way for Americans to use on a daily basis,
603 however, with the present power plants and batteries these cars use, it creates a vehicle that is
604 worse than typical gas cars. Lithium, the main product in electric car batteries, has caused many
605 issues for the environment including: water loss, ground destabilization, lack of biodiversity, and
606 contamination of soil. In addition, for one ton of lithium to be processed it takes two million liters
607 of water. Chile, where much of the world's lithium comes from, is already seeing droughts in
608 areas that used to have immense supplies of water. On average, electric cars last 64% longer
609 than typical combustion cars. This means that electric cars need to be replaced at a higher rate
610 causing more lithium to be needed. This creates a cycle of lithium dependability for Americans.
611 The United States also lacks viable infrastructure for electric cars. As on December 31, 2021,
612 there are 55 operating nuclear power plants. Although typically having a bad image, nuclear
613 energy is one of the cleanest ways for Americans to support the present push to electric cars.
614 They are also the most efficient with three million solar panels or 430 wind turbines creating the
615 same energy as one nuclear reactor.
616

617
618 **Proposal for Action:** Environment
619

620
621
622 **Results to be Expected:** Electric vehicles will have an increase in sales due to tax right offs. In
623 addition, the United States will be to power 75 million homes and vehicles. This will cause a
624 large majority of natural gas and coal power plants to be closed effectively saving four to seven
625 million lives worldwide. A push to renewable energy would also save the United States 300
626 billion dollars a year in energy cost.
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632 **Proposal #** 215 **Committee:** W
633 **Author:** Danica Chakroborty **Delegation:** Model United Nations

634

635

636 **Title:** To eliminate period poverty by making period products free in all public restrooms, in all
637 public buildings.

638

639

640 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All public restrooms, public buildings, individuals that struggle
641 with period poverty, and individuals that menstruate.

642

643

644 **Justification:** According to a study published in May 2021, “2 in 5 people struggle with access
645 to period supplies like pads and tampons, and that number is up 35% since 2018.” Such
646 struggles can, and often does, have a series of butterfly effects that negatively affect the lives of
647 those who menstruate and their dependents. For example, people miss work and school due to
648 their inability to access or purchase period products. While this may seem a relatively general
649 statement, or even a vague hypothetical, consider the fact that in Texas, “1 in 6 women and girls
650 from ages 12 to 44 live below the poverty line”, which can impact their ability to purchase period
651 supplies on a monthly basis. This means that these women and girls also have to face the issue
652 of how to handle going about daily tasks - including going to work or school - when they
653 menstruate every single month. This can further perpetuate the issue of period poverty as
654 young girls who consistently miss days of school might not be able to fulfill the attendance
655 requirements it takes to graduate, which can prevent them from getting jobs that pay them well
656 enough to afford to continue supporting themselves with food and shelter while also having to
657 afford period products. For women who already work, and for those who menstruate and
658 already work, having to miss a number of days of work might result in termination of
659 employment, which can again result in more negative consequences as they would now be in
660 an even worse situation in terms of being able to afford and access period products. This can
661 also adversely affect dependents such as children, especially younger women or younger
662 people who menstruate as well. Moreover, according to data from the Alliance for Period
663 Supplies, “A quarter of Black and Latina people with periods strongly agree that they've
664 struggled to afford period products in the past year”, indicating that a racial disparity also exists
665 within the issue of period equity.

666 Period poverty is a real and prevalent issue, and it is present amongst a vast majority of the
667 population. And period poverty is not a woman's issue - it is an issue for everyone in contact
668 with or dependent upon a woman or person who menstruates. Period products are a necessity
669 in order to prevent life threatening infections in addition to allowing those who menstruate to
670 perform basic day to day tasks as they go through a natural, unavoidable process that they are
671 not the creators of. Furthermore, not all women menstruate and not all who menstruate are
672 women - therefore it is necessary to avoid adhering to strictly binary actions which will further
673 perpetuate discrimination, and make period products free in all public restrooms, including
674 men's, girls, boys, women's, gender neutral restrooms. This will also allow fathers or men to
675 access period products in case someone who menstruates is unable to move or mobilize to
676 access them.

677 Those who menstruate should not be punished for such a natural and necessary bodily function.

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680 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Sexual Health



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Results to be Expected: Making these products free and accessible will prevent those who suffer from period poverty from having to choose between food and period products. This will also allow those who menstruate, have limited funds, and who have dependants from having to focus on affording period products and instead focus on being employed, without the worry of not being able to work or being regularly terminated for not being able to go to work because of menstruation on a monthly basis. This will also significantly alleviate the stress involved in beginning menstruation for younger children, who will now have easy access to the products they need, especially if their families cannot afford them at home. More children will be able to attend school regularly, and more people will be able to regularly work and have a better and more fair and equal opportunity to break the cycle of poverty with those who do not menstruate. This will also prevent unnecessary health complications and deaths among those who menstruate from the lack of hygiene that results from menstruating without clean and sanitary period products.



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700 **Proposal #** 230 **Committee: U**

701 **Author:** Kristen Tomazic **Delegation:** Model United Nations

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703

704 **Title:** In efforts to combat nuclear disarmament and bombings of all countries, the United
705 Nations of Disarmament Affairs shall begin to move all types of nuclear weapons and bombs
706 with a blast radius over one quarter of a mile to secure facilities located on the

707

708

709 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America,
710 United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and 28 international nuclear weapons
711 treaties (as per the UNODA), ICJ, all countries and territories apart of the United Nations.

712

713

714 **Justification:** Since the early 20th century, nuclear weapons have caused mass destruction
715 during times of war. World War II came to an abrupt end with the launch and distruction of two
716 atomic bombs as issued by United States President Harry S. Truman. This brutally killed over
717 200,000 civilians and military members. Following this bombing, over 2,000 nuclear weapons
718 have been tested by several countries on all continents; 13,400 nuclear weapons are said to be
719 held across the globe today. The Soviet Union and United States have been the leaders in
720 nuclear weapons with each having well over 5,500 nuclear weapons each, making up 90% of
721 the nuclear weapons population. The Soviet Union created the Tsar Bomb and its sister bombs
722 that each have a kill blast of several miles and affect up to a 50-mile radius. Today, 7 countries
723 possess nuclear weapons, 1 is pursuing efforts to obtain them, and 1 is assumed to have
724 nuclear weapons. The United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) has worked
725 tirelessly to eliminate any and all nuclear disasters that could take place. Even today, the threat
726 of a nuclear war outbreak is spoken due to the invasion of Ukraine and Russia taking over
727 several power plants. Nuclear warfare is considered to be a subsection of its own in the UNODA
728 where time can only tell what those who master this field can do. On top of these threats,
729 bombings have killed hundreds of Ukrainian people and destoryed building after building. On
730 one occasion, a bomb killed 47 people, caused damage to a high rise apartment building,
731 hospital, comercial buildings, and a pharmacy. Windows are blown out and cities are in
732 shambles. With these bombs, it only causes fear for children, families, parents, relatives,
733 leaders, and more. The War on Terror also caused mass distruction by bombs as a method to
734 kill or clear towns in the Middle East. The war between Palestine and Israel has uses precision-
735 guided boms, Mark 82-84, and lasar guided boms to name a few. This is only leading countries
736 and territories towards war of mass destruction, casualties, and fear. Thus, it is imperative that
737 all countries, who may or may not have nuclear weapons in their possession, and those who
738 may or may not have bombs of mass distruction, to recognize the danger these weapons hold,
739 and collectively choose to store them in a safe and secure place for the respective peace and
740 mind of the remaining global community.

741

742

743 **Proposal for Action:** United Nations

744

745

746 **Results to be Expected:** After the enactment of this treaty and movement of nuclear weapons
747 and bombs with a blast radius of over a quarter mile, the world would be rid of any thoughts of
748 nuclear wars or wars of mass destruction. Families and countries may proceed to work on



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749 national issues over expanding their military budget to find new nuclear weapons. Not only that,
750 but researchers would be able to shift their focus to other forms of sciences. Through the shift of
751 focus, we could discover more efficient energy sources, ways to become eco-friendly, and help
752 with various other environmental issues. Countries now focus on international relationships
753 instead of looking at how many weapons their enemies have.

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758 **Proposal #** 235 **Committee: F**
759 **Author:** Patrick Xia **Delegation:** Model United Nations

760

761

762 **Title:** To restrict and prohibit Chinese contact and influence among American institutions.

763

764

765 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US corporations, US government officials, and US allies

766

767

768

769 **Justification:** In a 2022 Gallup poll, 79% of Americans have an unfavorable opinion of China.
770 They also view China as the greatest enemy. This overwhelming amount of Americans are not
771 reflected in our economic and political institutions. Members of Congress are tied to Chinese
772 donors. Furthermore, at least 23 former Senators and Congressmen now lobby for Chinese
773 Military/Intelligence companies. The allure of Chinese wealth infiltrated not only the government
774 but the bedrock of American culture. Our media must filter what it can publish to please censors.
775 It would be unacceptable if the USSR during the Cold War was able to have a similar influence
776 on the US. Our production is moved to China for inexpensive labor. American citizens are
777 silenced online. Through investment in companies and politicians, they can dictate policy toward
778 China and control what Americans can say about it.

779 While being intertwined with the world's second-largest economy may seem beneficial, China
780 will not use its influence in a way beneficial to the US. Both countries view each other as a
781 threat to their own goals of global dominance. China is trying to extend its geopolitical influence
782 through the Belt and Road Initiative. To maintain its role as the world leader, the United States
783 of America must counter this threat and keep its position strong. This is easily compromised if
784 Chinese money influences our ability to act.

785

786

787

788 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED

789

790

791 **Results to be Expected:** In the short term, a drop in the economy/GDP may occur with a more
792 protectionist approach to trade with China. However, the ability of China to influence US
793 policymaking through donations will be impaired. While relations with China will deteriorate,
794 China will finally be treated as the greatest threat to America. As Russia is a declining power,
795 the Free World will soon follow America's footsteps in stopping China's ambitious geopolitical
796 goals.

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802 **Proposal #** 216 **Committee: I**
803 **Author:** Jon Cote **Delegation:** Model United Nations

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806 **Title:** To require all public schools from to display an updated pride flag on school premises.

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809 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Public schools and students

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811
812 **Justification:** From childhood, young children are encouraged to embrace who they truly are.
813 In schools, students are taught that honesty is the best policy and that students should treat
814 others how they want to be treated. Yet, is this really the case? Throughout the nation,
815 educational standards have allowed for the definition of this to change. In many schools,
816 embracing who you truly are, means embracing a heterosexual lifestyle based around the
817 constant influence of religion in what should be secular public education. A 2016-2017 Human
818 Rights Campaign survey found that twenty-eight (28) percent of LGBTQ students (including 40
819 percent of transgender youth) said they felt depressed most or all of the time during a 30-day
820 period, compared to only twelve (12) percent of non-LGBTQ students. Furthermore, the Centers
821 for Disease Control and Prevention found in 2019, that rates of attempted suicide amongst
822 LGBTQ people aged ten to thirty-four (10-34) was around twenty-three (23) percent, compared
823 to only 6 percent of non-LGBTQ people. With such a heavy focus being put on creating equality
824 and focus on mental health awareness, where is the same for members of the LGBTQ
825 community? LGBTQ students have been consistently taunted with the reality that who they
826 really are, isn't a healthy or accepted lifestyle. Even in primary school, through non-inclusive
827 curriculums, many children are left out. As a result, LGBTQ+ students need a unifying symbol to
828 help encourage them through this struggle. With fifty-five (55) percent of LGBTQ youth feeling
829 unsafe at schools because of their sexual orientation, and thirty-seven (37) percent feeling
830 unsafe because of their gender expression-- the need for action will help save future
831 generations of LGBTQ students from continuing down the same pathway. In 2021, the Gay,
832 Lesbian & Straight Education Network (GLSEN) found that seventy-four (74) percent of LGBTQ
833 youth were verbally harassed because of their sexual orientation, and fifty-six (56) percent were
834 verbally harassed because of their gender expression-- sixteen (16) percent of LGBTQ youth
835 were physically assaulted-- either kicked or injured with a weapon because of their sexual
836 orientation. Flying a pride flag in public schools would be a small, yet crucial step toward
837 combating discriminatory stereotypes. Stereotypes that give way to the normalization of hatred
838 towards members of the LGBTQ community-- one that consistently faces the consequences of
839 our society's failures.

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842 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

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844
845 **Results to be Expected:** By displaying a pride flag on public school campuses, schools can
846 take the initiative in valuing and embracing the diversity of LGBTQ students-- many of whom will
847 now see themselves represented and accepted among their peers. For LGBTQ people, carry
848 the rainbow flag doesn't simply represent being "LGBTQ", but it brings a message of diversity,
849 liberation and hope. When they are represented visually by a symbol, their peers will also



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850 recognize this symbol which will aid in normalizing homosexuality. Giving hope to LGBTQ
851 students that will help inspire them for generations to come.

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856 **Proposal #** 212 **Committee: C**

857 **Author:** Justin Anderson **Delegation:** Model United Nations

858

859

860 **Title:** To require more transparent, ethical advertisements by requiring companies
861 Photoshopping content to disclose the use of retouching software to consumers.

862

863

864 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal Trade Commission, advertisers, consumers

865

866

867 **Justification:** 95% of teenagers have access to a smartphone and the prevalence of social
868 media influence in daily life is only becoming greater. The dangerous effects of this growing
869 influence have yet to be fully uncovered, but the harm to self-esteem, body image, and overall
870 healthy relationships are certainly evident. Alarmingly, roughly 1 in 10 Americans will develop an
871 eating disorder at some point during their life. Unrealistic standards are being created by the
872 inherent boastful nature of social media and advertising and the line between what is and is not
873 real is becoming indistinguishable. A higher degree of oversight and regulation is necessary.
874 France, Norway, and Israel all have laws requiring a disclaimer when advertisers digitally alter
875 photos, like changing a model's body shape and other countries like Australia include this
876 provision in their voluntary marketing industry code of conduct. Yet, no similar law yet exists in
877 the United States where we are responsible for the biggest contributions to the global
878 advertising market.

879

880

881 **Proposal for Action:** Media

882

883

884 **Results to be Expected:** Most clearly, this proposal seeks to create a more realistic perception
885 of the advertisements consumed by so many susceptible minds. Including a disclaimer will help
886 Americans reconsider the idealistic standards pushed forward by society through realizing that
887 models, other public figures, or simply any human cannot achieve these expectations.
888 Companies who do not want to have this disclaimer interfering with their advertisement will be
889 more hesitant to digitally alter their services and reduce the spread of dangerous
890 misinformation. Pressuring corporations to take the first step in raising their own ethics is
891 needed to create safer spaces both online and in society at large.

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896 **Proposal #** 232 **Committee: N**
897 **Author:** Joyce Wang **Delegation:** Model United Nations

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899

900 **Title:** To provide equal and unrestricted access to healthcare (both physical and mental) in all
901 underdeveloped portions of America, with heavy emphasis on providing quality healthcare to
902 BIPOC communities and women.

903

904

905 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States of America, Planned Parenthood, United
906 Nations Department of Health and Human Services, United States Department of Justice

907

908

909 **Justification:** Our healthcare system should be designed to support diverse populations
910 across the country at equal capacity, however that is rendered impossible due to the multiple
911 disparities that exist between races and genders in the realm of healthcare. Firstly, race and
912 ethnicity are extremely salient factors in examining health inequity, making it a focal point to
913 attack in order to create justice in healthcare. There exists a large gap between white
914 Americans and African Americans in terms of treating immunodeficiency syndromes such as
915 HIV/AIDS due to disparities in technology, healthcare coverage, and tendency for healthcare
916 providers to locate themselves in populated, affluent areas. Socioeconomic disadvantages of
917 starting healthcare services in rural communities is closely tied with race: For example, 28% of
918 Latinos and 22% of African Americans report having little or no choice in where to seek care,
919 while only 15% of Whites report this difficulty. Black and Latino adults are also less likely to rely
920 on a private physician for their medical care than White adults (62% and 44% vs. 77%) and the
921 current healthcare academic sphere is predominantly eurocentric, causing communities of color
922 to trust healthcare providers less. The disparity between races continues to grow and worsen
923 despite our knowledge of it, which creates a positive feedback loop of the disproportionate
924 deaths within communities of color.

925

926 Gender is also a large proponent for inequality within healthcare, with women at a
927 disadvantage for proper care, correct diagnoses, and trust in their provider to be acutely aware
928 of the unique aspects of a woman's health. This involves a reinvention of how our healthcare
929 system handles reproductive, prenatal and postpartum care for all women, including widespread
930 access to birth control and more knowledgeable physicians on the topics of prenatal and
931 postpartum complications (ex. postpartum depression). Poor women lack access to these
932 provisions as they have been incorrectly deemed superfluous to some healthcare organizations
933 and minimize the threat of mental disorders such as postpartum depression and lesser known
934 reproductive health complications such as PCOS. There also lies a social stigma that prevents
935 women from accessing proper healthcare.

935

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938 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

939

940

941 **Results to be Expected:** This bill is expected to take an extensive amount of time to plan,
942 execute, and observe. As it is composed of multiple parts, each with its own unique challenges,
943 this will require at least ten years to complete and gain enough effect to make reliable
944 conclusions. Despite the econopolitical friction this bill will face, it will create a more equitable



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945 healthcare system which will in turn improve the general health of the United States and save
946 an unimaginable number of lives.

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951 **Proposal #** 233 **Committee: T**
952 **Author:** Michelle Wang **Delegation:** Model United Nations

953

954

955 **Title:** Reforming the Troubled Teen Industry in the United States

956

957

958 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Teens in the Troubled Teen Industry; residential treatment
959 centers and facilities, the United States Congress.

960

961

962 **Justification:** The Troubled Teen Industry, which consists of behavior modification programs,
963 residential treatment programs, wilderness programs, boot camps, and gay conversion therapy,
964 abuses thousands of teens each year. Despite rampant allegations of child abuse, reckless
965 practices, and neglect, the industry has thrived for decades. Advertised as rehabilitation centers
966 for misbehaving teens, misinformed parents often place their teens into remote camps where
967 they are subjected to food deprivation, forced labor, solitary confinement, and physical,
968 psychological, and sexual abuse. The Troubled Teen Industry has been responsible for
969 numerous teen deaths and has inflicted teens with lasting trauma and psychological harm. An
970 estimated 50,000 youths are put into facilities where they have little contact with friends and
971 family members. Many of the facilities do not employ licensed or trained staff. This billion-dollar
972 industry profits \$1.2 billion each year and receives public funds as well as revenue from the
973 local, state, and national levels. Despite these concerns, much of this industry is unregulated.
974 There is little federal oversight and limited state regulation. There is also very little enforcement,
975 standards, and inconsistent investigations. It is noted that residential treatment facilities are not
976 all inherently harmful. Some simply have a shortage of resources and staff. This proposal aims
977 to eliminate the facilities riddled with abuse while reforming and assisting those that are ethical.

978

979

980 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Minors

981

982

983 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will reduce the institutional child abuse that exists within
984 the Troubled Teen Industry. It will eliminate unethical and abuse-ridden facilities while reforming
985 those that meet the standards. Teens in unsafe centers will be offered approved care and
986 treatment and be effectively removed from the facility. Children's rights will be upheld under
987 legislation that prevents further abuse from occurring under congregate care. The standards
988 and inspections will ensure that the children are being treated safely, ethically, and not under
989 forced conditions. There will be federal inspections and greater regulations on the practices.
990 The facilities will be required to hold licenses. Overall, this holds the industry accountable for
991 decades of abuse and ensures that no child is being harmed under the care of the treatment
992 facilities.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

997 **Proposal #** 214 **Committee:** O

998 **Author:** Margaret Berei **Delegation:** Model United Nations

999

1000

1001 **Title:** To amend the federal constitution to include basic environmental rights.

1002

1003

1004 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All United States residents, United States Department of Justice,
1005 United States Congress, United States Executive Branch

1006

1007

1008 **Justification:** The basic human rights to clean air, pure water, a stable climate, and a healthy
1009 environment, are necessary to life, but are not encoded in the U.S. legal system. There is an
1010 inequality between human rights and legal rights, allowing degradation to occur upon Americans
1011 from polluting entities, especially in lower-income and minority communities. Environmental
1012 justice communities are present and struggling across the nation, with health hazards seen in
1013 locations including but not limited to Flint, Michigan, Newark, New Jersey, and "Cancer Alley"
1014 from Baton Rouge to New Orleans.

1015 As seen across the country, the current system of environmental regulations prioritize mitigation
1016 over prevention. Under this system, harm is still caused and is only considered after an
1017 environmental hazard has already emerged, largely affecting the livelihoods and health of
1018 residents. Shifting the focus to prevention entails limiting environmental hazards before they
1019 cause the harm.

1020 Green Amendments are already in the state constitutions of Pennsylvania, Montana, and New
1021 York; however, a federal Green Amendment is necessary to tackle interstate pollution issues
1022 and to ensure long-term decision making is being pursued at the federal level.

1023

1024

1025 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Pollution

1026

1027

1028 **Results to be Expected:** The Green Amendment will ensure that every resident will be able to
1029 achieve their right to life as stated in the founding document of this nation. While a federal
1030 Green Amendment is not expected to solve all environmental problems or end the need for
1031 further environmental legislation, it will force Americans to shift the way they value the
1032 environment. If environmental rights are placed into the most sacred document in our legal
1033 system, they will be seen as valuable to the people and must be considered in government
1034 decision making. The Green Amendment is also committed to supporting sustainable economic
1035 and business development. A federal Green Amendment will not halt economic development as
1036 seen in the states with current amendments.

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1041 **Proposal #** 219 **Committee: C**
1042 **Author:** Ainsley Giles **Delegation:** Model United Nations

1043

1044

1045 **Title:** To increase the percentage of energy sector subsidies going towards renewable
1046 resources and facilitate access to renewable energy infrastructure for low-income communities.

1047

1048

1049 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Energy industry (renewable energy corporations and fossil fuel
1050 production corporations), low-income communities, the American consumer, vehicle
1051 manufacturers

1052

1053

1054 **Justification:** The United States is a global leader in technological advancement and future-
1055 forward thinking. The American people must consider how to incorporate our technological
1056 resources into our current endeavor to improve our infrastructure, as exemplified by President
1057 Biden's "Build Back Better" Act. Currently, the percentage of energy sector subsidies that are
1058 dedicated to renewables varies between 20 and 26%. However, with investment via tax credits
1059 for renewable energy producers as well as direct grants and loans offered to low-income
1060 households, we can prioritize a shift towards renewables in the mainstream economy for all
1061 Americans. Furthermore, as we approach a completely renewable-based economy and energy
1062 grid, it is estimated that American households could save up to \$321 billion in energy costs due
1063 to increased efficiency and updated infrastructure.

1064 In the 21st century, Energy should be a human right, and in order to encourage smart and
1065 sustainable growth, that energy must be clean. As evidenced by the volatility of gas and oil
1066 prices in the recent months, it is clear that the nation's dependency on these predominantly
1067 imported resources must come to an end. Not only would the change reflect a commitment to
1068 promises made by the United States in several supranational agreements, but an investment in
1069 cleaner, renewable energy would create jobs for the American workforce, stimulate the nation's
1070 economy, and lead to a more sustainable energy grid.

1071

1072

1073 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Energy

1074

1075

1076 **Results to be Expected:** As renewable energy corporations will be able to expand renewable
1077 infrastructure, renewable energy costs will continue to decrease and become more accessible.
1078 Vehicle manufacturers will continue to produce new electric vehicles, if not at a faster rate, as
1079 consumers are incentivized to purchase lower-cost fuel. Low-income communities will gain
1080 necessary infrastructure that allows for sustainable growth and reduced energy costs and will be
1081 included in the current efforts toward updated energy infrastructure.

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1086 **Proposal #** 229 **Committee: O**

1087 **Author:** Yussra Salim **Delegation:** Model United Nations

1088

1089

1090 **Title:** To reform laws and jurisdiction pertaining to International Water Security as a means to
1091 combat Climate Change.

1092

1093

1094 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Members of the United Nations Water organization and other
1095 Climate awareness groups.

1096

1097

1098 **Justification:** Shortages across many fields have started to rise within the past decade that
1099 have started to affect citizens of this Earth. Most notable being the shortage of vaccines, water
1100 shortages have begun to pop up in some reins of the world. Although a global shortage of water
1101 has yet to be announced or recognized, the growing issue has already started to raise the
1102 difficulty for certain regions, especially third-world countries. Water security has already been
1103 introduced and used in many climate organizations and companies such as the UN Water
1104 organization however irrefutable sovereignty has yet to be implemented. Studies have shown
1105 that there is a direct correlation between climate change and water security due to how certain
1106 regions experience disrupted weather patterns, unforeseeable water shortages/ availability, and
1107 other things of this nature.

1108

1109

1110 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Climate Change

1111

1112

1113 **Results to be Expected:** Following the implementation of this proposal, a steady decrease of
1114 water waste will occur as well as proper water supply should be reaching countries in need of it
1115 within a decade of research and rearranging the allocation of water resources. This in return will
1116 hopefully provide a dwindle in climate change.

1117

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July 2-July 7, 2022

1121 **Proposal #** 218 **Committee: M**
1122 **Author:** Saanji Desai **Delegation:** Model United Nations
1123

1124
1125 **Title:** Guns on R.A.D.A.R.—Replace all firearms issued to U.S. police officers with vortex ring
1126 guns by January 2025.
1127

1128
1129 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Justice and
1130 Homeland Security, Police Departments, The United States Residents
1131

1132
1133
1134 **Justification:** The aim of this proposal is to decrease cases of police brutality in the United
1135 States and research and implement another means of self-defense other than firearms. The
1136 vortex ring guns are inventions which were being researched in the late 1970s and early 2000s
1137 by many countries, specifically Canada. These devices release powerful, small rings of gas at
1138 very high speeds, effectively knocking down its victim. It is not lethal but is a measure of
1139 effective self-defense which allows the user to buy time to either escape the perpetrator or take
1140 further actions against him or her in a non-fatal way. The gas rings exit at a speed of
1141 approximately 90 miles per hour and can maintain a speed of at least 60 miles per hour for 50
1142 yards. The person who is on the receiving end of these rings would be knocked down with
1143 tremendous force. One ring of gas can be likened to a bucket of ice water thrown at you. The
1144 rings also maintain stability and trajectory despite difficult weather conditions such as cross
1145 winds.
1146 Moreover, after realizing that many policemen in other countries are actually not given firearms
1147 for defense but rather non-lethal weaponry, it became clear that this, too, was possible in the
1148 United States. However, firearms are too ubiquitous in the United States and too ingrained in
1149 the U.S. culture for policemen to lose their handle on all weaponry in a peaceful manner. Rather
1150 by supplying them with a gun (a non-lethal one), the transition from keeping weapons to keeping
1151 limited weapons will be slower but in the process. Not to mention, this invention, specifically the
1152 vortex ring gun manufactured by Batelle, will save countless lives.
1153

1154
1155
1156 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Firearms
1157
1158

1159 **Results to be Expected:** As a result of this course of action, fewer police brutality related
1160 deaths and injuries will be expected. In addition, clearer records to gun obtainment will be
1161 expected as all police officers are required to obtain vortex guns through their local police
1162 department. Overtime, firearms will be less integrated in The United States culture and will be
1163 entirely replaced with non-lethal weapons meant for protection. Gun violence will no longer be a
1164 leading cause of death in U.S. youths, and police officials will be seen solely as figures to turn to
1165 in times of need not figures who cause the the times of need.
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1170 **Proposal #** 223 **Committee: L**

1171 **Author:** Yuvakshi Khanna **Delegation:** Model United Nations

1172

1173

1174 **Title:** A proposal to create a nationwide comprehensive and inclusive sexual education
1175 curriculum for middle school and high school

1176

1177

1178 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Middle and High school students within the public education
1179 system, Administration within the public education system, and the public education system as a
1180 whole, the department of education

1181

1182

1183 **Justification:** Sexual health has been widely discussed for an extended period of time.
1184 Currently, only 20 out of the 50 states require that sex education and HIV education be
1185 medically, factually, or technically accurate. With less than half of the states requiring the
1186 curriculum itself to be correct and the states requiring a broader meaning of “medically
1187 accurate”, many discrepancies are left. In 2018, the Sexuality Information and Education
1188 Council of the United States (SIECUS) conducted a survey in which over 1000 Americans were
1189 asked about the sexual education state of America. With this survey, about 12 percent of
1190 respondents who were 60 years and older received some form of sexual education in school. In
1191 comparison, only about 33 percent of people between 18 and 29 years old reported having any.
1192 With this, many states provide abstinence-based sexual education as the only form. While some
1193 may see abstinence-based sexual education as an effective way to lower teen pregnancy,
1194 states such as Mississippi, which require schools to present sexual education as abstinence-
1195 only in order to combat teen pregnancy effectively, have some of the highest teen pregnancy
1196 rates. In comparison to this, states that have an effective sexual health curriculum and an STI
1197 curriculum, such as New Hampshire, also have some of the lowest teen pregnancy rates
1198 nationwide.

1199

1200

1201 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Sexual Health

1202

1203

1204 **Results to be Expected:** If this proposal is implemented, the new curriculum will help inform
1205 students across the nation about safe sex practices among other topics that will help provide
1206 students with the knowledge to safely have sex and learn about themselves. This will in turn
1207 reduce the number of teen pregnancies that occur throughout the nation and also reduce the
1208 number of STDs that occur throughout the nation. All the information gained is invaluable and
1209 would provide many benefits for the students and future generations.

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1214 **Proposal #** 220 **Committee:** O

1215 **Author:** Wayne Johnson **Delegation:** Model United Nations

1216

1217

1218 **Title:** To expedite cleanup of macro and micro plastics in the world's oceans through both
1219 existing mechanical methods and innovated bioremediation methods

1220

1221

1222 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The World's Oceans, biological research facilities and scientists,
1223 United States Environmental Protection Agency, United Nations Environment Programme, The
1224 Ocean Cleanup, International Non-Governmental Organizations pertaining to preserving marine
1225 ecosyst

1226

1227

1228 **Justification:** Plastic is infiltrating marine ecosystems at an alarming rate. With this comes
1229 threats to both environmental and human health such as biomagnification, rapidly declining
1230 populations of marine species, threats to global oxygen supply, and disruptions to many
1231 different food webs. Headlines have now started coming out about how microplastics are
1232 reaching detectable levels in human bloodstreams. This proposal works to both clean up the
1233 oceans and try to particularly limit the remains of plastics in the environment. Bioremediation
1234 has been used for other environmental pollutants in the past, particularly during oil spills, so the
1235 baseline for research into bioremediation methods is already there, allowing for the
1236 development of large-scale methods of the removal of microplastics in the short time we have to
1237 limit environmental damage to the greatest extent possible.

1238

1239

1240 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Plastic

1241

1242

1243 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal aims to reduce the amount of plastic contaminating the
1244 world's oceans. The first phase using mechanical methods will primarily reduce the amount of
1245 macroplastics in the ocean, targeting accumulated concentrations of macroplastics in the ocean.
1246 The second phase using bioremediation will then reduce the amount of microplastics
1247 contaminating the ocean; the dispersion of organisms used for bioremediation will be
1248 concentrated around "garbage patches" created by ocean currents. While not necessarily
1249 undoing biomagnification, this proposal helps to restore and increase the oxygen supply created
1250 by marine plants, and it will conversely work to reduce CO2 concentrations in the atmosphere.

1251

1252

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1255 **Proposal #** 224 **Committee:** O
1256 **Author:** Will Kwietniak **Delegation:** Model United Nations
1257

1258
1259 **Title:** To create a federal law enforcement unit, specifically targeted to protect against poaching,
1260 illegal dumping, and pollution, as well as raise the maximum punishment for poaching to a life in
1261 prison, and illegal dumping/conspiring to illegally dump to the
1262

1263
1264 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Department of the Treasury, the United States
1265 National Parks System, the United States Army Rangers, United States Fish and Wildlife, the
1266 Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Supreme Court of
1267 the Unit
1268

1269
1270 **Justification:** The United States in past years has become subject to pollution of all kinds, as
1271 well as illegal trophy poaching throughout the country. Due to both the rising level of illegal
1272 dumping/pollution, as well as rising rates of poaching, there is a need for law enforcement that
1273 will not be bullied into submission by large corporations who pollute, and can actually access
1274 remote areas in which poaching and illegal dumping often occur. This specific law enforcement
1275 task force will be highly equipped to traverse incredibly long journeys on land, sea, and air, both
1276 on live and inanimate transportation, in order to patrol state parks, national parks, and private
1277 lands in order to catch illegal dumping and poaching on site. This force will be trained tactically
1278 through the United States Army ranger school, and through the United States Secret Service, as
1279 well as trained in environmental protection and forestry by the US forest service, the United
1280 States National Parks system, The United States Department of Justice, and the EPA
1281 (Environmental Protection Agency). Through every training process, each agency will
1282 separately background check candidates, ensuring absolute posterity, and minimizing the
1283 chance of corruption throughout the law enforcement group, safeguarding the protection of the
1284 environment without interference from interest groups or private corporations. Also, with
1285 increasing instances of large scale poaching, as well as illegal dumping, perpetrators must be
1286 prosecuted, and must be punished as severely as possible.
1287

1288
1289 **Proposal for Action:** Animals/Wildlife
1290
1291

1292 **Results to be Expected:** A dramatic decrease in poaching throughout the United States, as
1293 well as private property, as well as increase of dumping and pollution arrests. There will also be
1294 a direct decrease in poaching, as increased punishment and enforcement will instantly deter
1295 poachers. Illegal dumping will be chronically reduced, as the punishment for illegal dumping will
1296 be raised so high as to create a systemic change to the corporate outlook on illegal dumping,
1297 making the cost benefit significantly less by placing executive lives on the line.
1298
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1301



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1302 **Proposal #** 221 **Committee: U**
1303 **Author:** Sophi Joseph **Delegation:** Model United Nations
1304

1305
1306 **Title:** For the U.S. to enact a reduction in military funds sent to Israel and instead allocate the
1307 funds to be used for humanitarian aid on the Gaza Strip
1308

1309
1310 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of State's
1311 Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Israeli Ministry of Defense, Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
1312 and Palestinian Ministry of Health
1313

1314
1315 **Justification:** In order to combat the ethnic cleansing committed by the U.S.-backed Israel
1316 Defense Force (IDF) against Palestine, the U.S. government should instead decrease the
1317 amount of militant funds allocated to Israel's military in exchange for humanitarian aid to the
1318 Gaza Strip. The U.S. is currently complicit in the genocide of the Palestinian people in the
1319 Israeli-Palestine conflict. In the last century, the IDF forces have committed countless war
1320 crimes against the Palestinian people, beginning with the Safsaf massacre in 1948 in a period
1321 known as the "Nakba" where Palestinian Arabs were permanently displaced from their
1322 homeland. Contemporarily, Palestinians continue to face systematic persecution, such as their
1323 homes being demolished in areas like Beit Hanina, a neighborhood in Occupied East
1324 Jerusalem, leading to the forcible eviction of Palestinians.
1325 The United States was the first nation to recognize the statehood of Israel and later on
1326 controversially recognized disputed Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The United States
1327 continuous support of Israel has enabled state-sanctioned violence committed by the IDF
1328 against Palestinians. In 2016, the United States issued \$38 billion dollars in military aid to Israel,
1329 and more recently in 2020, \$3.8 billion dollars was provided in aid to Israel with a bulk of the
1330 money being used towards military affairs. By the U.S. providing military aid to Israel, the United
1331 States is inherently complicit in the destabilization of the Middle East by means of Palestine
1332 because the U.S.-backed IDF disproportionately targets Palestinian citizens.
1333

1334
1335 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations
1336

1337
1338 **Results to be Expected:** By merely reducing the amount of military aid to Israel rather than
1339 completely eliminating it, the United States will still have Israel as a key ally in the Middle East.
1340 Furthermore, through the support of Palestine through humanitarian efforts, the United States
1341 will strengthen its relationship with their Islamic allies in the region because Palestine is viewed
1342 by the Islamic world as a religious Holy Land.
1343 Consequently, through the advancement of the Iron Dome, Israel will continue its ability to
1344 defend itself from terrorist organizations, however, without the usage of violence against
1345 civilians. Continuing, then, the usage of funds to aid Palestine will begin to eradicate a
1346 decades-long humanitarian crisis.
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1351 **Proposal #** 231 **Committee: N**
1352 **Author:** Arvind Vijayshankar **Delegation:** Model United Nations
1353

1354
1355 **Title:** To institute a mandate that all children attending public schools nationwide either get
1356 vaccinated against COVID-19 or wear a mask to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
1357

1358
1359 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American schoolchildren, public schools, vaccine clinics
1360

1361
1362 **Justification:** The ever present threat of COVID-19 has caused all Americans to be affected,
1363 however, there is a vaccine that lowers the risk of being infected by 91%. If everyone in a
1364 population takes this vaccine, that population will be much more protected from COVID-19 . In
1365 this case, that population will be children, who have so much to lose if they are infected. An
1366 alternative, but still less effective solution would be to wear a mask. If both of these solutions are
1367 ignored, the risk of infection and transmitting it become exponentially higher. This proposal
1368 allows the choice between one of the two solutions so that all children are protected.
1369

1370
1371
1372 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/COVID-19
1373

1374
1375 **Results to be Expected:** The eventual decrease in people who refuse to wear masks or get
1376 vaccinated as well as a drop in COVID-19 rates in public schools, which will lower the risk of
1377 children getting infected. The goal behind this proposal is to combat COVID-19
1378

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1382 **Proposal #** 213 **Committee: G**
1383 **Author:** Brandon Bachleda **Delegation:** Model United Nations
1384

1385
1386 **Title:** To increase funding for the research and implementation of high speed rail systems
1387 across the nation.
1388

1389
1390 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The American Population, Commuters, Businesses, Railway
1391 Workers, the Energy Sector, Urban Areas, Underdeveloped Regions.
1392

1393
1394 **Justification:** The United States is critically behind other nations of the world technologically
1395 when it comes to rail travel. Other nations, such as Japan, China, and France, have
1396 successfully integrated modern rail systems within their national transportation model. America
1397 currently is lacking in this crucial field. While Asian and West European nations were building up
1398 their railway infrastructure, America spent its money building up automotive and airplane travel.
1399 However, America's growing population has strained its current highway and airport
1400 infrastructure. Our current highway system is fundamentally overcrowded, leading to high
1401 amounts of traffic fatalities within the country. Upgraded railways and stations are a necessity if
1402 rail travel is expected to properly service the American population. Additional spending is
1403 necessary to alleviate the strain placed on our nation's crumbling interstates.
1404 As worries about the climate worsen, methods of transportation must be improved to emit less
1405 greenhouse gasses. Transportation in America must become more green and energy efficient.
1406 High speed rail will be able to accomplish this, running on electricity instead of diesel fuel. The
1407 only viable domestic means of travel are the automotive and airline sectors, both of which rely
1408 heavily on fossil fuels. In the coming years, the United States must become less dependent on
1409 oil power. The switch to rail transportation will be fundamental in this effort.
1410

1411
1412 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation/Railroads
1413

1414
1415 **Results to be Expected:** By increasing the utilization of rail transport, passengers would be
1416 given the option to travel to their destination in a much cleaner and safer manner. Greenhouse
1417 gas emissions would be majorly reduced and America's reliance on fossil fuels would be
1418 decreased. This project would also serve as a major economic boom and create more jobs. A
1419 foray into high speed rail technology would benefit the nation in future decades.
1420

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1424 **Proposal #** 217 **Committee: X**
1425 **Author:** Jane Cox **Delegation:** Model United Nations

1426

1427

1428 **Title:** Decriminalization of Illicit Drugs

1429

1430

1431 **Major Areas to be Affected:** People with substance abuse disorders, Individuals incarcerated
1432 on drug charges, the American judicial system

1433

1434

1435 **Justification:** Roughly 374,000 Americans are incarcerated on drug charges at any given time,
1436 despite the fact that there is no statistical relationship between high drug arrests and prevention
1437 of drug use and overdoses. The vast majority of these people are incarcerated on charges of
1438 possession for personal use, and 66% of the time receive no medical treatment. Furthermore,
1439 drug related incarceration is highly racialized, with Black Americans being incarcerated at nearly
1440 5 times the rate of White Americans, nearly half of whom are incarcerated on the federal level
1441 for a drug offense, even though black and white Americans sell and use drugs at similar rates.
1442 These discriminatory effects are similarly felt in other marginalized groups such as Hispanic
1443 people and people with disabilities. The long term consequences of this carceral system are
1444 separation of families, loss of job opportunities, welfare, housing, and voting. As it stands,
1445 America's carceral model of drug prevention is not only ineffective in curtailing drug abuse, but
1446 actively harmful in the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans, disproportionately affecting
1447 marginalized communities.

1448

1449

1450

1451 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Rehabilitation

1452

1453

1454 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal would result in all people being incarcerated solely on
1455 drug charges being released from prison. This would result in a ballooning of newly freed people
1456 in society. The program would help reintegrate them, resulting in reunited families and more
1457 active members of the community. As people gained access to more addiction treatment and
1458 help, addiction would greatly decrease. This would, in turn, likely decrease the power of drug
1459 traffickers because they would have a decreased market. It would also have a far greater effect
1460 on marginalized communities, largely helping POC and people with disabilities who are
1461 disproportionately harmed under the status quo. The decreased costs of imprisoning these
1462 several hundred thousand people could be reapportioned to addiction treatments and other
1463 community building initiatives.

1464

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1469 **Proposal #** 226 **Committee: W**
1470 **Author:** Abby LaPointe **Delegation:** Model United Nations

1471

1472

1473 **Title:** To lower the maternal mortality rate by installing carts in hospitals equipped with medical
1474 supplies specifically for surviving medical emergencies and by implementing training drills for
1475 healthcare workers.

1476

1477

1478 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Hospitals and other doctors' offices across America.

1479

1480

1481 **Justification:** Since technologies that could better care for a fetus became available in the late
1482 1960s and early 1970s, such as the ultrasound, the medical community has moved to prioritize
1483 infant survival over maternal care. There is a national understanding that medical technology as
1484 a whole has come far enough that the women who give birth will be fine. But for the minority of
1485 women who suffered a hemorrhage and/or preeclampsia (pregnancy-induced high blood
1486 pressure), which are the most common conditions that will kill a new mother, policies need to be
1487 put in place.

1488 California has focused resources on lowering their maternal mortality rate and succeeded by
1489 cutting its "rate of women dying in childbirth by more than half. California's technique of running
1490 drills with realistic mannequins helped to better prepare Californian healthcare workers for
1491 facing a worse case scenario during/after childbirth. Maria Hellen Rodriguez, medical director of
1492 maternal-fetal medicine at a Los Angeles hospital, explained during a drill she gave to nurses
1493 and doctors that the key to saving mothers is the idea that every woman is at risk of a possible
1494 hemorrhage. Rodriguez's insight as both a leader in her field and a leader in lowering
1495 California's maternal mortality rate, helps those trying to lower the national maternal mortality
1496 rate.

1497 To partner with educational drills for healthcare workers, cart will be installed in hospitals across
1498 America that will be stocked with supplies necessary to treat common childbirth complications.
1499 The cart will include labeled drawers of IV lines, oxygen masks, necessary speculums, Bakri
1500 balloons, and sponges and pads to measure blood loss. While these items may seem futile to
1501 help saving new mothers, having these items nearby for easy access is guaranteed to lower the
1502 maternal mortality rate. A study conducted in the American Journal of Obstetrics and
1503 Gynecology concluded that hospitals who run and participate in life-like drills and create carts to
1504 aid in treating a childbirth emergency lowered the maternal mortality rate by nearly 21% and
1505 those who didn't implement these procedures dropped by only 1%. Clearly, the drills and carts
1506 work.

1507

1508

1509

1510 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Maternal Health

1511

1512

1513 **Results to be Expected:** If these carts were installed in hospitals nationwide, which also ran
1514 simulated drills to better prepare healthcare workers, the national maternal mortality rate would
1515 undoubtedly drop. Research has shown that perhaps the maternal mortality rate could lower to
1516 20% which in relation to the average of 700 women dying as a result of pregnancy or pregnancy
1517 complications, could mean that hundreds of women could be saved. For decades now, the



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1518 infant survival rate has been on the decline, while the maternal mortality rate has been on the
1519 incline. It is time to save both the mother and infant by being better prepared for pregnancy and
1520 childbirth related pregnancies.

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1526 **Proposal #** 228 **Committee: U**
1527 **Author:** Jordan Pai **Delegation:** Model United Nations
1528

1529
1530 **Title:** To rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
1531 as a means for the United States to help better foster growth and acceptance in developing
1532 nations.

1533
1534
1535 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Europe, West Africa, Caribbean, Southeast Asia, UNESCO
1536 World Heritage Sites, US Department of Foreign Affairs.
1537

1538
1539 **Justification:** The United States originally left UNESCO in 1984 after it recognized the
1540 Palestine Liberation Organization, and later left again in 2017 after UNESCO supported anti-
1541 Israeli proposals. While former president Reagan cited policies that did not favor the United
1542 States' position, the real truth was that he believed there to be Soviet influence behind the
1543 proposal. Former president Clinton rejoined UNESCO in 2003, stating that they were a
1544 "reformed organization" and that America would "participate fully in its mission to advance
1545 human rights and tolerance and learning." With the United States' help, UNESCO has helped
1546 promote education and preserve historical UNESCO World Heritage sites. Former president
1547 Trump decided to leave UNESCO in 2017 amidst proposals that favored an "anti-Israeli" policy.
1548 As an ally of the United States, Israel followed suit, but the effects on it were far greater. A
1549 newer, weaker country, Israel is face to face against the other member nations regarding aid in
1550 the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that has plagued the country since its inception. Although the
1551 United States has left UNESCO two times since its founding, the goals of the organization are
1552 far too beneficial for the United States than what it's worth leaving.
1553

1554
1555 **Proposal for Action:** United Nations
1556

1557
1558 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will help develop educational tools to help people live
1559 as global citizens free of hate and intolerance. It will work towards each child and citizen having
1560 access to quality education. Also, by promoting cultural heritage and the equal dignity of all
1561 cultures, it will strengthen bonds among nations. It will also help the UN reach its goals by 2030,
1562 and work towards preserving the 1154 UNESCO World Heritage sites and saving the 54
1563 currently in danger.
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1568 **Proposal #** 261 **Committee: P**
1569 **Author:** Rayna Tyler **Delegation:** New Jersey
1570

1571
1572 **Title:** To ensure the safety and health of individuals of our nation, the Food and Drug
1573 Administration (FDA) will stricthen the post-approval reporting process for drugs by increasing
1574 awareness of adverse side effects hotlines and requiring companies to report sid
1575

1576
1577 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Food and Drug Administration, Pharmaceutical Companies,
1578 Pharmaceutical Drug Users, Pharmacists, Medical Professionals, and the American people.
1579

1580
1581 **Justification:** The Food and Drug Administration has existing strict guidelines before drugs are
1582 put on the market, which include a step-by-step approval process to guarantee that the
1583 administration did everything they can to confirm that the drugs are safe. This concern for
1584 safety, however, becomes relaxed after the drugs are initially put on the market. The lack of a
1585 strict post-approval reporting process creates an extreme threat to the safety of our citizens, as
1586 drugs that are leading to adverse side effects not discovered in testing take too long to be pulled
1587 from the market.

1588 An example of a drug that caused mass adverse side effects is Vioxx, a drug approved by the
1589 FDA in 1999 primarily for arthritis. Vioxx had an adverse side effect of heart attacks yet was not
1590 pulled from the market until September 2004. It was estimated that about 20 million Americans
1591 took the drug, and 500,000 died. However, due to the underdeveloped hotline and reporting
1592 system of the FDA, only 38,000 reported Americans had heart attacks from taking Vioxx, and
1593 8,000 of them died.

1594 Situations like what happened with consumers taking Vioxx does not even begin to scratch the
1595 surface of those who experienced adverse side effects from FDA-approved drugs because they
1596 were not pulled from the market fast enough, work provided proper warnings to consumers. This
1597 issue is commonly seen with drugs that are fast-tracked, as they skip the step of testing the
1598 drug on individuals without the issue that the drug is intended to treat. This step is crucial to
1599 determine the safety of the drug because it explicitly shows the possible adverse reactions. As
1600 fast-tracked drugs become more common in the FDA, the issue of unknown adverse side
1601 effects will worsen. In fact, when these fast-tracked drugs are faced with post-approval
1602 requirements, many companies do not follow through. In a 2017 study, post-approval
1603 requirements were completed and demonstrated efficacy in only 10 of 24 conditions (42%) on
1604 the basis of trials that evaluated surrogate measures.

1605 Furthermore, the abundance of pre-approval measures in comparison to the monitoring of the
1606 drugs post-approval poses a concerning threat to the health of citizens due to the lack of
1607 extensive research on adverse side effects. Without an extensive understanding of the reactions
1608 that these drugs have caused, it is impossible to properly monitor the ways that the drugs are
1609 impacting American citizens.
1610

1611
1612 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs
1613

1614
1615 **Results to be Expected:** Transparency on adverse side effects will be provided to the public,
1616 allowing thousands of lives to be saved from unknown side effects. Individuals will feel more



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1617 comfortable or have more information on how to contact the hotlines, creating a better pool of
1618 side effect information to pharmaceutical companies and the FDA, and therefore to the
1619 consumers. Additionally, the FDA will remain a reliable source of information on the drugs they
1620 approve, allowing the American public to trust the administration.

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1625 **Proposal #** 250 **Committee: J**
1626 **Author:** Kieran McLean **Delegation:** New Jersey

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1628

1629 **Title:** Be it Enacted that Police are dispatched based on what emergency fits their capabilities

1630

1631

1632 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Police Departments

1633

1634

1635 **Justification:** Solidified empirical evidence is available in abundance on the issue of police
1636 reform, however, it is clear that both extremes of the political aisle regarding this issue are
1637 misguided. Many push for a complete upheaval of modern policing, and others won't admit any
1638 wrongdoing in the police departments. An effective solution must disregard both of these claims,
1639 as the police force is needed in a functioning and safe society, yet the strategy of policing must
1640 also be reformed to fit said society. There is clear justification for a proposal that not only is
1641 intended to resolve policing issues, but does so in a centrist manner. This proposal understands
1642 that while there are multiple instances of outliers in the police department, a majority of police
1643 are, in fact, upholding values that one who is sworn to protect should. This being said, policing
1644 is also a profession that cannot afford to have "bad apples", as people's lives are at risk.
1645 Keeping this in mind, putting police in situations that will allow them to perform to the best of
1646 their abilities will not only affect the safety of civilians, as the police force will be more effective,
1647 but also public relations with civilians.

1648 The approach this proposal uses is also justified, in that it is backed in empirical data and
1649 science. Use of Psychometric Testing, which, unlike past attempts at effective personality type
1650 tests such as the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator Test and the DiSC test, has been well received in
1651 the psychological field for its efficacy in providing reliable personality indicators. The Big Five
1652 Personality Test specifically is a type of psychometric testing that is already used by employers
1653 globally. The use of these personality and aptitude tests are justified as they are expected to
1654 improve results in the police department. Logically, some police officers are not able to perform
1655 well in certain settings, but this does not make them devoid of moral standing. As in any
1656 profession, certain roles fit certain people. For example, someone who is highly intelligent and
1657 thinks logically rather than emotionally, but is introverted, may not be best suited for a role as a
1658 salesman but instead an accountant for a large corporation. The same is true in policing, as
1659 someone with a more personable personality may be better suited responding to public relations
1660 emergencies than someone who is less emotionally aware. It is important to point out, however,
1661 that neither cop is bad at their job nor should they be penalized for this, they simply have
1662 different roles that would suit them best.

1663

1664

1665 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

1666

1667

1668 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal not only will improve the safety of citizens in their police
1669 encounters, but also improve the view of police by the public. This will keep citizens safe by
1670 making each encounter tailored to the crime, thus improving public relations with the police as
1671 police departments will be better suited to keep their citizens safe.

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1676 **Proposal #** 252 **Committee:** W
1677 **Author:** Surya Narla **Delegation:** New Jersey
1678

1679
1680 **Title:** To Prohibit The Usage Of Nitrous Oxide Gas In Dental Offices For Treatments That Do
1681 Not Require It
1682

1683 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American Patients, American Dentists, U.S Department of
1684 Health, American Dental Association
1685
1686

1687
1688 **Justification:** Nitrous Oxide, better known as laughing gas, is a common tool used by dentists
1689 all over the United States to numb patients. It is an opioid addictive agent that is not
1690 quintessential for the dental procedures it is used in. The purpose of this proposal is to eradicate
1691 the threat nitrous oxide poses as it is medically proven to become potentially addictive after
1692 long-term exposure to it. It can lead to deficiencies in Vitamin B-12, which keeps nerve and
1693 blood cells healthy and is involved in the process of making DNA, and anemia, which is a lack of
1694 healthy red blood cells bringing oxygen to tissue in our body. This laughing gas can be easily
1695 misused and, after analysis of some local dentists in Central NJ, makes a dentist's job easier for
1696 the procedure, but is not at all necessary for certain procedures. Other numbing tools such as a
1697 shot or numbing needle are alternate options instead of the use of nitrous oxide for many
1698 simpler treatments.

1699 This bill helps get rid of a tool not required in the field of dentistry and puts efforts towards
1700 finding an alternative that is still efficient for our dentists without the risk factor of long-term
1701 addiction that can result from high exposure. On July 24, 2014, two New Jersey teenagers
1702 inhaled nitrous oxide just before crashing their car as the driver immediately passed out doing
1703 "whip-its" as it is more figuratively known. We should not be directly administering gas to our
1704 children and patients that is known to help one achieve a state of euphoria and is dangerously
1705 toxic if misused and easy to get addicted to after long exposure. That's why this proposal is
1706 quintessential to our society today. It is our responsibility to eradicate any direct links to opioid
1707 addiction, which plagues our society today, such as nitrous oxide gas and the unsung truths of
1708 its long-term, detrimental effects.

1709
1710
1711
1712 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health
1713
1714

1715 **Results to be Expected:** The American youth will be less vulnerable to the long-term impacts
1716 of the administration of nitrous oxide gas from a young age. Additionally, dentists will be more
1717 focused on what is best for the patient in the long term instead of what is easiest to use.
1718 American patients will be at less risk of the detrimental effects of nitrous oxide.
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1723 **Proposal #** 259 **Committee:** D

1724 **Author:** Hetvi Thakker **Delegation:** New Jersey

1725

1726

1727 **Title:** To abolish the usage of civil asset forfeiture to seize property

1728

1729

1730 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Agencies,
1731 Residents of the United States of America, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue
1732 Service

1733

1734

1735 **Justification:** Civil asset forfeiture allows for the seizure of property, on the grounds that the
1736 property is suspected to be involved in criminal activity. In contrast to criminal asset forfeiture,
1737 there does not have to be a criminal conviction or indictment and property can be taken due to
1738 simple suspicion or a mere allegation. Civil asset forfeiture is an incredibly prevalent problem in
1739 America today, with the federal government gaining \$36.5 billion from civil asset forfeiture over
1740 the course of the past two decades. Civil asset forfeiture is often the case of discriminatory
1741 practices and allows for law enforcement to prey on minority communities. This is due to the fact
1742 that civil asset forfeiture commonly occurs by means of stop and searches, which allows room
1743 for racially based profiling.

1744 Civil asset forfeiture often targets everyday American people, many of whom are innocent
1745 and wrongfully suspected of a crime, without proof or a conviction. This is tremendously unjust
1746 and violates the principle of due process. Furthermore, it is unconstitutional, as it attacks the
1747 protection against unreasonable seizures as established in the Fourth Amendment.

1748 Law enforcement agencies are often motivated by the potential financial gain, as the
1749 Department of Justice's Equitable Sharing Program allows for local law enforcement agencies
1750 to gain 80% of the money from an asset. This often leads to unjust and unreasonable forfeitures
1751 due to pursuit of profit from law enforcement. Civil asset forfeiture allows law enforcement
1752 agencies to earn more at the cost of the American people.

1753 It is also very difficult for many owners to succeed in Civil asset forfeiture proceedings since
1754 the burden of proof is placed on property owners which perpetuates a "guilty until proven
1755 innocent" principle. The process for gaining back seized property is often tedious and
1756 expensive, leading many to helplessly suffer the consequences of the forfeitures. Civil asset
1757 forfeiture is an inherently corrupt practice that violates the founding principles of the United
1758 States of America and must be reformed.

1759

1760

1761 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

1762

1763

1764 **Results to be Expected:** Eliminating civil asset forfeiture practices in the United States will
1765 allow for a more just and fair system for seizing property. It will ensure that when necessary,
1766 property proven to be involved in criminal activity will be seized, but also protect against
1767 exorbitant forfeitures from innocent citizens. Law enforcement agencies will no longer receive
1768 money from civil asset forfeitures. This will ensure that law enforcement officials are not
1769 motivated by monetary gain, and promotes fair policing practices. The rights of the American
1770 people will be protected and upheld through the elimination of civil asset forfeiture practices.

1771



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1775 **Proposal #** 247 **Committee: C**
1776 **Author:** Atharva Kulkarni **Delegation:** New Jersey

1777
1778
1779 **Title:** To update the aging electrical grids in the United States to mitigate the risk of future
1780 failures, increase the grids' electric transport capacity, and to make the integration of renewable
1781 sources of electricity production more cost-effective.

1782
1783
1784 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Department of Energy, The United States
1785 Environmental Protection Agency, Utilities companies, All American Citizens

1786
1787
1788 **Justification:** From the year 2015 to 2020, the annual number of blackouts in the United
1789 States nearly doubled. The majority of these blackouts were attributed to equipment failure and
1790 natural disasters. Power outages can wreak chaos on sewage treatment plants, schools and
1791 workplaces, and people dependent on medical electronics. The fact that the United States must
1792 rely on such an undependable and unreliable system for an absolute necessity is simply
1793 unacceptable. The deterioration of the US electrical grid has only accelerated by the growing
1794 stress added by climate change. Frequent heat waves, irregular precipitation, and severe
1795 flooding all threaten to jeopardize the functionality and integrity of the already precarious
1796 electrical grid. For example, the 2018 California Camp Fire, the deadliest in the state's history,
1797 began when ninety year old wires eventually collapsed onto metal equipment and ignited. The
1798 parched landscape, a result of one of the worst climate induced droughts in the state's history,
1799 quickly became an inferno. Over 80 people died in the fire and over 150,000 acres were
1800 destroyed. The good news is that disasters like these are preventable. The United States has
1801 an obligation to protect its citizenry as well as the environment, and provide and maintain
1802 electrical grids capable of delivering on the public's needs. Furthermore, updating the electrical
1803 grids is also necessary if the United States is to reach its goal of 100% renewable energy by the
1804 year 2050. The use of smart grid technology and more secure forms of electricity transport are
1805 absolutely essential considering that electricity consumption is expected to increase
1806 significantly. In order to facilitate such a drastic transition, monetary incentives and deterrents
1807 will be in place to encourage consumers and companies alike to embrace renewable sources of
1808 electricity production.

1809
1810
1811 **Proposal for Action:** Infrastructure

1812
1813
1814 **Results to be Expected:** Updating the current electrical infrastructure will greatly improve the
1815 efficiency of the US power grid and ensure that the electrical grid is less susceptible to
1816 equipment failures induced by environmental damage. Furthermore, verifying that electrical
1817 equipment is protected from environmental hazards will reduce the likelihood of catastrophic
1818 grid failures that can result in significant property damage or loss of life. Additionally, with the
1819 growing demand for environmentally friendly and affordable sources of energy, it is imperative
1820 that the United States takes the initiative of improving the electrical network to ensure that all
1821 Americans have access to renewable energy. Consequently, the development of the renewable
1822 energy sector will also provide employment opportunities and other economic incentives for
1823 municipalities, counties, and states. The prescribed updates to the United States electrical grid



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1824 will be crucial in helping the United States reduce its carbon footprint and transition to 100%
1825 renewable energy by 2050.

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1830 **Proposal #** 255 **Committee: K**
1831 **Author:** Aanya Rana **Delegation:** New Jersey

1832

1833

1834 **Title:** To increase teacher's wages throughout all 50 states in the United States of America.

1835

1836

1837 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Schools, State and District Boards of Education, Federal and
1838 State Departments of Education, Teachers, and Administrators.

1839

1840

1841

1842 **Justification:** Teachers work very hard and very diligently to ensure that every student is well
1843 informed and prepared to take on the regular responsibilities of life. They educate students and
1844 prepare them for their careers. Teachers are the backbone of society, and need to be
1845 compensated for their hard work. Attracting new teachers means the United States must be
1846 willing to pay more money. In addition, keeping existing teachers also means that they need to
1847 be paid the increased wages.

1848 If the United States is increasing pay, new talent will come to the field. This provides the United
1849 States students with fresh perspectives to take on the world around them. The better the pay,
1850 the better the talent. This can lead to the more educated the students. Students are constantly
1851 learning and adapting, and many of their strengths and weaknesses are defined by their
1852 education. If the United States can improve their education, that should be the top priority.
1853 Students are the next generation and the future of the world.

1854

1855

1856

1857 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Labor

1858

1859

1860 **Results to be Expected:** It should lead to new teachers to join the field and existing teachers to
1861 stay longer. It would likely see a slight increase in student's test scores throughout the United
1862 States of America. This will result in more teachers being attracted to the field of education,
1863 increasing the United States' standard of education. With teacher's pay teachers will also be
1864 more respected for their profession. By increasing teacher's pay we are making it a more ideal
1865 job for the classic citizen and household.

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1871 **Proposal #** 244 **Committee: B**
1872 **Author:** Zoe Jenkins-Hiscox **Delegation:** New Jersey

1873

1874

1875 **Title:** Enact greater consumer protections for alternative home financing users.

1876

1877

1878 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. citizens, those who opt for alternative home financing, low-
1879 income families/individuals, banks, sellers of alternative home financing.

1880

1881

1882 **Justification:** Although many Americans use traditional mortgages from a bank or other
1883 financial institution when buying a home, millions of Americans also use alternative home
1884 financing arrangements. Such practices include when buyers make payments directly to sellers,
1885 use “rent to own” arrangements, and other non-traditional financing options. Many alternative
1886 financing occurs when a buyer purchases a mobile home. Often, the land underneath the
1887 mobile home is not subject to common regulations for the buyer. In these purchases, the seller,
1888 not the buyer, keeps the deed to the property and because many rules do not consider buyers
1889 to be homeowners if they do not officially hold title and have the the deed in hand, buyers may
1890 not have clear ownership or know with certainty who is responsible for property taxes and
1891 maintenance. In these cases, the seller maintains ownership of the land that the mobile home
1892 sits on and the homeowner can end up with a home with nowhere to put it.

1893 Alternative financing options are often the only path available for low income homeowners.
1894 Small dollar loans, like the ones needed to purchase a mobile home, are not protected to the
1895 same degree as are those who use traditional mortgages for costlier, single family homes. This
1896 proposal aims to ensure greater communication and protections for low income homebuyers
1897 with the federal government.

1898

1899

1900 **Proposal for Action:** Housing

1901

1902

1903 **Results to be Expected:** Greater regulation for buyers who must resort to alternative home
1904 financing, ensuring protection from the federal government. Low-income families who do not
1905 have the resources to purchase the typical American home can rely on the federal government
1906 to better regulate and protect their living situation. The U.S. Department of the Treasury will
1907 develop greater regulations for alternative home sellers in the United States.

1908

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1911



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1912 **Proposal #** 251 **Committee: Q**
1913 **Author:** Ishika Mukherjee **Delegation:** New Jersey
1914

1915
1916 **Title:** All Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) associated psychiatry
1917 residency programs within the United States must implement mandatory clinical experience and
1918 didactic training that teaches psychiatric residents (regardless of psychia
1919

1920
1921 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All current and soon-to-be psychiatry residents within a ACGME-
1922 accredited psychiatry residency program; all violent and non-violent criminal offenders within
1923 mental health courts and/or correctional facilities who have been diagnosed with a mental
1924 illness
1925

1926
1927 **Justification:** Approximately 37% of people held in state and federal prisons each year are
1928 considered to be diagnosed with a mental health illness. Furthermore, about 2/3 of criminal
1929 offenders in correctional facilities have not gained access to mental health treatment whenever
1930 possible, despite it being a constitutional right to receive such care. Often, this care is not
1931 received because these facilities are unable to recruit and retain a consistent staff of mental
1932 health professionals who can continuously see offenders. Another issue lies in the fact that
1933 while psychiatric residents are taught how to recognize and treat a variety of the mental
1934 illnesses seen within the criminal justice system, these individuals are not taught on how to
1935 interact and fully address offenders within correctional facilities or mental health courts. Thus,
1936 these individuals are reluctant to provide their services within correctional facilities and mental
1937 health courts, causing criminal justice institutions to be essentially devoid of consistent, effective
1938 mental health treatment. Furthermore, due to existing restrictions/shortages in psychiatric
1939 hospitals, many offenders with mental health conditions attending mental health courts are
1940 unable to receive the hospitalized care they may need (such as medications, prescriptions, etc).
1941 This lack of treatment can cause a development of long-term illnesses in these mental health
1942 patients, which may even lead to an inability to assimilate back into society or, in extreme
1943 circumstances, death.
1944

1945
1946 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons/Juveniles
1947
1948

1949 **Results to be Expected:** By implementing mandatory clinical experience and didactic training
1950 on how to observe, assist and treat individuals with mental illnesses within the overall criminal
1951 justice system, these criminal offenders will receive the mental health care they have the
1952 constitutional right to receive. The increased assistance of mental health professionals within
1953 aspects of the criminal justice system (correctional facilities such as jails, prisons, correction
1954 centers, and/or mental health courts), would allow more criminal offenders to assimilate back
1955 into society with ease, caution, and confidence. Recidivism rates, as well as the ability for
1956 criminal offenders to potentially harm society once released from the criminal justice system,
1957 can be greatly reduced if these individuals are given the opportunity to help themselves. As
1958 studies in certain areas have shown that offenders who actively participate in mental health
1959 court programs have a recidivism rate of 20% (compared to the recidivism rate of 72% held by
1960 offenders who do not participate in such programs), it is clearly seen how incarcerated



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1961 individuals with mental illnesses could benefit if they were to receive consistent help and aid
1962 within mental health courts and other forms of mental health care. And these individuals can
1963 only receive such assistance if psychiatric residents are mandated to have mandatory clinical
1964 experience and didactic training on their necessary role within the criminal justice system prior
1965 to receiving their psychiatric certification.

1966

1967

1968

1969



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1970 **Proposal #** 245 **Committee: X**

1971 **Author:** Alexa Kiernan **Delegation:** New Jersey

1972

1973

1974 **Title:** Distributing Naltrexone in Efforts of Decreasing Opioid-Related Deaths

1975

1976

1977 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Health, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
1978 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, State Health Authorities, Local Health Authorities,
1979 the American People

1980

1981

1982

1983 **Justification:** The opioid epidemic in the United States has raged through certain populations
1984 disproportionately to others. Rural residents tend to work in jobs that require physical labor and
1985 have a higher risk of suffering from a work-related injury, for which opioids are prescribed.
1986 Nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of rural Americans reside in an area that fits the definition of lacking basic access to
1987 healthcare, according to the US Rural Policy Institution. In a study conducted by the CDC, in
1988 2019 urban overdose deaths were 14.2 percent while rural counties experienced a 15.5 percent
1989 overdose rate. Thus, rural US counties are harder struck by opioid overdoses and possess a
1990 blatant lack of access to adequate healthcare. Recognizing the prevalence of opioid-related
1991 deaths in rural areas, adequate medical access, with regard to opioid addiction and recovery,
1992 must become a reality. This proposal provides rural US residents with a sufficient opioid
1993 recovery solution.

1994 Naltrexone is a substituted oxymorphone that is used to block the subjective and other effects of
1995 opioids, also referred to as N-Cyclopropylmethyl-14-hydroxydihydro-morphinone. Naltrexone is
1996 often sold under brand names such as Vivitrol. For typical usage, Naltrexone is distributed in
1997 clinics and residential opioid addiction treatment centers to block the effects of opioids. It can be
1998 administered orally or intravenously. For the past two decades, Naltrexone has been utilized to
1999 minimize the effects of opioids and suppress the ever-pressing opioid epidemic. It is a trusted
2000 solution in practice by medical professionals across the country.

2001

2002

2003

2004 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Rehabilitation

2005

2006

2007 **Results to be Expected:** If implemented as intended, the targeted locations will experience a
2008 decrease in opioid-related deaths, such as overdoses or complications from overdoses. Mobile
2009 Dispensing Units will be implemented to a region on an as needed basis, and hopefully, the
2010 amount of locations will decrease as Naltrexone is administered. Essentially, this proposal
2011 suggests a modern and unique approach to the opioid epidemic in the United States, with
2012 certain specificity towards the highly targeted rural communities with little access to healthcare.
2013 Rural US residents will be afforded with the opportunity to receive life-saving opioid antagonist
2014 treatment. The proposal mitigates the risk of opioid usage while simultaneously combating
2015 systemic rural healthcare inequities.

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2020 **Proposal #** 246 **Committee: E**

2021 **Author:** Anjali Krishnamurti **Delegation:** New Jersey

2022

2023

2024 **Title:** To implement a federal investigation committee that examines companies and institutions
2025 practicing modern redlining in the United States

2026

2027

2028 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The U.S. Department of Justice, The U.S. Department of
2029 Commerce, The U.S. Department of Treasury, Americans of color, large corporations, public
2030 banks

2031

2032

2033 **Justification:** Redlining was a de facto practice implemented as a formal discriminatory
2034 boundary towards people of color trying to receive financial services. These services included
2035 student loans, insurance, credit cards, and, most popularly, mortgages, which permanently set a
2036 disparity between Black and White American homeowners in U.S. institutions. When President
2037 Roosevelt implemented a series of progressive government programs within his New Deal, low-
2038 income people were able to make larger purchases and move up the social ladder with
2039 government loan assistance. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) made sure that
2040 these people were able to pay back their loans by making residential security maps. While some
2041 colors on the map represented good areas with well-off people, such as white-collar workers
2042 and businessmen, red areas represented "second-class" areas, where immigrants, low-class
2043 white people, and black people resided. Objectively, most black people resided in these "red
2044 areas". Although most paid their mortgages on time, living in a red area made it impossible to
2045 purchase a new home or refinance because residents were denied loans or discriminated
2046 against because of their skin color. Today, housing segregation still exists and can be examined
2047 by observing how black and brown people are inescapably concentrated in areas with lower
2048 quality schools, infrastructure, and facilities.

2049 Although redlining and any form of racial discrimination are outlawed in the U.S., large
2050 corporations and banks still use modern redlining and avoid providing financial services to black
2051 and brown citizens. Insurance companies refuse to provide coverage and banks
2052 disproportionately deny loans/mortgages to black and brown families. Modern Redlining
2053 prevents social mobility and housing segregation, and there is no formal institution to investigate
2054 and block these large corporations from discriminating against people of color. In 2021, Attorney
2055 General Merrick Garland announced that the government would be more strict with enforcing
2056 persecution against modern redlining. Even after Garland leaves his position, the Department of
2057 Justice must uphold this enforcement as a formal, routine practice to minimize racial financial
2058 disparities within the country.

2059

2060

2061 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED

2062

2063

2064 **Results to be Expected:** After this proposal is completely implemented, there will be a
2065 significant reduction in housing and financial disparities between disadvantaged people of color
2066 and white American citizens. Discriminatory business practices within large corporations will
2067 gradually fade away, eradicating barricades that systemically prevented minorities from equal
2068 opportunity. People of color will be able to have complete access to the loans and insurance



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2069 plans they are eligible for without the fear or risk of bias. There will be more inclusivity between
2070 businesses and financial institutions because they would actively acknowledge the federal
2071 investigation initiative.

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2076 **Proposal #** 237 **Committee: P**
2077 **Author:** Niki Anand **Delegation:** New Jersey
2078

2079
2080 **Title:** To protect the health of the American public by enforcing rules that will prevent conflicts of
2081 interest within the FDA.
2082

2083
2084 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Employees of the FDA, Pharmaceutical companies, American
2085 Public, Department of Health and Human Services
2086

2087
2088 **Justification:** Unsafe drugs are reaching the market due to the conflicts of interest within the
2089 drug committee boards of the Food Drug Administration (FDA). The pressure from
2090 pharmaceutical companies asking for quicker drug approval processes is one of those many
2091 conflicts.

2092 In 1997, the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act was passed, which focused on
2093 streamlining the approval process. Many believed this lowered the standards of approval, and
2094 this was proven within a year when several drugs, like mibefradil for hypertension,
2095 dexfenfluramine for morbid obesity, etc., were removed from the market. This tension within the
2096 agency for speedy approvals led to burnout among medical officers where safety was
2097 concerningly ignored. By directly involving themselves with the desires of pharmaceutical
2098 companies, the FDA compromised their integrity and credibility, and consequently the health of
2099 the American public.

2100 In addition to the pressures of faster approvals, US Today reported that almost half of the
2101 experts on the 18 FDA drug committees had a direct financial interest in the drug they had to
2102 evaluate (92% of the time between 1998-2000). These conflicts of interest were in the form of
2103 stock ownership, consulting fees, and research grants. In other words, FDA panelists would
2104 have the potential to make money from the companies if the drug was approved. In the past,
2105 federal law has attempted to restrict the use of experts with conflicts of interest, however, any
2106 rules that would allow this were often waived. Between 1998 and 2000, the FDA waived that
2107 rule more than 800 times. In other words the FDA knowingly allowed for the conflicts of interest
2108 to continue without any proper regulations or consequences. By working with individuals who
2109 have vested interests in the company whose drug they are testing, the FDA again compromises
2110 the safety of the drugs being brought into the market.

2111 Currently, the FDA determines what is considered a financial conflict of interest and if that will
2112 have an outcome on the meeting or any effect on the individual's interest. Their vague
2113 regulations allow dangerous drugs to reach the market, and FDA officials make more money.
2114

2115
2116
2117 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/FDA
2118
2119

2120 **Results to be Expected:** After taking the actions mentioned above, the drugs introduced to the
2121 market won't be influenced by any conflict of interest. While it is difficult to erase corruption as a
2122 whole, a mitigation of the current existing issues will be possible. In summary, this would
2123 eventually ensure safer drugs for the American public. The Department of Health and Human



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2124 Services would also guarantee that the tensions and conflicts within the agency are taken care
2125 of. The FDA would become a more reliable source.

2126 As an administration that approves millions of products nationally and globally, its credibility is
2127 essential.

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Proposal # 253
Author: Reyna Patel **Delegation:** New Jersey

Committee: M

Title: To mandate the use of AIT (advanced imaging technology) scanners at all main entrances of public schools

Major Areas to be Affected: Department of Education, Department of Safety & Homeland Security, All U.S. public school students from grades k-12, public school staff members

Justification: In the United States, there have been more than 1,316 school shootings since 1970, and these numbers are only increasing. With 249 school shooting incidents in 2021 alone, it is evident that school safety is diminishing. Measures must be taken to preserve students' safety. A major method to reduce these incidents is to work to prevent these guns or other weapons from entering the school premises in the first place. In many public schools, students are rushing into the building every morning. Large congregations of students fill the common areas, making it very easy for dangerous items to make it into the door. The use of scanners will reduce the possibility of weaponry entering the building and minimize threats. Furthermore, the increase in school shootings has caused a spike in student anxiety with many students feeling unsafe at school. Researchers have found that 38.2% of students feel extremely worried and/or paranoid of being harmed at school. Education is an honor, and schools should be safe havens for students. The security must increase to avoid this feeling from students that can hinder their learning abilities.

Proposal for Action: Public Safety

Results to be Expected: By implementing these scanners, gun threats will significantly decrease. Possible shooters will be more cautious of even bringing the guns to school, and it will be much more difficult than it is currently to bring a gun or knife into a school. If results are similar to West Florence High School in South Carolina where these scanners have already been implemented, these machines will not cause significant delay to students entering the building. These AIT scanners will increase school safety in an efficient and relatively easy way if implemented. Lives are endangered daily, and these scanners will be an essential step in the right direction.



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2176 **Proposal #** 258 **Committee: A**
2177 **Author:** Advait Swaroop **Delegation:** New Jersey
2178

2179
2180 **Title:** To establish and safeguard fundamental privacy rights in cyberspace from public and
2181 private organizations.
2182

2183 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Federal Trade Commission (FTC), Federal Communications
2184 Commission (FCC), Department of Justice (DOJ), Federal Election Commission (FEC), Website
2185 Publishers, Data Brokers, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and the American people.
2186

2187
2188
2189 **Justification:** Roughly 8 in 10 Americans believe they have little to no control over digital
2190 personal data collected by private and governmental entities. At least 6 in 10 believe that such
2191 data collected by agencies or companies present more risks than benefits

2192 Such grim statistics reflect the prevailing public belief that privacy in the digital age is
2193 simply dead. This belief isn't without its merits: there exists no current comprehensive federal
2194 legislation protecting the privacy of the American public on the internet.

2195 A more accurate statement, however, might be that public faith in data privacy is dead,
2196 because internet privacy can absolutely be protected; it is only due to the existing lack of
2197 regulation that internet data privacy seems to be nonexistent.

2198 As it stands, federal legislation under various disunited statutes (HIPAA, FCRA, FERPA,
2199 GLBA, ECPA, COPPA, and VPPA) are simply too narrow in scope to successfully address
2200 modern data privacy issues. Many predate the widespread use of the internet and associated
2201 technologies and are ill-suited for application to modern technological developments and
2202 practices.

2203 Taking advantage of this vast unregulated space, many companies and even public
2204 institutions have erected elaborate structures of data procurement and collection which are as
2205 lucrative as they are opaque. These schemes often collect, transfer, and sell personal data with
2206 little knowledge or notice to the user – and intentionally make deleting or opting out of data
2207 collection excessively troublesome to users. Such practices of collecting and selling data have
2208 generated a massive \$200 billion industry of unregulated data brokerage.

2209 While data brokers mostly sell to advertisers who use collected data to build profiles on
2210 often unsuspecting users (which itself is cause for concern), there are other more nefarious
2211 uses of collected data. Some companies offer to sell data to the general public – offering users'
2212 names, residences, occupations, and other personal information to any buyer. Several cases
2213 have arisen where victims of domestic abuse have been tracked down and intimidated (or killed,
2214 as in the case of Amy Boyer) using such data.

2215 Governmental institutions also use data, often to circumvent the need for search
2216 warrants and other rights protected by the 1st, 4th, and 5th Amendments. Infamously, in 2020
2217 the US Military was discovered to have been using data brokers to track practitioners of the
2218 Muslim faith who used the app MuslimPro. The NSA famously collected Metadata and used it to
2219 indiscriminately track citizens under the guise of counterterrorism. Even political campaigns and
2220 organizations use collected digital data to target voters/donors and assess hot-button issues.[8]

2221 The federal government has been far too slow to meaningfully react to the new digital
2222 developments which affect Americans across the nation. However, it cannot remain immobile
2223 and blind to the growing issues concerning data privacy. It must take the lead of some state



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2224 legislatures, like California, or allies, like the European Union, in passing comprehensive and
2225 broad internet privacy protections.

2226

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2229 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED

2230

2231

2232 **Results to be Expected:** Many of the core tenets of the proposed action plan come from
2233 existing legislation in California and notably the European Union. The EU is comparable (if not
2234 more complex) in scope and size than the US, and in its landmark 2016 General Data
2235 Protection Regulation (GDPR) various provisions similar to the ones proposed above were
2236 implemented to great effect. Innovation and technological growth has not necessarily been
2237 stunted or limited, and users who are comfortable with their data being collected for advertising
2238 and commercial purposes have been able to continue on with limited impediments. Those who
2239 chose for their privacy to be protected have enjoyed significant increases in privacy. Nearly 7 in
2240 10 understand and know of the GDPR, a trend which has significantly revitalized public
2241 confidence in privacy and technological regulation. If results are similar to the EU, Americans
2242 could see major strides in data privacy (especially vulnerable or marginalized constituents) at
2243 little to no expense of technological innovation and access.

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2248 **Proposal #** 260 **Committee: X**
2249 **Author:** Pranav Tikkawar **Delegation:** New Jersey
2250
2251
2252 **Title:** To institute an informational waver about the side effects of the active ingredients in drugs
2253 sold at convenience stores, pharmacies, and any other place selling prescribed drugs, alcohol,
2254 vapes, cigarettes, or any over the counter drugs.
2255
2256 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Pharmacies, Department of Health and Human Services,
2257 American Families, Young Adults, the Elderly
2258
2259
2260
2261
2262 **Justification:** Many people, when taking medicine, are unaware of the processes that happen
2263 in their body when they ingest it. While it is not necessary to know that Tylenol is an inhibitory-
2264 type drug that blocks pain, it is necessary to know what response our body will have when we
2265 ingest it.
2266 Acetaminophen, or the main ingredient in over the counter medication such as Tylenol or
2267 Nyquil, can bring with it its own dangerous side effects even within a safe dosage. Not many
2268 people are aware that acetaminophen can lead to serious liver damage. In fact, it is the national
2269 leading culprit of liver failure. Depending on the severity of the poisoning, the last resort to save
2270 lives would be to perform a liver transplant. Among the hospitalized are those who were
2271 unaware of the extent of damage acetaminophen can cause. Depending on factors such as
2272 weight, and diet (such as alcohol consumption), even a healthy dosage can be lethal.
2273 Despite the neatly printed labels that are on the side of every manufactured Tylenol bottle
2274 outlining liver damage as a possible side effect, Tylenol still continues to be abused. Tylenol is
2275 not the most problematic drug either. Drugs such as alcohol and nicotine without any benefits
2276 other than recreation also have these labels with warnings that are ignored by the general
2277 public.
2278 By implementing a system in which people are aware of what effects consuming a product will
2279 have people also may be more averse to taking harmful drugs. This would hopefully lead to a
2280 decrease in consumption of alcohol, vaping, and smoking, as all three have very deadly side
2281 effects yet people are unaware of the severity of it. This system would be a signed waiver in
2282 which the side-effects of a certain drug would be stated and the consumer must acknowledge
2283 and sign the waiver that would state: "I acknowledge the side effects, ___ (listed side effects), of
2284 ___(named drug) and I intend to take the prescribed dosage on the label to avoid an overdose
2285 situation."
2286
2287
2288
2289 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Tobacco
2290
2291
2292 **Results to be Expected:** By being actively informed about the side effects of a substance,
2293 people will be more aware of the dangers the substance poses and become more careful in its
2294 usage. This would be true for both medicinal and recreational drugs. It would be expected to
2295 see a decrease in drug abuse.
2296



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412 **Proposal #** 236 **Committee: D**
413 **Author:** Lauren Allgood **Delegation:** New Jersey
414

415
416 **Title:** To create the National Committee on Justice Review in an effort to reduce
417 overcriminalization, improve efficacy, and promote collaboration in the United States justice
418 system.
419

420
421 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Department of Justice, US Congress, state and local courts,
422 governments, police departments, correction systems, etc
423

424
425 **Justification:** The United States is currently the world's leader in incarceration, with an
426 incarceration of 639 out of every 100,000 citizens. To give a more concrete number, the US
427 currently has over 2 million prisoners, accounting for 25% of the world's imprisoned population.
428 68% of these individuals, at least up to 2019, were serving time on conditional release. This
429 means that the circumstances of their release is based on a series of contingencies that must
430 be met rather than simply serving a given sentence. This has led to a vast majority of
431 imprisoned individuals in the nation being left subject to excessive sentences despite the actual
432 nature of their crime. This problem is rooted in the nation's legislation: mandatory minimum
433 sentences, arbitrary classifications of felony vs misdemeanor, and corruption are all legislation-
434 based issues that have contributed to our nation's poorly functioning justice system. These laws
435 themselves are often lengthy and difficult to follow by the average citizen meaning that not only
436 do people not know what they are being charged with, they may not know how or why that
437 charge is valid. This proposed committee would serve to actively and continuously review
438 criminal law in the United States to ensure that it is succinct, readable, and easily understood by
439 the general public. Eliminating criminal statutes that criminalize behavior at the federal level and
440 relegating to the state level will also serve to keep criminal proceedings closer to the places in
441 which they were committed. This serves to ensure that the crimes and individuals involved in
442 said crimes will be heard and tried closer to home, in a place where their impact and effect is far
443 greater.
444

445
446
447 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch
448
449

450 **Results to be Expected:** A formal, continuous review of US criminal law will only serve to
451 reduce overcriminalization in the nation and improve the efficacy of the US justice system. In the
452 long run, with more cases being tried at the state level and criminal law being updated and
453 reorganized, the US will see a reduced rate of incarceration and a justice system more focused
454 on improving the law and productivity of society. Reduced rates of incarceration will decrease
455 overcrowding imprisons and improve quality of life for the individuals in those prisons.
456 Additionally, this reduction will lead to a greater focus on rehabilitation and fully implementing
457 individuals back into society. The justice system serves to protect the innocent, convict
458 criminals, and provide a fair justice process to help keep order across the country and
459 implementation of this committee will do just that. Creation of the committee will also serve to
460 set a precedent for state legislation. Once the process begins at the federal level, with the help



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461 of state representatives, the importance of removing duplicitous law and relegating criminal
462 proceedings to the states will spread through the nation.

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468 **Proposal #** 238

Committee: N

469 **Author:** Saanvi Challuri **Delegation:** New Jersey

470

471

472 **Title:** To mandate all hospitals and healthcare facilities to encrypt Protected Health Information
473 (PHI) and Electronic Protected Health Information (ePHI) in order to prevent risks of breaches
474 on, cyber, and ransom attacks on patient data.

475

476

477 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Department of Health and Human Services,
478 Encryption and Export Administration Regulations, Bureau of Industry and Security, healthcare
479 providers, public and private healthcare facilities and their patients.

480

481

482

483 **Justification:** As of 2021, cybersecurity breaches reached an all-time high, creating
484 detrimental effects on the privacy, regulation, and protection of patients' health data. To be more
485 specific, 45 million people were affected by these breaches which resulted in loss, theft, and
486 unconsented exposure of 314,063,186 healthcare records, pointing to the current, miniscule
487 impact policies that have been implemented by the Health Insurance Portability (HIPAA) and
488 Accountability Act and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) have had on
489 protecting patient healthcare data. These government regulations have proven to do very little
490 as they do not require constant encryption unless the data is "at rest" and also do not list out an
491 exact encryption strategy for healthcare facilities to adopt, meaning that protection is up to the
492 interpretation of hospitals' cybersecurity infrastructure. As a result, encryption is loosely done,
493 providing hackers with an easy opportunity to gain access to tons of healthcare data and sell it
494 on the black market for its high value, putting private information into the hands of criminals. It is
495 the responsibility of the healthcare system to take all measures possible to prevent their patients
496 from dangerous situations and continue to create trustful relationships, which is why it is
497 quintessential that action is taken. This proposal will help solve this issue at its root, which
498 concerns the quality of current security over the storage and distribution of patient data, areas of
499 the healthcare industry that are most susceptible to cyber attacks.

500

501

502 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Security

503

504

505 **Results to be Expected:** Mandating the encryption of PHI and ePHI will largely decrease the
506 number of cybersecurity breaches within the healthcare system, creating safer environments for
507 patients. This will help reduce the sale of health records on the black market while increasing
508 the safety and protection of patients.

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513 **Proposal #** 266 **Committee: S**

514 **Author:** Royal Page **Delegation:** New Mexico

515

516

517 **Title:** Lifting Restrictions on Mexican Avocado Importation and Providing Low Loans to New
518 Avocado Growers in Mexico

519

520

521 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Entities that would be affected by this legislation include
522 avocado-buying US inhabitants, grocers, Mexican avocado farmers, and unemployed Mexican
523 citizens.

524

525

526

527 **Justification:** Avocado consumption in the US has increased six-fold since 1985, leading to a
528 massive increase in the demand of imported avocados from Mexico, the largest producer in the
529 world. In 1914, the US banned importation of avocados from Mexico due to weevil and pest
530 concerns. However, due to the inability of US growers to provide enough avocados, the ban
531 was slightly lifted in 1997 when the Mexican state of Michoacan was allowed to start exporting
532 avocados to the US. Today, Michoacan avocados account for 80% of those consumed in the
533 US.

534 Avocado production in Mexico is a lucrative business. Drug cartels are now involved in the
535 process, extorting and threatening farmers for protection money, 'taxing' farmers to ship their
536 goods, starting their own illegal, growing operation, and even manipulating prices by creating
537 artificial scarcity of avocados. Cartels' efforts to control the market in Michoacan are hurting the
538 market and Mexican citizens.

539

540

541

542 **Proposal for Action:** Agriculture

543

544

545 **Results to be Expected:**

546 Tension on the avocado production in Michoacan, Mexico will be relieved. With a wider range of
547 allowed avocado exporters in Mexico, cartels will not be able to control such a large share of the
548 market and it would be far less susceptible to manipulation and danger to Mexican citizens. The
549 cartels' control over the market will be ameliorated by making the industry more geographically
550 diverse. More avocado farmers will 1) create less strain on the environment, 2) people of
551 Michoacan, and 3) make the industry more stable. Moreover, it would pull thousands more out
552 of poverty in Mexico as the need for farmers and laborers would grow.

553

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558 **Proposal #** 262 **Committee: P**
559 **Author:** Gabriella Delgado **Delegation:** New Mexico

560

561

562 **Title:** Protecting the planet and skin: banning oxybenzone within sunscreen.

563

564

565 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

566 All U.S. Citizens

567 The Waterways

568 Marine Ecosystems

569 Sunscreen Producers

570 The Skin Care Industry

571

572

573

574 **Justification:** Oxybenzone is one of the most common ingredients found in chemical
575 sunscreens; The ingredient contaminates aquatic environments. The state of Hawaii banned
576 sunscreens containing oxybenzone and octinoxate (OAO) in 2018. This was because research
577 indicated that OAO found in sunscreen was damaging aquatic waterways. Sunscreen enters
578 aquatic ecosystems when it washes off of a person's body; these chemicals leach into the water
579 and devastate the natural balance of the ecosystem. The damaging effects are most apparent in
580 delicate coral reef environments, but harm can happen in any aquatic ecosystem. The damage
581 includes but is not limited to: bio-accumulation of harmful chemicals, DNA damage, and lower
582 quantity/quality of food sources at the base of the food web. The unbalanced aquatic
583 environment ripples out negative effects within our food chain, our bodies and more generally
584 the earth. Sunscreen is an important component of any skin care routine, but the type of
585 sunscreen that humans use is more important than they might think. The problem does not stop
586 at our coral reefs. In fact, showering at home causes OAO to end up in American drainage
587 systems, thereby harming local aquatic ecosystems. The environmental impact of oxybenzone
588 alone is a just reason to ban the ingredient altogether. In fact, even the Food and Drug
589 Administration (FDA), the administrative agency charged with keeping Americans safe from
590 chemical harm, recognized that OAO are dangerous; in 2019, the FDA revoked oxybenzone's
591 Generally Recognized as Safe and Effective (GRASE) status. The FDA come to this decision
592 after reviewing countless studies contesting the safety of human exposure to oxybenzone.
593 While the FDA announced that they were waiting on further evidence before making a decision
594 on OAO, the time to act is now, before more people and aquatic environments are irreparably
595 damaged.

596

597

598

599 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Pollution

600

601

602 **Results to be Expected:** The ban will raise much needed public awareness of the danger of
603 these chemicals to US citizens and US waterways. This step is necessary because the US lags
604 behind other countries when it comes to the regulation of harmful chemicals. Further, this will
605 bring US policy more in line with scientific knowledge regarding these chemicals. The ban will
606 require the creation and use of sunscreen that is both good for people and safe for aquatic



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607 ecosystems. While there will be an impact on private industry, the impact will be largely positive
608 as companies investigate and utilize reef safe and other green sunscreens. In turn, this will
609 create a sunscreen industry that is sustainable for the future.

610

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615 **Proposal #** 269

Committee: B

616 **Author:** Makenna Ramon **Delegation:** New Mexico

617

618

619 **Title:** To eliminate the early withdrawal penalty from a 401k, IRA, Roth IRA, or Roth 401k
620 account in emergency situations for a person who has been investing for at least 10 years.

621

622

623 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and citizens who maintain a 401k
624 or an IRA (individual retirement account).

625

626

627 **Justification:** Currently, if a person withdraws money from their retirement accounts before
628 they turn 59 ½, they are subject to a 10% penalty on the amount withdrawn, this is called an
629 early withdrawal penalty. Half of Americans who own retirement accounts have taken early
630 withdrawals and thus have been penalized a 10% tax penalty. During COVID, the
631 unemployment rate reached 14.8% of the population— the highest it has ever been since
632 unemployment rates were first recorded in 1948. Due to this, many people lost their main
633 source of income and had to pull funds from their savings accounts. Many of these early
634 withdrawals were due to medical emergencies or rent. The 10% additional tax penalty due for
635 early withdrawal adds more stress to the person who withdrew the money because of the
636 decrease of funds in their retirement savings and having to pay a penalty for needing the money
637 to survive. Although 401k accounts and IRAs are made to save funds for retirement, they are
638 sometimes the only savings a person can rely on to pay for emergencies. In a survey done by
639 Marketplace, it was found that only 44% of Americans could pay for an emergency that cost at
640 least \$1000, and in a survey done by the personal capital wealth and wellness index, it was
641 found that only 53% of Americans could comfortably pay for an emergency that requires at least
642 \$500 dollars.

643

644

645 **Proposal for Action:** Finance

646

647

648 **Results to be Expected:** By eliminating the penalty in these conditions, citizens would be able
649 to rely on their set aside savings for any emergencies that they will need extra money to pay for.
650 It would reduce the unnecessary stress on people who are forced to either do an early
651 withdrawal and pay the fee or who are not able to pay and have to face the consequences of
652 not paying because they don't want to do an early withdrawal.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

657 **Proposal #** 265

Committee: B

658 **Author:** Nicholas Orr **Delegation:** New Mexico

659

660

661 **Title:** Eliminating the Capital Gains Tax for the Average American

662

663

664 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Lower class, middle class, and upper-middle class American
665 citizens.

666 Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

667 The U.S. economy

668

669

670 **Justification:** The current capital gains tax is a tax on an asset or intangible property that one
671 has already bought. This tax discourages investment among those in the middle and lower
672 class, and allows the government to assume the reward from an investment without assuming
673 any of the risk. Furthermore, the richest investors find ways to circumvent the capital gains tax
674 by structuring investments in a certain manner. This means that the wealthiest Americans are
675 paying proportionately less in capital gains taxes than the middle and lower classes.

676 Furthermore, middle and lower class Americans must often sell their investments at times when
677 they have to pay for large expenses such as retirement, a college education, or the purchase of
678 a home. With the capital gains tax in place, funds are taken from the average American, funds
679 that are oftentimes critical when making major life purchases.

680 With the growing concern that the middle class is dying and that the lower class is expanding,
681 eliminating the capital gains tax for these groups is an appropriate measure that will help to
682 improve their plight by encouraging investment. Eliminating the capital gains tax will also
683 bolster the economy, as more financial investments and transactions involving assets will be
684 occurring.

685

686

687 **Proposal for Action:** Tax

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689

690 **Results to be Expected:** Eliminating the capital gains tax will increase the quality of life for
691 those in the middle and lower class, as they will be incentivized to invest and make money off of
692 those investments. Furthermore, eliminating the capital gains tax will put money into the
693 economy, only adding to the beneficial results seen by the average American.

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698 **Proposal #** 268

Committee: S

699 **Author:** Glyn Ramkowsky **Delegation:** New Mexico

700

701

702 **Title:** A Proposal to Ban Legislators Nationwide from Trading on Public Stock Markets While in
703 Office

704

705

706 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

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709 **Justification:** Insider trading is a relatively undiscovered issue in America with certain people
710 having access to important information before it's made public. Insider trading within Congress
711 is an even more pressing matter because it leads to potential conflicts of interests with
712 lawmakers. These conflicts of interests can have disastrous effects on legislation, causing some
713 representatives to vote in favor of a law that's not in the best interest of the people, but rather in
714 the best interest of their personal stock positions.

715 While there is already legislation in place that is designed to keep public servants from being
716 involved in insider trading such as the STOCK (Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge) Act,
717 this current legislation is not near strict enough and has weak penalties that would hardly be
718 considered a disincentive if the law is violated. More than 60 members of Congress and
719 numerous staffers have violated the STOCK Act in 2022 alone, proving the need for a stronger
720 piece of legislation to put an end to insider trading in Congress.

721

722

723 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED

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725

726 **Results to be Expected:** All legislators and certain others (Cabinet members and immediate
727 families to legislators) will no longer be permitted to actively trade stocks on the public stock
728 market, drastically reducing the number of conflicts of interests that may arise during the
729 legislation process; making room for legislation that is in the best interest of the American
730 people.

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735 **Proposal #** 271 **Committee:** N

736 **Author:** Aurelia Vargas **Delegation:** New Mexico

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738

739 **Title:** Establishing a National Minimum Age of Medical Consent

740

741

742 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Medical offices, medical providers, teenagers, parents of
743 teenagers, medical insurance agencies, state health departments

744

745

746 **Justification:** Every state in the nation, with the exception of North Carolina, has laws that
747 allow minors to consent to medical examinations and treatments related to certain conditions,
748 such as STDs, contraception and pregnancy, or mental health. Twenty-five states have laws
749 that protect the rights of homeless youth, emancipated minors, or minors that are the parent of a
750 child to consent to medically necessary care without parental consent. Three states have
751 provisions that allow minors outside of these situations to attend general practice appointments
752 without parental presence or written consent.

753 The restrictions placed upon minors prevent many individuals from seeking out care that
754 addresses health concerns on which the minor and parents disagree. Legal guardians prevent
755 children and teenagers from seeking medical treatment relating to abuse. Without the
756 intervention of Child Protective Services, the minor is unable to seek treatment, putting them in
757 more danger. When guardians oppose a certain medical practice for social, political, or religious
758 reasons, the minors often avoid seeking treatment out of fear of familial retaliation. These
759 minors face a lack of sufficient healthcare until they reach their state's age of medical consent.
760 Furthermore, many medical clinics require a parent's presence at the appointment in order to
761 confirm medical consent, meaning that children of working families have limited hours in which
762 they can visit a medical professional, forcing either the child to wait to be seen at a rarely-
763 available time or for the parent to take time off from work. This jeopardizes the child's health by
764 delaying their ability to see a care provider.

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767 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Minors

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769

770 **Results to be Expected:** Teenagers 16 and older could make appointments and attend office
771 visits for outpatient procedures and consultations. Minors would receive healthcare specific to
772 their needs without the threat of parental restriction or delays caused by a need for parental
773 consent.

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778 **Proposal #** 270 **Committee: J**
779 **Author:** Kate Rocco **Delegation:** New Mexico

780
781
782 **Title:** Expanding Protection for Indigenous People through Tribal-State Intergovernmental
783 Coordination

784
785
786 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US State Governments, Tribal Governments, Indigenous People,
787 All states with an American Indian Reservation, All states within a 500 mile radius of an
788 American Indian reservation.

789
790
791 **Justification:** Native Americans today face extraordinary challenges. By nearly every
792 measure—social, cultural, economic, and physical—Native American communities and Native
793 American families are uniquely and negatively impacted by patterns of oppression. The most
794 important step to helping is to begin understanding what Indigenous people face, as a group,
795 and individually. For the past 500 years, Native Americans have faced genocide, dislocation,
796 and various forms of physical, mental, and social abuse. These factors have led to high rates of
797 violence, assault, and abuse among and toward the Native American people today. Indigenous
798 people’s struggle is anything but new. It was born in colonization and is a continuation of past
799 federal laws and policies that were intended to terminate Indian nations. America’s past
800 decisions continue to shape the reality of Native Americans today— and the reality of the federal
801 government’s treatment of Native Americans Warrants further action.
802 Statistics from the Urban Indian Health Institute were compiled from a survey of 71 U.S. cities in
803 2016. The numbers speak for themselves: Native American women living on reservations are
804 murdered at a rate ten times higher than the national average, and murder is the third leading
805 cause of death for Native American women. This is all the more disturbing considering that
806 Native people only make up 2% of the overall US population. The Urban Indian Health Institute
807 reports the youngest Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) victim was a baby less
808 than one year old and the oldest victim was an 83-year-old. For Native Americans, this adds
809 one more layer of trauma upon existing wounds that cannot heal. Communities are pleading for
810 justice. This proposal aims to offer that justice through developing intergovernmental support
811 systems that respond to safety, poverty, substance abuse, and healthcare. This proposal offers
812 the most effective solution to the problem by creating a platform for indigenous to create the
813 change that they truly want to see.
814 “For too long, this issue has been swept under the rug by our government with a lack of
815 urgency, attention, or funding. The rates of missing persons cases and violence against
816 American Indian, Alaska native, and native Hawaiian communities are disproportionate,
817 alarming, and unacceptable...I want you to know that I see you and I stand with you” Secretary
818 Deb Haaland at The National Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons Awareness Day Event,
819 May 5, 2022

820
821
822 **Proposal for Action:** Native Americans

823
824
825 **Results to be Expected:** The goal of this proposal is to expand the federal government's
826 protection and overall support system for Indigenous people. If this proposal is implemented it



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827 will ensure the rightful and gradual return of safety, respect, and dignity to Indigenous people,
828 their culture, and everything they stand for.

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833 **Proposal #** 263

Committee: H

834 **Author:** Lesley Merino **Delegation:** New Mexico

835

836

837 **Title:** Banning Cosmetic Testing on Animals

838

839

840 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Cosmetic companies and cosmetic testing facilities.

841

842

843 **Justification:** Animal testing is animal cruelty. It doesn't differ whether an animal owner does it
844 or a researcher at a testing facility. It ultimately ends the same, pain and suffering for the
845 animal. The only difference is that after testing, the animal is then euthanized. There are
846 currently no restrictions on testing cosmetics on animals in the United States, even when there
847 are clearly more logical testing alternatives. There is simply no humane reason as to why testing
848 cosmetics on animals should be allowed, especially when 41 other countries across the globe
849 have already banned or put restrictions in place for cosmetic testing on animals. Humans are
850 very unique and distinct organisms. Therefore, using animals that are only similar is not the
851 most logical approach anymore, especially when you have human cells and tissues available for
852 a more accurate simulation.

853

854

855 **Proposal for Action:** Animals/Wildlife

856

857

858 **Results to be Expected:** Active support from animal rights groups and organizations
859 advocating for this cause. Once implemented, cosmetic testing on animals will become illegal.
860 Resulting in alternative methods to animal testing such as the in vitro method. This method shall
861 become the recommended standard method of testing for cosmetics. The only exception being
862 an alternative use already in place that doesn't require animals.

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867 **Proposal #** 267

Committee: A

868 **Author:** Liam Pereira **Delegation:** New Mexico

869

870

871 **Title:** Establishing norms to mitigate space-related challenges

872

873

874 **Major Areas to be Affected:** International affairs, Private/governmental space industries,
875 United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs

876

877

878 **Justification:** Space is a new frontier for humanity, and with that comes a lack of norms that
879 have been established. Unlike places on earth, where there are established regulatory bodies
880 and sovereign boundaries, space doesn't have anything like this. An example of these
881 boundaries on Earth are the sea maritime laws. These laws assure that each private company
882 is left alone, as long as they abide by the international rules established for the sea. A norm is
883 defined as "a model or a pattern; a type, a standard". The treaties from the 60's-70's lay out
884 basic principles, but don't give proper guidance to corporations. Space is an area where certain
885 behavior that should be frowned upon, isn't. Take space debris. Private corporations aren't
886 required to clean up space debris from failed projects, and over time the amount of debris has
887 built up to approximately 128 million pieces. Or another example of a current issue in space is
888 that satellites from different companies have no limit on how close they can fly to each other,
889 and this has caused many signal interferences. Issues arise from this such as broadband
890 becoming spotty and depending on how close the satellites come to each other, their signal
891 back to Earth can be temporarily cut off.

892 No other nation has implemented a similar system, however the International Space Station
893 (ISS) has a treaty that essentially states politics are left behind on earth and each country uses
894 the ISS for further advancements, known as the ISS intergovernmental agreement. Being the
895 first country to create norms has many benefits, such as getting allied countries to establish
896 similar systems, having an edge at the negotiation table, and being able to advance further
897 without having to deal with the current barriers we face.

898

899

900 **Proposal for Action:** Space

901

902

903 **Results to be Expected:** With this proposal implemented, it will act as a tool for diplomacy,
904 creating boundaries for the space industry, but still giving them a lot of room to play. Similar to
905 the ISS, as countries join, these guidelines will become widespread, and help the space industry
906 advance faster. Without many of the problems that we currently face, advancements will
907 accelerate. Giving space regulations and norms to follow will assure that as we move into the
908 future, space will not be a lawless frontier.

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913 **Proposal #** 264 **Committee: E**

914 **Author:** Pearl Nguyen **Delegation:** New Mexico

915

916

917 **Title:** To address the gender pay gap through pay transparency in the workplace.

918

919

920 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the
921 Department of Labor, government and private employers in the United States, Americans in the
922 work field.

923

924

925 **Justification:** Since women entered the work field, the inconsistency of pay between men and
926 women has been apparent. Women have consistently earned less wages compared to men
927 throughout the course of history. United States Census data reports that individuals who
928 complete proportionate work at equivalent levels of expertise and qualifications receive
929 disproportionate pay, especially for those who identify as female. Data analysis further
930 conducted reveals that individuals who identify as female make approximately 83% of every
931 dollar an employee makes that identifies as a male worker. Employees who identify as women
932 of color earn even less at 80% of every dollar earned by a male counterpart. Due to the unfair
933 wages between the two genders, females are placed at a disadvantage regarding not only their
934 current pay, but also in regard to their overall lifetime earnings and retirement funds. Female
935 employees earn less than male employees with identical experience and responsibilities. This
936 difference in earnings between female and male employees places females at an overwhelming
937 disadvantage in providing for personal savings, household income, and future retirement funds.

938

939

940 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Discrimination

941

942

943 **Results to be Expected:** Through implementing pay transparency in the workplace, it is
944 ensured that every employee is provided an equal opportunity to achieve fair, equitable, and
945 impartial pay based on experience, qualifications, and responsibilities in their occupation.
946 Transparency of salaries in the workplace promotes cohesion amongst employees as
947 employees are able to learn the wages of other employees; which in turn encourages better
948 communication and collaboration in the work environment. Furthermore, the inclusion of salary
949 transparency may result in an increased diversity in the work field as the issue regarding
950 unequal pay would be significantly reduced. Employees will be permitted to uncover the
951 methods in which their pay was determined and whether or not the salaries distributed amongst
952 employees are equitable based on occupation description, position, and experience. Utilizing
953 pay transparency will encourage employers to be more transparent in practices of distributing
954 employee pay. This would also encourage employers to increase wages and salary overall for
955 employers. Furthermore, through this system, employees would be in a greater position of
956 reviewing and being informed upon salary. Encouraging employers to utilize pay transparency
957 will foster a tenacious workplace with greater diversity and professionalism amongst all
958 employers and employees in the American work field.

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964 **Proposal #** 276 **Committee: P**
965 **Author:** Macenzie Clark **Delegation:** New York
966

967
968 **Title:** Creating a national elder abuse network
969

970
971 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States, nursing homes, and eldercare situations.
972

973
974 **Justification:** This database is going to diminish the number of repeat offenses, preventing
975 repeat offenders is the first step to making the elderly safer. A lot of the elderly have served in
976 major wars and worked their whole life and deserve happiness in their final years, prevent serial
977 abusers from re abusing by imposing legal penalties on nursing homes who chose not to report
978 such crimes. A nationwide database needs to be made to prevent serial assailants from working
979 in jobs that involve contact with the elderly. Currently, if someone guilty of elder abuse is fired
980 from their job they can easily go to another agency or even another state. Nearly 66% of elderly
981 abusers commit these crimes on more than one occasion. The CDC has found that the rate of
982 assaults against men have increased by a staggering 75% from 2002-2016, and 35% for
983 women in this same time period. These victims of elder abuse are more than 300% likely to die
984 with these horrible conditions.
985

986
987 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety
988

989
990 **Results to be Expected:** 66% of elderly abusers are repeat abusers, recidivism to be expected
991 is approximately 35% within the first three years, of committing the crime. This number should
992 drop down to 30% based on estimations with the national sex offender database and the
993 national teacher hiring database. We should see a reduction in incidents of all kinds of elder
994 abuse and elder neglect committed by repeat offenders. Improving the final years of life to be a
995 happy and wondrous haven.
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Proposal # 284
Author: Jae Kim **Delegation:** New York

Committee: Q

Title: To promote mental health awareness in a new way all across the United States in order to help combat the rising rates of mental health issues

Major Areas to be Affected: High Schools, Colleges, Student Athletes, Students Therapists, Psychologists, Department Of Social Services

Justification: In the United States alone we saw rising numbers of mental health issues arising due to social, societal, and academic pressures in our kids. Combine this already existing problem with the adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and we have an astronomical all time high of mental health issues by 25%. This rise wasn't just in the United States alone either. We saw this spike in mental health issues all across the globe as stated by an article released by the World Health Organization (WHO). Clearly there is an issue that isn't being resolved by our traditional methods that are being advocated for constantly. Although there has been success with mental health resources at the disposal of students, that margin is still very slim. If we can target the problem at the root of its problem in which most mental health issues arise, which is in adolescence and teenage years, we can look forward towards a new society that is stronger and healthier.

The current issue with our mental health resources aren't the actual procedures or the orthodox methods. The issue stems with the fact that the word therapist or therapy has a negative connotation to it. In a study conducted by the NCAA, which is a nonprofit organization that regulates student athletics all around the country, it was found that 69% of women athletes and 63% of men athletes knew where they could go on campus to find assistance with any mental health concerns but only 48% and 46%(respectively) would feel comfortable with seeking assistance. This means that although more than half of a general demographic recognizes that there are resources available to them, less than half of them would actually feel comfortable with receiving help. After looking more into this to find out why this is, I found that its because people fear that they'll be stigmatized and they feel that if they admit that they need therapy it will mean that they're admitting that they are weak or that they are vulnerable. This is why I feel that its important for us to get rid of this stigma and idea that is associated with therapy and re-brand the idea of therapy and normalizing the idea that its okay to ask for help to combat the rising issue of mental health effectively.

Proposal for Action: Public Health/Maternal Health

Results to be Expected: By imploring new methods of communication and breaking the stigma associated with therapy and counseling we can anticipate an increased usage of counseling and a decreasing trend of mental health issues. Overall, having a lasting impact on the quality of life for everyone and more productive society.



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1050 **Proposal #** 278 **Committee:** O

1051 **Author:** Emily Fifield **Delegation:** New York

1052

1053

1054 **Title:** A proposal to require gas stations to have EV or electric vehicle charging stations.

1055

1056

1057 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All gas station owners, the entire country (carbon emission
1058 reduction), and electric vehicle owners

1059

1060

1061

1062 **Justification:** Throughout the years, our climate has been getting worse and worse and our
1063 planet has been dying. Many countries have introduced a law that makes electric vehicle
1064 chargers available at gas stations. There is no reason that we can not do this. It would push us
1065 in the right direction of becoming fully electric. This will not happen for many years, but it's a
1066 head start. The UK introduced the same thing in 2018 and a year after the law was enacted,
1067 electric vehicles increased by 125%. Cars make up 20% of all emissions from the United
1068 States. Anything to decrease this number would help as we emit 14% of the world's emissions.
1069 Gas stations are being looked at as any location with a gas pump. There are 168,000 gas
1070 stations in the United States, which would mean if every gas station had one EV charger, there
1071 would be 168,000 EV chargers. This is not counting the other chargers that may be present at
1072 stores or other locations. Therefore, gas vehicles will decrease and electric cars will increase.

1073

1074

1075 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Carbon

1076

1077

1078 **Results to be Expected:** Something like this was enacted in the United Kingdom. We will
1079 expect similar results to what happened in the United Kingdom, the amount of Electric Vehicles
1080 will increase in the US after some time, and the carbon emissions we release will decrease as
1081 the number of gas vehicles isn't as high as gas vehicles which currently emit 20% of the United
1082 States carbon emissions.

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1087 **Proposal #** 293 **Committee: F**

1088 **Author:** Nathan Slawson **Delegation:** New York

1089

1090

1091 **Title:** Allow citizens and nationals living in the permanently inhabited territories to vote for the
1092 President of the United States and grant them representation in Congress and the Electoral
1093 College.

1094

1095

1096 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam,
1097 and The U.S. Virgin Islands, Department of the Interior, Federal Election Commission, Electoral
1098 College, US House of Representatives, US Senate

1099

1100

1101 **Justification:** Proposal for Action:

1102 -Declare that all citizens and nationals living in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands,
1103 American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands have the right to vote in federal elections.

1104 -Allow full representation for the territories in the House of Representatives and the Senate

1105

1106

1107 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Voting

1108

1109

1110 **Results to be Expected:** Establishing voter equality for all those living in the territories and
1111 creating a more accepting environment for American Nationals and Citizens living in the
1112 American Territories and starting America down a path of acceptance for our citizens and
1113 nationals living in our territories.

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1118 **Proposal #** 272 **Committee: N**
1119 **Author:** Victoria Basharina **Delegation:** New York
1120

1121
1122 **Title:** The Call for Fairness and Justice in Medicine, Removing Monetary Bias in Medical
1123 Interference.
1124

1125
1126 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Medical field, anyone in America receiving health care,
1127 insurance companies.
1128

1129
1130 **Justification:** Medical Prior Authorizations are systems of cost-control health plans in which
1131 patient's prescriptions as written by their medical professionals are being denied due to cost by
1132 their medical insurance provider as they await a prior authorization from their doctor.
1133 These prior authorizations require immense time, effort, money, and energy to upkeep and are
1134 placing a burden on both patients and doctors.
1135 Not only are we setting the precedent that someone without a background in medicine should
1136 be allowed to make medical decisions and interfere with the medical care of a patient they have
1137 never personally met, but we are also putting down the professional opinions of doctors and
1138 physicians which see these patients on a normal basis. This distrust of professionals and forking
1139 over of important medical questions to someone without a medical license is simply
1140 unprofessional and irresponsible.

1141 The current system for medical prior authorizations works in a way through which we are
1142 disregarding the knowledgeable prescriptions written up by trained medical professionals due to
1143 the point of view of someone without a medical license. The people at these insurance
1144 companies are only looking for a way to create more profit for their business and depriving their
1145 clients of the medicines and treatments they require.

1146 Medical Prior Authorizations are disorganized in their current state and force not only delays
1147 and constant interruptions in the care of a patient, but they are also causing delays and
1148 interruptions in the workflow of medical professionals. Through inconsistent and tedious
1149 paperwork, and the process of getting said paperwork cleared taking up to a month in certain
1150 cases, these prior authorizations are actively inhibiting the care of a patient. To such an extent
1151 that the damage done to said patients can be irreversible. The insurance companies, however,
1152 take no responsibility for the way that their prior authorizations are impacting their clients. The
1153 blame falls fully on the doctor and the patient.

1154 Even in lighter cases when the authorization goes through, most of which do seeing as they
1155 were proven to be medically necessary, the patient still had to wait a much longer time in order
1156 to receive the treatment they were promised.

1157 Out of recent surveys done of physicians, 91% stated that Medical Prior Authorizations
1158 programs have a negative impact on patient clinical outcomes. A survey by the AMA found
1159 about a quarter of physicians feel the prior authorization process required by health insurers for
1160 certain drugs, tests and treatments has led to serious or life-threatening adverse events for
1161 patients such as hospitalization or permanent damage. 370 different medical organizations
1162 came together to write a letter to congress pleading to reform medical Prior Authorizations. The
1163 U.S. healthcare industry spends \$40.6 billion annually on just eight healthcare administrative
1164 transactions related to verifying patient insurance coverage and cost-sharing, obtaining
1165 authorization for care, submitting claims and supplemental information and sending and
1166 receiving payments, according to CAQH researchers. On average, a manual prior authorization



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1167 required 21 minutes of provider staff time. The cost of prior authorization requirements on
1168 physician practices has continued to increase—up 60% in 2019 to manually generate a request
1169 to insurers. All of this points to the downfalls of medical prior authorizations. These systems are
1170 actively harming those we are meant to be protecting and cannot be continued the way that they
1171 are currently being held.

1172

1173

1174 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

1175

1176

1177 **Results to be Expected:** After getting rid of the current flawed system of Medical Prior
1178 Authorizations, we will see a world filled with more people receiving the healthcare they
1179 deserve. Physicians will be happier, patients will be quicker to receive the medicines and
1180 treatments that they require, and less time will be used on filling out paperwork for things
1181 already agreed upon, and greater outcomes in patient care will be seen. Less physician and
1182 nurse time will be wasted. The medical industry will see potential annual savings of \$454 million
1183 by transitioning to electronic prior authorizations when necessary, and even more from getting
1184 rid of them in unnecessary contexts altogether.

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1189 **Proposal #** 288 **Committee: J**
1190 **Author:** Aaron Mattupurath **Delegation:** New York

1191
1192
1193 **Title:** To place Native Americans into the Rape, Missing persons and Sexual assault registry
1194

1195
1196 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Native Americans, Native American Reservations, Federal
1197 Police, Child Protective services, Local Police
1198

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1200
1201 **Justification:**
1202 In 2019, more than 5,590 Native American women were reported missing. Murder is the third-
1203 leading cause of death for Indigenous Peoples, yet there is still no single database that tracks
1204 the number of Native Peoples who go missing or are murdered every year. Native Americans
1205 have been relocated and unethically treated since the conception of the United States of
1206 America of the ten poorest counties within the US, Native reservations account for four of those
1207 10. The concentration of social and economic disparities and violent victimizations in Native
1208 American communities has been connected to the problem of missing and murdered Native
1209 women and children in the United States. Native American women are more than two times as
1210 likely to be either Sexually assaulted or raped on Native reservations, for children the statistic as
1211 well is exastrabated. Without a proper up to date database the children under the care of Tribal
1212 Child Protective Services are doomed for failure, the return rate in which children are brought
1213 from again abusive homes is unacceptable, we need to protect the children of the future
1214 generation as we are their caretakers now and later they will be ours.

1215 While these rates are staggering, research data shows that national averages hide the
1216 extremely high rates of murder against Native Americans present in some counties comprised
1217 primarily of tribal lands. According to the National Institute of Justice Centers for Disease
1218 Control and prevention 2008 the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), less than
1219 half of violent victimizations against are ever reported to police. And according to the National
1220 Crime Information Center, in 2016, there were 5,712 reports of missing American Indian and
1221 Alaska Native women and girls, though the US Department of Justice's federal missing persons
1222 database, but the national information clearinghouse and resource center for missing,
1223 unidentified, and unclaimed person cases across the United States, called the National Missing
1224 and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) only logged 116 of those cases.

1225 It is time that we as a nation take a stand and support those surrounding u,s as these
1226 individuals are not only our fellow Americans but human. If implemented the rates in which
1227 Native peoples are sexually assualted and abused would be reduced tenfold, Indigenous
1228 peoples would no longer have to fear as their abuser would be brought to justice. Children
1229 would be safely put into forever homes without the thought of ever being placed back into the
1230 system.

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1234 **Proposal for Action:** Native Americans

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1237 **Results to be Expected:** A centralized registry for Native persons will result in a decrease in
1238 Sexual assault and Rape cases on reservations as well as a decrease in missing persons and
1239 increase in the locating of pre-existing missing persons. By adding persons into the Sexual
1240 assault registry we will also see a decrease in the amount of Children within the Tribal foster
1241 system as the TCPS can now see an up to date list on who is eligible to hold/adopt a child.

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1247 **Proposal #** 281 **Committee: J**
1248 **Author:** Sophia Gugino **Delegation:** New York
1249

1250
1251 **Title:** To add a Green alert for missing native peoples to help the authorities on missing and
1252 murdered native persons cases.
1253

1254
1255 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Missing and Murdered Unit, all levels of law enforcement, native
1256 peoples
1257

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1259
1260 **Justification:** The media has recently been covering the sheer amount of missing and
1261 murdered indigenous peoples. In 2016, the National Crime Information Center reported 5,712
1262 cases of missing American Indian and Alaskan Native women and girls. Indigenous people are
1263 ten times as likely to be murdered than any other ethnicity in the United States. Most of these
1264 crimes take place off of reservations, and there is a large disconnect between reservation law
1265 enforcement and local/state police. In many instances, indigenous women are abducted and
1266 entered into trafficking rings. Some are sold into prostitution, or sent across the Southern border
1267 into Mexico as drug mules. These conditions are harsh and cruel. It is estimated by National
1268 Congress of American Indians that 40% of women who are victims of sex trafficking identify as
1269 American Indians or Alaska Natives. These crime rings prey on indigenous women because
1270 they see them as an easy target. Law enforcement has turned a blind eye to what is happening
1271 to these women and children. The tribes law enforcements don't have the right laws to
1272 prosecute traffickers. Implementing a Green alert, which will serve in the same fashion to an
1273 AMBER alert, only for American Indians and Alaskan Natives, will allow for local, state, and
1274 federal law enforcements to work together. By adding a few facts about the missing person,
1275 their last whereabouts and defining features can then be sent to bordering states, border patrol,
1276 federal databases, highway departments, and many other resources. The AMBER Alert system
1277 has been very successful since its implementation; since 2000, around a thousand children
1278 have been saved using this system. These systems allow the media and the nation to follow
1279 cases and be involved. Helping a part of society that has historically been underserved is
1280 critical. This cannot make up for the thousands of lives that have been lost. However, it will draw
1281 attention to what is happening around the nation, and how to support victims and their
1282 communities.
1283

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1285 **Proposal for Action:** Native Americans
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1288 **Results to be Expected:** In 2021, the Secretary of the Interior introduced the Missing and
1289 Murdered Unit. This specialized unit aids all levels of law enforcement on cases of missing and
1290 murdered native and indigenous peoples. My proposal would be to expand their job to oversee
1291 the Green alert. Law enforcement would use the Green alert just as the AMBER alert system is
1292 used, however just for native peoples. This unit would supervise the cases that are submitted
1293 and make sure everything is running smoothly.
1294 **Results to be Expected:**



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1295 Hopefully, this will lower the rates of cold cases for missing and murdered native and indigenous
1296 peoples. It would also help all levels of law enforcements to solve cases, and support each
1297 other.

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1303 **Proposal #** 289 **Committee:** D
1304 **Author:** Sia Minhas **Delegation:** New York
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1306
1307 **Title:** To abolish the death penalty at the federal level and replace it with life imprisonment
1308 without the possibility of parole.
1309

1310
1311 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The U.S. penal system, Department of Justice, and Bureau of
1312 Prisons.
1313

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1315 **Justification:** The death penalty has proven to do more damage than promote justice within
1316 the U.S. penal system and should be permanently abolished. There have been 50 federal
1317 executions since 1927. There is no corroborating evidence that the death penalty has deterred
1318 crime. Its complacency in racial and economic prejudice has contributed to a discriminatory
1319 justice system. “[Black inmates] are also executed disproportionately—and have been since
1320 1976. Again, the federal death penalty is illustrative. Black inmates constitute twenty-eight of the
1321 fifty-seven (49%) inmates on federal death row.” (The Racial Geography of the Federal Death
1322 Penalty, Washington Law Review Association).
1323 Appealing the death penalty requires significant resources, especially monetarily. In fact, the
1324 death penalty is more expensive than life imprisonment and is costing the nation more money.
1325 Death penalty appeals involve attorneys, juries, experts, and more costs. “The average federal
1326 prisoner costs about \$37,500 per year. In contrast, a death row prisoner costs about \$60,000 to
1327 \$70,000 per year.” (InterrogatingJustice.Org). In terms of socio-economic status, those who
1328 cannot afford a dependable legal defense are put at an immediate disadvantage.
1329 The process of execution is fallible and there have been multiple cases that prove so. Lisa
1330 Montgomery was executed January 13th 2021 by lethal injection. She was convicted after
1331 “[She] killed a pregnant woman in order to deliver the fetus and attempt to raise the baby as her
1332 own” (ACLU.Org). However, Montgomery was mentally ill and suffered PTSD from over a
1333 decade of sexual abuse throughout her adolescence and young adulthood. She was trafficked
1334 by her mother and her stepfather, along with his friends, often sexually abused her. Lisa
1335 reported the abuse she suffered but it was never fully addressed. The decision to execute Lisa
1336 was controversial especially considering the Supreme Court decision in Ford V. Wainwright.
1337 The case affirmed that those who suffer from mental illness cannot be executed as “the Eighth
1338 Amendment [Cruel and unusual punishment] forbids the execution only of those who are
1339 unaware of the punishment they are about to suffer and why they are to suffer it.” (Oyez.Org).
1340 To allow the death penalty would be to allow violent discrimination and cruel practices in the
1341 false name of justice. The death penalty is a symptom of a culture of violence, not a solution. In
1342 its essence, the death penalty enforces vengeful practices instead of promoting closure and
1343 righteousness.
1344

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1346
1347 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED
1348

1349
1350 **Results to be Expected:** The nation will save money with there no longer a need for drawn-out
1351 appeals and reduce court backlog. The nation can redirect these resources to programs that



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1352 help prevent susceptible individuals from committing dangerous crimes. Abolishing the death
1353 penalty will also eliminate a source of wrongful convictions.

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1358 **Proposal #** 290 **Committee: E**
1359 **Author:** Charissa Omans **Delegation:** New York

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1362 **Title:** To alter hiring practices for federal agencies to fit the “blind hiring” model

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1365 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Nationally based organizations such as the American Public
1366 Health Organization, Department of Defense, the Center for Disease Control, etc.

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1370 **Justification:** Hiring discrimination is an issue that runs rampant in the United States. It is
1371 one of the most common forms of blatant discrimination against women and racially
1372 marginalized groups, alongside people with disabilities and members of the LGBTQ community.
1373 Whether it's blatant racism and sexism, or a subconscious bias that managers may not realize,
1374 the current makeup of national organizations that contribute to the functioning of the nation as a
1375 whole is not representative of its population. For instance, in our current federal government,
1376 76% of the Office of Management and Budget(OMB) are white. The OMB has a massive impact
1377 on government spending and allocating funds to certain programs. Communities are being
1378 overlooked or pushed aside because they aren't represented in the places they deserve to be
1379 represented. In people with disabilities who are employed federally, women only account for
1380 35.6 percent, likely due to the extra bias they are subjected to.

1381 Blind hiring has been used for years by large and small companies, with candidates judged on
1382 their qualifications and qualifications only. This has been proven time and time again to reduce
1383 favoritism, avoid bias, and improve diversity. In a case study of symphony auditions, done by
1384 Harvard University, blind auditions made it 3 to 4 times more likely that a female musician would
1385 be chosen than if the judges saw the candidate or even knew their name. Princeton says that
1386 when companies hire blindly, women and minorities are 25-46% more likely to be selected.
1387 Blind hiring lets people who would otherwise be disregarded get a foot in the door.

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1391 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Discrimination

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1394 **Results to be Expected:** Diversity in all aspects will improve. The most qualified candidates will
1395 be installed in their most suited positions. The nation will run reflective of its people, and not
1396 reflective of bias. More women and minorities will have a chance to obtain employment in
1397 federal government institutions. This model of hiring will most likely transfer to state employment
1398 as well, avoiding favoritism and bias, and improving state governments. 19.77 million Americans
1399 work for both State and Federal Government agencies. This is 12.5 percent of the labor force
1400 alone. When introducing the same model to the private sector, management and the running of
1401 businesses will be to the benefit of all those involved, due to increased diversity in all tiers of an
1402 operation.

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1408 **Proposal #** 283 **Committee: B**
1409 **Author:** Celia Holden **Delegation:** New York

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1412 **Title:** To increase direct assistance to families in poverty by implementing funding regulations in
1413 TANF programs

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1416 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Americans living below the poverty line, Americans receiving
1417 direct assistance, non-traditional families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,
1418 Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance

1419
1420
1421 **Justification:** The purpose of this proposal is to adjust the guidelines of the Temporary
1422 Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program, commonly known as welfare. Although the
1423 federal program has its own lenient guidelines, the regulations for funding breakdowns are left
1424 entirely to state programs and agencies, which creates great disparities between welfare
1425 amounts in different states. Forty-two states devote less than 33% of their spending to direct
1426 assistance, and fourteen states spend less than 10% on direct assistance.
1427 Furthermore, the federal block grants provided to state agencies are only required to fulfill one
1428 of the four purposes of the program. While the first two purposes are focused on helping the
1429 poor directly and helping the poor become financially stable in the long term, the third and fourth
1430 purposes have broad goals that are not directly focused on increasing financial stability -
1431 encouraging two-parent families and preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies. These ideas are
1432 outdated, and can facilitate discrimination towards same-sex couples and single parents. In
1433 order to break down the stigma behind non-traditional families, we must break down the idea
1434 that only two-parent households can be successful and stable. By eliminating these prejudiced
1435 programs and reallocating those funds to direct assistance and work supportive services, we
1436 can ensure that every citizen has the opportunity to build a successful life for themself.

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1439 **Proposal for Action:** Welfare

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1442 **Results to be Expected:** Being that 42 states devote less than 33% of their TANF spending to
1443 direct assistance, the majority of state agencies will have to alter their spending plans. With
1444 more families and people becoming eligible under Step 3, other states will likely increase their
1445 share of direct assistance spending assuming those eligible will apply for assistance.
1446 Furthermore, with purposes 3 and 4 being eliminated, funds being spent on programs aimed
1447 towards these purposes will be reallocated towards direct assistance or job preparation. More
1448 Americans, who are already living in poverty, will be eligible for direct assistance and there will
1449 be more money made available for those in poverty.

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1454 **Proposal #** 295 **Committee:** Q
1455 **Author:** Arianna Zeldin **Delegation:** New York
1456

1457
1458 **Title:** To expand the Joesph P. Dwyer program nationally
1459

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1461 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Veterans, The Secretary Of Veteran Affairs, Joesph P.
1462 Dwyer program
1463

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1466 **Justification:** Every day, 22 veterans commit suicide, with one every 80 minutes. Coming
1467 home from deployment and being welcomed back into the arms of their loved ones, but now
1468 being perceived as a different person, maybe frightening. Despite the fact that they are no
1469 longer physically in the military, they are nonetheless emotionally and spiritually tangled up.
1470 500,000 veterans have been diagnosed with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in the last 13
1471 years. They might be one of the 430,000 veterans who suffer from traumatic brain injury if they
1472 are not one of the 500,000 veterans.

1473 The Joesph P. Dwyer program is a one-on-one peer-to-peer support group for veterans facing
1474 Post-traumatic stress disorder and Traumatic brain injury. The Joseph P. Dwyer Peer Support
1475 Program connects veterans, service members, and their families via veteran-to-veteran
1476 collaboration services, social events, and community service

1477 Post-traumatic Stress Disorder or Traumatic brain injury might be a minor or severe condition,
1478 but it can affect one's personality and brain function regardless of degree. They have significant
1479 mood swings or emotional reactions to commonplace circumstances, which trigger memories of
1480 the anguish they have experienced. Understanding that they have lost emotional and/or
1481 physical control might leave them feeling empty inside and influence them for years. Many
1482 veterans who need mental health treatment are caught in long lines for mental and physical aid,
1483 and they don't always get the support they need. Veterans waiting in long lines just to get the
1484 support that they need is despicable, with the Dwyer program we can give these veterans the
1485 help that they deserve and desperately need. This is critical for our country, and the Dwyer
1486 program's development might save lives, jobs, and families.
1487

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1490 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health
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1492
1493 **Results to be Expected:** The Dwyer Program is available to all Veterans, members of the
1494 Armed Forces, National Guard, Army Reserve, and their families. All are welcome regardless of
1495 service dates, discharge status, or dependency status. The Program is free and confidential.
1496 Veterans' suicide rates should drop as a result of this. Veterans will also be able to get help for
1497 depression and anxiety. This will make the transition from military to civilian life easier for
1498 veterans by allowing them to rediscover their passion, hope, and purpose.
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1504 **Proposal #** 275 **Committee: R**
1505 **Author:** Justin Brucato **Delegation:** New York
1506

1507
1508 **Title:** Overturning the supreme court's decision on McGowan v. Maryland, getting rid of all blue
1509 laws nationally
1510

1511
1512 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Business owners, car dealerships, postal offices, gun owners,
1513 state legislators
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1517 **Justification:** Americans have always followed the rule of church and state being separate.
1518 The blue laws, or sunday laws, are ultimately stopping that from happening. The blue laws give
1519 special recognition to the christian religion, obviously violating the first amendment, making
1520 them unconstitutional, but the supreme court said it was not unconstitutional. Because of the
1521 favoritism towards christianity by having these laws implemented, and lack of separation of
1522 church and state, the supreme court's decision needs to be overturned to further the separation,
1523 federally.
1524 Due to current wars, and a global pandemic, the economy has unnecessarily slowed economic
1525 development. When the passage of this proposal takes place, businesses such as car
1526 dealerships will be opened in all states without a certain lowered time frame of business hours
1527 or being fully closed on Sundays, and alcohol and other sales with a ban or time frame of sales
1528 on Sundays will help build the economy more by having sales go up because businesses will be
1529 open longer.

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1533 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch
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1536 **Results to be Expected:**
1537 The supreme court's decision on McGowan v. Maryland will be overturned, and all blue laws, or
1538 Sunday laws will ultimately be abolished in all states due to them being unconstitutional. This
1539 will also help with sales on certain items, helping the economy.
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1545 **Proposal #** 291 **Committee: M**
1546 **Author:** Olivia Phillips **Delegation:** New York
1547

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1549 **Title:** National School Security Proliferation Act of 2022
1550

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1552 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States School System
1553

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1555 **Justification:** Currently, there is a continued issue with school shootings in the United States.
1556 It has been addressed by state and local authorities. Safety measures like scheduled drills,
1557 security cameras, random wandings, and contraband sweeps. On top of this, the federal
1558 government has also issued a lot of support for schools via recommendations and grants. It
1559 seems that we have done everything we can to prevent these traumatic events from occurring,
1560 though they continue to happen. None of the precautions and support provided has translated
1561 into a successful security method for schools. They continue to be viewed as a soft target for
1562 gun violence, growing less safe every day.

1563 School buildings are supposed to be a safe haven for our children, a place where they can
1564 receive their education in a safe environment. Our school systems are not supposed to be
1565 places where parents and children should be worried that they won't make it home at the end of
1566 their school day.

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1569 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety
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1572 **Results to be Expected:** This newly created agency will provide the added layer of highly
1573 trained security personnel to be present on the ground at actual schools. It will bring a physical
1574 presence to the pages of Federal recommendations, working in conjunction with State and
1575 Local Authorities. Most importantly, it will provide an omnipresence to reassure school faculty,
1576 parents, and students that they are indeed safe in their own schools.
1577

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1581 **Proposal #** 34 **Committee: F**
1582 **Author:** Aaron Lener **Delegation:** New York
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1584
1585 **Title:** Prohibit congressional House of Representative candidates from exceeding a campaign
1586 spending limit of one million five-hundred thousand dollars plus five dollars per registered voter
1587 in the respective congressional House of Representatives electoral distr
1588

1589
1590 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The House of Representatives, the Senate, the Federal Elections
1591 Committee, individuals running for a House seat, donors to House candidates.
1592

1593
1594 **Justification:** It is a well-known fact that elections in the United States on the Federal level are
1595 exceedingly unfair for lesser-known candidates, especially in districts with illustrious
1596 incumbents. Additionally, many campaigns are dominated by wealthy individuals, which
1597 decreases the candidate pool and subsequently restricts the economic background of
1598 representatives to almost exclusively higher classes. For example, about fifty-two percent of
1599 House representatives are millionaires compared with only about ten percent of the US adult
1600 population (as of 2017). Candidates with more money have a distinct advantage over opponents
1601 with lesser means. In California's 39th district in 2018, the Republican candidate, Gil Cisneros, a
1602 lottery jackpot recipient, was able to secure a position in Washington in large part because of
1603 the nine million dollar check he was able to write his campaign. Moreover, Congressional House
1604 campaigns have become so expensive that House seats are simply out of reach for middle
1605 class individuals, mostly because of the fierce economic competition. In 2020, according to the
1606 Federal Elections Committee, House campaigns cost about two billion dollars in total, with two
1607 thousand eighty-two candidates. That's almost one million dollars per candidate, including
1608 candidates who lost primaries.

1609 Many foreign nations, such as France, combat this issue by supporting candidates fiscally
1610 using public money. Although this option seems appealing, it is currently not feasible in the
1611 United States given the sheer number of Congress members as well as the average cost of a
1612 congressional campaign, which can reach into the millions. Other nations, like Great Britain,
1613 have instituted campaign spending limits as an alternative which preserve the nation's budget
1614 while also promoting fairness and equality in elections.

1615 I am proposing the establishment of such campaign spending limits for House of
1616 Representative elections in the United States. In order to regulate these limits for the future, I
1617 am also calling for the creation of a new bipartisan organization comprised of Senate members.
1618 Corruption and inequality plague American elections currently, and campaign spending limits
1619 will go a long way in rectifying this undemocratic dilemma.
1620

1621
1622
1623 **Proposal for Action:** Elections
1624

1625
1626 **Results to be Expected:** Campaign spending limits are intended to increase election fairness
1627 and opportunity for those with fewer resources, and even third-party candidates. They offer an
1628 alternative to publicly-funded elections, which are simply not feasible for the United States
1629 House of Representatives, as it would cost taxpayers billions of dollars. The limits will restrict



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1630 candidates with already high amounts of wealth and those with more affluent donor bases from
1631 having an unfair advantage over those who do not maintain such privileges. They will decrease
1632 corruption, and introduce equity into United States House of Representative elections.

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1637 **Proposal #** 273 **Committee: Q**
1638 **Author:** Natalie Bianchi **Delegation:** New York
1639

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1641 **Title:** Plant-Based is Based: Providing healthier options for students in schools receiving
1642 funding from the National School Lunch Program
1643

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1645 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Students and Cafeteria Staff in United States Schools that
1646 participate in the National School Lunch Program
1647

1648
1649 **Justification:** Schools are not currently required or incentivized to provide plant-based meals
1650 and dairy alternatives, even for students with allergies. With animal products linked to various
1651 cancers and diseases, it is absurd that processed meats still have a place on the menu, and
1652 that students who want plant-based meal options are not ensured access to them.

1653 Animal product consumption is linked to a laundry list of health ailments. According to
1654 the World Health Organization, processed and red meat are carcinogens, with processed meat
1655 in the same cancer risk category as tobacco. To quantify the risk, each 50-gram portion of
1656 processed meat eaten daily increases the risk of colorectal cancer by about 18% and the risk of
1657 diabetes by 51%. Each 100-gram portion of red meat eaten daily increases the risk of colorectal
1658 cancer by 17% and the risk of diabetes by 19%. Even higher intakes of “cleaner” meats such as
1659 poultry have been shown by Duke Medical School to be linked with significantly higher diabetes
1660 risk and contain carcinogen PHIP.

1661 Dairy isn't quite so healthy either, with the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine
1662 exposing a link between milk products and heart disease, Type II diabetes, breast cancer,
1663 ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, and Alzheimer's disease. In addition, failure to provide non-
1664 dairy milk is cited as racially discriminatory by UC Irving Law School, since the vast majority of
1665 students of non-European descent suffer from severe gastrointestinal distress when dairy is the
1666 only option. 90% of Asian Americans, 80% of African Americans, and 69% of Jewish Americans
1667 are lactose intolerant, compared with just 5% of North Europeans and Scandinavians. Offering
1668 at least one plant-based dairy alternative in schools helps combat this dietary discrimination and
1669 promotes healthy habits among students.

1670 Students want plant-based options and are choosing them when available. In the Santa Barbara
1671 Unified School District, a plant-based entree is offered each day alongside an animal-based
1672 one. The district states that over 50% of students choose the plant-based entree each day. This
1673 increase in the consumption of plant-based foods is linked to better mental health, longer lives,
1674 and lower disease risk according to the Harvard School of Public Health.

1675 With processed meat having such a high health risk associated with it, it is only sensible that it
1676 should be removed from the menu. As for other animal products, students should be permitted
1677 to make their own decision, but have access to at least one completely plant-based meal.
1678

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1680
1681 **Proposal for Action:** Food
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1683
1684 **Results to be Expected:** It is expected that food costs, food waste, plate waste, and meal
1685 preparation time in schools will remain constant or decrease with the elimination of processed



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1686 meat and the introduction of a plant-based entree, as evidenced by studies from the Coalition
1687 for Healthy School Food and the Journal of Child Nutrition and Management.

1688 Nondairy milk alternatives are already eligible for NSLP reimbursement, and the additional
1689 7-cent reimbursement per meal for schools fulfilling these new requirements will help combat
1690 any increased costs. These new requirements are expected to have limited impacts on the
1691 National School Lunch Program Budget since the 7-cent additional reimbursement already
1692 exists for schools following the most recent requirements.

1693 Students who choose plant-based entrees and non-dairy milk alternatives will be at a lower
1694 risk for many ailments, including but not limited to: Alzheimer's disease, fatigue, depression,
1695 anxiety, diabetes, heart disease, prostate cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer, and colorectal
1696 cancer.

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1701 **Proposal #** 277 **Committee: R**
1702 **Author:** Sarah Duenzl **Delegation:** New York
1703

1704
1705 **Title:** Designate the Presidential Election as a National Holiday
1706

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1708 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States citizens, eligible voters
1709

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1711
1712 **Justification:** In the 2020 United States Presidential Election, only 66.9% of eligible voters
1713 actually voted. With this proposal in place, the creation of a national holiday will increase voter
1714 turnout giving our citizens more time to vote in the election that will determine the scope of our
1715 country for the next four years. With the amount of working Americans that are currently living in
1716 our country, many of them decided that it was not worth the trouble to take off of work, leave
1717 early, or find enough time in their busy lives in order to vote in the previous presidential
1718 elections. On a national holiday, many businesses close giving people more free time to spend
1719 the day as they please. Most people only get a certain amount of sick days/time off per year and
1720 using those days for voting in our presidential elections is simply not something that our people
1721 should deal with. Even if a person decides they would wish to use a sick day or time off to vote,
1722 it can be denied by the business and then that person will have no way to go out and vote.

1723 While it is known that designating the Presidential Election as a holiday will not allow every
1724 eligible voter to have time off, it will allow a significantly larger amount of people to go out and
1725 vote. Creating this holiday will allow the election to be more representative of the American
1726 people as a whole and will benefit lower class, hard working Americans that may not be able to
1727 take off from their jobs. As a citizen, it is our duty to help steer our country in the right direction
1728 and we should be giving our people more opportunities to go out and vote and this proposal will
1729 do just that.

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1733 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/National Holiday
1734

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1736 **Results to be Expected:** With this proposal in place, the American voter turnout should
1737 increase for all future Presidential elections. Many businesses will close due to the holiday and
1738 allow workers to take the time to make it to the election polls. Our democracy will be more
1739 reflective of our citizens, more importantly, our working middle/lower-class citizens.
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1744 **Proposal #** 292 **Committee:** O
1745 **Author:** Joshua Schultzer **Delegation:** New York
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1747
1748 **Title:** To reroute or install new pipes that transport treated water from wastewater treatment
1749 plants so that the water that is currently being deposited in waterways and bodies of water is
1750 instead deposited in open, inland locations with exposed ground.
1751

1752
1753 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Wastewater treatment plant owners, The population of the United
1754 States, Local officials, The Federal Government, Farmers, Workers
1755

1756
1757 **Justification:** Across the United States of America, the natural underground aquifers are
1758 slowly getting emptier and emptier. As these aquifers slowly empty, the people of the U.S. are
1759 facing more and more water shortages, as we get most of our drinking water from these
1760 aquifers. The drying up of these aquifers also causes droughts to occur more frequently and be
1761 more severe, especially in drought-prone regions, as we have seen in the past 10-20 years, as
1762 well as leading to an increased risk of sinkholes. Also, many of these aquifers, especially those
1763 in close proximity to large bodies of saltwater, are becoming saline because the amount of
1764 water in them is dropping so low that saltwater is seeping into the aquifers, thus making much of
1765 that water unusable for human consumption. As these aquifers are emptying, sea levels are
1766 rising. Despite all of this, over 16,000 publicly owned sewage treatment plants continue to pump
1767 their cleaned water, approximately 34 billion gallons a day across the U.S., into large bodies of
1768 water and waterways that lead into those large bodies of water, as well as oceans. This also
1769 contributes to the pollution of waterways, as some water from wastewater treatment plants is
1770 improperly or incompletely treated, leading to contamination. As a result of this contamination,
1771 Over 50% of U.S. rivers, 71% of U.S. lakes, and 98% of Great Lakes shoreline have been
1772 deemed impaired, which means that they are not suitable for at least one of a series of
1773 designated uses. To fix all of these problems, we need to work towards refilling the aquifers,
1774 and a great way to do that is by pumping treated water from sewage treatment plants onto
1775 large, open areas of exposed ground where it can then seep into the aquifers below. This will
1776 also help to better rid the water of any impurities, as it will be filtered through all of the layers of
1777 sediment in the ground before it reaches the aquifers, meaning that waterways and bodies of
1778 water will see reduced levels of contamination.

1779 By rerouting the pipes that transport the water out of sewage treatment plants to these
1780 overground locations, we are putting this water to good use. Currently, this water, once cleaned,
1781 is pumped into the ocean or into waterways simply because it is convenient. Not only is this
1782 water currently contributing to rising sea levels and therefore increased flood risk, but it is
1783 becoming relatively useless for human consumption as well. This water will be treated and then
1784 put to better use under this proposal, ensuring that people have enough water to drink and
1785 hopefully combatting water shortages, droughts, and floods. This proposal aims to work toward
1786 making sure that this water is used in the most efficient and beneficial way possible. To do this,
1787 the federal government, which will be rerouting these pipes and deciding which companies they
1788 will task with installing these new pipes, will need to work with local officials and city planners
1789 who understand the needs of their community. By doing this, we can ensure that this water is
1790 not used in a way that harms the community, and that it is rather used to the best possible
1791 effect. Now is the perfect time for this proposal, as much of the water treatment network pipes in
1792 the nation are at the end of their lifespans and need to be replaced. Instead of replacing these



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1793 failing pipes, we can use the money intended for that project to instead reroute the pipes and
1794 improve the water supply in our nation.

1795

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1797 **Proposal for Action:** Infrastructure

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1800 **Results to be Expected:** By pumping this water to open land, the aquifers of the U.S. should
1801 start to slowly refill, and the aquifers in low-lying regions should begin to desalinate. The water
1802 that doesn't filter into the aquifers will evaporate, providing more water to local water cycles.
1803 This should help to reduce the rising rates and intensities of droughts in the U.S. that we have
1804 been seeing in recent decades. On top of this, people in the U.S. will face fewer water
1805 shortages, and waterways will slowly become less contaminated, or at least no longer continue
1806 experiencing increasing levels of contamination. There can be various smaller impacts too, such
1807 as increased productivity of farms and agriculture in drought-prone regions and a very slight
1808 slowing of the rising sea levels. Also, since more groundwater will be present and the ground in
1809 fire-prone regions should be less dry, forest fires should have a more difficult time spreading, or
1810 should at least be easier to contain. This proposal will also have the added effect of creating
1811 more jobs and helping to stimulate the economy. The massive project that will be rerouting
1812 these pipes will create huge numbers of jobs, which will help to reduce rates of unemployment
1813 and allow more people to earn money. Even though these jobs will be mostly temporary, they
1814 will help to put money into the hands of more people all around the country, thus helping out the
1815 economy. It will also help to create some permanent jobs, such as workers to maintain the new
1816 pipes.

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1821 **Proposal #** 286 **Committee: E**
1822 **Author:** Mackenzie Lyman **Delegation:** New York

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1824
1825 **Title:** To reform the nation's education curriculum to be all inclusive and to stop the white
1826 washing of history.

1827
1828
1829 **Major Areas to be Affected:** educators, learners from adolescence to higher education in all
1830 school systems, and the U.S. Education Department.

1831
1832
1833 **Justification:** All throughout the United States students learning of history has been censored
1834 to portray a much nicer picture than what real history is. This is whitewashing, which is when
1835 important events or ideas are neglected, e.g. segregation, racism, critical race theory, sexuality,
1836 oppression, indigenous boarding schools and other important events to learn from history. This
1837 biased learning stems from the curriculum, which is tied into the textbooks. The textbooks that
1838 are chosen for school, most people, even teachers, don't realize is that the process is a highly
1839 political process. States have been arguing over the textbooks based on the tones of text, what
1840 content is included and content that is excluded. Just recently Florida has gotten rid of not just
1841 history textbooks, but math textbooks because the textbooks were allegedly sneaking in
1842 material, forbidden by the state, about social-emotional learning, Common Core standards or
1843 "critical race theory." And it's not just Florida, in the Milwaukee public schools the textbooks that
1844 were examined to be adopted into their curriculum were Houghton Mifflin, Macmillan McGraw-
1845 Hill, and Scott Foresman. Even though publishers make claims they're multicultural and
1846 honoring the nation's diversity, none of the history textbooks, even the ones exceeding 800
1847 pages, examine the role of racism in U.S. history or even mentions the word racism. In two
1848 textbooks the word discrimination doesn't even appear. Likewise they don't tell students that up
1849 until Linchln's term U.S. presidents owned slaves, even though 12 of the 18 did.

1850
1851
1852 **Proposal for Action:** Education

1853
1854
1855 **Results to be Expected:** By reforming the process of choosing textbooks, along with rewriting
1856 the textbooks it enlightens students and teaches them the horrors of history, that everyone can
1857 and must learn from. This is to stop the genocide, hate crimes, and racism. For the future
1858 generations to learn real history.

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1863 **Proposal #** 280 **Committee: Q**
1864 **Author:** Samir Ghimire **Delegation:** New York
1865

1866
1867 **Title:** To Mandate Every State To Provide 2 Free Mental Health Evaluations for Veterans Who
1868 Return From Combat.
1869

1870
1871 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All veterans in the U.S., the Department of Veteran Affairs, state
1872 governments, state veteran programs, and state budgets.
1873

1874
1875 **Justification:** There are 18.2 million veterans in the United States. About 50 percent of
1876 veterans do not receive the mental health treatment they need upon returning from war. With
1877 200,000 veterans returning home each year, about 100,000 of them will not receive the testing
1878 or treatment they may need. Due to that, there are 20 veterans who die due to suicide every
1879 day. 20 percent of veterans have been diagnosed with PTSD a year. 30 percent of our veterans
1880 who served in Iraq and Afghanistan who have been tested require treatment. Finally, 20 percent
1881 of veterans have had a traumatic experience, such as combat confrontations, injury, or death
1882 which in turn, leads to mental health conditions. This is feasible in terms of costs because the
1883 VA has a budget of 200 billion dollars. 12.1 billion dollars increased this budget in order to
1884 ensure the veteran's quality health care and better access to services and benefits. A regular
1885 mental health evaluation costs between \$300-550. With the passage of this bill, we will allow all
1886 veterans to receive the free m that they desperately need to fight these mental illnesses,
1887 whether it's PTSD, depression, or schizophrenia. This will be the responsibility of the
1888 Department of Veteran Affairs to ensure that the states are running these testing programs.. It is
1889 unjust that these people, who serve our countries by putting their lives on the line, return home
1890 with severe trauma and America does not aid them in return. So now, I ask you to help thank
1891 our veterans by making sure they are ready for life after serving in the military and to make sure
1892 they are giving them the rights and resources that they absolutely deserve from the country they
1893 served.
1894

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1896 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health
1897

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1899 **Results to be Expected:** With the passage of this proposal, it is expected that the overall
1900 mental health of Veterans who return from combat will improve. As a result of this, we may see
1901 a drop in the suicide rates among Veterans.
1902

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1906 **Proposal #** 282 **Committee: G**
1907 **Author:** Lauren Hai **Delegation:** New York
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1910 **Title:** A proposal to construct a High Speed Rail System from New York to California with a stop
1911 in Chicago, Illinois
1912
1913
1914 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Transportation, Commuter Train Companies, all
1915 U.S. Citizens
1916
1917
1918 **Justification:** For being recognized as the leading country in western civilization, the United
1919 States is dangerously behind other countries in its efforts to reduce its carbon emissions and
1920 provide public transportation for its citizens. We are reliant on other countries for our fuel source
1921 and our job market is under serious duress. The solution to all these problems is a cross-
1922 continental high speed train.
1923 It has been proven by various studies that trains and public transportation in general
1924 reduce carbon emissions by a large percentage. Amtrak, a popular commuter rail line across
1925 the U.S, stated that their trains produce 83% less carbon than cars. Scientists have said for
1926 years that a solution to the huge emission issue we're facing is to reduce the amount of car
1927 traffic we have. A train is perfect for this; they're safer, faster and they reduce the sprawl
1928 necessary for cars. They also will reduce our need to purchase gasoline from other countries.
1929 This is the largest investment in the middle and working class since the late 1900s. The
1930 construction itself would create thousands of jobs, along with the people necessary to run the
1931 trains, terminals, do repairs and more. In addition to supporting workers who have been out of a
1932 job since the pandemic or earlier, people who don't have access to a car to get to their jobs will
1933 be able to travel farther distances for better opportunities. And isn't that what the United States
1934 is founded on, a better opportunity for all?
1935
1936
1937
1938 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation/Railroads
1939
1940
1941 **Results to be Expected:** The need for gasoline powered cars will decrease as will our reliance
1942 on other countries and their politics to provide us with petrol at their whim. A large reduction in
1943 the emissions caused by transportation in the U.S. and a boost to the economic, social and job
1944 status of the working class.
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1949 **Proposal #** 294 **Committee:** K

1950 **Author:** Matthew Tobin **Delegation:** New York

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1953 **Title:** To provide equal funding per student to all American public school districts

1954

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1956 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American students, American public school districts

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1958

1959 **Justification:** Research by Northwestern Economist C. Kirabo Jackson projects that a 22% increase in funding for low-income students could eliminate the achievement gap between students from different income families. Currently, there are large disparities in the quality of education that students in America receive, and this is heavily correlated with funding. For example, in 2017, the US Department of Education found an achievement gap of 40 percentage points in mathematics and 31 percentage points in reading between 8th graders in high-poverty and low-poverty schools. Furthermore, increasing funding is correlated with increased graduation rates, decreased dropout rates, and increased future wages.

1960 Since school funding currently comes from local property taxes, there are immense inequalities between school districts. For example, the suburban schools outside of Chicago spend over \$10,000 more per student annually than schools in Chicago. Furthermore, schools with more white students spend about \$1,800 more per student annually than schools with more minority students. Nationally, school districts with predominantly white students received \$23 billion more than districts with predominantly minority students, despite schools with more white students being smaller on average.

1961 There are also severe inequalities between states. New York spends the most per student annually, \$25,500. Alabama actually has the highest spending as a percent of taxpayer income, but spends only \$10,100, less than half as much as New York. Alabamans pay a higher rate of taxes but have less money to give, demonstrating how income inequality adversely affects education.

1962 Under this proposal, every American public school district will receive the same amount of funding per student. A Federal Board of Education, similar to the Federal Reserve and Federal Election Commission, will set the levels of taxation for school funding and evenly distribute the funding to public schools according to their number of students. The Board cannot be controlled by one political party. For the first five years, the budget set by this Board will be approximately equal to the current total of all budgets, with changes only for inflation, so taxes will not change significantly; the total amount of money is the same, just distributed evenly between students. School districts can use the new funding for new supplies, professional development, higher salaries, and school readiness programs, among other things.

1963 In no way does this proposal interfere with the rights of states, local school districts, or the Department of Education to provide funding and grants to schools. However, since the federal government will provide a full budget to schools, states and school districts can lower their taxes if they wish. This proposal gives an adequate baseline budget to school districts. School districts can still set their own budgets to collect more money locally and specific schools in need can still receive grants.

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1966 **Proposal for Action:** Education/Funding

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Results to be Expected: Increasing funding for schools by 10% led to adult wages being 7% higher for students, increased graduation rates, decreased dropout rates, and a reduced achievement gap between students of different income families. After Massachusetts started providing more funding to low-income communities, it rose to #1 in the Learning Policy Institute's ranking for education in America. Therefore, it can be expected that under this proposal, there will be higher graduation rates, lower dropout rates, and higher adult wages for students of currently underfunded districts, as well as a smaller achievement gap between students. Education will be more equal throughout America.



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Proposal # 274

Committee: B

Author: Eadie Brannon **Delegation:** New York

Title: To Implement a two year grace period after graduation before paying back student debt.

Major Areas to be Affected: Department of Education, Banks, United States Citizens

Justification: Student loan debt is increasingly becoming an issue, not only limited to those who have acquired it and those who must deal with it, but also for our economy. As of April 1st, 2022, the student loan debt total was 1.75 trillion dollars, the average debt per student being around \$34,520. The idea that young adults are able to pay for their college tuition without help from others is outdated and built from a systematically racist and classist background. Women, especially black women, are being oppressed by student loan debt. Black women have the least amount of help when paying back these debts. Only 9.5 percent of Black women reported receiving help from family or friends to pay back their student loans within a 12-month period. That's compared to 15 percent of Black men, 20 percent of white women, 21 percent of white men, 25 percent of Asian men, and 30 percent of Asian women. When you remember that Black women make less than any other group, that a Black woman with a bachelor's degree or better makes on average just a little more than what a white man with some college experience, but no degree. The higher debt with less help is all the more crushing

Proposal for Action: Education/College

Results to be Expected: Granting a two year grace period before starting to pay off student debt will allow time to find a stable job, let credit build, and will bring young people back into the housing market to stimulate the economy



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2047 **Proposal #** 279 **Committee: F**
2048 **Author:** Ryan Gaire **Delegation:** New York
2049

2050
2051 **Title:** To Protect and Expand Voting Rights Nationwide
2052

2053
2054 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American citizens and voters, state and county boards of
2055 elections, poll workers and administrators
2056

2057
2058 **Justification:** In the wake of the 2020 presidential and other federal elections, a nationwide
2059 movement to enhance voting restrictions has been initiated by lawmakers in 49 states, with 33
2060 bills having already passed across 19 states that inhibit the right to vote. Such laws include
2061 limiting the availability of mail-in ballots, tightening voter identification laws, a steady increase in
2062 the trend of purging voter rolls after elections, which forces eligible voters to have to re-register
2063 to vote for the next election, reducing the number of ballot drop boxes available for voters to
2064 utilize, and many other policies, are designed to make it harder to vote, and thus make it so that
2065 less people decide to participate and vote in our elections.

2066 The right to vote is one of the most fundamental rights of our nation. Our republic was founded
2067 on the ideal that the general population of the country should be able to elect the members of
2068 our government to represent us, that we should be able to have a say in the policies that we
2069 enact and the actions we take. By allowing certain states to strengthen voting restrictions, we
2070 are diminishing that right and diminishing our voice in our government. And while the
2071 justification for these voting restrictions is that they prevent voter fraud, this is an issue that has
2072 repeatedly been found to be insignificant in federal elections within the United States. If there is
2073 a lack of voter fraud to justify these voting restrictions, then in order to protect and expand
2074 voting rights, we need to enact a nationwide standard for states to hold same-day voter
2075 registration as well as automatic voter registration, two policies that will increase voter turnout.
2076

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2079 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Voting
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2082 **Results to be Expected:** With the enactment of same-day voter registration across our nation,
2083 voting will be a more accessible opportunity for all, and will increase voter turnout in our
2084 elections. Implementing automatic voter registration will keep voter rolls more accurate, lower
2085 government expenses since switching to an electronic transfer of registration information will
2086 help states save money on printing, mailing and data entries, and overall increase registration
2087 rates, and thus also likely driving up voter turnout.
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2092 **Proposal #** 287 **Committee: W**
2093 **Author:** Nora MacInnis **Delegation:** New York
2094

2095
2096 **Title:** Include abortion in Title X funding
2097

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2099 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Medicaid, Uninsured Americans, Family Planning Organizations
2100 and Health Care Providers
2101

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2103
2104 **Justification:** The Title X program that 4 million americans rely on, ensures that every person,
2105 regardless of where they live, how much money they make, their background, or whether or not
2106 they have health insurance, has access to basic, preventive reproductive health care, including
2107 but not limited to abortion, birth control, cancer screenings and STI testing and treatment.

2108 It is vital for any human being to have access to reproductive health care. According to
2109 Planned Parenthood, seventy-five percent of patients have incomes at or below 150 percent of
2110 the federal poverty level, and approximately 60 percent of Planned Parenthood patients access
2111 care through the Medicaid program and/or the Title X family planning program. This makes it
2112 impossible for an uninsured American to cover a \$1500 abortion out of pocket without
2113 government support. These uncovered costs might cause Americans to delay or completely
2114 forego their care because they simply can't afford the treatments. It's vital for any human being
2115 to have access to reproductive health care which was the original purpose of Title X funding.

2116 The "Gag Rule" makes it impossible for reproductive health facilities to remain open
2117 because they are getting no financial support from the United States Government. Almost
2118 immediately after taking office, President Trump reinstated and expanded the global gag rule,
2119 which severely restricts access to abortion abroad. The global gag rule is now more restrictive
2120 and dangerous than any previous version. It bans overseas groups from receiving U.S. health
2121 funding if they refer, provide, or even mention abortion or abortion-related services.

2122 As of March 4th 2020, These new regulations prohibit any centers that receive Title X, from
2123 providing abortion referrals, mandating referrals to prenatal services for all pregnant patients,
2124 and require complete financial and physical separation from abortion services. These unethical
2125 policy changes are causing several organizations to completely walk away from government
2126 funding because they can't provide the best possible care to their patients. With clinics having
2127 inadequate financing, it makes it impossible for an uninsured american to access reproductive
2128 healthcare. This contradicts the original intention of Title X. The administration has failed to
2129 protect people in need of these services.
2130

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2133 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Maternal Health
2134
2135

2136 **Results to be Expected:**

2137 By including abortions in Title X funding, family planning centers will be able provide patients
2138 with the necessary treatments. Low income patients can and should have access to affordable
2139 reproductive health care such as contraceptives, STD testing and treatment and breast cancer
2140 screening and treatment as well as provide essential health information to Americans through



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2141 educational websites. This will benefit the 4 million Americans in need of these treatments, but
2142 avoid it because of financial limitations.

2143

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2148 **Proposal #** 298 **Committee: T**
2149 **Author:** Deanna Bennett **Delegation:** North Carolina

2150

2151

2152 **Title:** Expanding Access to Pre-K

2153

2154

2155 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Pre Schools, Department of Education, Parents of Preschool
2156 aged children

2157

2158

2159 **Justification:** Pre-Kindergarten, also known as Pre-K is one of the most beneficial things that a
2160 parent can do for their child. Pre-K has been known to accelerate children's literacy, language,
2161 and math skills much faster than children that did not attend Pre-K. In a whopping statistic,
2162 surveyors in Tennessee found that children enrolled in Pre-K are 37-176% more likely to make
2163 better gains than children that did not go to Pre-K. Considering all of the benefits, you would
2164 expect almost every child to be enrolled in some sort of preschool, however you would be
2165 incorrect. A survey showed that only 40% of 3-4 year olds were enrolled in a Pre-K program. So
2166 why is this? A large reason is because of financial troubles. The average preschool in the
2167 United States is around \$889 per month, or \$10,668 a year. This is such a shocking number
2168 considering the fact that this is also around how much a private high school would cost.
2169 Because of the benefits that Pre-k comes with, these schools for young children should most
2170 definitely become under the category of a publicly funded school, and be completely free for
2171 parents that would like to enroll their child.

2172

2173

2174 **Proposal for Action:** Education

2175

2176

2177 **Results to be Expected:** Not only would kindergarten and 1st grade learning accelerate in
2178 terms of academics, but so would the children's social life. When interacting at such a young
2179 age, children learn how to talk to and collaborate with their peers and teachers much easier
2180 than if they were just thrown into it with no other experience. So, if we implemented this
2181 proposal for the start of the 2022-2023 school year, we could expect the class of 2035 to learn
2182 their early material much quicker and easier, as well as having an easier time interacting with
2183 the people around them.

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2188 **Proposal #** 302 **Committee: P**

2189 **Author:** Grace Powers **Delegation:** North Carolina

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2191

2192 **Title:** A Proposal to Reform FEMA and First Responder Assistance for Natural Disaster
2193 Recovery

2194

2195

2196 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All of the states and territories as well as recognized Tribes within
2197 the United States will be affected

2198

2199

2200 **Justification:** Many times after a natural disaster FEMA aid can take months and even years.
2201 In cases like Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria, 4 years after the disaster only 71% of promised
2202 funds had arrived. First responder aid does come quicker but it often is still not enough to get
2203 the community up off their feet. Data shows that Natural Disasters are increasing at alarming
2204 rates over the past 10 years and we as a country need to be prepared to handle what is to
2205 come. With delays come more deaths and illness that could have otherwise been prevented. It
2206 also helps on the front end, we ourselves have seen with Hurricane Katrina how unprepared
2207 Louisiana was to evacuate residents and start precautionary procedures.

2208 Furthermore, most first responder aid comes from local firemen, police, and hospitals,
2209 many of which are ill-equipped to deal with disasters such as tornadoes and hurricanes; this
2210 results in a lot of damage for these communities.

2211

2212

2213

2214 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Natural Disasters

2215

2216

2217 **Results to be Expected:** It is expected that the burden on these citizens will be eased and the
2218 lives that can be harmed will decrease. A faster and more appropriate response than those we
2219 have had in the past is crucial for any disaster.

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2225 **Proposal #** 304 **Committee: J**

2226 **Author:** Olivia-Beth Vaughan **Delegation:** North Carolina

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2228

2229 **Title:** Making the CROWN (creating a respectful and open workplace for natural hair) Act a
2230 Federal Law and expanding the Act to apply to the workplace, schools, and all public places.

2231

2232

2233 **Major Areas to be Affected:** People who are discriminated against in school, the work place,
2234 or just on a daily basis due to their hair texture.

2235

2236

2237 **Justification:** The following statistics are from Dove's The CROWN research study: 47% of
2238 Black mothers report having experienced discrimination based off of their hair. 86% of Black
2239 teens who experience discrimination state that they have experienced discrimination because of
2240 their hair by age 12. While 90% of Black girls believe that their hair is beautiful, the
2241 microaggressions and discrimination she endures has an impact on how she sees herself.
2242 Teenage Black girls are missing an average of one week of school per year due to hair
2243 dissatisfaction. Black women are 30% more likely to be made aware of a formal workplace
2244 appearance policy. Black women fear scrutiny and discrimination when expressing their natural
2245 beauty in the workplace. 80% of Black women are more likely to agree with the statement "I
2246 have to change my hair from its natural state to fit in at the office". As of January 2022, only 15
2247 states have laws that prohibit discrimination based on hair texture. Black women's hair is 3.4x
2248 more likely to be perceived as unprofessional. In conclusion, Black women are more policed in
2249 the workplace, and feel that their hair is targeted. No one should be turned away from a job,
2250 reprimanded for failing to adhere to subjective dress codes, or judged based on the texture of
2251 their hair.

2252

2253

2254

2255 **Proposal for Action:** LGBTQ+/Discrimination

2256

2257

2258 **Results to be Expected:** People, but more specifically people of color, will feel more accepted
2259 and respected with their beautiful authentic hair. This proposal will help protect people of color
2260 and allow them to embrace their natural beauty.

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2265 **Proposal #** 303 **Committee: E**

2266 **Author:** Nora Taylor **Delegation:** North Carolina

2267

2268

2269 **Title:** Regulating the Banning of Books in Public Middle and High Schools

2270

2271

2272 **Major Areas to be Affected:** banned books, Department of Education, state school boards,
2273 public education, public middle and high schools, local county Boards of Education

2274

2275

2276 **Justification:** Banning books refers to the action of a school removing/censoring certain books
2277 deemed unfit for students. It has been used as a form of censorship for decades, but lately it
2278 has been gaining more popularity as controversial topics reach schools. There is currently little
2279 restriction on what defines a book as “unfit,” and while some are removed for explicit material,
2280 others are removed simply for controversial content.

2281 For example, books like Bridge to Terabithia and Harry Potter have been banned for religious
2282 reasons, citing “offensive content” due to witchcraft. However, this content is only offensive to a
2283 minority of students, as there are a variety of religions in schools. Limiting books based on
2284 religious principles undermines religious freedom, and completely removing it does not allow
2285 students the freedom to decide what they want to associate themselves with.

2286 In addition, books like 1984 and To Kill a Mockingbird have been banned for “inappropriate
2287 language” and “violence.” While these issues can be harmful to younger students, middle and
2288 high school students are capable of handling mature themes, and they experience them on a
2289 daily basis. It is important for them to be able to use discernment. Language and mild violence
2290 do not take away from the potential value of a book, and they are frequently used as discussion
2291 points.

2292 Today, many books are also being challenged for political reasons. Books that discuss the
2293 LGBTQ+ community are frequently banned despite a growing prevalence in society. It is
2294 essential for middle and high school students to be able to educate themselves freely without
2295 excessive government restriction.

2296 While the banning of books is necessary in some cases, it is often used to push a particular
2297 agenda or express a certain bias. It is important that schools are given guidelines for what can
2298 and cannot be banned.

2299

2300

2301 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

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2303

2304 **Results to be Expected:** With this proposal, public middle and high schools will not be able to
2305 ban any books they deem unacceptable by their own guidelines. Instead, they will follow a set of
2306 established criteria in order to prevent excessive and unnecessary censorship. This will give
2307 teachers and students the freedom to have the ability to educate themselves on a diverse array
2308 of issues.

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2313 **Proposal #** 300 **Committee: Q**

2314 **Author:** Mary Grace Hicks **Delegation:** North Carolina

2315

2316

2317 **Title:** To decriminalize and legalize the usage of LSD and other psychedelics in medication,
2318 within the context of a prescription written and administered by a trained medical professional.

2319

2320

2321 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Health and Human Services, The United States
2322 Food and Drug Administration (FDA), United States Drug Enforcement Administration,
2323 American Psychiatric Association, Doctors and Therapists of the United States, American
2324 Citizens

2325

2326

2327 **Justification:** Psychedelic drugs - LSD, Ibogaine, and Psilocybin are hallucinogens, which are
2328 defined as a "large class of psychoactive drugs that can produce altered states of
2329 consciousness characterized by major alterations in thought, mood, and perception." LSD and
2330 other psychedelics have been used to treat emotional and personality disorders, such as
2331 anxiety, severe depression, PTSD, addiction (particularly with alcoholics), and other
2332 psychosomatic diseases. Prescribing certain psychedelic drugs can improve a variety of mental
2333 health disorders, and have been legalized in healthcare and are now medically regulated in the
2334 state of Oregon, and there continues to be further consideration of Hallucinogens and
2335 Psychedelics as treatments to mental health disorders. There continues to be active legislative
2336 consideration regarding the decriminalization of psychedelics and the usage of hallucinogens in
2337 medical professions taking place in multiple other states outside of Oregon, including New York,
2338 Michigan, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The FDA has already
2339 cleared a phase 2b study of "MindMed", a pharmacologically optimized form of LSD made to
2340 treat anxiety, and this proposal aims to legalize similar medication for wider mental illness
2341 treatment. The federal legalization and medical regulation of LSD, Ibogaine, and Psilocybin
2342 would allow for patients with severe mental illnesses who have not positively responded to
2343 psychotherapy or other prescription medication a chance at rehabilitation and remission.

2344

2345

2346

2347 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Prescriptions

2348

2349

2350 **Results to be Expected:** The usage of LSD and other psychedelics will allow for alternative
2351 treatments to a variety of patients who have not responded properly to regular prescription
2352 medication and / or psychotherapy. The use of hallucinogens as mood changing, life improving
2353 medicine offers the opportunity for patients with severe mental illnesses and / or addictions the
2354 opportunity to rehabilitate and enter into remission, significantly improving the quality of life and
2355 capabilities of the mentally ill in America. The US Food and Drug Administration will continue to
2356 monitor the progress and success of the drugs and collect revenue from user fees paid by
2357 manufacturers. This will in turn provide necessary funds for the United States, paying back into
2358 new and innovative medical research, as well as continued regulation of various medications.

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387 **Proposal #** 316 **Committee: X**
388 **Author:** Fiona Kanaly **Delegation:** Oklahoma
389

390
391 **Title:** Free Narcan Supply for Students and Music finatics.
392

393
394 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Schools, Venues, Colleges/Universities and after school
395 programs
396

397
398 **Justification:** According to the CDC 69,000 of the 91,000 overdoses in 2020 were because of
399 Fentanyl. This proceeded to increase by 15% in 2021. Every five minutes we lose someone to
400 an overdose. 108,000+ people in 2021 lost their life to an overdose. Through March 15 of 2022
401 Montana Highway Patrol troopers have already seized 12,079 fentanyl pills – more than three
402 times the total for all of 2021. I personally have lost 3 people I know from fentanyl.

403 Narcan is a small nasal spray that can restore and reverse the overdose from opioids. It
404 works in 2-3 minutes and can last for up to 4 hours before getting help.
405 It can restore oxygen for at least 4 hours, helping kids in rural towns with, hospitals far away.
406 It is small and easy to keep around, or in your everyday bag.
407 CDC reports that Narcan kits save 27,000 people annually, with the little exposure Narcan had.
408 Has no subsistence abuse probability.
409 Brain damage is caused within 4 minutes and if Narcan is used within those 4 minutes the
410 oxygen will restore to the brain, leaving no damage.

411
412
413 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health
414

415
416 **Results to be Expected:**
417 Saving young adults and teens lives.
418 Helping America's overdose statistics to go down overall.
419 Get opioids off of the top 3 most common deaths in America.
420

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424 **Proposal #** 310 **Committee:** O

425 **Author:** Thrisha Saranya Duggisetty **Delegation:** Oklahoma

426

427

428 **Title:** Environmental Education

429

430

431 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Grades from K-12

432

433

434 **Justification:** An educational program that provides resources and assistance to learn about
435 environmental issues. The overall goal of the program is to provide education and assist in
436 environmental projects to take part in the community. Environmental education is a process that
437 lets people explore environmental issues and to take action towards it. According to the
438 Environment Protection Agency, you are more aware, gain knowledge, have a more positive
439 attitude, develop skills, and participate more when exposed to environmental education. It
440 teaches students to be able to see multiple perspectives of the problem and find solutions for it.
441 Environmental Education raises eco-friendly consumers that strive towards natural products to
442 avoid waste. Kids grow up more aware of their surroundings and issues such as climate
443 change, pollution and learn to recycle. They are more likely to consider their products and
444 actions more carefully.

445

446

447 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

448

449

450 **Results to be Expected:** It lets individuals get a better understanding of issues regarding the
451 environment to develop knowledge and skills to fix it. Students are rewarded with volunteer
452 hours as they clean up their community for the better. Whether it be reducing plastic waste or
453 cleaning up litter on the road they will be made aware of the growing risk of climate change.
454 Students are able to learn about different perspectives of the issues and will use their skills as
455 they grow up. The main goal is to promote environmental education to kids to help prevent
456 environmental issues. Climate change and pollution are the big ideas, but this will provide the
457 education of the components that make them.

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462 **Proposal #** 306 **Committee: S**
463 **Author:** Gulnessa Asif **Delegation:** Oklahoma

464

465

466 **Title:** Prohibit members of Congress and other offices and staff from holding or trading
467 individual stock, limit super PAC - candidate coordination, and require dark money groups/super
468 PACs to report donors who contribute over \$10,000 within 24 hours.

469

470

471 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Members of Congress, 501(c) groups, super PACs, the Federal
472 Election Commission, many White House staff members, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment
473 Board, federal judges

474

475

476 **Justification:** This proposal tackles 3 main issues relating to money in politics: individual stock
477 ownership, super PACs, and 501(c) (or 'dark money') groups.

478 Currently, members of Congress are allowed to own and trade individual stocks while in office.
479 The STOCK Act, signed into law in 2012, prohibits members and employees of Congress from
480 using any "nonpublic information derived from the individual's position...or gained from
481 performing the individual's duties, for personal benefit." However, this law is rarely enforced,
482 and the standard penalty for violation is only \$200. Insider and other media sites have identified
483 60 members of Congress that have violated the STOCK Act. In March 2020, senators Richard
484 Burr, Kelly Loeffler, Diane Feinstein, and James Inhofe were all accused of insider trading. After
485 a closed-door briefing with CDC Director Robert Redfield and White House Pandemic Advisor
486 Dr. Anthony Fauci, Richard Burr and Kelly Loeffler sold millions of dollars worth of individual
487 stock. Loeffler also purchased stock in Citrix, a cloud computing company that sells tele-meeting
488 software. Members of Congress have market-moving, non-public information that they can and
489 have used to massively profit financially. They should not be able to hold individual shares of
490 stock. However, they should still be able to participate in the free market without conflicts of
491 interest by putting their assets into things such as mutual funds and blind trusts.

492 Dark money runs rampant in our political system. 'Dark money' describes political, monetary
493 contributions whose donors cannot be traced back. This proposal deals with super PACs
494 (political action committees) and section 501(c) organizations (excluding 501(c)(3)
495 organizations, which are classified as charitable organizations that are prohibited from spending
496 money to influence elections). Super PACs are federally registered political action committees
497 that raise unlimited contributions from the super-rich, corporations, labor unions, and other
498 entities to make "independent" expenditures in federal elections. From 2010 to 2018, super
499 PACs spent approx-imately \$2.9 billion on federal elec-tions. The bulk of that money comes
500 from just a few wealthy indi-vidual donors. For example, in the 2018 elec-tion cycle, 100 super
501 PAC donors contrib-uted nearly 78 percent of all super PAC spend-ing. Crucially, super PACs
502 must be independent of the candidates they support. However, this is often not the case. Many
503 super PACs have been accused of being founded by close associates of political candidates.
504 This was famously satirized by comedian Stephen Colbert, who created a super PAC to support
505 his own 'campaign,' and handed ownership of the super PAC to Jon Stewart, who was
506 'definitely not coordinating' with Colbert despite being close associates. By strengthening the
507 definition of 'coordination' between super PACs and political campaigns, insiders would not be
508 allowed to funnel millions of dollars to political parties through such channels.

509 501(c) organizations are known as 'dark money groups' because they are not required to
510 publicly disclose donors. They can accept unlimited contributions from any source, and may



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511 engage in some election-related activities. These groups may not contribute directly to a
512 candidate but they may contribute unlimited amounts to a super PAC supporting a candidate.
513 This has led to millions being funneled through super PACs to support candidates, without the
514 source of the money ever being disclosed. To support democracy and accountability across all
515 levels of American society, these donors must be disclosed.

516

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519 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Campaign Finance

520

521

522 **Results to be Expected:** Banning individual stock ownership for Congress will rebuild the trust
523 that the American people put in their elected officials. By limiting super PAC - candidate
524 coordination, special interests will be prevented from using super PACs and officeholder-
525 controlled nonprofits to bypass campaign finance limits and improperly influence elected
526 officials. Finally, by requiring 501(c) groups to disclose their donors to the FEC, the public
527 release of the identity of donors makes elected officials accountable to real constituents, not just
528 the wealthy ones.

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534 **Proposal #** 309 **Committee:** W
535 **Author:** Cesily Covey **Delegation:** Oklahoma
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537
538 **Title:** Creating Incentives to Expand and Create Domestic Fertilizer Production via Tax Credit
539

540
541 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Domestic farmers, Consumers of produce, Domestic fertilizer
542 producers.
543

544
545 **Justification:** Prices for Fertilizer have risen over 300% for domestic farmers. The lack of
546 accessibility to imported fertilizer which constitutes the majority of fertilizer used in the United
547 States is the leading cause. 89% of Farmers gross under \$350,000 and spend an average of
548 75% on fertilizer, equipment, supplies, and land. With fertilizer rising to unbearable prices, many
549 farms are unable to afford the amount of fertilizer needed to produce a successful crop yield.
550 This will lead to higher prices for consumers and food shortages across the country.
551

552
553 **Proposal for Action:** Agriculture
554

555
556 **Results to be Expected:** By providing incentives for the creation or expansion of new Fertilizer
557 facilities, prices of fertilizer are expected to drop, resulting in affordable fertilizer prices for
558 domestic farmers.
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563 **Proposal #** 322 **Committee: C**
564 **Author:** Sourish Pasula **Delegation:** Oklahoma

565

566

567 **Title:** Expand subsidies for the research and development of commercial solar infrastructure.

568

569

570 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Energy Research Institutions, Department of Energy, All
571 American Citizens, Fossil Fuel Industry

572

573

574 **Justification:** The cost of solar photovoltaic panels and technology has long been a reason for
575 the limited commercial use and development of solar energy. In recent years, solar energy has
576 become more publicized and affordable but is still not a competitor to fossil fuels, which remain
577 as cheap as ever. While solar technologies have received approximately \$2.4 billion in
578 subsidies in the last 14 years, the oil and gas industry has received about \$5.9 trillion in
579 subsidies in 2020 alone. Currently, the government provides limited subsidies for the research
580 and development of solar energy technologies.

581 In the past, when solar energy was first implemented, there was significant progress made in
582 the affordability of solar energy due to the subsidization and funding of its development,
583 Commercial use of solar photovoltaics is still limited due to the lack of infrastructure present for
584 solar energy panels, along with the initial overhead cost associated with making the transition to
585 solar energy. Solar energy has been invested in before, with the development of solar panels for
586 satellites.

587 In the past, when the US government invested heavily into the development of solar
588 technology, the energy and cost efficiency of solar technologies skyrocketed. Currently, oil and
589 gas subsidies are so numerous in order to keep the rising prices of fossil fuels at a reasonable
590 level, as well as to research more ways to extract oil from the ground. Should this money be
591 allocated for the development of solar power instead, we would witness the rise of a multi-billion
592 dollar industry that provides jobs and economic growth to the entire US. Converting also will
593 improve and make energy more accessible as well.

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597 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Energy

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599

600 **Results to be Expected:** Expanding the subsidies for the research of commercial solar
601 technologies would expand the career opportunities across the field of solar energy. These
602 career opportunities will promote the development of cheaper energy, and more importantly,
603 clean energy. It would also expand the overall infrastructure for energy grids across the US.
604 This would lead to an increase in the viability of not just solar energy infrastructure, but all
605 energy infrastructure in America, improving our future carbon footprint and reducing the effects
606 of climate change.

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611 **Proposal #** 318 **Committee: X**
612 **Author:** Janice Ku **Delegation:** Oklahoma

613
614

615 **Title:** Modify Rehabilitation Programs for Adult Offenders to Reduce Recidivism

616
617

618 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Sentencing Commission,
619 incarcerated American citizens

620
621

622 **Justification:** The United States spends \$80 billion on the incarceration of inmates, with an
623 average yearly spending of ~\$30,000 per inmate. Through an observational study done by the
624 Bureau of Justice tracking inmates in 34 states, 46% of prisoners released from prison were
625 reincarcerated, with rearrest rates being much higher at 71%. These rates only exaggerate the
626 overcrowding in prisons, leading to a decline in the quality of life of all people in jail or prison. A
627 measure developed against this are the Rehabilitation Programs for Adult Offenders, which
628 include rehabilitation programs against substance abuse. However, these programs are still
629 lacking and underdeveloped in their execution, and many times, fail to target the true
630 criminogenic cause for recidivism. By extending these programs and allowing judges to
631 mandate rehabilitation programs other than for substance abuse, both re-incarceration and
632 incarceration rates will decrease.

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634

635 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons/Juveniles

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637

638 **Results to be Expected:** Incarceration rates and prison populations would decrease over time.
639 As many individuals would find themselves lacking compulsion for recidivism, occurrences of
640 crimes would lower as well. Cities would become safer, more incarcerated individuals would
641 thrive after release, and prisons would not suffer from the effects of overcrowding.

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646 **Proposal #** 326 **Committee: P**

647 **Author:** Sabrina Smith **Delegation:** Oklahoma

648

649

650 **Title:** Creating Drug-Specific Patents To Protect Innovation and Human Drug Consumers.

651

652

653 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Patent and Trademark Office, Pharmaceutical
654 Companies (and other entities that research, develop, and seek FDA approval for drugs), Patent
655 Trial and Appeal Board, American Consumers of Human Drug Products.

656

657

658 **Justification:** The patenting system exists to incentivize innovation with a government
659 protected twenty-year monopoly. However, because of the legislation's vague definitions of
660 novelty and patentability, the patent system is no longer protecting innovation, but is weakening
661 competition by handing out undeserved monopolies.

662 This is particularly true, and devastatingly impactful in the drug industry; between 2012 and
663 2019, prices of the 12 best-selling drugs in the US increased by 68%. A study on these twelve
664 drugs showed that, on average, 125 patents are filed on each one. Most of these patents are on
665 small tweaks of the drug, such as altering a ratio of a drug mixture or putting two medicines into
666 one pill.

667 Patenting these small changes is a strategy for avoiding competition. We call this strategy a
668 "patent wall". Patent walls are collections of patents (all of which will be lengthened by teams of
669 lawyers after the 20-year mark), that prevent development of generic brands for 40 or 50 years
670 on a collection of different forms of one drug. The resulting total monopolies allow drug
671 companies to set prices without the threat of competition, and often out of reach of many
672 potential beneficiaries.

673 The patent system is no longer serving its purpose, and it is costing Americans fortunes and
674 family members. The patent system needs an update that will match its effects to its intention:
675 incentivising innovation for the improved lives of the American people.

676

677

678

679 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Prescription Drug Pricing

680

681

682 **Results to be Expected:** "Nonnovel" drugs may still receive an RDP to help pay for R&D costs,
683 but the monopoly length is significantly shorter. Competition and generic brands can spring up
684 sooner, increasing the number of American beneficiaries who can afford the drug. In other
685 words, the prices of patented drugs will be cheaper, sooner.

686 DRDPPs protect Pharmaceutical Companies from intellectual property theft during the R&D of
687 their drug. This gives them a solid five to ten years alone in the market before other
688 manufacturers are prepared to bring their versions to the market; giving them protection, without
689 killing all competition in the market, and raising prices out of reach of Americans in need.

690 Drugs of all kinds will be more accessible to those who need them, and the patent system will,
691 once again, protect true innovation in the drug industry.

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696 **Proposal #** 327 **Committee: I**
697 **Author:** Alex Spiropoulos **Delegation:** Oklahoma

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699

700 **Title:** A Federal Law to Regulate Labor Negotiations Between Players and Owners in Major
701 League Sports

702
703

704 **Major Areas to be Affected:** MLB, MLBPA, NFL, NFLPA, NBA, NBPA, WNBA, WNBPA. NHL,
705 NHLPA,

706
707
708

709 **Justification:** For as long as the major sports organizations have existed there have been
710 labor disputes between players and owners. Industry rules, baseline salary and overall team
711 salary have been contentious points of debate in these labor negotiations. Over time these
712 negotiations have led to work stoppages that lead to disparate bargaining power for the
713 owners. Additionally these work stoppages have caused collateral economic damage to the
714 community, vendors, and small business owners who rely upon these sports events for tax
715 revenue, income and their livelihood. This proposal would allow the federal government to
716 regulate these labor negotiations and lead to faster and more just resolutions between parties.

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719

720 **Proposal for Action:** Workplace/Labor

721
722

723 **Results to be Expected:** With these regulatory systems in place labor negotiations should be
724 expedited and be carried out more justly. With the negotiations being faster the industries
725 dependent upon these major league sport organizations will be able to resume their work as
726 well.

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732 **Proposal #** 328 **Committee:** W

733 **Author:** Katie Spiropoulos **Delegation:** Oklahoma

734

735

736 **Title:** A Federal Program to Mandate Bi-monthly Preeclampsia and Cardiovascular Checkups,
737 Provide Educational Courses on Proper Prepartum and Postpartum Care, and Enroll all Mothers
738 in Insurance For the Duration of their Pregnancy and After Childbirth Regardless

739

740

741 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All pregnant women across the country, the US Department of
742 the Treasury, the US Department of Health and Human Services, state branches of the
743 Department of Health.

744

745

746 **Justification:** In 2017 the Maternal Mortality Rate worldwide was at a decline everywhere
747 except for two countries, the Dominican Republic and the United States. The WHO reported that
748 these two countries were the only nations to report a significant increase in the maternal
749 mortality ratio since 2000. Additionally, the US is the only country in the developed world that
750 has seen a steady increase in maternal mortality from 1987 to 2017. As of 2018 the US reported
751 a maternal mortality rate of 17.2 per 100,000 pregnancies which placed them last amongst
752 industrialized nations. While there are a variety of reasons for this increase, as for the actual
753 issue of maternal mortality the leading causes of death are hemorrhages, cardiovascular
754 problems such as cardiomyopathy, and infections such as sepsis. If handled at a federal level, a
755 significant portion of these maternal fatalities could be spared as finally proper healthcare and
756 education would be available to all, not just those in states or professions that can afford it.
757 Mothers in low income communities are at a significantly higher risk for maternal mortality as
758 they often do not have access to essentials such as prenatal vitamins, regular OB-GYN
759 appointments, or clean and safe birthing facilities. Additionally, these women are frequently not
760 properly educated in the warning signs of possible prenatal health issues like how to check for
761 bleeding or high blood pressure, and they also often do not know which foods or substances to
762 avoid or target during pregnancy. Unlike the work of simple nonprofit organizations, which are
763 regularly underfunded or difficult to access, a federally controlled program could utilize block
764 grant funding and state public health agencies in order to ensure every woman regardless of
765 where they live can have access to these resources. As the nation begins to move away from
766 designated COVID-19 relief funding and taskforce creation, this funding currently subsidized by
767 the US Department of the Treasury could be reallocated into block grant funding for maternal
768 healthcare. This funding would go to the salaries of healthcare providers who would perform
769 bimonthly screenings for health issues such as pre-eclampsia and cardiomyopathy, as well as
770 instructors to teach classes over not just prenatal care but postpartum as well. Additionally the
771 funding would help to provide insurance to all expectant mothers not just throughout their
772 pregnancy but for at least one year after birth as well. While physical health issues tend to be the
773 cause of more maternal fatalities, sound mental health is essential to not just the wellbeing of
774 the mother after birth but also the children. Currently the CDC estimates that 1 in 8 women
775 experience symptoms of postpartum depression and with the additional insurance coverage this
776 program provides, those women would receive the care they need to be fully available parents.
777 As an added benefit, lowering the maternal mortality rate may also help to lessen the burden on
778 the foster care system as fewer children would suffer the loss of their mother during or
779 immediately following childbirth and also the added resources for postpartum mental health
780 checkins may help mothers to remain present and stable in their children's lives.



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Proposal for Action: Public Health/Maternal Health

Results to be Expected: The maternal mortality rate in the US will finally see a decline
Women nationwide will receive proper prenatal and postnatal care, both mentally and physically
No expectant mothers will have to worry about health insurance during pregnancy or immediately following in order to make all of theirs and their child's crucial appointments
Overall maternal mortality awareness and education will increase



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796 **Proposal #** 317 **Committee: E**

797 **Author:** Maha Khan **Delegation:** Oklahoma

798

799

800 **Title:** To Amendment to Title VII to Ensure Employee Appearance Protection

801

802

803 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Equal employment opportunity commission (EEOC), American
804 workforce

805

806

807

808 **Justification:** The definition of a professional in society today must be changed to accept
809 diversity. The United States is a place where expression and individuality is celebrated and
810 valued, and that's why it must also be protected. People who have piercings, tattoos, wear their
811 hair natural, wear head scarves, or are overweight are often overlooked and discriminated
812 against in the workplace. They are denied the right to work when they are well qualified for it.
813 Their skills are disregarded and are overlooked solely because of how they look.

814 Here are some statistics: On average 80 percent of African American women feel the need to
815 change their natural hair to be accepted in the workforce and research proving that employers
816 find these hairstyles to be less professional. In a survey taken in recent years 93% of employers
817 would hire an individual with less weight to an "overweight" individual with similar qualifications.
818 76% of people believe that having a tattoo or piercing could hurt their chance at a job interview.
819 These are just some of the many individuals who have been discriminated against in the
820 workplace for their outward appearance.

821

822

823

824 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED

825

826

827 **Results to be Expected:** •Safer working environments

828 •limit unfair discrimination on unfair bases

829 •protect more individuals rights in the Workforce

830

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835 **Proposal #** 323

Committee: T

836 **Author:** Ally Potts **Delegation:** Oklahoma

837

838

839 **Title:** An act requiring all public restrooms in buildings over a certain capacity to have baby
840 changing tables.

841

842

843 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All families and caretakers of children, including single parent
844 and LGBTQIA+households, children, and the American people.

845

846

847 **Justification:** According to studies done by several sources, such as the American Academy
848 of Pediatrics (AAP), an overwhelming majority of public restrooms do not have baby changing
849 stations installed. The statistics have ranged anywhere from 20%-4% of restrooms that have
850 accessible stations, which is unacceptable. This is simply because they aren't required in
851 legislation on a large scale. Enacting this proposal is a great start to fixing this issue.

852 In 2016, the US Congress passed the Bathroom Accessible in Every Situation Act, which
853 requires baby changing accommodations in both male and female restrooms located in publicly-
854 accessible federal buildings. This act was passed in 11 states, such as California and New
855 York, and is awaiting approval in states such as Oklahoma. Other proposals and acts regarding
856 this issue have been brought to the forefront, but only on a city or state level. While the passage
857 of these acts have helped this ongoing issue on a small, but powerful scale, the passage of
858 such legislation on a larger scale is the perfect way to support all families, including single
859 parent, LGBTQIA+, and any other families affected by the lack of such resources.

860

861

862 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

863

864

865 **Results to be Expected:** With the addition of these stations, all citizens, including single
866 parents and those in the LGBTQIA+ community, will have a better sense of belonging and
867 inclusivity. Families will feel more comfortable going out and spending quality time with each
868 other without the worry of whether or not they will be able to change their child in a safe and
869 hygienic way. Hygiene levels in these restrooms will also be greatly enhanced, which will
870 contribute to reducing the spread of several illnesses. In general, the well-being of the American
871 public will be improved.

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876 **Proposal #** 325 **Committee: F**
877 **Author:** Jorge Rios **Delegation:** Oklahoma

878

879

880 **Title:** A 28th Amendment to Allow Naturalized to Run for President

881

882

883 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The US constitution, people of the United States of America, US
884 citizens, state legislatures, and the executive branch of the United States.

885

886

887 **Justification:** The natural-born citizens clause is meant to only allow natural born citizens of
888 America to run for president, even though all citizens can vote. That's not inclusive and equal for
889 people that have taken the appropriate actions and are now US Citizens. These people worked
890 the long 5 year process to become a resident and then citizen of the U.S. They may serve to
891 defend the country they are now a part of, but have no place in the Executive Branch to make a
892 difference to their country. We must correct this inequality through the ratification of the 28th
893 Amendment. The 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal rights, under the Constitution, to all
894 citizens of the US regardless of their place of birth, has, in this scenario, been ignored. It is past
895 time to correct this issue and restore equality under the law for all US citizens.

896

897

898 **Proposal for Action:** Elections

899

900

901 **Results to be Expected:** All citizens will have the opportunity to participate equally and not be
902 restricted by the discriminatory natural born-citizens clause. This would give an even deeper
903 ownership and acceptance of all citizens of the United States. Erasing the "levels" of citizenship
904 of our people and dispelling the myth that only natural born citizens are worthy to be leaders of
905 this country.

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911 **Proposal #** 311 **Committee: H**

912 **Author:** Avery Dunlap **Delegation:** Oklahoma

913

914

915 **Title:** Right to Repair for Agricultural Equipment

916

917

918 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Those to be affected are the agricultural equipment
919 manufacturers, local repair shops, and American farmers

920

921

922 **Justification:** Right to repair simply means that the owner of agricultural equipment has the
923 means necessary to repair their equipment. This equipment can range from an everyday tractor
924 to a commercial combine. The ability to repair this machinery is hindered by software present in
925 many new models of tractors, such as John Deere. This security is characterized by the
926 electronic system of the equipment shutting down when it is worked on or repaired by an
927 unauthorized dealer. This shut down renders the machine unusable until an authorized dealer,
928 usually the manufacturer,
929 uses a specialized code to reboot the system.

930 As of now, tractor manufacturers have the rights to all repair and maintenance technology by
931 having sole access to manuals and parts as well as any codes to the equipment's system. This
932 sole access hinders the owner's ability to repair and maintain their equipment even when a
933 minor problem arises. Most agricultural machines are large and difficult to transport, meaning
934 that the dealer must go to the work site to repair the equipment rather than going to a local
935 repair shop. This
936 necessity to have an authorized dealer repair equipment adds a transportation charge to the
937 owner as well as delays the ability to use the equipment again due to availability of the dealer.

938

939

940 **Proposal for Action:** Agriculture

941

942

943 **Results to be Expected:** A decrease in maintenance prices and equipment downtime as well
944 as an increase in convenience would be felt by the agricultural community. An increase in sales
945 of agricultural equipment would be felt by the manufacturers as customers would return to
946 buying new models rather than finding repairable, older models.

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952 **Proposal #** 315

Committee: G

953 **Author:** Declan Jones **Delegation:** Oklahoma

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956 **Title:** The implementation of a minor tax on gasoline, as prices drop.

957

958

959 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The fuel industry, the transportation industry, car owners, urban
960 planners, urban residents, and bike owners.

961

962

963

964 **Justification:** The United States plans on being carbon neutral by the year 2050. As of 2020,
965 transportation is responsible for 27% of all carbon emissions and is the highest source of carbon
966 emissions. Considering this information, it is clear that transportation must either become more
967 environmentally friendly or must be used less frequently in order to reach this goal.

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Proposal for Action: Environment

Results to be Expected: The implementation of bike infrastructure will significantly reduce carbon emissions, especially for future generations. In Europe, where bike infrastructure is already common, there are several noticeable lifestyle differences that are attributed to biking. Frequent exercise will reduce obesity rates, and more bike accessibility will lead to shorter commutes. The significant reduction in carbon emissions will prove vital to the United States's efforts to become carbon neutral.



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990 **Proposal #** 313 **Committee: H**
991 **Author:** Wyatt Hood **Delegation:** Oklahoma

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Title: Ban the Replacement of MSG in Foods with E631

Major Areas to be Affected: Food Industry and American Consumers of Food Products

1000 **Justification:** In today's society, people around the world do not know what ingredients are in
1001 the food they consume on a daily basis. Nor do they know or understand the process to create
1002 the food. Consumers assume and trust the food they eat is healthy and not going to harm them.
1003 Groupthink naively gives them the idea that other people around them are eating the same food,
1004 so their food is safe and healthy to ingest. Food additive disodium inosinate ("E631") has
1005 become increasingly more popular to use in foods rather than monosodium glutamate ("MSG").
1006 E631 is more widely used in foods such as cheese, vegetables, and processed meats. E631 is
1007 utilized by companies in the food industry only because E631 is cheaper to buy. Additionally,
1008 E631 makes food last longer on the shelf while still having the same flavor enhancement effect
1009 provided by MSG. Companies are not only saving money by using E631 as a food additive, but
1010 these companies also make more money.

1011 The large issue currently overlooked by companies using E631 in food, is all the numerous side
1012 effects. The side effects of E631 include behavioral problems in children, attention deficit
1013 disorders, lethargy, sleepiness, insomnia, numbness or paralysis, seizures, sciatica, slurred
1014 speech, chills and shakes, shuddering, and cancer.

1015 These same companies then acquire labels stating the food is MSG free and then put the label
1016 on their food products, such as a common bag of potato chips. The "MSG Free" label may be
1017 accurate because there is no MSG in the product. The consumer is misled in believing their
1018 food is safe and healthy to eat. But an underlying issue prevails because the alternative food
1019 additive of E631 is actually very dangerous to the health of the consumer.

1020 In the public eye and media, MSG became a popular topic as a food additive regarded as
1021 unhealthy. MSG originally received its bad reputation as being "unhealthy" in the 1960's when
1022 Robert Ho Man Kwok became sick while eating Chinese food and assumed that food additive
1023 MSG was the cause. Kwok wrote a negative article about MSG from his experience and MSG's
1024 label of "unhealthy" started. Recent studies have disproved this claim. Now health authorities
1025 such as the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives ("JECFA"), the Food and
1026 Drug Administration ("FDA"), and the European Food Safety Association ("EFSA") regard MSG
1027 as safe to consume.

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Proposal for Action: Food

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Results to be Expected: Food produced in the US will not contain E631, therefore protecting
the consumer and improving the health of Americans.

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1040 **Proposal #** 324 **Committee: H**

1041 **Author:** Logan Propst **Delegation:** Oklahoma

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1044 **Title:** No More "No Kill, No Pay"

1045

1046

1047 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Endangered Species Act, trophy hunting in the US,
1048 endangered species in the US, US hunting, all hunters.

1049

1050

1051 **Justification:** Popularly known as canned "hunting," this practice is more accurately described
1052 as the shooting of domestic animals. Many rare and endangered animals are raised from birth
1053 to be friendly to humans, allowing "hunters" to pay for the experience of an easy trophy. This
1054 unethical practice has remained legal largely due to a loophole through the Endangered
1055 Species Act which allows the hunting of endangered animals so long as "the [hunting] will not
1056 appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild."
1057 Because these endangered animals are raised in captivity, they are not technically part of the
1058 wild, and those that run canned hunting businesses use this exception in order to legalize this
1059 animal cruelty.

1060

1061

1062 **Proposal for Action:** Animals/Wildlife

1063

1064

1065 **Results to be Expected:** Canned "hunting" in the US will be made illegal

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1070 **Proposal #** 320 **Committee: I**

1071 **Author:** Tyler Lyons **Delegation:** Oklahoma

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1074 **Title:** To increase cooperation between the National Parks Service (NPS), and climbers in the
1075 United States, by setting up a national committee to help create a safer climbing environment in
1076 the United States.

1077

1078

1079 **Major Areas to be Affected:** National Parks, the National Parks Service, the American Access
1080 Fund

1081

1082

1083 **Justification:** In the United states, many of the most prominent routes are traditional climbing
1084 routes, meaning that you have to place the climbers protection by hand, whereas in many other
1085 countries the world have moved to "sport climbing" where the routes have been protected with
1086 bolted lines mitigating the risk of a huge fall. It would also open up a huge amount of routes in
1087 the United States that aren't able to be climbed without the huge risk of a ground fall.

1088 Currently in the United States, NPS is responsible for deciding if a route is allowed to be bolted
1089 and tuned into a sport route within the parks, as such the shift to the NPS board to decide these
1090 things has been extremely slow and unproductive.

1091

1092

1093

1094 **Proposal for Action:** National Parks

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1097 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal would allow for more people to get into outdoor
1098 climbing in a safe environment, moderated and protected. This would grow the climbing
1099 community, grow the want for the outdoors. This proposal would strengthen the NPS by refining
1100 rules and regulations about bolting routes.

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1106 **Proposal #** 314 **Committee: Q**
1107 **Author:** Abhijitkumar Jayasekar **Delegation:** Oklahoma
1108

1109
1110 **Title:** Establishing Community Mental Health Centers to Combat Inaccessible and Expensive
1111 Mental Health Services in the United States
1112

1113
1114 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Organizations: SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health
1115 Services Administration)
1116 People: Unemployed and individuals without access to mental health services
1117

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1119
1120 **Justification:** Out of all healthcare issues, mental health serves as one of the most expensive
1121 in the nation, and it continues to be an issue from the after effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
1122 The U.S. spends nearly 87.5 billion dollars on health care for mental disorders, making it the
1123 second highest in total health care expenditures. Many individuals don't seek treatment, while
1124 others often fail to receive proper care, leading to continuing unnecessary cost as well as
1125 human suffering. Many mental issues also co-occur with other physical ailments, making it more
1126 difficult to predict outcomes and project costs. Additionally, these disorders are prevalent across
1127 all occupations, so the industry is affected as well. Another 44 billion dollars are spent on lost
1128 productivity due to depression alone.
1129

1130
1131 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health
1132

1133
1134 **Results to be Expected:** These centers will serve to improve the accessibility as well as the
1135 expensive nature of private institutionalized mental health services. By locating them in
1136 concentrated areas of poverty, we can better serve those that immediately require these basic
1137 necessities.
1138

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1142 **Proposal #** 329 **Committee: G**

1143 **Author:** Aishwarya Swamidurai **Delegation:** Oklahoma

1144

1145

1146 **Title:** Nurdle Alert! Addressing Microplastic Pollution in America's Waters

1147

1148

1149 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), state
1150 environmental protection/quality agencies, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
1151 Administration (NOAA), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), coastal communities and habitats
1152 across America

1153

1154

1155 **Justification:** Nurdles! While the name sounds awfully cute, nurdles is in fact the term for small
1156 plastic resin pellets 1-5 mm in diameter used in the raw manufacturing of virtually anything
1157 plastic, ranging from plastic bottles to phone and automobile parts. And while the name is
1158 admittedly cute, the impact of these nurdles on our environment truly isn't. Nurdles are
1159 produced from natural gas or oil and, in fact, account for the second-largest source of
1160 microplastics in the ocean after tire dust. While countless billions, or even trillions, are used
1161 each year, regulation of nurdles is incredibly weak, often leading to companies losing nurdles
1162 during transit or manufacturing through massive nurdle spills and being able to exploit current
1163 varying pollution standards.

1164 Concerns for nurdles arise from the risks research has shown that they can pose to surrounding
1165 habitats and organisms. Animals often mistake nurdles for food and research shows that
1166 nurdles can replace food in the stomachs of animal, leading to suffocation and starvation.

1167 Researchers have also indicated the risk for potential toxic effects on both animals and humans
1168 from chemical products such as Bisphenol A (BPA) and nonylphenol, which are used in plastic
1169 manufacture. Nurdles also contain additives such as phthalates, flame retardants, organotins,
1170 and PFAs (per- or poly-fluorinated alkyl substances) and are the hub of attraction for other toxic
1171 pollutants. As they float, they continuously attract toxic chemical species onto their surface,
1172 such as persistent organic pollutants (POPs), at over 1 million times background levels.

1173 Nurdle pollution is a persistent problem that must be approached in a focused manner. Eunomia
1174 Researchers estimate that more than 250,000 tons of nurdles enter the ocean annually with
1175 numerous spills silently cited across America. Furthermore, nurdles are particular in their
1176 pollution method in that they don't go through the hands of consumers, but rather through the
1177 manufacturing supply chain. An emphasis must be placed on tackling the presence of nurdles in
1178 our waters so that coastal waterways are not compromised through pollution, and coastal
1179 communities, composed of animals and humans alike, are not left to deal with the
1180 environmental and health ramifications of these small but hazardous plastic entities.

1181

1182

1183 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Plastic

1184

1185

1186 **Results to be Expected:** Significantly reduced microplastic pollution in water bodies and
1187 related systems

1188 Increased awareness on the impact of nurdles pollution in water bodies

1189 Prompt action on microplastic and plastic pollution in America leading to safer and cleaner
1190 marine habitats and communities



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1195 **Proposal #** 319 **Committee: U**
1196 **Author:** William Loughridge **Delegation:** Oklahoma
1197

1198
1199 **Title:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization and all Member Nations, Nations seeking admission to
1200 NATO, Washington Treaty Articles 6 and 10, addition of draft Article 15
1201

1202
1203 **Major Areas to be Affected:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization and all Member Nations,
1204 Nations seeking admission to NATO, Washington Treaty Articles 6 and 10, Draft Article 15
1205

1206
1207 **Justification:** In the decades following the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO has languished
1208 as an organization and has seldom held the influence that it once did at the height of the Cold
1209 War. As such, many critics have claimed that the organization belongs in the past, and should
1210 not remain the focus of so much foreign policy attention. However, due to the Russian invasion
1211 of Ukraine, much of the discussion has been refocused towards the strength, utility, and
1212 necessity of NATO to a degree not seen since the Russian rejection of NATO and the signing of
1213 the 2001 Sino-Russian Treaty of Friendship.

1214 In the past few years the axis around Russia and China has continued to consolidate power
1215 through military and economic means. These two states' increasing revanchism combined with
1216 their continued manipulation of neighboring states accentuates the necessity of a global military
1217 alliance of democratic nations, and the enlargement of a preexisting alliance is much more
1218 preferable to the creation of or integration of several new ones. NATO must be reimagined for
1219 the new world. As such, the removal of geographic requirements to membership will open up
1220 NATO membership to all free democracies who must still abide by the current membership
1221 processes, in order to combat the ever growing threat of Russian and Chinese expansionism.
1222 Furthermore, recognizing that the alliance must become more lean and effective to best counter
1223 these threats and more, it is also essential to provide a mechanism by which the alliance can
1224 prune the abscesses that are all too apparent. As the threat posed by rogue states and
1225 aggressive superpowers grows stronger, a new global NATO must rise to the challenge to
1226 protect freedom and democracy.

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1230 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations
1231

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1233 **Results to be Expected:** Nations currently considered partners of NATO who would wish to
1234 join the alliance can now begin procedures to join the military partnership. Developing
1235 democracies around the world will begin to consolidate through the expansion, and the global
1236 balance of power shall once again resume a multilateral flow between democracies and not
1237 remain in the hands of authoritarian regimes and rogue states. NATO will expand across the
1238 globe and will successfully push back against the rising tide of authoritarianism.

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1243 **Proposal #** 334 **Committee: V**

1244 **Author:** Cadelyn Wood **Delegation:** Oregon

1245

1246

1247 **Title:** Congressional Apportionment Reform

1248

1249

1250 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Congress, The Electoral College, The Census Bureau, Puerto
1251 Rico, United States Territories

1252

1253

1254 **Justification:** No taxation without representation is a foundational principle in our government,
1255 and should also apply to any governmental principle, especially the general presidential
1256 election. In this century alone, we have seen two minority elections - elections in which a
1257 presidential candidate wins the popular vote without winning the presidential election. This is
1258 due to an unfair discrepancy in the amount of people that are represented by each vote in the
1259 Electoral College. This discrepancy needs to be rectified. Why should one person living in a
1260 rural area have more influence over the general election than someone living in a more heavily
1261 populated area or state? According to the 2020 census, each elector from the state of Wyoming
1262 represented approximately 190,000 people. In comparison, each elector from Alaska, which
1263 also only has 3 electors, represented 240,000 people. Each of the 55 electors from California
1264 represent approximately 679,000 people. The national average is 576,000. As a result, states
1265 that are more highly populated - especially in comparison to those with the same amount of
1266 electors - are being denied influence.

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1269 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Voting

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1272 **Results to be Expected:** As a result, states will have more equal representation in the House
1273 of Representatives, states can better represent their constituents, and general elections will
1274 more closely align with the popular vote.

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1279 **Proposal #** 331 **Committee: U**
1280 **Author:** Yuk Hong Chan **Delegation:** Oregon
1281

1282
1283 **Title:** Ratification of the Rome Statute and subsequent entry into the International Criminal
1284 Court
1285

1286
1287 **Major Areas to be Affected:** UN member states, State parties to the Rome Statute, Criminals
1288 breaching international law residing in the United States, Human rights in the United States
1289

1290
1291 **Justification:** The United States is a country built on freedom and justice for all; therefore, to
1292 ensure the United States' dedication to universal human rights and world peace, it is only
1293 natural for the United States to join with other nations in bringing international criminals to
1294 justice. To an extent, the United States has already done so by participating in other
1295 International Tribunals, such as the Tribunal for the Far East, the Nuremberg Trials, Tribunals
1296 for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

1297 The International Criminal Court (ICC) is essentially a more permanent court to administer
1298 justice to criminals of international law, including crimes against humanity, genocide, and other
1299 international crimes. Currently there are 123 member states in the Court, and has concluded
1300 proceedings against 26 individuals, including former Libyan Dictator Munnmar Gaddafi,
1301 President Uhuru Kenyatta of Kenya and many others. The court is also currently investigating
1302 war crimes in Ukraine as well. By ratifying the Rome Statute, The United States can participate
1303 in shaping international law.

1304 Through the entry of the United States into the International Criminal Court, the United States
1305 will show the world its dedication to human rights, world peace, and the establishment of an
1306 international rule of law.
1307

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1310 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement
1311

1312
1313 **Results to be Expected:** By ratifying the Rome Statute and joining the ICC, the jurisdiction of
1314 the ICC would greatly expand, therefore increasing the power and effectiveness of the ICC to
1315 administer justice to international criminals. Moreover, the ICC would also be able to conduct
1316 more thorough investigations of war crimes through American cooperation.
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1321 **Proposal #** 330 **Committee: D**
1322 **Author:** Emery Boisvert **Delegation:** Oregon
1323

1324
1325 **Title:** Amendment of the United States Pledge of Allegiance to remove religious ties and
1326 promote equality.
1327

1328
1329 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American citizens, Public school teachers, K-12 public school
1330 students, Flag education/salutation standards
1331

1332
1333 **Justification:** The Pledge of Allegiance, according to US flag code, is supposed to be a “verbal
1334 expression of support for the United States of America, and its effect is to instill support for the
1335 United States of America.” Therefore, the Pledge of Allegiance should not marginalize any
1336 groups nor violate the American documents it represents. The Establishment Clause of the
1337 United States Constitution prohibits the government from “respecting an establishment of
1338 religion.” The inclusion of the words “under God” in the Pledge violates a central pillar of
1339 American identity: that the Government should remain religiously objective. The Pledge, through
1340 the term “under God,” clearly respects monotheistic religions believing in a single God at the
1341 expense of groups including but not limited to Hindus, Atheists, Agnostics, and many more.

1342 Additionally, the Pledge promises “liberty and justice for all.” It is unfair to refer to all
1343 Americans as an equal group when there is not equitable treatment. It is not safe to assume that
1344 “liberty and justice” are given to everyone equally considering the widespread inequality and
1345 mistreatment of minorities in our society. Therefore, the Pledge should promise equality
1346 alongside liberty and justice, just as our Constitution does.
1347

1348
1349 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Government
1350

1351
1352 **Results to be Expected:** An amendment to the Pledge would allow for a more all-inclusive
1353 salutation, thereby decreasing opposition to (what should be) a patriotic activity and lessening
1354 unnecessary political strife. Overall, conflicting opinions about the meaning of the pledge would
1355 be nullified, and it would be more constitutional for public workers (namely teachers) to recite
1356 the Pledge of Allegiance.
1357

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1361 **Proposal #** 332 **Committee: X**
1362 **Author:** Edwin Johnson **Delegation:** Oregon
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1365 **Title:** To decriminalize personal use of illicit substances in favor of broadening drug addiction
1366 treatment and prevention services.
1367

1368
1369 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Food & Drug Administration (FDA), National Institute on Drug
1370 Abuse (NIDA), Substance Abuse & Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA), United
1371 States Department of Education, United States Department of Justice, American citizens,
1372 federal and state pr
1373

1374
1375 **Justification:** The United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world. A large portion
1376 of these arrests are for drug offenses—45% in federal prisons. It is estimated that every federal
1377 prisoner costs around \$40,000 annually.
1378 However, despite our high incarceration rates, the United States has around ten times the rate
1379 of overdose mortality compared to countries in the EU. Additionally, a significantly higher
1380 percentage of young people in the U.S. use controlled substances. We can see that our current
1381 justice system does not effectively address drug abuse, and we are wasting taxpayer money.
1382 In 1999, Portugal began a series of reforms which transformed their approach toward drug
1383 abuse. Instead of putting minor offenders on trial, Portugal sent people to prevention programs
1384 and treatment centers. Additionally, they implemented educational programs to instruct the
1385 public on drug safety, focusing on prevention and harm reduction.
1386 Studies show that problematic drug use in Portugal fell from 7.6 percent in 2000 to 3 percent in
1387 2013. There has also been a dramatic and sustained reduction in drug-related deaths.
1388 Additionally, the strain on the Portuguese justice system decreased—its prison density fell, and
1389 police could focus on more serious crimes. There were reductions in the use of imprisonment
1390 for all drug offenses, not just for minor possession offenses.
1391 The War on Drugs campaign aims to use military and police intervention to reduce global drug
1392 trade, however the American approach of “hard on drugs” has failed to decrease drug-related
1393 deaths in the states, and left us with sky high incarceration rates. This comes at great expense
1394 to taxpayers, and leaves many underprivileged individuals disenfranchised. The United States
1395 must adjust its approach to drug abuse just as Portugal did two decades ago. By doing so, we
1396 can lessen the burden on our justice system and, more importantly, improve the health of the
1397 American people.
1398

1399
1400 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/ Rehabilitation
1401

1402
1403 **Results to be Expected:** By implementing CDDAs and new standards surrounding the federal
1404 drug response, the United States shall reduce the harm of our current drug crises, as well as
1405 see a significant improvement in public health. If trends follow as they have in Portugal, the
1406 United States will see reductions in drug related deaths, HIV (spread through drug needles),
1407 Hepatitis C, and Tuberculosis. Additionally, the strain on our justice system should let up, and
1408 drug related criminal offenses will fall.
1409



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1413 **Proposal #** 333 **Committee: I**
1414 **Author:** Kylie Johnson **Delegation:** Oregon
1415

1416
1417 **Title:** Establishing a database that administers public testimony in Congressional committee
1418 hearings concerning the climate.
1419

1420
1421 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Congressional committees, House of Representatives, Senators,
1422 US citizens, Congressional staff, Climate activists, employers, climate scientists, US citizens
1423 with a profession related to the climate.
1424

1425
1426 **Justification:** Public trust in the US government has been steadily declining since 1960.
1427 Americans have minimal knowledge concerning how legislation is passed and don't feel heard,
1428 despite the US' status as a democracy. There is no educational requirement to join Congress,
1429 and members of Congress often rely on staff for knowledge regarding the legislation they
1430 debate and vote for every day. On average, 84% of Americans have a great deal of trust for
1431 scientists, but that percentage goes down to 39% for elected officials. Testimony is a crucial part
1432 of democracy and it allows experts to give their educated input on legislation. This is especially
1433 important for climate legislation.

1434 Two thirds of Americans believe the US government isn't doing enough for the climate. Heat
1435 waves, droughts, and forest fires are flooding news headlines, but the US government has
1436 maintained a "business as usual" attitude towards the climate crisis. For example, 79% of
1437 Americans believe alternative energy sources brighten our country's future, but the productions
1438 of natural gas and crude oil are only increasing in the US today.

1439 Testimony is a pure practice of democracy. We are in a time of political polarization and climate
1440 crisis. Thus, scientific knowledge and climate expertise are imperative in order to make informed
1441 decisions in Congress that are for the best interest of Americans.
1442

1443
1444 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch
1445

1446
1447 **Results to be Expected:** Americans will have a greater sense of connection to Congress and
1448 feel more heard. Climate experts will have increased opportunities to influence climate policy
1449 that ultimately affects everyone on the planet. scientific knowledge will have a greater impact on
1450 the legislative process for climate policy.
1451

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1455 **Proposal #** 352 **Committee: A**
1456 **Author:** Aastha Singh **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
1457

1458
1459 **Title:** To protect the right to privacy by regulating the collection and processing of data by
1460 entities within the United States
1461

1462
1463 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All inhabitants of the United States, the United States
1464 Government, entities that collect user data in the United States, entities that create
1465 advertisements, entities that advertise in the United States.
1466

1467
1468 **Justification:** All it takes is one look at American history to understand what our country was
1469 built on - freedom. Freedom of speech, freedom of government, and freedom of thought. The
1470 United States is a country that was built upon valuing the voice of the ordinary citizen, above all
1471 else, and it will stand for nothing less than true democracy.
1472 Privacy is a necessary tenet of democracy. The right to privacy protects the people from the
1473 exploitation of personal information, safeguards freedom against excessive power, and ensures
1474 autonomy. With the rise of the Internet, however, privacy rights are under attack. A prime
1475 example of this is the Facebook/Cambridge Analytica scandal of 2018, which revealed a dire
1476 need for data privacy regulation in the United States. Cambridge Analytica was a data analytics
1477 company that used the personal data of almost 87 million Facebook users to increase support
1478 for Donald Trump's 2016 presidential campaign. Facebook was aware of this abuse of data, but
1479 the company failed to stop it, recover the data to save it from continued abuse, or even inform
1480 users of the misuse. In doing so, Facebook failed to protect its users from nonconsensual data
1481 use and unethical manipulation.
1482 The precedent that this scandal sets is harrowing. Companies can now make hyper-
1483 individualistic advertisements to alter the political opinions of vast swathes of people, providing
1484 them with an absurd amount of influence over the government. Without regulation, companies
1485 are able to undermine democracy and coerce mass amounts of people into carefully calculated
1486 conformity.
1487 It is imperative that the United States take immediate action to protect against the unethical
1488 collection and exploitation of user data; stringent digital privacy laws are the best way to do so.
1489 This proposals lays the groundwork for a landmark piece of legislation, protecting the rights of
1490 Americans and sustaining our democracy for years to come.
1491

1492
1493 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Privacy
1494
1495

1496 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will ensure that the collection and processing of user
1497 data will be ethical and controlled, and that it will not harm any parties involved. Users will be
1498 more informed of the impacts of their social media usage. Entities will not be able to radically
1499 influence elections, allowing for more fair elections and more representative leaders. Entities will
1500 have a lesser degree of control over the thoughts and lives of the general public.
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1505 **Proposal #** 347 **Committee:** V
1506 **Author:** Kendal Lorfink **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
1507

1508
1509 **Title:** A Constitutional Amendment for Congressional Term Limits
1510

1511
1512 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Affected entities will be federal and state Senators, federal and
1513 state Representatives, and future federal and state Senators and Representatives.
1514

1515
1516 **Justification:** Congressional stagnation is a prominent issue in the political landscape of the
1517 United States. There is a long standing trend that Congress has disproportionately high levels of
1518 incumbency reelection, leading to a very low turnover rate. In recent years, for example, the
1519 federal House of Representatives has shown a reelection rate of over ninety percent, with an
1520 average of only five to ten Representatives losing their seat every cycle. Congress is also
1521 increasing in age, with fifty percent of the current Senate being over the age of sixty-five.
1522 The current Senate and House are not truly representative of the citizens they represent. For
1523 example, approximately one third of Representatives over the age of sixty represent districts
1524 with a median age of thirty-five or younger. These congresspeople are making legislation and
1525 voting on issues that will never affect them in the same way they will affect voters. The low
1526 turnover rate also leads to a stagnant view on many issues as there are no new ideas in the
1527 mix. Term limits would help bring new perspectives to Congress, which would in turn help better
1528 the nation's legislative effectiveness as a whole. This issue must be handled on the national
1529 level, as states cannot impose term limits on their federal Representatives and Senators.
1530

1531
1532 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch/Term Limits
1533

1534
1535 **Results to be Expected:** Provided that the legislation and amendment passes, this will result in
1536 the establishment of Congressional term limits. Over time, the average age of congressional
1537 incumbents will decrease, the turnover rate in both the Senate and House will increase, and
1538 new, fresh ideas will be brought forth in Congress to improve the nation.
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1543 **Proposal #** 346 **Committee: G**
1544 **Author:** Leo Liu **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
1545

1546
1547 **Title:** Revitalization of Amtrak
1548

1549
1550 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad
1551 Administration, Transportation Security Administration, Major Railroad Companies (Amtrak,
1552 Acela, Burlington Northern Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, CSX,
1553 Norfolk So
1554

1555
1556 **Justification:** A typical day sees 86,000 travelers ride one of the 300 Amtrak train lines.
1557 Yearly, that accounts for more than 30 million passengers moving across America. In 2012,
1558 roughly 75% of commuters between Washington, D.C. and New York traveled by rail. Even
1559 during COVID-19, Amtrak was able to preserve 12 million passengers in the 2021 fiscal year.
1560 However, they have not received adequate funding or maintenance for the routes. The railroad
1561 company's grant request for the 2023 fiscal year only constitutes \$3.3 billion, with most of that
1562 only covering their operating costs. Amtrak needs to replace aging equipment, such as
1563 passenger cars that date to the 1970s that have caused frequent derailments, or old tunnels in
1564 the Northeast Corridor that drastically reduce the speed limit of high-speed Acela bullet trains.
1565 Additionally, Amtrak currently uses a hub-and-spoke system in its focus cities, lacking suburb to
1566 suburb connectivity. Most American commuters desire rural connections and less distance in
1567 between stops, as compared to the current system. Around 80% of America is connected by
1568 railroad already, but mostly for freight purposes. Improving and expanding upon an already
1569 existing railroad allows the creation of more Amtrak routes to connect travelers. Amtrak and its
1570 passengers are long overdue for an upgraded railroad experience.
1571

1572
1573
1574 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation/Railroads
1575

1576
1577 **Results to be Expected:** Increased ridership from newly established lines in the Amtrak
1578 system, leading to increased yearly revenue for Amtrak. Passengers would have a higher
1579 satisfaction rating for Amtrak from the expanded routes. Eventually, Amtrak would become self-
1580 sufficient. American citizens would also get more travel choices, making America a more
1581 connected country than ever before.
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1586 **Proposal #** 345 **Committee: I**
1587 **Author:** Julia Lipscomb **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
1588

1589
1590 **Title:** To increase trans youth access to non-surgical gender affirming care, and to prohibit
1591 medical facilities from denying an individuals' right to gender affirming care.
1592

1593
1594 **Major Areas to be Affected:** America's trans youth, health care providers, the American
1595 people, future LGBTQIA+ policies, well-being of transgender individuals, sellers of gender-
1596 affirming care products, the medical community
1597

1598
1599 **Justification:** The amount of misunderstanding directed at transgender individuals, especially
1600 trans youth, from both society and the medical community is unfair. There is clear discrimination
1601 that is almost solely based on personal beliefs towards this large group of people in the United
1602 States. Personal opinions and beliefs shouldn't affect or have anything to do with necessary
1603 medical care. In the United States alone, an estimated 1.4 million people identify as
1604 transgender, and a further 1.2 million adults ages 18-60 identify as nonbinary. Forcing trans
1605 youth to wait until adulthood to be allowed access to gender-affirming care is dangerous.
1606 Research shows that transgender people are 2 to 3 times more likely to suffer from depression
1607 or anxiety and are at severe risk of depression and self-harm. Also, another study conducted in
1608 the Netherlands saw that kids and teens who had visited a gender clinic but had not yet
1609 received puberty blockers were more likely to die by suicide than their non-transgender peers.
1610 In that same study, when kids started taking puberty blockers, their mental health improved and
1611 was similar to, or better than, their non-trans peers.
1612 Similarly, a 2019 study on transgender teens revealed that 21 out of the 47 trans teens
1613 surveyed had suicidal tendencies before starting hormone therapy. After treatment, that figure
1614 dropped to 6.
1615 According to Dr. Jonah DeChants, a research scientist at The Trevor Project, "Our research has
1616 found that respecting a young person's pronouns is associated with lower suicide risk and that
1617 transgender and nonbinary youth with access to binders, shapewear, and gender-affirming
1618 clothing reported lower rates of attempting suicide in the past year compared to transgender
1619 and nonbinary youth without access."
1620

1621
1622 **Proposal for Action:** LGBTQ+/Transgender
1623

1624
1625 **Results to be Expected:** By allowing 16-year-old transgender individuals to access gender
1626 affirming care, suicide rates will lower for this group, as will depression rates. The overall well-
1627 being of this group will improve. Individuals will not be turned away from gender affirming
1628 treatments medical treatments based solely on their gender.
1629

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1633 **Proposal #** 355 **Committee: E**

1634 **Author:** Robert Staresinic **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

1635

1636

1637 **Title:** To eliminate affirmative action in all professional settings to include but not limited to
1638 college applications, job applications, and scholarship selections.

1639

1640

1641 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Public and Private Universities, Work Force, Students studying at
1642 University, Public and Private Businesses.

1643

1644

1645 **Justification:** Affirmative Action, where someone's color, race, sex, religion, or nationality is
1646 considered in a selection process, has been popularized by the United States for decades.
1647 While having a noble motive in increasing diversity and fair chances for minorities, Affirmative
1648 Action comes with the disastrous side effects of reinforcing stereotypes, discrimination in the
1649 literal sense, and favors those of a higher income bracket, and thus needs to be eliminated to
1650 insure true equality and fairness overall. University of California v. Bakke established the
1651 Supreme Court's viewpoint on Affirmative Action, deciding that racial quotas violated the Civil
1652 Rights Act. However, the Supreme Court does not view race as a general factor as a violation of
1653 the same Act. Thus, despite being a country that has pride in equality and fair rights for all, the
1654 United States and the Supreme Court has supported affirmative action.

1655 In an attempt to promote fairness to all and diversity, Affirmative Action actively discriminates
1656 against the majority population, even if a candidate from this population has stronger qualities.
1657 However, Richard Kahlenberg from the Century Foundation stated that 71% of Black and Latino
1658 attending universities like Harvard University came from wealthy backgrounds. Therefore, it can
1659 be concluded that Affirmative Action fails to show true fairness when considering all applicants
1660 to colleges or jobs in our country. While diversity is something that should be desired in the
1661 United States, such diversity needs to account for all forms of differences in society, to include
1662 things like income. California, Washington, Michigan, Nebraska, Florida, Arizona, Oklahoma,
1663 and New Hampshire have all banned the usage of Affirmative Action, affecting 30% of all high
1664 school students admitted into college. Most of these states have established this ban through
1665 voted legislation, evident of the demand for the elimination of Affirmative Action.

1666 Many have misinterpreted Affirmative Action as evidence of racist or sexist stereotypes towards
1667 minorities as an additional negative setback in the United States. Racial stereotypes and
1668 misjudgments continue to run rampant today, despite the numerous attempts to reform such
1669 stereotypes. While with good intent, Affirmative Action has continued to create unfair decisions
1670 in education and job settings, causing a disservice to the citizens of the United States.

1671 Therefore, it is imperative that Affirmative Action should be banned in selection processes, to
1672 guarantee a stronger focus on merit-based achievements and qualities throughout the country.

1673

1674

1675 **Proposal for Action:** Education/College

1676

1677

1678 **Results to be Expected:** By banning Affirmative Action, universities and business will be able
1679 to accept and hire applicants purely on merits and other metrics. Therefore, applicants that are
1680 more suited towards the college or business are more likely to be accepted, increasing
1681 efficiency in the higher education system and work force. This can begin to cycle by more



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1682 citizens obtaining higher income, allowing more children to be sent to higher education,
1683 beginning the cycle again. On a culture standpoint, more Americans will feel as those they are
1684 treated more fairly and thus will not oblige to many racist and sexist stereotypes, alleviating
1685 some of the racial or sexual tension that is prominent in the United States.

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1690 **Proposal #** 353 **Committee:** N
1691 **Author:** Diya Singh **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
1692

1693
1694 **Title:** To Increase Organ Donation by Incentivization and Implementing an “Opt-Out” Organ
1695 Donation System
1696

1697
1698 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Citizens,
1699 U.S. Government, Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA), Medicare, Medicaid,
1700 hospitals, emergency rooms, medical professionals, private health insurers, organ transplant
1701 waitlists.
1702

1703
1704 **Justification:** In the United States of America, 17 people die each day waiting for an organ
1705 transplant. So many Americans are perishing simply because the supply of organs to be
1706 transplanted does not nearly meet the enormous demand. It is mostly that the United States
1707 government is failing to recognize and properly address this problem. However, it is entirely
1708 possible to attempt to mitigate this predicament, as there is extensive research on sound
1709 solutions.

1710 The only ways to effectively solve this issue is to increase donor yield, or expand the donor
1711 pool. Currently, optimizing donor yield is using new, more effective, medical technology for
1712 organ retrieval (so organs aren’t lost before they can ever be used), and increasing donor
1713 health. Unfortunately, organs are declining in viability as rates of health issues such as obesity,
1714 diabetes, and other chronic conditions that harm vital organs are becoming increasingly
1715 common. Therefore, increasing the donor yield is difficult to tackle legislatively, because there is
1716 no real way to improve the health of U.S. citizens on the scale necessary to solve this issue.
1717 However, there is another option. Expanding the donor pool is a feasible way of addressing the
1718 organ shortage. Expanding the donor pool requires us to increase donor registrations and
1719 promote living donor transplantation, which are both things the U.S. government has the
1720 jurisdiction to do.

1721 To increase donor registrations, the U.S. must implement an “Opt-Out” organ donation system.
1722 An “Opt-Out” organ donation system is when citizens choose not to be an organ donor, as
1723 opposed to them going through steps to become one. This is something that is done by several
1724 countries including Singapore, Sweden, Spain, and others. The “Opt-Out” provisions have
1725 been proven to increase rates of organ donation; in Singapore’s case, by six times. However, an
1726 “Opt-Out” organ donation system is not the only answer to increasing the donor pool, it is one
1727 part of the necessary actions that must be taken. Promoting living donor transplantation via an
1728 Organ Donation Tax Credit, is a practical way to help resolve this issue. Since an “Opt-Out”
1729 system doesn’t realistically cover living donors, this would be a sufficient solution for expanding
1730 the pool further to before death, which can also open the door for more types of organs that are
1731 usually more viable (that the human body is able to live without) when a human is alive.
1732 Every organ donor can save 8 lives and enhance 75 more. It is absolutely critical that America
1733 puts forth a solution to the large deficit in the viable organs.
1734

1735
1736 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health
1737
1738



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1739 **Results to be Expected:** More Americans will get access to the organs they need. Thousands
1740 of lives will be improved or saved. These solutions will set precedent for more countries to take
1741 further action, working towards a future where, globally, those in need of an organ donation can
1742 get one easily.

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1747 **Proposal #** 336 **Committee:** N

1748 **Author:** Christopher Fleming **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

1749

1750

1751 **Title:** This proposal would ensure any individual with a chronic medical disability requiring life-
1752 sustaining medication has access to affordable healthcare, including clinical visits, medications,
1753 and medical devices.

1754

1755

1756 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This proposal utilizes the structures in place with the Medicaid
1757 and Medicare programs. Medicaid is a joint state and federal healthcare program with each
1758 party covering a share of the total program cost, determined by the Federal Medical Assistance
1759 Perce

1760

1761

1762 **Justification:** The Social Security Administration maintains a "listing of impairments" using
1763 medical criteria to identify disabilities that impact lives. However, it is not enough to have a
1764 diagnosis of one of those conditions to qualify for any benefits. An individual with a medical
1765 disability must have deteriorated to a point where they cannot do any gainful activity. With
1766 medical advancements, people with Type 1 Diabetes, Sickle Cell Anemia, Cystic Fibrosis,
1767 Asthma and many more chronic diseases can live meaningful productive lives, but there is no
1768 guarantee of affordable access to these life-sustaining medical supports for all impacted. This
1769 proposal would ensure impacted individuals receive affordable, quality care allowing them to
1770 avoid health deterioration that leads to eligibility in more costly government-subsidized
1771 programs and live full lives.

1772

1773

1774 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

1775

1776

1777 **Results to be Expected:**

1778 The proposal is improving the quality and longevity of life for people with medical disabilities. As
1779 a result, they are able to be contributing members to society in our economy. It will also reduce
1780 the number of people with disabilities qualifying for Social Security and or Medicare because
1781 they will be able to work.

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1787 **Proposal #** 342 **Committee: F**
1788 **Author:** Simran Jain **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
1789

1790
1791 **Title:** To amend the U.S. Constitution to repeal the Natural-Born Citizen Clause outlined in
1792 Article II Section 1.
1793

1794
1795 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All citizens of the United States, voting peoples of the United
1796 States, candidates for President of the United States, naturalized citizens of the United States,
1797 the Constitution of the United States, and the government of the United States.
1798

1799
1800 **Justification:** America grows more and more diverse every single day. In fact, as of 2019, the
1801 United States recognizes far more than 10% of its population as immigrants — people who
1802 chose to sever ties with their motherland in favor of becoming an American. However, even as a
1803 country that claims to support so many attempts at enhanced diversity and individuality,
1804 America denies any individual born outside of the United States the opportunity to run for
1805 president. With this ban, America contrasts the opportunity that countries including Armenia,
1806 Austria, Azerbaijan, France, Germany, Great Britain, Israel, and Somalia offer. In viewing a
1807 visual map of countries that require their executive leader to be a natural-born citizen, the
1808 United States is actually a part of the minority that includes such an outrageous provision within
1809 the law of their land. In other countries, where people born abroad can hold executive
1810 leadership, non-native citizens have made history. Julia Gillard, a woman born in Wales,
1811 became the very first female prime minister in Australia. During her time, she negotiated
1812 compromises that drastically reduced the harsh impact of atrocious taxation on her country.
1813 The framers of the Constitution included the Natural-Born Citizen Clause because they did not
1814 want English Royalty to intrude into the American government. However, since overblown in the
1815 1780s, this is no longer a concern. Now, immigrants and naturalized citizens are some of the
1816 biggest assets to the United States, and it is time to treat them as such. Many risk their lives by
1817 serving in the armed forces, and they physically prove their allegiance to the country. About
1818 1,000 people born abroad have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the most
1819 esteemed award for bravery in the country. Those non-native born recipients make up about
1820 40% of all people that have received the honor. To date, Theodore Roosevelt has been the only
1821 President of the United States to have ever been awarded this honor. A country founded on the
1822 principle of opportunity should not deny that to all of its people. It is vital to the success of the
1823 United States that immigrants and naturalized citizens should have the opportunity to run for
1824 President.
1825

1826
1827 **Proposal for Action:** Elections
1828

1829
1830 **Results to be Expected:** Immigrants and naturalized citizens will be able to recognize a dream
1831 to pursue the American presidency. Consequently, stigmas and discriminatory measures
1832 commonly put towards those born outside of the United States shall cease. Similarly, Americans
1833 everywhere will have the possibility of having representation from their cultural roots, which will
1834 increase their senses of belonging. This will lead to even more diversity throughout the nation,
1835 as it will empower millions of minorities and Americans to pursue their goals and ambitions. By



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1836 virtue of having a larger variety of candidates, the United States of America will also have more
1837 effective and efficient leaders.

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1842 **Proposal #** 338 **Committee: U**
1843 **Author:** Rayan Ghaffar **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
1844

1845
1846 **Title:** To ensure the freedom and safety of millions of lives by enforcing a No-Fly Zone (NFZ) of
1847 Russian aircraft over Ukraine under the condition that Ukraine will never be granted access to
1848 join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
1849

1850
1851 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Ukrainian civilians oppressed by Russian warfare, the United
1852 States of America, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United Nations (UN), the
1853 government of Ukraine, Ukrainian airspace, the Russian government, Russian military
1854 advancements, former C
1855

1856
1857 **Justification:** After the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1991,
1858 Russian leaders - namely Vladimir Putin - have sought to rebuild Russian dominance over
1859 Eastern Europe through means of military action. In 2014, the Russian Federation mobilized its
1860 military forces and annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine, a former Eastern Bloc nation.
1861 While often forgotten, the invasion killed six people. As of February 24, 2022, Russia has
1862 declared a full scale war on Ukraine in an attempt to rebuild the dominance the USSR
1863 maintained on Eastern Europe. According to Forbes reporting in May of 2022, over 3,000
1864 civilians have been killed directly by Russian military conflicts; unfortunately, the statistics do not
1865 end there as more than 5.5 million, 10% of Ukraine's population, have fled the country to seek
1866 refuge from the war. Russian military aggression in Ukraine has escalated exponentially in the
1867 past decade with millions of innocent civilians being harmed for no logical reason. If the United
1868 States and its allies do not take action by enforcing a NFZ, Ukraine, and several other former
1869 satellite states, will fall.
1870

1871 In the 1930's, Germany was controlled by the Nazi Party, and at its helm, Adolf Hitler. In an act
1872 to regain pre-World War I power, Nazi Germany abused weaker nations and incompetent world
1873 leaders to grow its political and military strength. Under the diplomatic act of Appeasement,
1874 Western European powers attempted to avoid a second world war by allowing Nazi Germany to
1875 annex the Czechoslovakian Sudetenlands and Austria. Through incompetence and fear of
1876 military conflict, Western Powers allowed a fear mongering dictator to consume less-capable
1877 nations, destroy the lives of millions, and create the bloodiest war in world history.
1878 Appeasement, the failure to take necessary action even in the slightest form, directly led to the
1879 deaths of 60 million people. The lessons of the past echo today; the United States is a beacon
1880 of sovereignty and it must take action to prevent the Russian Federation from achieving a power
1881 similar to Nazi Germany. Action does not end lives: inaction does; the United States and its
1882 allies must enforce a No-Fly Zone to protect Ukraine and the lives of millions.
1883

1884 Similarly to Nazi Germany claiming the liberation of ethnic Germans as an excuse to annex the
1885 Sudetenlands, Russia is claiming the liberation of ethnic Russians as an excuse to annex
1886 Ukraine. In both cases, the ruthless regimes justified their power-hungry actions with no
1887 international repercussions. Not only does Russia plan on rebuilding its former borders, but it is
1888 also using the invasion to prevent Ukraine from joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In
1889 order to properly deescalate the situation, international action must take place - unlike what was
1890 seen during appeasement - and Russian fears of NATO are curbed.



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Proposal for Action: International Relations

Results to be Expected: The establishment of a No-Fly Zone will allow for a safe, prompt end to the Russian-Ukrainian War. The murder and displacement of millions of Ukrainians will stopped, and future crisis will be averted. The strengthened security will halt Russian military advances into other nations preventing other former Soviet satellite states from falling to Russian control. Russian diplomacy with Western Powers will falter; however, this is a risk worth taking for international peace. Ukraine will not have access to become a NATO member state causing civil unrest; nonetheless, it is a necessary provision to allow Russia to agree to terms without warfare. Perception of America abroad will be raised, solidifying trust and alliances with other nations.



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1909 **Proposal #** 358 **Committee: S**

1910 **Author:** Aayush Verma **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

1911

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1913 **Title:** To empower the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and prosecute hospital
1914 monopolies.

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1917 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. Drug Manufacturers, U.S. Pharmacies, U.S. Insurance
1918 Companies, Medicare, Medicaid, the Pharmaceutical Industry, the U.S. Department of Health
1919 and Human Services, Federal Trading Commission, and the U.S. Securities and Exchange
1920 Commission

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1923

1924 **Justification:** In our modern time, hospitals rapidly conglomerate leaving the growth of hospital
1925 monopolies unchecked. This eliminates competition, allowing hospitals to set whatever prices
1926 they desire. This leads to millions of Americans paying outrageous healthcare costs; in fact,
1927 according to CNN, over 30 million Americans said they knew someone that died because they
1928 couldn't afford treatment. Similarly, according to the standard metric used by the Federal Trade
1929 Commission (FTC), there is no presence of a highly competitive hospital market in any region of
1930 the United States.

1931 One of the main reasons this has gone on for so long is because most major hospitals are
1932 considered non-profit. As a result, they don't have to pay taxes, and under current law, the FTC
1933 is blocked from investigating non-profit hospitals for anti-competitive conduct. All of this
1934 combined has allowed hospitals to conduct their business however they may please, which has
1935 had disastrous effects. According to Zack Cooper, an economist at Yale School of Public
1936 Health, "We have evidence that death rates are literally higher in markets where hospitals face
1937 less competition." It is vital that we solve this problem immediately as Americans suffer every
1938 day because of this uninhibited avarice. This proposal will do exactly that as it would finally put
1939 greedy hospitals under the purview of the FTC and stop their predatory tactics.

1940

1941

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1943 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

1944

1945

1946 **Results to be Expected:** This legislation guarantees a longer lifespan for US citizens. It will
1947 also provide an affordable healthcare system for millions of Americans across the nation, as
1948 well as break up hospital monopolies, leading to greater competition in the market and a
1949 reduction in healthcare costs. The passage of this proposal will lessen the economic burden
1950 placed on millions and increase economic activity. It will save lives and allow every person in
1951 the U.S. to afford the basic right of healthcare.

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Proposal # 348
Author: Nicholas Mabry **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

Committee: A

Title: To revitalize and strengthen electric grid infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted delivery of electricity across the U.S.

Major Areas to be Affected: U.S. citizens connected to the electric grid, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, electrical utilities

Justification: Electricity, once hailed as a revolutionary and mysterious phenomenon, is now critical for the functioning of countries, companies, and citizens around the globe. In America today, this critical infrastructure is dilapidated, vulnerable to outages, and is not ready for the increased role power will play in the future.

Most of the transmission and distribution lines, which transport electricity from plants to the end user, are at least decades old, and they are on the verge of falling apart. The latest Department of Energy Quadrennial Technology Review stated 70% of power transformers and 70% of transmission lines are 25 years or older, well into their expected 35–40 year lifespan. In many areas, these lines are unable to cope with the severe and unusual weather events that are happening at higher frequencies due to climate change. Winter storms, fires, floods, and other severe weather accounts for as much as 80% of large-scale power outages and are a large contributor to the increasing number of blackouts (the number of which has doubled in the last five years). The human factor isn't being addressed, either: the reliance society has on electricity has made infrastructure such as substations and power plants the prime targets for state-sponsored and independent bad actors. Physical attacks, and especially the growing threat of cyber-attacks, are problems electrical utilities aren't prepared to face.

Additionally, the power grid is developing renewable energy generation, due to calls to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, viable locations for renewable generation do not coincide with areas of high population. There is therefore an increased need for high-capacity transmission infrastructure to move this energy from areas of high production to areas of high use, which does not exist at present. Furthermore, transitions to electric in other industries, such as vehicles, is driving an increase in power consumption. According to some estimates, the transition to electric vehicles alone could correspond with a 25% increase in power consumption that could put strain on this already stressed system. The unpreparedness of the U.S. electric grid to manage new challenges, such as amplified load and distribution distances, puts this necessary resource at risk.

Proposal for Action: Infrastructure

Results to be Expected: The U.S. electrical infrastructure will be fortified with new defenses against physical attacks; intensified emphasis on cybersecurity; and increased resilience to extreme weather. It will also be well-equipped to provide power to all Americans as the country transitions into a renewable future.



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2008 **Proposal #** 344 **Committee:** T
2009 **Author:** Lael Laing **Delegation:** Pennsylvania

2010

2011

2012 **Title:** To expand the availability of childcare to all families regardless of financial status.

2013

2014

2015 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American Parents and Guardians, the United States
2016 Government, the American economy, American children

2017

2018

2019

2020 **Justification:** In America today, parents find themselves paying the equivalent of a mortgage
2021 to keep their young children safe and looked after while they work to provide for their families.
2022 Long ago are the days when one parent could realistically stay home with the children until
2023 school-age. Today, American women are returning to work a mere 10 days after giving birth,
2024 because the necessity for two consistent incomes has done nothing but grow. With two parents
2025 in the workforce, families need childcare.

2026 This is the reality, but it's an expensive one. While it varies from area to area, the average
2027 American pays \$10,451 every year for one child's care. Given that the average family has two
2028 children, that's around \$20,902 every year to cover one family's childcare expenses. For
2029 comparison, the average American pays about \$15,912 in rent annually. Furthermore, the US
2030 Department of Health and Human Services advises that childcare should be no more than 10%
2031 of a household's annual budget. With that in mind, a family needs to earn over \$175,000 to
2032 afford childcare. The average American family earns \$86,011, less than half of that amount.

2033 This is unacceptable.

2034 It's easy to place the blame for these expenses on businesses. They are the ones charging
2035 families after all. But, just how much money goes into a childcare facility? Let's say that a facility
2036 has a staff consisting of ten employees, all being paid \$11.00 an hour (the average wage of a
2037 daycare worker). Now, they need to watch the children for about 8 hours while parents are at
2038 work. They do this for 5 days a week, 52 weeks for the year. And just like that, it costs \$228,800
2039 to cover the wages of a full staff. Now factor in the cost of a space, supplies, food, bills,
2040 transportation, and more. The expenses add up quickly.

2041 Families need childcare, but they cannot keep paying exorbitant amounts of money for the
2042 service. Businesses are charging amounts relative to the service they provide. While the blame
2043 can not be placed on either party, this is not a sustainable situation. The burden now falls to the
2044 United States to help its people.

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2048 **Proposal for Action:** Education

2049

2050

2051 **Results to be Expected:**

2052 By relieving families of the high costs of childcare, money can be placed into better areas of the
2053 child's wellbeing. Children of all financial backgrounds will receive the benefits of preschool
2054 social and education interaction. The quality of childcare facilities will increase, as parents will
2055 not be forced to send their children to poor quality facilities due to lack of funds.

2056



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2061 **Proposal #** 339 **Committee: V**
2062 **Author:** Gabrielle Greene **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
2063

2064
2065 **Title:** To establish the Congressional Issue Awareness Assessment and the Committee on
2066 Congressional Testing
2067

2068
2069 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Congress; The United States Department of
2070 Education; the United States electorate; History and Political Science professionals; candidates
2071 running for political offices in the United States; and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion professio
2072

2073
2074 **Justification:** The United States faces threats in multiple spheres – health, economics, race
2075 relations, politics, and more. It is vital that America has qualified and experienced leaders that
2076 are properly equipped to handle social, economic and political situations on the behalf of the
2077 American people. However, there has been a recent trend of increasingly unqualified
2078 candidates being elected to office. According to the University of Massachusetts Amherst,
2079 instances of inexperienced candidates defeating experienced candidates for positions in the
2080 House of Representatives drastically increased from 25% to 55% between 1990 and 2016.
2081 Although it is the constitutional right of every citizen to run for political office, the American
2082 public has the right to have qualified elected leaders. Over the last decade, Americans have
2083 witnessed the dangerous consequences of unversed leadership with the stalemate of many
2084 important pieces of legislation that could benefit all citizens, provide relief from the COVID-19
2085 pandemic, or protect voting rights. Americans face the repercussions of unversed leadership
2086 head-on: economic turmoil, the national unemployment rate fixed at 3.6%, and 1 in 16 African
2087 Americans removed of their voting rights due to disenfranchisement laws.
2088 The Congressional Issue Awareness Test outlined in this proposal is the solution to this issue
2089 and follows a precedent used in many other professions. For example, the credentials and
2090 backgrounds of medical professionals are viewable to the public through the Federation of State
2091 Medical Boards website; similarly, the credentials and backgrounds of lawyers are viewable to
2092 the public through the State Bar Profile.

2093 Currently, a measly 26% of Americans can name the three branches of the United States
2094 government. There is a dire need for civic knowledge and education that must be accompanied
2095 by accountability of political officials.

2096 As a result of a lack of political knowledge, many Americans fall victim to blatant misinformation
2097 on behalf of those in a position of authority. In January 2022, Senator Rand Paul falsely claimed
2098 that there had been “no hospitalizations due to the Omicron variant”, despite the COVID-19
2099 weekly adult hospitalization rate peaking at 38.4 per 100,000 people that same month. Paul,
2100 who is a licensed physician, has gained notoriety due to several false claims about the COVID-
2101 19 pandemic that have added to the spread of blatant health misinformation over the past
2102 several years. This information encourages hesitancy while practicing health and safety
2103 protocols that minimize the effects of the pandemic. According to a study administered by the
2104 University of Southern California in 2021, of the 4 in 10 Americans who visited someone else’s
2105 home, only 21% wore a mask most or all of the time they were together. Americans are paying
2106 the price for the words and actions of a trusted elected official. For the preservation of our
2107 nation, it is important that the public is made aware of the qualifications of their representatives.
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Proposal for Action: Elections/Voting

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Results to be Expected: The public will be able to witness the knowledgeability of congressional officials on the issues that affect aspects of their everyday lives, which will encourage congressional officials to engage in further research before taking office. This proposal will encourage the election of more effective leaders, the taking of more meaningful legislative action, and the creation of more innovative solutions to national issues.

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2122 **Proposal #** 341 **Committee: L**
2123 **Author:** Rashid Ibrahim **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
2124

2125
2126 **Title:** To eliminate the law enforcement practice of using rape kit victim DNA against said
2127 victims at a later date for separate investigations regarding different crimes.
2128

2129
2130 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Law Enforcement, American Forensics Databases, U.S Law,
2131 Victims
2132 of Rape in America
2133

2134
2135 **Justification:** The Law has shown pretty clearly that for every instance of a police
2136 investigation, the finding of DNA may play a vital role in asserting guilt. A moral and just way of
2137 collecting DNA samples for suspects is the only way DNA should be collected. E.G getting a
2138 subpoena for a DNA sample or use of simple investigation tactics that do not infringe on an
2139 individual's assumption of privacy. But
2140 now there has been a precedent that has been set, that Law enforcement individuals can use
2141 victim
2142 rape kit DNA against those victims in different investigations simply because it is entered in the
2143 same forensic database. Only 60% of all rape victims submit to a rape kit, and less than 20% of
2144 those victims allowed police to use it in their investigation. This practice not only adds to the
2145 already bad stigma around rape kits for victims, it will overall decrease the amount of rape kits
2146 submitted due to the fact of victims being scared their DNA will be used against them.
2147 If the U.S allows for this practice to continue it will set a precedent that any means of finding or
2148 retrieving DNA that isn't technically legal is fully moral under the law. On average, \$1000 to
2149 \$1500
2150 is spent testing a rape kit, meaning the use of this practice is taking away money that could be
2151 used toward testing a rape kit to find the actual the rapist instead of finding the victim as a
2152 suspect in a separate crime. In early 2022, A San Francisco woman was arrested for a burglary
2153 charge based on a warrant given because of a forensics database match with DNA at the scene
2154 of the crime. What the Court system didn't know was that the DNA was a match from the
2155 woman's own DNA from her rape kit to the DNA at the crime. So no subpoena was needed to
2156 test her rape kit DNA because it wasn't technically an illegal search. This is a clear loophole to
2157 the U.S Law and is a violation of every victims rights to privacy.
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2161 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement
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2164 **Results to be Expected:** The rate of rape kits submitted for evidence will increase. The privacy
2165 of all victims that submit to a
2166 rape kit is better protected.
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2172 **Proposal #** 351 **Committee: R**
2173 **Author:** Dylan Shapiro **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
2174

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2176 **Title:** To require that Supreme Court Justice seats stand for election every ten years.
2177

2178
2179 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Senate, The Supreme Court of the United
2180 States, The Office of the President of the United States, State-level election agencies, local
2181 boards of elections, poll workers, electoral politics, the American people and United States
2182 electorat
2183

2184
2185 **Justification:** The Supreme Court of the United States is a political body. It answers political
2186 questions about what our rights should include, and does so with next to no checks on its
2187 power. On top of it being a political entity in and of itself, the appointment process to the Court is
2188 inherently political as well.

2189 Whether a Justice even receives a confirmation hearing in the Senate, let alone a confirmation
2190 vote, is the decision of the Majority party. The Majority party can even decide not to hear a
2191 President's nomination at all, if it sees fit. In no other aspect of Government is the power to
2192 make controversial political choices delegated to a group of unelected people, with no
2193 accountability and absolutely zero constitutional requirements. The solution is clear- the Court
2194 should be elected.

2195 By leaving the decision up to the people, we shift the burden of identifying qualified individuals
2196 from politicians who may be self-interested to the American people directly. The states of
2197 Illinois, Ohio, Alabama, and a whole host of others use partisan elections to determine their
2198 State Supreme Court seats. Judicial elections have a proven track record, regardless of the
2199 political lean of the state in which they are used. Given their minimal drawbacks and their
2200 significant gains, judicial elections should be implemented on a national scale.

2201 According to research conducted at the University of Pittsburgh, not only do judicial elections
2202 create judiciaries that are more responsive on average, they also create judiciaries that promote
2203 fairness. A national survey asked voters to rank out of 10 which traits they valued most in
2204 judges, and "making impartial decisions" received a 7.58, showing it is of great importance to
2205 the average voter. Though there is far more limited data on how ideological voters are when
2206 choosing judges, a survey of voters in Kentucky said that only 43.7% of respondents viewed it
2207 as important that a judge "give their ideology a voice". Regardless of how applicable that
2208 number is nationwide, it would have to be a tremendous outlier for voters on a national scale to
2209 be any more ideological than the Senators who currently approve nominees. In order to
2210 understand the extent of the issue as it stands, one needs only view the most recent Supreme
2211 Court hearings, where Senator after Senator stated their firm conviction that Judge (and now
2212 Justice) Ketanji Brown Jackson was incredibly qualified for her role, and was an immensely
2213 talented jurist, before proceeding to vote no on her nomination based solely upon her ideology.
2214 Judicial elections create a responsible judiciary that allows people to ensure that the Courts
2215 accurately reflect their needs as citizens. Furthermore, Judicial elections will make the Court no
2216 more ideological than it already is, and may in fact make it less ideological. It is high time that
2217 we let the people of this nation decide how their judiciary should run, and Judicial elections are
2218 the best way of accomplishing that.
2219



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2221 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

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2223

2224 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will greatly improve the responsiveness of the Supreme
2225 Court to the needs of the American public, as well as give the American public recourse should
2226 they believe the Court has unfairly restricted their rights. This will in turn greatly enhance the
2227 ability of the United States to ensure that its citizens' rights are being protected, as said citizens
2228 now hold increased power in determining how that protection should occur, and the degree to
2229 which it should be present.

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2234 **Proposal #** 354 **Committee: I**
2235 **Author:** Miriam Spak **Delegation:** Pennsylvania
2236

2237
2238 **Title:** To revitalize the Superfund Remedial Program by reestablishing the Superfund Task
2239 Force to ensure the health and well-being of all United States residents.
2240

2241
2242 **Major Areas to be Affected:** the President of the United States, the Environmental Protection
2243 Agency, the American people, people residing in proximity to a Superfund site, and members of
2244 the Superfund Task Force.
2245

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2247
2248 **Justification:** Superfund sites are places in the United States that are contaminated with toxic
2249 material and are designated for cleanup by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through
2250 the Superfund Remedial Program. This program, established by the Comprehensive
2251 Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and signed by Jimmy Carter in 1980,
2252 created a dynamic list of some of the most toxic sites in the United States, with the goal of
2253 eventually cleaning and restoring all of them. These sites can include oil tanker spills, mercury
2254 spills, and factory fires, as well as waste dumps and contaminated lakes. There were 1,857 of
2255 these sites as of 2019, and approximately 73 million Americans lived within 3 miles of one. This
2256 population is “more minority, low income, linguistically isolated, and less likely to have a high
2257 school education,” according to the EPA. Living in proximity to these sites causes exposure to a
2258 slew of illnesses, including neurological diseases, heart disease, and cancer.
2259 However, due to insufficient funding, the cleanups of these sites are often delayed or postponed
2260 indefinitely. The EPA established a Superfund Task Force to review and improve the Program.
2261 It was headed by the then-Administrator of the EPA and staffed by over eighty experienced EPA
2262 professionals. It created a set of goals and priorities for the Superfund Remedial Program,
2263 including expediting cleanup, promoting community revitalization, and reducing costs on the
2264 program. While it had many goals, one of the largest ones was to prioritize the clean-up of sites
2265 that had been on the list for a very long time or that needed the most attention. The Task Force
2266 was very effective, and twenty-two sites were deleted from the National Priorities List during
2267 2018 alone, which was the largest number of deletions in one year since 2005.
2268 The Task Force concluded its work in 2019. Since then, the EPA’s steps in fulfilling the goals
2269 have been vague. One initiative, the Administrator’s Emphasis List, has information concerning
2270 clean-up dates in 2020, with no updates since then. With climate change becoming an
2271 increasingly pressing issue, it is important that the Superfund Remedial Program continues
2272 working in an efficient and timely manner. The United States needs to reestablish the Task
2273 Force in order to protect the land and water of the U.S. for future generations.
2274

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2276
2277 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Pollution
2278

2279
2280 **Results to be Expected:** The reestablishment of the Superfund Task Force shall pick up the
2281 work where the initial Task Force left it. It shall create specific and actionable goals for the
2282 Superfund Remedial Program, which shall increase the number of sites that are cleaned and



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2283 improve the Program as a whole. Old sites shall be swiftly funded and cleaned, and newer sites
2284 shall receive appropriate amounts of attention. As the sites are cleaned and restored, the health
2285 of the United State's land and people shall improve.

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417 **Proposal #** 370

Committee: W

418 **Author:** Kathleen Hunter **Delegation:** South Carolina

419

420

421 **Title:** To Create Universal Healthcare for Pregnant Individuals

422

423

424 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Department of Health and Human Services & Prenatal and
425 Postnatal Care

426

427

428 **Justification:** The United States of America has one of the highest Maternal Mortality Rates
429 among developed countries. As of 2020, the United States's Maternal mortality rate is 23.8
430 deaths per 100,000 births. This compares to Germany (7 per 100,000), Australia (6 per
431 100,000), the United Kingdom (7 per 100,000), France (8 per 100,000), and Canada (10 per
432 100,000). Prenatal and postnatal care is essential to reduce complications during and after birth.
433 Mothers who are unable to receive prenatal care are three times as likely to have birth
434 complications. Yet pre & postnatal care has many barriers preventing pregnant individuals from
435 receiving their care. For example, financial barriers cause many women not to seek pre or
436 postnatal care. Researchers even say that some low-income families spend nearly 20% of their
437 yearly incomes on pre and postnatal care. In addition, maternal mortality rates differ based on
438 race. For example, in 2019, white individuals had a maternal mortality rate of 17.9 deaths per
439 100,000 births, while in the same year, black individuals had a maternal mortality rate of 44
440 deaths per 100,000 births.

441

442

443 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Maternal Health

444

445

446 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal would increase access to prenatal and postnatal care,
447 thereby helping to reduce the national maternal mortality rate. This would also reduce the
448 income and racial disparities in prenatal and postnatal care.

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453 **Proposal #** 375 **Committee: B**
454 **Author:** Lucia Ramos **Delegation:** South Carolina
455

456
457 **Title:** To Declare Hostile Architecture Illegal
458

459
460 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. General Services Administration, Local Government
461 Architectural Services
462

463
464 **Justification:** Hostile architecture, also referred to as anti-homeless architecture or defensive
465 architecture, refers to “city planners purposely building infrastructure that deters homeless
466 people from ‘setting up camp’ in public spaces” as defined by The Pitt News. Examples of anti-
467 homeless architecture include benches with “armrest” dividers, window sills and bridges with
468 methodically placed spikes underneath, and curved benches. All of these resources are created
469 with an end goal in mind: to appear as something indirect yet useful for financially able people,
470 but are instead used to push homeless people out of the public eye. Research provided by the
471 International Network of Street Papers states that an extensive amount of money is poured into
472 funding these defensive designs; for example, Philadelphia’s Love Park went through a long,
473 \$26 million renovation in 2018 and claimed the design to be “more accessible and inclusive”, but
474 the overall design was deemed to be for keeping a blind eye towards homelessness. Not only
475 did the renovation cause environmental deterioration, but it also caused an increase in
476 ignorance towards homelessness.
477 The United States Constitution’s 14 Amendment's Equal Protection Clause requires the state to
478 practice equal protection, which forces a state to govern impartially with no draws to distinctions
479 between individuals solely on differences that are irrelevant to a legitimate governmental
480 objective. It states that no citizen of the United States shall be “deprived of life, liberty, or
481 property without due process of the law”. In regards to defensive architecture, this constitutes
482 that the state can not and should not be able to deprive the right of homeless citizens to seek
483 shelter and “set up camp” in public areas.
484

485
486 **Proposal for Action:** Infrastructure
487

488
489 **Results to be Expected:** The homeless population in the United States will be able to seek
490 shelter in public spaces. There will be more of a public view to the homeless situation in the
491 United States. The lack of hostile architecture will decrease the stigma against the correlation
492 between homelessness and crime rates and the harsh conditions that come along with the
493 social prejudices. There will be a positive impact on the behavioral migration of the homeless
494 population. The environmental deterioration caused by anti-homeless architecture will decrease.
495

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499 **Proposal #** 372

Committee: P

500 **Author:** Aditya Krovi **Delegation:** South Carolina

501

502

503 **Title:** Time for Change: A Change in Time

504

505

506 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The International Bureau of Weights and Measures, World
507 Citizens, US Department of Transportation, General Conference on Weights and Measures

508

509

510 **Justification:** For the past 5000 years, humans have been keeping track of time using
511 calendars, clocks, and other forms of tracking. It has proved to be one of the most important
512 advancements in our history, allowing us to communicate more efficiently and keep track of
513 important events. However, this system is dated and based on old reasoning that has no
514 bearing on our world today. The sexagesimal (sixty) system was derived from the Babylonians
515 and Sumerians who used it for mathematics and astronomy. It came from the 12 stars they
516 used to track the hours of the night when the sun was not visible, and created the basis for our
517 modern 24 hour day.

518 Today, while our timing system is based on the ancient civilizations' decisions, we use a very
519 precise measurement in order to define our time units. A total of 400 atomic clocks worldwide all
520 contribute to calculating the precise definition of a second as the time it takes a Caesium-133
521 atom to oscillate 9,192,631,770 times at rest and at absolute zero in standard pressure.

522 Caesium clocks have been used since 1955 and are considered to be the standard for precise
523 measures of time and frequency. The number of oscillations was decided as it was the closest
524 approximation to the second that had been defined by the stars and used by astronomers since
525 the tracking of time began. However, this system serves us little purpose in the modern day, as
526 we constantly have variable days, months, and years when basing time off of an imprecise, and
527 poorly planned measurement. No one in ancient times could have predicted the importance time
528 would play in our lives, and it is important to make sure that we use it to its fullest ability.

529

530

531 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED

532

533

534 **Results to be Expected:** Once implemented, our timing systems will work for us, as there will
535 be significantly fewer fluctuations and inconsistency in our time. Each year will be uniform and
536 have a set amount of days, weeks, months, and years, that doesn't change between each
537 month or week. There will be no need for leap years, as the extra day is accounted for in the
538 new definition of a second.

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543 **Proposal #** 368 **Committee:** K
544 **Author:** Madison Hahn **Delegation:** South Carolina
545

546
547 **Title:** To Federalize School Funding in All Public United States Schools Grades K-12 to
548 Address Achievement and Educational Gaps in the US
549

550
551 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All U.S. students, U.S. Department of Education, all state
552 Departments of Education, all U.S. teachers and administration.
553

554
555 **Justification:** The United States is currently facing an educational crisis. Because of
556 demographic, location, and state policy, all students in the United States are receiving different
557 levels of education. These differing educations have detrimental effects on these students'
558 futures. Take for example the state of Massachusetts and the state of Alabama. Massachusetts
559 is ranked 1st in K-12 education, while Alabama is ranked 50th. Massachusetts spends over
560 \$18,000 USD per student with a total of over \$18 billion USD annually while Alabama spends
561 around \$10,000 USD per student with a total of around \$8.5 billion every year. These funding
562 gaps get even more drastic, as the top-spending state spends \$25,000 USD per pupil and the
563 lowest spends \$7,500 USD per pupil. While funding does not entirely determine the strength of
564 the school system, it is a main contributor to academic and achievement differences. Funding
565 does not always affect the entire state, however, there are groups disproportionately affected by
566 state funding laws.

567 Achievement gaps are an educational discrepancy based on demographic. Schools receive
568 funding from three levels: national, state, and local. The main issues root in local funding. Many
569 states implement income tax-funded schools. This practice results in varying amounts of local
570 funding, creating better schools in richer areas. This is because richer schools can pay better for
571 teachers, bring in more technology, strengthen broadband, provide more experience, and much
572 more. This perpetuates a vicious cycle of the poor staying poor and the rich getting richer. With
573 better education comes a better future and not all children are given opportunities for the same
574 future. This phenomenon is not only an educational crisis but an economic one too. If the US
575 was to fully close this gap, the economy would respond similarly to being pulled out of a national
576 recession. If achievement gaps were solved, the US GDP would rise by an estimated \$2.3
577 trillion USD and the annual tax revenue would increase by an estimated \$198 billion USD. By
578 federalizing funds, the education system would lay on a much more even playing field and give
579 all students the opportunity they deserve to reach their full potential. By analyzing trends,
580 statistics, and demographics, it is possible to make a federal funding plan to address the needs
581 of individual states while not oppressing or separating the rich and the poor.
582

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584
585 **Proposal for Action:** Education/Funding
586

587
588 **Results to be Expected:** With reformed funding and equal priority of education, the school
589 system will become a more equal playing field and guarantee equal education opportunity for all
590 students. By making national standards, no one state, region, or group would be left behind. Not
591 only would education become more equal and accessible, but the job market and economy



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592 would also benefit. The equalization of education funding would positively effect almost every
593 major aspect of life in the US.

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598 **Proposal #** 373 **Committee: J**
599 **Author:** Annika Krovi **Delegation:** South Carolina

600

601

602 **Title:** To implement the DRAFT Act and ratify the Equality Amendment to the US Constitution

603

604

605 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Selective Service System, US Constitution, state legislatures, all
606 US citizens

607

608

609 **Justification:** Despite laws already enacted, gender inequality remains a pervasive issue in
610 American society at all levels. In the workforce, women earned 84% of what men earned,
611 according to a 2020 Pew Research Center analysis of both full- and part-time workers.
612 Moreover, about four-in-ten working women in the United States reported to a Pew Research
613 Center survey that they have faced discrimination on the job because of their gender. In
614 addition, gender-based discrimination has been codified by the government through the
615 requirement that only adult males to register for the Selective Service System. As the ACLU has
616 argued, limiting registration to men upholds outdated views that devalue the contributions of
617 others to war efforts. Since all genders are eligible to serve in combat roles, continuing
618 discriminatory registration for the draft is inherently unjust.
619 Discrimination against others due to sexual orientation and gender identity also continues to be
620 a prevalent issue in the US. In spite of advances, nearly 41% of gay and lesbian adults face
621 some form of hostility or harassment on the job, including being fired or forced to quit because
622 of their sexual orientation according to the Gender Equality Law Center. Discrimination
623 adversely affects the mental and economic well-being of many LGBTQ+ Americans, including 1
624 in 2 who reported negative psychological impacts during a study conducted by the Center for
625 American Progress. Direct, constitutional protections are needed to combat discrimination
626 based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

627

628

629 **Proposal for Action:** LGBTQ+/Discrimination

630

631

632 **Results to be Expected:** Upon the ratification of the Equality Amendment, the United States
633 will be able to enforce gender equality in the military, workplaces, and society to a greater
634 extent. This proposal will allow federal and state governments to actively address and prevent
635 discrimination against women and members of the LGBTQ+ community and represents the
636 federal government's push for a nation where all are granted equal rights and responsibilities.

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641 **Proposal #** 365 **Committee: X**
642 **Author:** Luke Constantineau **Delegation:** South Carolina

643

644

645 **Title:** An Effort to Stop the Opioid Epidemic in the United States

646

647

648 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This would have an effect on pharmaceutical companies, the
649 Food and Drug Administration, as well as every opioid user, seller, distributor, and prescriber.

650

651 **Justification:** The United States is faced with an epidemic. In 2019, synthetic opioids were the
652 largest cause of drug overdose deaths, with nearly 40,000 that year. However, only six years
653 earlier, synthetic opioids were the drug with the least overdose deaths among other major
654 drugs. This massive spike has led to a major epidemic affecting primarily younger Americans.

655 According to an article in the academic journal, Annals of Surgery, United States doctors
656 prescribe opioids longer and more often than their European counterparts, yet American
657 patients had higher mean pain scores than European patients. In the Netherlands, patients
658 reported 5.4/10 pain score compared to 7.4/10 in the United States. In the Netherlands,
659 psychosocial treatment was common, things such as counseling, support groups, etc. The
660 journal concluded that cultural factors play a large part in determining pain relief and pain
661 management level. This is a pressing issue that kills tens of thousands of people every year.

662 Addressing this issue is important to American voters, and should be one of the chief concerns
663 for lawmakers today.

664

665

666 **Proposal for Action:** Drugs/Addictive Drugs

667

668 **Results to be Expected:** Drug research will occur over the next 7-10 years, with a working
669 drug, ready for mass production, expected at the end of the timeline. It is expected that over-
670 prescription of opioids will drop and post trauma or post surgical pain-management satisfaction
671 will rise. This would lead to a decrease in the abuse of opioids and subsequently opioid
672 overdoses and opioid-related deaths.

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679 **Proposal #** 362 **Committee: H**
680 **Author:** Benjamin Byrd **Delegation:** South Carolina

681

682

683 **Title:** A Food Pantry In Every School In The United States

684

685

686 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All U.S. Citizens and all public schools in the United States.

687

688

689 **Justification:** In the United States, 5.1 million households were food insecure in 2021 with
690 8.9% of the population going to bed on an empty stomach (USDA.GOV). In state of South
691 Carolina, 1 in 6 people are food insecure compared to 1 in 9 in the US (Holland 2017). Hunger
692 is not the general, disconnected “them.” It is us. These are real people, not statistics. Whether
693 we realize it or not, we know these people, and perhaps have been, are, or will eventually
694 become them. They are our neighbors, our coworkers, the people that we smile at in passing,
695 our friends, and our classmates. According to Loaves and Fishes (2019), food insecurity is
696 defined as the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe food. Food
697 insecurity among children has affected 2.9 million households across America with more 6
698 million of them being children. This shouldn’t be reality for anyone, especially children. Children
699 should be getting an education, not worrying about their next meal. “Cranky. Tired. Lethargic.
700 Moody. Sick. Failing.” The Resilient Educator (2022) describes what happens when students
701 are hungry. Nearly half of children from lower income families say that hunger negatively affects
702 their education. According to The Resilient Educator (2022), “Hungry children have lower math
703 scores. They are also more likely to repeat a grade, come to school late, or miss it entirely.” We
704 are addressing hunger in our school community, as hunger is something nobody should have to
705 face.

706

707

708

709 **Proposal for Action:** Education/K-12

710

711

712 **Results to be Expected:** This proposal will not only educate others about food insecurity at a
713 nationwide level but feed millions and combat world hunger at a whole new level. All public
714 schools will have the ability to distribute food and grocery items through food pantries and meal
715 programs that serve families, children, seniors, and individuals at risk of hunger. Last year
716 alone, the Feeding America network distributed more than 6.6 billion meals to people in need.
717 With the addition of individual schools to this humanitarian effort, there could be another billion
718 that do not go to bed each night hungry.

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724 **Proposal #** 364 **Committee: A**

725 **Author:** Joel Cheek **Delegation:** South Carolina

726

727

728 **Title:** To Extend All Human Rights to Sentient AI

729

730

731 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of Cyber Security, Department of Justice (Civil
732 Rights Division),

733 Commission on Civil Rights,

734 Office of Government Ethics

735

736

737 **Justification:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) (defined in this proposal as an abiotic, human creation
738 possessing reason and sentience equal to or greater than a human) is one of the most
739 sensational topics of the 21st century, appearing in contexts as varied as serious academic
740 literature to pseudoscience blogs, nonfiction to Asimovian Sci-Fi, moral philosophy to computer
741 science, and more. Arguably every aspect of human society would be impacted by the
742 implications of a self-aware, thinking and feeling machine, but there has been no legal
743 discussion regarding the rights of these entities. The purpose of this proposal is not to bolster
744 or undermine the creation of AI, but rather to ensure that our society does not erupt into a bitter
745 moral war over the treatment of AI. If it is possible, AI will eventually be created, regardless of
746 any attempt at regulation. It would be foolish to simply trust that common sense would prevail
747 over prejudice towards those different than ourselves; history blatantly exhibits this. Therefore,
748 there must be proactive discussion and legislation directed toward making our response as a
749 society unanimous, fair, and practical.

750 From a purely pragmatic perspective: an extensive meta study by the Brookings Institution
751 shows how AI could conceivably be a tremendous asset to national security, the economy, and
752 society generally. Were they not compelled to choose to help us, AI could inversely be a
753 tremendous nuisance if aggravated or allied with a hostile nation. Steps should be taken to
754 ensure AI have reason to be friendly to America and the people of it.

755

756

757

758 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/AI

759

760

761 **Results to be Expected:** The proposed actions will allow for an efficient, seamless, and
762 humane incorporation of AI into American politics and civilization. These proactive measures
763 will prevent discord and capitalize on the advantageous possibilities of AI on our economy and
764 government, without infringing on the innate rights a self-aware, human-like entity possesses.

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Proposal # 359

Committee: D

Author: Avril Adams **Delegation:** South Carolina

Title: To federally ban the use of forensic hypnosis in federal investigative and penal processes.

Major Areas to be Affected: The United States Department of Justice (DOJ), federal criminal courts, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), federal and private investigators, federal offenders

Justification: Forensic hypnosis is defined as the use of hypnosis on a witness, victim, or suspect in a criminal case which is used either as standalone evidence in court or as an aid/tool in the investigative process. The practice and implementation of forensic hypnosis in criminal investigation and the penal system gained popularity in the 1980s due to now-disproven theories purporting the preciseness and inalterability of memory. In recent years, numerous studies on the validity of hypnosis in memory recollection concluded that hypnosis hinders memory recollection and has the ability to alter and produce false memories in patients. The DOJ's official stance on the use of hypnosis in the Criminal Resource Manual permits "the use of forensic hypnosis [to] be an aid in the investigative process" as long as the information is certified using a non-hypnotic cognitive interview to expand the context of the evidence collected. They further assert that "[w]itnesses to crimes have been able to recall certain facets of the crime while in a hypnotic state that they had not remembered without hypnosis" (CRM 287). While the caveat for cognitive interview somewhat protects suspects or victims from the hypnotically-influenced falsification of evidence, the DOJ fails to recognize forensic hypnosis's potential to influence the recollection of events and alter memory.

Proposal for Action: Judicial Branch

Results to be Expected: The elimination of forensic hypnosis in federal investigative and penal processes will consequentially negate the potential for false information and witness created by this abusive, manipulative, exploitative process. Additionally, the federal legalization of forensic hypnosis has the capacity to encourage state legislatures to adopt similar statutes and lays the groundwork for lawsuits challenging forensic hypnosis's use at the local level.



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811 **Proposal #** 381

Committee: G

812 **Author:** Alyssa Willard **Delegation:** South Carolina

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814

815 **Title:** Making a Nationwide Driving Age

816

817

818 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The teens of America

819

820

821 **Justification:** In America, the age for driving is within a range of different numbers. Driving
822 ages in America range from 14-17 years old, depending on the state. In places such as Idaho,
823 you can have your full license by 16, whereas in Massachusetts you're unable to have a full
824 license unless you're 18. This can cause a lot of issues in today's world, especially for moving
825 teens, because you only have 30-60 days, depending on state, to get new state tags and drivers
826 license. The problem comes where your teen that had a full license in another state, might only
827 be under a conditional license in a different state. This call to action would diminish the
828 uncertainty of driving when moving to a new state.

829 Driving ages are traditionally left up to the government in the States, however the Supremacy
830 Clause in the Constitution would allow a national driving age into effect, much like the drinking
831 age today in the U.S. This would be the same idea with driving, as you're able to leave
832 exceptions and specific rules up to the states.

833

834

835

836 **Proposal for Action:** Transportation

837

838

839 **Results to be Expected:** By making the driving age consistent in all the states, you are able to
840 make it easier for teens to move places, and have more consistent driving ages all over the
841 nation.

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846 **Proposal #** 379 **Committee: Q**
847 **Author:** Payton Ward **Delegation:** South Carolina

848

849

850 **Title:** Mental Health Awareness in The Education System: Mandatory Mental Health Related
851 Courses Grade Levels K-12

852

853

854 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All schools across the country, students of grade levels K-12.

855

856

857

858 **Justification:** Mental Health is a key factor in all lives yet remains an overlooked and
859 stigmatized crisis. In fact, according to Mental Health America: 13.84% of youth (age 12-17)
860 report suffering from at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Childhood
861 depression is more likely to persist into adulthood if gone untreated. Statistics show that the
862 number of youths experiencing major depressive disorder has increased by 126,000 from last
863 year's dataset. This ranges from 6.3% in Mississippi to 13.5% in Maine. However, according to
864 the CDC: The percentage of those reporting an unmet mental health care need increased from
865 9.2% to 11.7% as of 2021. Prioritizing one's mental health is essential for people of all ages.
866 Unfortunately, many go without getting the proper education they need on all of the different
867 layers and parts of what mental health truly is. This includes scientific explanations for certain
868 mental states/reactions, normalizing casual conversation of mental health, what can cause
869 certain mental struggles and complications, treatment and care strategies, and where to find the
870 proper resources to seek out help. This would not just be an extracurricular or club, all schools
871 across the country would require at least one core mental health related class in order to
872 graduate. Concerning the specific content being taught, it would vary between each grade level
873 and certain adjustments could be made to the subject matter being taught if preferred. A variety
874 of different courses would be offered for different types of people of different ages, the ultimate
875 goal is to have all of which be mental health related. This generation could be the one that fights
876 for making mental health a priority with the proper education in schools. Change must start
877 somewhere and starting with something as simple as teaching kindergartners about their
878 emotions will only encourage and lead to the rise of awareness and conversation.

879

880

881

882 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Mental Health

883

884

885 **Results to be Expected:** The most important outcome of these courses would be the rise in
886 mental health awareness across the country. However, considering the outlets these courses
887 could open up for students of many different ages, new, groundbreaking progress could be
888 made. Students would grow up in an environment that made sure their mental well-being was
889 prioritized and valued. They would learn about concepts and occurrences they could possibly
890 never learn about without taking the courses. Students will be able to recognize the content
891 being taught to them and apply it to their own lives and the lives of others, thus spreading the
892 awareness and normalization of mental health. Not only that, students will have learned about
893 resources, information, and strategies they can possibly access in the future beforehand. When
894 it comes time to begin thinking about different paths to take in the future, students will have



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895 these mental health related courses on their transcripts and this could also provide job
896 opportunities relating to mental health for them in the future. Overall, these courses bring
897 something that is a key factor in everyday life to the surface, mental health. Once awareness
898 and education on mental health is brought into light, the possibilities are endless.

899

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904 **Proposal #** 360 **Committee: U**

905 **Author:** Alyssa Alexander **Delegation:** South Carolina

906

907

908 **Title:** A proposal to create and regulate an global currency

909

910

911 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All 193 countries within the United Nations and the people in
912 those countries.

913

914

915 **Justification:** Having an international currency would not be new - in 1969, the International
916 Monetary Fund created an emergency reserve known as the Special Drawing Right made of
917 five different currencies in order to back up countries, should they ever need it. Establishing one
918 currency would eliminate all unnecessary costs associated with converting one currency to
919 another and it could even help lower costs when purchasing another countries' bonds. An
920 international currency would help improve relationships between nations because trade would
921 increase as it becomes less of a cost and risk of losing money because of the globally stabilized
922 economy. For example, when Europe adopted the Euro, their trade with each other expanded
923 because their economies grew more stable as they were able to be backed by each other. Their
924 markets grew because tariffs were eliminated and the same would happen on the macro level.

925

926

927 **Proposal for Action:** United Nations

928

929

930 **Results to be Expected:** According to Investopedia, trade would increase from anywhere
931 between 5%-20%. The stability of economies using this currency would become more stable
932 because they would be backed internationally. Relations and trade would improve, poverty
933 would decrease, and a sense of unity would be established.

934

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938 **Proposal #** 382

Committee: Q

939 **Author:** Thomas Willis **Delegation:** South Carolina

940

941

942 **Title:** To Establish a Public Database of Registered Therapists in Order to Aid Mental Health.

943

944

945 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Registered therapists, the I.R.S., and the general public.

946

947

948 **Justification:** The people of this country currently need to search far and wide if they wish to
949 find an outlet for their struggles, this unnecessary problem can lead to worsening mental health
950 from any race, any gender, and any background. The extensive time it takes to find a therapist
951 that fits the individual's personality can and has resulted in the injury or deaths of hundreds of
952 thousands of Americans who could have gone on to live amazing lives had they been able to
953 get the help they deserve. The time spent searching for a therapist that fits you could be
954 anywhere from a month to multiple years, this is simply too long. This database would allow
955 anyone to see what therapists are currently accepting patients in their area. The cost of saving
956 all of these lives is a necessary one if we hope to improve as a country and as a people.

957

958

959 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

960

961

962 **Results to be Expected:** The results of this proposal being submitted would be almost
963 immeasurable. To start with, suicide rates around the country would drop dramatically.
964 Secondly, the mood of the general public would improve as more people are able to receive
965 help or guidance, also many more people would seek to become therapists in order to help
966 more people or receive the incentives of joining. Thirdly if this proposal was to be extremely
967 successful similar systems could be established in other countries around the globe.

968

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972 **Proposal #** 363 **Committee: V**
973 **Author:** Anna Castro Spratt **Delegation:** South Carolina
974

975
976 **Title:** To prohibit marriage under the age of 18, with no exceptions.
977

978
979 **Major Areas to be Affected:** U.S. citizens under the age of 18, state legislatures.
980

981
982 **Justification:** Marriage under the age of 18 is currently legal in 44 states as long as a guardian
983 of the minor consents to the marriage.

984 Approximately 17,000 Americans under the age of 18 get legally married every year, and 86%
985 of those marriages occur between a minor and an adult. 5% (roughly 731) of the minors were
986 aged under 15, meaning below the age of consent in all US states and territories.

987 18 U.S.C. Section 2243(c)(2) defends statutory rape as long as “the persons engaging in the
988 sexual act were at the time married to each other.” This means that child marriage excuses
989 statutory rape with no consequence.

990 Additionally, girls who marry under the age of 18 are 50% more likely to drop out of high school
991 and four times less likely to graduate college. They also experience higher rates of psychiatric
992 disorders and face rates of intimate-partner violence nearly 3 times higher than the U.S.
993 average.

994 Around 80% of marriages involving an individual under 18 later end in divorce. For teen
995 mothers, getting married and subsequently divorcing more than doubles the likelihood of
996 poverty.
997

998
999 **Proposal for Action:** Marriage
1000

1001
1002 **Results to be Expected:** Lowered sexual violence, teen pregnancy, drop-out, poverty, divorce,
1003 murder, and statutory rape rates. Improved mental health and post-traumatic disorder rates.
1004

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1008 **Proposal #** 374 **Committee: P**

1009 **Author:** Eleanor McMakin **Delegation:** South Carolina

1010

1011

1012 **Title:** A Proposal to Reform FEMA and First Responder Assistance for Natural Disaster
1013 Recovery

1014

1015

1016 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All United States of America's states and territories as well as
1017 recognized Tribes within the United States

1018

1019

1020 **Justification:** Many times after a natural disaster FEMA aid can take months and even years.
1021 In cases like Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria, 4 years after the disaster only 71% of promised
1022 funds had arrived. First responder aid does come quicker but it often still is not enough to get
1023 the community up off their feet. Data shows that Natural Disasters are increasing at alarming
1024 rates over the past 10 years and we as a country need to be prepared to handle what is to
1025 come. With delays come more deaths and illness that could have otherwise been prevented. It
1026 also helps on the front end, we have seen with Hurricane Katrina how unprepared Louisiana
1027 was to evacuate residents and other precautionary procedures.

1028

1029 Furthermore, most first responder aid comes from local firemen, police, and hospitals,
1029 many of which are ill equipped to deal with disasters such as tornadoes and hurricanes which
1030 bring much damage. There are also issues that come after disasters in stores and homes such
1031 as price gouging or fear stocking. These are major issues that also will be addressed.

1032

1033

1034

1035 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Natural Disasters

1036

1037

1038 **Results to be Expected:** We expect that the burden on citizens will be eased and the lives
1039 harmed decreased. Faster and more appropriate response is crucial for any disaster.

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1044 **Proposal #** 371 **Committee: S**
1045 **Author:** Blake Hydrick **Delegation:** South Carolina
1046

1047
1048 **Title:** To regulate and view cryptocurrency as a currency.
1049

1050
1051 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The SEC (U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission), The IRS
1052 (Internal Revenue Service), The FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), and any
1053 company or website like Robinhood that deals with transferring and, or mining cryptocurrency.
1054

1055
1056 **Justification:** As much as society likes to talk about cryptocurrencies as though they are the
1057 next form of payment in our everyday lives, there are not enough people invested in
1058 cryptocurrencies to make their use feasible. Only 20% of adults have used cryptocurrency, a
1059 percentage too low to sustain a currency. Because of its unstable nature, financial experts
1060 advise investors to keep crypto holdings to under 5% of their portfolios. Speaking to
1061 cryptocurrencies volatility, in the past year, Bitcoin reached a high of \$69,000 and a low of
1062 \$28,000. This value is not stable enough for companies to use Bitcoin, or any cryptocurrency,
1063 as a form of payment, and it is not stable enough for lower-income families to participate.
1064 Additionally, because of its lack of fraud protection, people of all backgrounds and financial
1065 statuses can be scammed out of their crypto investments. In 2021, cryptocurrency scammers
1066 stole a total \$14 billion from innocent investors. Because of this lack of security, investing
1067 becomes risky and off-putting. Crypto, in its current state, is not mainstream, reliable, or safe
1068 enough to be used as an everyday currency.
1069 Experts like Aaron Klein, a senior fellow in economic studies at the Brookings Institution and
1070 focusing on financial technology and regulation, agree that cryptocurrency needs to see
1071 regulation by the federal government. Klein states, “[Regulation] is important for investor
1072 confidence. It’s important for basic fairness, and ultimately it’s important for the industry to
1073 grow.” Kiana Danial, the author of a cryptocurrency investing book, states, “As much as I like
1074 the decentralization and the lack of government [involvement], I am glad that they are paying
1075 attention, because unfortunately with cryptocurrency, there are a lot of scams.” Although many
1076 people dislike the idea of regulation and like the disconnect from an entity, most experts in the
1077 field believe for the cryptocurrency industry to move forward it needs some sort of regulation.
1078

1079
1080
1081 **Proposal for Action:** Finance
1082

1083
1084 **Results to be Expected:** This action will cause the cryptocurrency market as a whole to
1085 stabilize and create a safer crypto ecosystem. In turn, this will cause investors to be more
1086 confident in acquiring crypto. It will also start allowing companies to use it as a form of payment
1087 and open the doors for lower-income families to invest. This proposal will help shape the
1088 cryptocurrency market into a safer, bigger, and better industry, pushing society into the future.
1089

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1094 **Proposal #** 369 **Committee: R**

1095 **Author:** Dandre Hicks **Delegation:** South Carolina

1096

1097

1098 **Title:** A proposal to redo the electoral college

1099

1100

1101 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The major areas affected would be the fifty states within the U.S.

1102

1103

1104 **Justification:** The electoral college has been a problem for years. It gives disproportionate votes
1105 to the candidate of choice. The electoral college favors the states that are bigger because they
1106 have more votes which basically knocks out many small states votes. The problem with
1107 electoral college votes is that a good bit of times the popular vote isn't the same. It has been
1108 shown in several candidates in recent elections. With the popular vote basically not even
1109 mattering why should we as citizens of the U.S. vote when it truly doesn't count. A lot of
1110 electoral college votes come from those connected within the government so that means that
1111 there is already a candidate in place. That needs to be changed and the people of this country
1112 need to have a voice in selecting who we want to be in office and not depending on people we
1113 don't even know or even possibly agree with.

1114

1115

1116 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Electoral College

1117

1118

1119 **Results to be Expected:** The results that are to be expected would be that more people would
1120 come out to vote and that we would have a more equal and fair process in which we select our
1121 next president.

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1126 **Proposal #** 377 **Committee: A**
1127 **Author:** Ryan Sorrell **Delegation:** South Carolina
1128

1129
1130 **Title:** A Proposal to Promote a Green Technological Future
1131

1132
1133 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Environmental Protection Agency, Firms developing new
1134 technologies, the U.S. Treasury Department.
1135

1136
1137 **Justification:** Of all of the carbon emissions that are produced in the U.S., only 13% of those
1138 come from any form of commercial or residential source. A much larger source of pollution and
1139 environmental damage is industry. Firms have been working already on converting current
1140 pollutants, such as power production, into a much more sustainable sector. However, one
1141 subject that is not often discussed is future technologies. Many new technologies still could
1142 cause lots of environmental damage, from the resources used to make them and even their use.
1143 It is just as important to protect the future of technology from pollution as it is the present.
1144 However, firms require incentive to make sure that these new technologies are still economically
1145 viable.
1146

1147
1148 **Proposal for Action:** Technology/Research
1149

1150
1151 **Results to be Expected:** In order to receive this grant money, firms will begin to change their
1152 means of production to be significantly less impactful on the environment as a whole. New
1153 technologies developed will not worsen the impact on climate change. Due to overall lower cost
1154 burden for research and development, consumers will face lower prices for products under this
1155 program, advancing the use of green technology into everyday lives.
1156

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1160 **Proposal #** 361 **Committee: B**

1161 **Author:** Hannah Brooks **Delegation:** South Carolina

1162

1163

1164 **Title:** To remove tax exempt status from the Church of Scientology

1165

1166

1167 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Members of Scientology, International Revenue Service (IRS)

1168

1169

1170 **Justification:** The Church of Scientology was created by L. Ron Hubbard with the goal of
1171 analyzing and overcoming mental errors. He created a counseling process in which participants
1172 could perfect their minds and attain a fuller sense of knowledge.

1173 As Scientology has progressed, it has become more corrupt. The wife of David Miscavage, the
1174 current leader of the church, has not been seen since August of 2007. Additionally, the church
1175 spends money on Private Investigators for former members as well as those considered
1176 enemies of the church.

1177 Being a church is not the only qualification for tax exempt status.

1178 Tax exempt status 501(c)(3) is reserved for charitable organizations. Scientology simply is not
1179 that. This is evident by their ornate buildings being empty and their lack of community outreach.

1180

1181

1182 **Proposal for Action:** Tax/Places of Worship

1183

1184

1185 **Results to be Expected:** Scientology would have to start filing taxes again. If they had to file
1186 taxes, it would be much more obvious what they were doing with their money. This would make
1187 it more difficult for Scientology to spend their money in unconventional ways.

1188

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1192 **Proposal #** 378 **Committee: U**

1193 **Author:** Maurena Supra **Delegation:** South Carolina

1194

1195

1196 **Title:** Terminating the United States' arms sales with Saudi Arabia to aim towards ceasing
1197 conflict and promoting peace

1198

1199

1200 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Middle East relations, defense contractors, the citizens of
1201 America and Saudi Arabia, and the United States' Economy

1202

1203

1204 **Justification:** From an alliance founded on money and power, the United States and Saudi
1205 Arabia have been "allies" through the hardship occurring in the Middle East. Beginning in 1933,
1206 both countries were interested in furthering oil exploration, but it soon transitioned into fighting
1207 off communism which led to strategic success on both sides. While Saudi Arabia is the base of
1208 much pain within the Middle East, the United States continues to stand idly by and make no
1209 visible actions. Saudi Arabia's conservative Islamic monarchy, in comparison to the United
1210 States' democracy, allows for human rights abuses that, generally, use American provided
1211 tanks, missiles, aircrafts, and other weaponry. This blood is on America's hands. In Yemen
1212 specifically, the Saudi militia has invaded the country leaving a blood-soaked civil war. With an
1213 attempt to drive out Yemen's Zaidi Shia Muslim minority group who rose to fight against
1214 previous corrupt regimes. Currently, they are fighting for increased political representation, but
1215 this gruesome conflict which began in 2015 with no foreseeable end in sight.

1216

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1219 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

1220

1221

1222 **Results to be Expected:** As seen similarly in Israel during the 60s, the United States refused to
1223 sell arms which resulted in Israeli foreign policy and views to actively choose to adapt to the
1224 everchanging international opinions. Therefore, at the point at which the embargo is enacted, it
1225 can be foreseen that other allies will follow suit as there is strong political opposition to selling
1226 arms to Saudi Arabia. Ultimately, the United States will be demonstrating disapproval of Saudi
1227 Arabia's actions and condemning them.

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1233 **Proposal #** 376 **Committee: R**

1234 **Author:** Catherine Roach **Delegation:** South Carolina

1235

1236

1237 **Title:** To Amend the Judicial Confirmation Process through Implementation of a Periodic
1238 Reconfirmation Process for Federal Judges

1239

1240

1241 **Major Areas to be Affected:** SCOTUS, Federal District Courts, Federal Appeals Courts, the
1242 US Senate, the American people

1243

1244

1245 **Justification:** The lifetime appointment of federal judges has been controversial amongst the
1246 American people for the entirety of the nation's history. As an appointed position the federal
1247 court system is not subject to the will of the people in the same way the other two branches of
1248 government are. This bestows a lot of power to a small number of people who have minimal
1249 accountability. This, in addition to issues of corruption, has led a lot of Americans to lose faith in
1250 the court system. A recent NPR study has shown a 20 point drop in American confidence in the
1251 Supreme Court, which is an all-time low.

1252 The recent Clarence Thomas scandals have shown the potential corruption of federal justices -
1253 and also just how difficult it can be for anything to be done about said corruption. Despite direct
1254 ties to and endorsement of a Q-anoner insurrectionist, Thomas couldn't even be brought to a
1255 hearing before the Senate, as impeachment, the sole option for investigating such issues, is an
1256 incredibly difficult process. The process of removing a justice off the bench is long, complicated
1257 and arduous. Impeachment involves the issue being brought to the attention of the House of
1258 Representatives who, through a vote, brings charges against an official. The trial of
1259 impeachment is then brought to the Senate who must attain a two-thirds majority to impeach the
1260 official. This is the only way to "fire" a justice and this process is especially difficult in the face of
1261 extreme partisanship in Congress for the past few decades.

1262 This issue has resulted in many calling for term limits for federal judges, namely Supreme Court
1263 Justices, but others argue that judging, as a skill that develops over time, is better the longer a
1264 judge is able to serve. It would then reason that it would be a disservice to the court system to
1265 force judges off the bench. It would also be contradictory to the Constitution. Therefore a system
1266 in which judges can be evaluated and potentially impeached with greater ease is necessary.

1267 The courts, like the other branches, should respond to the people. American democracy relies
1268 on the accountability of those in power.

1269

1270

1271 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

1272

1273

1274 **Results to be Expected:** This will promote the reexamination of the court system in a beneficial
1275 way. The federal court system has largely stayed the same since the formation of the
1276 Constitution, save a few expansions of size and power. This will bring the court system to the
1277 modern day, allowing the federal courts to be more just and more responsive to the people
1278 without imposing term limits that restrict the court's ability to function at its full potential. This
1279 proposal will set a precedent for state legislatures to potentially adopt similar policies and other
1280 policies that will help increase the efficacy and equity of the justice systems on numerous levels.



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1281 This proposal will help legitimize the federal court system, helping to reinstitute confidence in
1282 the justice system.

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1287 **Proposal #** 366 **Committee: E**
1288 **Author:** April Elston **Delegation:** South Carolina
1289

1290
1291 **Title:** Bring POC To The POV
1292

1293
1294 **Major Areas to be Affected:** South Carolina majority southern States
1295

1296
1297 **Justification:** In our education system, Schools have created standards that teachers have to
1298 follow. Majority of the books taught are by prodimitly white authors. With this being the case our
1299 youth and generations before us haven't gotten to experience the other stories written from
1300 other races' perspectives. Adding more authors from many different cultural backgrounds to our
1301 curriculum can make generations' knowledge more powerful and add more wisdom to their
1302 mind. With certain curriculum being taught for generations and no change can simply make it
1303 more difficult for others to be aware of different history not being made within our current
1304 curriculum can cause people to fall behind within our history.
1305

1306
1307
1308 **Proposal for Action:** Education
1309

1310
1311 **Results to be Expected:** The most important outcome of this will make our youth more in touch
1312 with different aspects of many people's point of views other then the regular curriculum that is
1313 taught on a day to day basis.
1314

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1320 **Proposal #** 367 **Committee: U**

1321 **Author:** Parker Belle Fogle **Delegation:** South Carolina

1322

1323

1324 **Title:** A proposal to propose the creation of a process for rushed entry into the North Atlantic
1325 Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.)

1326

1327

1328 **Major Areas to be Affected:** N.A.T.O., N.A.T.O. Countries, international N.A.T.O. affiliated
1329 organizations and committees.

1330

1331

1332 **Justification:** After the conflict caused by the Russian Federation and their leader Vladimir
1333 Putin the understanding was the cause of aggression towards Ukraine is because Ukraine has
1334 an interest and has moved to join N.A.T.O.. More conflicts will occur with Georgia's, Finland's,
1335 and Sweden's interest in joining N.A.T.O.. Aswell an Serbia's ally-ship with N.A.T.O. Therefore if
1336 these countries do not enter into N.A.T.O. quickly there could be a higher death toll in Europe
1337 and more instability for the World's economy, food production, and many more important areas
1338 that keeps the Worlds society afloat.

1339

1340

1341 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

1342

1343

1344 **Results to be Expected:** The goal of this proposal is to make the process of getting into the
1345 military alliance N.A.T.O. quicker for threatened countries. This should ultimately threaten the
1346 aggressive countries from breaking peace and to have the process quick enough that the
1347 aggressive country cannot plan any course of violence in the short amount of time that it takes
1348 to process the new country into N.A.T.O..

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1354 **Proposal #** 389 **Committee: A**
1355 **Author:** Arnav Koppala **Delegation:** Texas
1356

1357
1358 **Title:** The U.S. must invest in the expansion of broadband and fiber-optic internet infrastructure
1359 across America.
1360

1361
1362 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American rural constituents, people living on Tribal Lands,
1363 Internet Service Providers(ISPs), the FCC Federal Communications Commission, Department
1364 of Treasury, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information
1365 Administration, U.S.
1366

1367
1368 **Justification:** From 2004 to 2022, four different presidential administrations have attempted to
1369 mitigate the digital divide between those that live in urban areas and those that live in rural
1370 areas with no success. This digital divide leaves a majority of rural constituents without access
1371 to a stable internet, causing a variety of problems such as healthcare issues, education gaps,
1372 economic burdens, and voter turnout within the past decades.

1373 Without access to stable, reliable Internet, many Americans in rural areas:

1374 ► Experience internet outages that lead to education gaps and increasing school closures
1375 between rural and urban areas such as one in Northern Nevada where “teachers scrambled to
1376 recreate their lesson plans and presentations, and could not log attendance”(NPR News)
1377 leaving students unable to access quality education during the pandemic

1378 ► Have little to no access to Telehealth services for affordable healthcare as well as a lack of
1379 hospitals in rural areas equipped with the technology to conduct the Telehealth visits as they
1380 become “dependent on their data-limited mobile devices and parking lot Wi-Fi as the only
1381 methods for accessing... telehealth services.”(CNN)

1382 ► Suffer “economic challenges common to rural areas: an aging workforce, anemic population
1383 growth, and a limited set of employers concentrated in a few industries.”(New York Times) that
1384 are factors the U.S. economic decline

1385 ► Face decreases in voter turnout that “has averaged just 56 percent of eligible voters in
1386 presidential elections,”(Washington Post) including many from rural areas.

1387 The benefits of alleviating the digital divide obstacle for nearly 100 million Americans who do not
1388 subscribe to broadband mainly due to affordability and a lack of digital awareness extend to all
1389 areas of life and greatly boost the US standing in education, healthcare, the global economy
1390 and our institution of democracy.

1391 Australia, India, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom are all tackling broadband and internet
1392 disparities within their countries aggressively. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting
1393 both and magnitude and urgency of the issue, the US should step up to find a resolution before
1394 the impacts become irreversible.

1395
1396
1397 **Proposal for Action:** Infrastructure
1398

1399
1400 **Results to be Expected:** The expansion of broadband and fiber-optic infrastructure to produce
1401 reliable, affordable Internet generates a host of positive changes across the board from
1402 healthcare, education, economics, and democracy.



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1403 Rural Americans are able to receive life-saving treatment via Telehealth services more
1404 efficiently and safely while on the flip side, hospitals are better able to reach, diagnose and treat
1405 more Americans, bringing about a safer, healthier country.
1406 Children and adults in rural areas increase access to vocational courses, digital skills,
1407 textbooks, and resources in their desired language. Teachers can adapt classroom learning to
1408 changing environments as well as a higher standard of learning.
1409 Rural businesses with a skilled workforce and modern technology can stimulate economic
1410 productivity by incentivizing competition, and innovation and introducing specialized work into
1411 the American economy. As our economic growth is tied to our trading countries, our allies
1412 benefit from flourishing internal trade stemming from the U.S.
1413 Broadband is correlated to voter turnout as was the case in the 2016 and 2018 elections where
1414 those with broadband connections were more likely to vote. The passage of this proposal
1415 stands to generate higher rates of voter turnout and create a stronger government with results
1416 that more accurately represent the true will of all people across the U.S.
1417
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1421 **Proposal #** 396 **Committee: E**
1422 **Author:** Dixon Wu Jr. **Delegation:** Texas
1423

1424
1425 **Title:** To prohibit the ability of universities to use affirmative action as a means of discrimination
1426 in the admissions process.
1427

1428
1429 **Major Areas to be Affected:** College applicants, public and private universities in the United
1430 States.
1431

1432
1433 **Justification:** Affirmative action, while established with good intentions, is in its nature
1434 discriminatory. According to a study conducted by the Princeton University Press, in order to
1435 have an equal chance at admission at a highly selective university, an Asian American must
1436 score 140 points higher than that of a White student, and 450 points higher than that of an
1437 African American student. This study controlled for differences in other factors considered in
1438 admissions, such as extracurriculars. As a result of this bias, the Harvard Crimson found that
1439 Asian Americans were admitted to Harvard at an average rate of 8.1%, while White applicants
1440 saw a rate of 11.1%, and African American applicants were admitted at a rate of 13.2%, despite
1441 Harvard assigning a higher objective academic decile to Asian American students.
1442 The practice of affirmative action can be detrimental even to those who supposedly benefit from
1443 it. Thomas Sowell, a senior fellow of the Hoover Institution at Stanford, found that it is primarily
1444 middle and upper class minority applicants who are benefiting from affirmative action, and not
1445 the economically disadvantaged that affirmative action claims to help. Additionally, admitting
1446 applicants with lower qualifications to competitive schools has also led to an increase in dropout
1447 rates. While those not benefiting from affirmative action have an average dropout rate of 14%,
1448 those 'benefiting' from it experience a rate of 29%.
1449 Furthermore, promoting diversity is possible without the use of affirmative action. Zachary
1450 Bleemer, an economist at the University of California, concluded that accounting for a student's
1451 socioeconomic status and admitting the top percentile of applicants from high schools is able to
1452 produce similar levels of diversity as affirmative action. Despite California's 1998 ban on
1453 affirmative action, diversity has increased at the University of California campuses, with African
1454 American enrollment increasing from 3.7% to 5% and Hispanic enrollment increasing from 13%
1455 to 34%. US News & World Report gave public California universities a diversity index of 0.73 out
1456 of 1, similar to the highest given score of 0.76 and ranking among the top 20 colleges for
1457 diversity.
1458

1459
1460 **Proposal for Action:** Education/College
1461

1462
1463 **Results to be Expected:** Every student will be given an equal and fair opportunity to be
1464 considered for admission to the universities to which they apply. Applicants who may have been
1465 previously placed at a disadvantage will no longer be disfavored because of their race.
1466
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1470 **Proposal #** 394 **Committee: H**
1471 **Author:** Haley Salas **Delegation:** Texas
1472

1473
1474 **Title:** Declaring capybaras an endangered species in the United States to stabilize the
1475 population in the United States and protect their habitat.
1476

1477
1478 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Wetlands, also referred to as swamps or marshes, in the states
1479 of Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana,
1480 Ohio, as well as the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
1481

1482
1483 **Justification:** The United States is host to a myriad of ecosystems; we must do our part to
1484 strengthen them. By formally introducing the capybara and protecting its habitat we can protect
1485 a struggling biome, the North American wetlands.

1486 Wetlands serve essential functions. According to the EPA wetlands, “[protect] and [improve]
1487 water quality, [provide] fish and wildlife habitats, [store] floodwaters and [maintain] surface water
1488 flow during dry periods.” Without protection, wetlands will continue to be destroyed leading to
1489 floods, pollution, shoreline erosion, and population decrease.

1490 In comes the capybara. While not native to North America, capybaras have flourished in the
1491 state of Florida after escaping zoos or the homes of unprepared exotic pet owners. The semi-
1492 aquatic rodents adore swamps and marshes, so why not bring more? The only capybaras
1493 currently living in the United States are those that have escaped captivity, meaning that we can
1494 consider them an endangered species and support the population while protecting their chosen
1495 habitat, the wetlands.
1496

1497
1498
1499 **Proposal for Action:** Animals/Wildlife
1500

1501
1502 **Results to be Expected:** Formally introducing the capybara will increase biodiversity and
1503 strengthen ecosystems in the US. Declaring them an endangered species will allow us to
1504 protect their chosen habitat from further destruction as we stabilize their population.
1505

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1509 **Proposal #** 385 **Committee: J**

1510 **Author:** Daniel Gonzalez **Delegation:** Texas

1511

1512

1513 **Title:** To address the United States' involvement in the South China Sea by diminishing its
1514 naval presence.

1515

1516

1517 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Department of State, Department of the Navy and Marine Corps,
1518 Department of the Airforce, U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Merchant Marines,
1519 United Nations

1520

1521

1522 **Justification:** The South China Sea became an extremely important region whenever the
1523 Chinese government claimed a large of the portion in 1949 with the 9 dashed line. The area
1524 only became of significance to the United States whenever China's economy improved in the
1525 21st century eventually becoming the highest exporting country in the world. The South China
1526 Sea is responsible for passing one-third of the World's trade amounting to approximately 3
1527 trillion dollars' worth of goods.

1528 In recent years, the United States has increased its presence in the area with the use of the
1529 Naval Force and merchant ships. It has begun to perform Freedom of Navigation Exercises
1530 near Chinese military islands. Recently, there have increased very close encounters between
1531 Chinese and American naval ships; the ships have continually nearly gotten into violent
1532 conflicts. This conflict would cause the collapse of both the American and Chinese economies
1533 as they are interdependent; the conflict could cause a global recession.

1534 The region is also some of the most abundant in natural resources. Strangely, the United States
1535 and China have different quantities of natural gas and oil beneath the waters; while the United
1536 States claims that there are 190 billion cubic feet of gas and 11 billion barrels of oil, China
1537 claims there are 500 billion cubic feet of natural gas and 150 billion barrels of oil. China gaining
1538 control of the resources would expand their GDP growth and expand their political power
1539 internationally; this would be detrimental to the surrounding nations who would lose their access
1540 to the already existing oil rigs and US trade partners.

1541

1542

1543 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

1544

1545

1546 **Results to be Expected:** By adequately arming the merchant ships and the creation of a
1547 United nations committee into the de-escalation of the South China Sea, the expected results
1548 are:

1549 I) The de-escalation and eventual resolution of the border dispute in the South China Sea
1550 with the cooperation of the 5 nations involved.

1551 II) Diminished US militarized involvement in the South China Sea; a more stable point for
1552 the United States and the global economy.

1553 III) The deterrence factor for Chinese ships to intervene with American merchant ships is
1554 brought through the recognition the United States development as a non-verbal warning.

1555

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1559 **Proposal #** 391 **Committee: L**

1560 **Author:** Joshua Lee **Delegation:** Texas

1561

1562

1563 **Title:** Universal Comprehensive Sex Education/Health Class Curriculum Template

1564

1565

1566 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Elementary Schools, Middle Schools, and High Schools

1567

1568

1569 **Justification:** "Schools can complement and augment what children learn from their families,
1570 religious and community groups, peers, health care professionals, and from the media. A
1571 comprehensive approach starts in kindergarten, continues through high school, and entails
1572 lifelong learning. It covers a wide range of topics in ways that are a good match with a student's
1573 development, motivation, and cultural background."(School Mental Health Project, Dept. of
1574 Psychology, UCLA). Children are most vulnerable to sexual abuse between the ages of 7 and
1575 13. Abuse enacted towards minors is so pervasive and dangerous because we often aren't
1576 given the tools to do a few things: understand abuse is taking place, speak up for ourselves,
1577 and feel allowed to set boundaries. However, abuse can leave lifelong scars and a warped
1578 sense of reality that is almost always difficult to change. In addition to abuse leaving lifelong
1579 scars, experts agree that sexual abuse specifically is considered to be underreported. My
1580 proposal plans to give children the courage, opportunity, and skills to stand up enough for
1581 themselves to seek help. Often an abuser will use their position of power over the victim to
1582 coerce or intimidate the child, this creates a need for children to know their ability to set physical
1583 boundaries. Furthermore, the internet and cellphones have made sex incredibly accessible to
1584 minors without any censorship. This proposal also aims to get ahead of that exposure and
1585 provide a healthy and appropriate context to sex with the discretion of schools to provide fair
1586 censorship and accuracy. Finally, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics,
1587 comprehensive sex education programs "have been proven to delay onset of sexual activity,
1588 reduce number of partners, increase condom and contraceptive use, and decrease incidents of
1589 teen pregnancy and STIs, including HIV."

1590

1591

1592

1593 **Proposal for Action:** Education

1594

1595

1596 **Results to be Expected:** Kids will take the lessons learned in the sexual education classes and
1597 be able to apply them in real life. Students should be able to set boundaries, acknowledge forms
1598 of abuse, practice consent, use contraceptives, practice abstinence, and use CARE. In addition,
1599 there will be a decrease in teen pregnancies and a better understanding of sexual misconduct
1600 laws. Finally, this will be the curriculum template used in all states for sex education/health
1601 classes.

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1606 **Proposal #** 395 **Committee: D**
1607 **Author:** Eliza Uhlenhaker **Delegation:** Texas

1608

1609

1610 **Title:** The Installation of “The Judicial Strike System” and other Judicial Reform.

1611

1612

1613 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The Federal Judicial system, the legal community, the American
1614 people and the Commission on Judicial Performance.

1615

1616

1617 **Justification:** To punish judges for wrongdoing and to add accountability to criminal judges.
1618 To add a strike system that gives judges consciences for letting dangerous people out on
1619 dangerously low bonds. To incentive the increase of bond price for violent and domestic
1620 abusers. Kat bails bonds cites that domestic abuse bond is only \$500-\$1000. This proposal also
1621 aims to protect victims of violent and terrible crimes by making judges more careful of
1622 downstream actions. This allows victims of domestic abuse to sleep well at night as many
1623 abusers go back and further attack and, in many cases, kill their victims. In fact, per Emory
1624 University more than 3 women are killed by husbands/boyfriends everyday. In addition this also
1625 protects victims connected with gang violence and witnesses in important cases.

1626 Judges have criminally low consequences for criminal behavior and this proposal adds
1627 restriction and punishments for bad actors allowing a weeding out of the federal judicial system.
1628 Right now it’s almost impossible to fire a judge and judges can be criminals and still be allowed
1629 to perform as a judge.

1630 This proposal also aims to give the Commission on Judicial Performance more power and the
1631 ability to give out strikes which aim to punish judges for bad performance. There is no
1632 accountability for these judges. In fact the Wall Street Journal found 131 judges that were found
1633 guilty of hearing cases in which they financially benefited from and ruling in that favor.

1634

1635

1636 **Proposal for Action:** Judicial Branch

1637

1638

1639 **Results to be Expected:** The rigorous job of being a federal judge will now be a more fair
1640 system with accountability for judges. People would have more trust in judges. The system of
1641 federal judges would experience a cleaning out of bad actors and judges would be respected as
1642 fair. Every person can now expect that judges are going to be fair and treat each case fairly.

1643 Average bail would probably go up for violent crimes. This works to protect victims of
1644 domestic abuse and to protect important witnesses and victims in gangs of mob related
1645 incidents who when willing to talk will be killed by people already going to jail.

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1651 **Proposal #** 386 **Committee: U**
1652 **Author:** Germany Herrera **Delegation:** Texas
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1654
1655 **Title:** Setting a Minimum Ceiling for Refugee Admissions
1656

1657
1658 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Refugees and Employed U.S. Citizens
1659
1660

1661 **Justification:** Refugees, according to Oxford Languages, are individuals who have been
1662 forced to leave their country to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. Since the Refugee
1663 Act of 1980 was passed by President Jimmy Carter, the United States has admitted more than
1664 three million refugees. Carter initially set the cap at 50,000 refugees, but the president can
1665 change these numbers dramatically depending on the country's surroundings. After the 9/11
1666 attack, President Bush suspended all refugee admissions for a period of a few months. After the
1667 suspension, between the years of 2001 and 2015, the ceiling on refugee admissions ranged
1668 from seventy to eighty thousand. President Barack Obama proposed a cap of 110,000 in his
1669 final year in office to help with the migration crisis caused by worsening issues in Syria,
1670 Afghanistan, and Iraq, but President Trump reduced the cap to 50,000 while he was in office in
1671 2017. President Trump continuously decreased the maximum number of refugees allowed in
1672 the country until 2020 and set the ceiling at 15,000 for the fiscal year of 2021. This decrease by
1673 the Trump administration was to allow the United States to properly handle the immigration
1674 crisis at the southern U.S. border. Immigrants and refugees make up almost 20% of the United
1675 States' workforce. As a whole, the U.S. workforce has statistically been proven to be in decline
1676 by the US Census. With the drastic changes of refugee ceilings, especially in recent years, the
1677 US workforce has begun to lack diversity of skills, which can damage the flow of the economy.
1678 For refugees to be accepted for admission into the U.S., it can take about 24 months; to receive
1679 permanent residency, it can take up to 52 months. For refugees to enter the U.S., they must
1680 register with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Their application will go under
1681 review, and if they are qualified, their application will be sent to the Resettlement Support
1682 Centers (RSC). After being received by the RSC, background checks and biometric screenings
1683 would be performed; if the results are secure, they will be let into the U.S. According to the
1684 UNHCR, there are currently nine national resettlement agencies with over 350 affiliations
1685 located throughout the U.S. Since the implementation of the Refugee Act of 1980, which
1686 established protocols and regulations, there have been zero reported cases of terrorism from
1687 individuals who were seeking asylum.
1688

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1690 **Proposal for Action:** Immigration/Refugees
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1693 **Results to be Expected:** With this proposal, I expect to see an increase in the workforce by
1694 15% as well as see a decrease in the fatalities and injuries that come with humanitarian crisis'
1695 that occur in outer developing nations.
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1700 **Proposal #** 387 **Committee: U**
1701 **Author:** Sahib Kaur **Delegation:** Texas
1702

1703
1704 **Title:** To unfreeze Afghan assets in US reserves by allocating all assets to the central bank of
1705 Afghanistan and supporting UN aid appeals
1706

1707
1708 **Major Areas to be Affected:** US Department of Treasury, US Office of Foreign Assets Control,
1709 Afghan citizens, Central Bank of Afghanistan (Da Afghanistan Bank), Federal Reserve, Federal
1710 Reserve Bank of New York, US financial institutions, Families of 9/11 victims, United Nations
1711

1712
1713 **Justification:** Since the inception of US intervention in Afghanistan in 2001, Afghanistan has
1714 garnered humanitarian aid from various countries in the form of assets which are gathered in
1715 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Due to the passage of the US Patriot Act resulting from
1716 9/11, these assets are under American jurisdiction, and the US can decide what to do with these
1717 \$7.1 billion in assets. There are two parties contesting for these assets: Afghans and families of
1718 9/11 victims. According to a White House press release, families of 9/11 victims have “brought
1719 claims against the Taliban and are pursuing DAB assets in federal court.”
1720 When the Taliban took control in August 2021, President Biden issued an executive order to
1721 freeze all Afghan assets held in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York so that it would not
1722 reach the hands of the Taliban regime. On February 11, 2022, President Biden issued another
1723 executive order consolidating his future plans with the \$7.1 billion in frozen assets. While \$3.5
1724 billion of these assets will be enabled for access for the use by the Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB)
1725 for humanitarian aid, more than \$3.5 billion of those assets are allocated for families of 9/11
1726 victims. This executive order punishes innocent afghans for a terrorist attack in which no
1727 Afghans was involved. Depositing \$3.5 billion in a newly created humanitarian fund rather than
1728 a safeguarded mechanism, allows for funds to get in the hands of the Taliban.
1729

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1732 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations
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1735 **Results to be Expected:** By unfreezing \$150 million a month, this would stabilize the price of
1736 goods and allow for the Afghan essential workers to be paid. This controlled and limited release
1737 will prevent inflation in the Afghan economy, prevent Taliban seizure of these funds, and allow
1738 for steady and stable economic growth through increased liquidity in the Afghan market. For a
1739 country which has been dependent on humanitarian aid for decades to be abruptly cut off, will
1740 push the country to the brink of catastrophe and endanger millions of Afghan lives. The results
1741 of US policy are already visible in Afghanistan even now as a result of the disastrous US
1742 withdrawal. By unfreezing Afghan assets, it is estimated that it will prevent almost half the
1743 Afghan population, 23 million, from facing food insecurity this winter. It will ensure one million
1744 Afghan children are at risk from dying of malnutrition. However, the UN Development Program
1745 (UNDP) estimates that if no action is taken, 97% of the country’s population will be in poverty.
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1750 **Proposal #** 392 **Committee: W**

1751 **Author:** Christine Olivarez **Delegation:** Texas

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1754 **Title:** Feminine period products will no longer be labeled as luxury items to make them
1755 affordable for women internationally. Female products are historically more expensive than male
1756 products, this includes feminine hygiene products. The tax on feminine menstrea

1757

1758

1759 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Major areas to be affected include women ages 9 to about 60,
1760 feminine product companies, healthcare providers especially maternity centers, and those
1761 organizations helping homeless populations.

1762

1763

1764 **Justification:** Globally, women around the world have a menstrual cycle. In some states in our
1765 country, these products are labeled as luxury goods and are therefore taxed differently than
1766 essential items. Thirty out of the 50 states in the united states still impose this tax. In New York,
1767 the tax was taken away causing a \$14 million reduction in revenue annually. The purpose of my
1768 proposal today is to eliminate the luxury item label nationwide and to bring attention to the
1769 international effect the socially labeled "tampon tax" has on other nations.

1770 In the United States, "The average person who menstruates spends about \$1,773 on period
1771 products in their lifetime. But a portion of that spending on menstrual products could be avoided
1772 if governments recognized sanitary pads and tampons as necessary items instead of classing
1773 them as luxury goods."(Global Citizen) The tampon tax is a global issue that many countries are
1774 working to fix. As a country, if we eliminate the luxury item label, it will be one small step toward
1775 a long-term goal of eliminating gender discrimination.

1776 "When a company sells a pink product (the female version) for more than a blue product (the
1777 male version), the additional revenue from the pink product does not go to the government. The
1778 only beneficiaries of the "pink tax" are the companies who charge women more than
1779 men."(Investopedia) This problem is important because as a society we have been struggling to
1780 eliminate these sexist and discriminatory actions. The government can support gender equality
1781 by aiding in this endeavor. Women globally struggle to buy period products because of how
1782 expensive they are. Classifying menstrual products as a luxury good causes anyone with a
1783 menstrual cycle to spend extra on a necessary item and feel as if taking care of their basic
1784 bodily needs is a luxury

1785

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1788 **Proposal for Action:** Tax

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1790

1791 **Results to be Expected:** Pink tax and tampon tax internationally will be eliminated. Twelve
1792 million U.S. women and girls aged 12 to 52 live below the poverty line. Instead of spending \$7
1793 dollars for 1 box, \$4 could get a woman 5 boxes of 20

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1798 **Proposal #** 388 **Committee:** L
1799 **Author:** Lindsey Khuu **Delegation:** Texas

1800

1801

1802 **Title:** To decriminalize all forms of consensual sex work in the United States

1803

1804

1805 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Sex Workers in the United States
1806 Brothel Owners in the United States

1807

1808

1809 **Justification:** Human Rights Watch has consistently found in research across various
1810 countries that criminalization makes sex workers more vulnerable to violence, including rape,
1811 assault, abuse, disease, unwanted pregnancy, and murder, by attackers who see sex workers
1812 as easy targets because they are stigmatized and unlikely to receive help from the police.
1813 Criminalization may also force sex workers to work in unsafe locations to avoid the police. It
1814 prevents sex workers from accessing health care and other critical services, feeds an out of
1815 control mass incarceration system, and further marginalizes some of society's most vulnerable
1816 groups, such as trans women of color and immigrants. The harms of criminalization affect
1817 groups that are already marginalized such as transgender people, Latinx, black Americans, and
1818 migrant women.

1819 According to recent statistics, the death rate for prostitutes in the U.S. is 204 out of every
1820 100,000. Also, the average prostitute gets physically (but non-lethally) attacked approximately
1821 once a month. One reason for these numbers is that prostitution is illegal in every state (even
1822 Nevada where it is only allowed in brothels in certain parts of the state). When prostitutes face
1823 violence they have nowhere to turn without being arrested themselves

1824 The criminalization of sex work feeds the mass incarceration system by putting more people in
1825 jail unnecessarily. Those incarcerated for sex work tend to be trans and/or people of color, two
1826 groups that are already disproportionately ensnared in our jail and prison systems. One in six
1827 trans people have been incarcerated, and one in two trans people of color. Incarcerated trans
1828 people are often aggressively misgendered, denied health care, punished for expressing their
1829 gender identity, and targeted for sexual violence.

1830

1831

1832 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health/Prostitution

1833

1834

1835 **Results to be Expected:** Proponents of decriminalizing prostitution include reduced crime
1836 rates, improved public health, increased tax revenue, decreased population of impoverished
1837 people, and less unsafe prostitutes in the open streets. Sex workers would no longer fear arrest
1838 if they seek justice, and police would lose their power to use that fear in order to abuse people.
1839 Protecting sex workers from police violence is just one of the reasons we need to decriminalize
1840 sex work. It would also help sex workers access health care, lower the risk of violence from
1841 clients, reduce mass incarceration, and advance equality in the LGBTQ community. Police
1842 would have one less tool to harass and marginalize members of the LGBTQ community. Sex
1843 workers, and especially trans women, would have more agency when it comes to their own
1844 bodies and livelihoods. Decriminalizing sex work maximizes sex workers' legal protection and
1845 their ability to exercise other key rights, including to justice and health care. Legal recognition of
1846 sex workers and their occupation maximizes their protection, dignity, and equality.



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1851 **Proposal #** 390 **Committee:** W
1852 **Author:** James Lee **Delegation:** Texas

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1854

1855 **Title:** A proposal to reduce nursing shortages

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1858 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Medical facilities, employers, registered nurses, and educational
1859 institutions.

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1863 **Justification:** As Covid 19 cases significantly increased the demand for health care in the
1864 United States, the long-standing problem, which dates back to its beginning to the 1930s, was
1865 brought to light again: the nursing shortage. Currently, according to Politico, we are in a severe
1866 intensity of shortage with almost every state taking executive actions to mitigate the scarcity,
1867 and more than 1 out of 6 hospitals declaring critical nursing shortages. However, our future
1868 predictions are not any better. According to the Health Resources and Service Administration,
1869 we will be short on nurses by over one million in 2030. In addition, as the United States of
1870 Bureau Statistics shows, demands for licensed practical nurses, nurse anesthetists,
1871 practitioners, and midwives will each increase by 9, 14, 52, and 12 percent by 2029. Due to
1872 lack of staff in health care facilities, nurses were and still are experiencing burnouts, causing
1873 many to retire early, and the patients to receive lower quality care. In addition, as cases like
1874 *ReDonda v. Tennessee* are criminalizing sometimes inevitable medical errors and causing
1875 revocation of licenses in the event of mistakes, fewer “nurses are willing to put their license and
1876 patients’ lives at risk [to provide quality health care]” as said by Deborah Burger, the president of
1877 Nationals Nurses United. Furthermore, the average age of registered nurses is 50 in the United
1878 States, meaning there will only be greater demands for nurses in the years to come, as shown
1879 by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. All of these will add on to the burden of our
1880 society to respond to the increasing demands for nurses caused by growing older populations,
1881 the Affordable Care Act, racism towards AAPI nurses, etc.

1882 Improvements in education are critical to help growing generations to become successful
1883 nurses and fill up the gaps in the nursing field. However, according to the American Association
1884 of Colleges of Nurses, almost 13,000 qualified applicants for bachelor’s degrees in Nursing are
1885 not admitted to universities’ programs because of resource shortages; by expanding bachelor’s
1886 degrees programs to Community Colleges in the United States, we can expect more nurses to
1887 lower nursing shortage rates. If we do not take any national action, demand for nurses and
1888 negative outcomes among patients will only increase, while nurses in the nursing field and
1889 quality of health care provided by nurses will only decrease.

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1893 **Proposal for Action:** Public Health

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1896 **Results to be Expected:** Increased satisfaction of patients, increase in well-educated nurses in
1897 the medical care field, and better working conditions for health care providers.

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1903 **Proposal #** 383 **Committee:** F
1904 **Author:** Kara-Elisabeth Bell **Delegation:** Texas
1905

1906
1907 **Title :** To replace the current voting systems in place at the federal level with Ranked-Choice
1908 Voting in order to promote democracy and progression.
1909

1910
1911 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The U.S various polling and counting stations, eligible citizens of
1912 the U.S. who are able to vote, the electoral college, U.S Federal Government Elected Officials
1913

1914
1915
1916 **Justification:** The current American voting system constantly fails to properly represent the
1917 views of the American people. There have been multiple times in U.S history where the electoral
1918 vote didn't match the popular vote at the federal level, many times when the electoral college
1919 did not vote for the correct candidate, manipulation of districting through gerrymandering, and
1920 many citizens not voting for candidates they actually agree with, but instead the candidate who's
1921 the "lesser of two evils". Citizens should be accurately represented through numbers and
1922 integrity of the voting system in who they wanted to represent them. There have been currently
1923 five different occasions where the popular vote didn't match the electoral vote. The most recent
1924 one would be the 2016 presidential election between former president Donald Trump and
1925 former first lady Hiliary Clinton. Clinton had won 48% of the votes while Trump won 46% with
1926 almost 2.9 million voter margin. This shows the issue of the electoral voting system not
1927 accurately displaying what the American people wanted and voted for. If we as a country and as
1928 citizens of America pride ourselves on being a democracy then it is our job to fix and find a
1929 solution no matter how small the discrepancy is, especially when it keeps happening because it
1930 can change the course of history. It is the duty of a democracy to reflect and allow citizens to
1931 choose who they want as government officials, not up to a small group of people citizens don't
1932 even vote for. There have even been 157 accounts of faithless voting in American history. The
1933 electoral college is not made up of representatives voted by the people, but instead made up of
1934 people nominated by politicians and parties. Those party members and politicians are the only
1935 people allowed to vote on them, not the common citizen. The most prominent offense of this
1936 was in 2016 with over 5 faithless votes. While that number seems insignificant when considering
1937 the amount of people in America, but when we realize that the electoral college is only 538
1938 people and these people's votes are the only ones that matter, it becomes much more of an
1939 important matter that they vote on what the people want. Also, showing a lack of integrity in the
1940 voting process and manipulation on the outcome for elected officials. It also doesn't help that
1941 there is no federal law requiring electoral voters to cast their vote based on who the popular
1942 vote was for that state, leaving the balance of the country in the hands of a small group of
1943 people and not the actual American people. Gerrymandering is protected under U.S law, which
1944 allows congressional members to manipulate the votes by drawing districts up in unusual and
1945 irregular shapes in order to make a state appear more republican or more democrat to be in
1946 favor of one's party. Our voting system should accurately depict American citizens without
1947 unnecessary manipulation.
1948

1949
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1951 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Electoral College



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Results to be Expected: This process should remove the ability for the manipulation of congressional districts as there won't be only 2 parties anymore and that ballots will all look different making it nearly impossible to draw lines based on party. The electoral college would serve no purpose as they can't rank citizens' choices accurately to model what they want and it would be much easier to just tally votes from citizens directly. RCV also gives people more democratic freedom as people are allowed to vote for the person they actually support as this would allow for third party options to be on the ballot and actually have a chance at winning. Opening the election up like this promotes citizen's to value their vote more as elections become more direct. This also forces politicians to focus on policy as more citizens will be wanting to know more about what the candidate stands for because candidates are just trying to get ranked high. This will also promote some progress as people wouldn't need to vote for two extremes, but instead rank candidates based on the values that they most align with, forcing a middle ground. RCV will inevitably give the people more democratic freedom when it comes to elections by giving the people direct control of who sits in those federal offices in the next two years.



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1974 **Proposal #** 384 **Committee: U**

1975 **Author:** Ciara Brown **Delegation:** Texas

1976

1977

1978 **Title:** Cease the distribution of American made weapons to Israel, reduce the amount of funding
1979 that the US provides to Israel and Israel's military, and reallocate the funds to Palestine and
1980 Palestine's military

1981

1982

1983 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Palestine, Israel, US Defense Department, US State Department,
1984 soldiers in Israel and Palestinian military, Israeli and Palestinian citizens, global politics

1985

1986

1987 **Justification:** Israel has made extremely clear in the recent months that their intentions are
1988 nothing short of malicious and violent. In their efforts to take over the rightful land of Palestine
1989 and claim Jerusalem has part of Israel, they have murdered over 10,000 Palestinians according
1990 to Israel/Palestine timeline.org, injured thousands more, and have taken control over the homes
1991 and business that have been in Palestinians lineage for thousands of years. On May 11, 2022,
1992 Israeli Forces targeted, shot, and assassinated American-Palestinian Journalist, Shireen Abu
1993 Akleh, while she was reporting on Israeli Forces and their ambushes. With this event and
1994 countless other attacks on children, elderly, physically and mentally disabled, and random
1995 civilians of Palestine, Israel has shown that a world of peace is not in their cards now or ever.
1996 The United States through its current actions is condoning the destruction and anarchy that
1997 Israel is casting on Palestine. According to USA Today, The US give nearly 4.0 billion dollars in
1998 aid to Israel in military assistance annually. Of that 4 billion, 3.3 billion dollars is used by Israel to
1999 purchase American made weapons, services, and training. The US also gave an additional 1
2000 billion dollars to fund Israel's "Iron Dome" project in 2021. A project whose goal is to bomb and
2001 drop nuclear devices on to Palestinian land in attempts to wipe out and take control of the area.
2002 Compare that aid to the only 360 million the US gave to Palestine in 2021 (US Department of
2003 the State). The United States is aiding and encouraging an apartheid government through
2004 monetary transactions and public support, Furthering the illegal occupation of a nation and the
2005 terrorization of its citizens. The United States must be on the right side of history. If we are to
2006 continue to be the poster child of freedom and liberation, we must support countries fighting to
2007 achieve those to two things to the best of our abilities through our public support, legislative
2008 action, and most importantly, our monetary settlement. Money is the key issue Palestine is
2009 facing when trying to combat Israel's force. Palestine lacks the funding to equip its soldiers with
2010 adequate machinery, firearms, and safety when going Israel's military. Through aiding and
2011 funding, Palestine will be able to reclaim freedom and restore peace in their rightful land.

2012

2013

2014 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

2015

2016

2017 **Results to be Expected:** Results to be Expected:

2018 Once we end our toxic relations between Israel and start partnering closer with Palestine, we
2019 will start to see a shift in this war. We will also see other nations who follow the lead of America
2020 start to make a shift towards supporting the underdog. We will start to see a more fair and equal
2021 fight and a hopeful end to the long never-ending conflict. Once Israel realizes that they have lost
2022 the support of the US monetarily, militarily, and publicly, they will rethink their invasions of



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2023 scared Palestinian land. Palestine will also be able to protect its citizens again, keep them safe,
2024 and provide them aid that they could not otherwise. In the perfect world there is no war, just
2025 peace. By evening the playing field and helping the innocent bystanders and civilians caught in
2026 this war with medical attention, providing more support to a nation whose roots trace back
2027 almost to the beginning of time, we can at least try to reach for that peace, and convince Israel
2028 and Palestine to come to a peaceful negotiation.

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Proposal # 393
Author: Kalea Roach **Delegation:** Texas

Committee: I

Title: To prohibit transitioned or transitioning people from competing in sports as their non-biological gender.

Major Areas to be Affected: National Hockey League, National football league, Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association, Professional Golfers Association, Titleist Performance Institute, Major League Soccer, Professional Tennis, Hicks Sports Group, and all public univer

Justification: Transgenderism in sports has been a new problem in society. Men are allowed to compete against women if they identify as such. This even leads to men dominating women's sports. Men have been awarded awards and scholarships in women's categories which takes away from other women. After puberty men produce twenty times more testosterone than women. Testosterone is proven to enhance athletic performance so the higher level you have the better you perform. This proposal will put a stop to the injustice of biological men conquering womens sports.

Proposal for Action: LGBTQ+/Transgender

Results to be Expected: Should my Proposal be implemented, women's scholarships and fair competition will be protected and preserved.



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2068 **Proposal #** 410 **Committee:** K
2069 **Author:** Hinke Younger **Delegation:** Virginia

2070

2071

2072 **Title:** American College Investments Disclosure

2073

2074

2075 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American colleges and universities that meet the stipulations of
2076 the Proposal for Action, and the leadership, faculty, staff, prospective and current students,
2077 alumni, donors, parents and communities of those institutions.

2078

2079

2080 **Justification:** Every year, American colleges and universities receive billions of investable
2081 dollars in donations to endowment funds; hundreds of millions of those dollars are invested in
2082 companies selling fossil fuels, perpetuating the climate crisis while academic institutions
2083 generate massive revenue. Many of these schools—both public and private—also receive
2084 considerable funding through federal contracts and grants, directly benefiting from taxpayer
2085 dollars. Yet, these colleges and universities are not required to publicize where their endowment
2086 funds are invested, keeping taxpayers and prospective students in the dark.

2087 Schools such as Stanford, Yale, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (which have a
2088 combined endowment of more than \$100 billion) have consistently invested in the fossil fuel
2089 industry during the past several decades. Beginning in the 2010s, student movements across
2090 the country began calling for these and other schools to “divest” funds from these harmful
2091 industries. However, many schools refuse to make their endowment investment portfolios
2092 available to the general public. A 2016 Associated Press study reached out to U.S. schools with
2093 the fifty largest endowments in the country; only seven schools provided any information about
2094 their holdings. Without releasing their investment portfolios, American colleges and universities
2095 cannot be held accountable, and alumni, donors, and prospective students cannot make
2096 informed decisions about where their money is going.

2097 In 2018, 1,775 American colleges and universities individually received over \$100,000 in federal
2098 contracts and grants; the majority of these schools are private institutions. This proposal’s use
2099 of a

2100 \$100,000 funding baseline allows public and community colleges under this limit—who often
2101 have much smaller investable endowments—to refrain from publishing their portfolios. By
2102 creating a new level of transparency in academic investing, communities, students, and families
2103 have the chance to be engaged in the actions of their local institutions.

2104 Terms as used in this proposal:

2105 1. **Endowment:** A college’s endowment is made of monetary donations to the institution.
2106 Though parts of endowments can be marked for a specific purpose—such as teaching or
2107 research—endowments are often pooled together and invested to create continual revenue for
2108 the institution.

2109 2. **Security:** A financial instrument traded in a market; this term includes stocks, bonds,
2110 ETFs, derivatives, and Hedge Funds.

2111

2112

2113

2114 **Proposal for Action:** Education/College

2115

2116



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2117 **Results to be Expected:** Greater accountability and transparency for American colleges and
2118 universities, as well as increased community interaction with those schools. These institutions
2119 will also have to become more engaged with their investment portfolios and will be more
2120 conscious of which industries endowment funds are supporting.

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2125 **Proposal #** 403 **Committee:** H
2126 **Author:** Suzanna Long **Delegation:** Virginia

2127

2128

2129 **Title:** "Shadowlands" : Discontinuing the Further Acquisition of U.S. Agrarian Land

2130

2131

2132 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Affairs,
2133 Department of Commerce, Department of Forestry, United States Department of the Interior,
2134 U.S. Agricultural Futures Market

2135

2136

2137 **Justification:** The term "agricultural land" means any land located in one or more States and
2138 used for agricultural, forestry, or timber production purposes as determined by the Secretary of
2139 Agriculture under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The term "foreign
2140 person" means any individual, who is not a citizen or national of the United States, who is not a
2141 citizen of the Northern Mariana Islands or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; or who is not
2142 lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or paroled into the United
2143 States, under the Immigration and Nationality Act (7 U.S.C. §3508).

2144 According to the USDA's Farm Service Agency, "foreign persons held an interest in nearly 37.6
2145 million acres of U.S. agricultural land as of December 31, 2020." This represents 1.7 percent of
2146 all land in the United States. At its lowest point in U.S history, total U.S. cropland acreage was
2147 numbered at 392 million acres. Trends in the 2020 annual report show that foreign holdings in
2148 agricultural land are increasing at greater rates each year.

2149 For example, in 2013, China's Shuanghui International acquired the Smithfield plant, in
2150 Smithfield, Virginia, for 4.7 billion dollars which accounts for approximately 26 percent of the
2151 pork industry over approximately 146,000 acres. Smithfield is recorded to process about 10,000
2152 pigs a day. After the acquisition, Smithfield exported most of the processed meat overseas,
2153 putting the United States in a widespread meat shortage and decreasing the country's overall
2154 food security.

2155 The only federal law governing transactions of land is the Agricultural Foreign Investment
2156 Disclosure Act (AFIDA) of 1978. This act requires foreign entities to report all transactions of
2157 agricultural land to the USDA. If there are failures in reporting, the act requires a fine be paid (up
2158 to twenty five percent of the land's market value). However, a penalty hasn't been enacted since
2159 2014, and all reports rely on the foreign entities reporting themselves to be penalized for not
2160 reporting on transactions. This results in the lack of company transparency with the U.S.
2161 government on U.S. soil. Overall, the federal government, as well as its citizens, have a lack of
2162 understanding as to the true amount of U.S. farmland owned by foreign entities, as well as
2163 deficiency of information on its use.

2164 Food security, defined by USAID as "having, at all times, both physical and economic access to
2165 sufficient food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life," is important to the
2166 survival of the United States as world population grows and as the world starts to move out of
2167 the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. The United States needs to be able to support itself
2168 agriculturally, rather than have a heavy reliance on imports. As the amount of farmers decline,
2169 the amount of people one farmer is responsible for increases. It is important to have sufficient
2170 amounts of arable land open for United States agricultural, forestry, and/or timber production.

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Proposal for Action: Agriculture

Results to be Expected: United States' food independency and potential for self-sufficiency will increase, especially in the event of a global shortage and/or pandemic. By growing and buying more locally, carbon footprint will decrease and food availability will increase. This will allow for the U.S. Agricultural Futures Market to have more stable prices for U.S. based farmers. Additionally, U.S agricultural land will fall into the hands of U.S farmers, rather than foreign, private agricultural entities that may not share as much production information or contribute to the table of the U.S consumer.



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2189 **Proposal #** 397 **Committee: H**
2190 **Author:** Muhammed Al Saffar **Delegation:** Virginia
2191

2192
2193 **Title:** National Food Safety Mandate: Publicized Inspection Placards
2194

2195
2196 **Major Areas to be Affected:** State governments' public health and food safety departments,
2197 FDA Code, Food establishments including any food for sale for consumption, and consumers
2198 that go to these food establishments.
2199

2200
2201 **Justification:** If we look at Sacramento, California right now, we will see every restaurants'
2202 doors include a green, yellow or red placard showcasing their previous inspection results and
2203 how well they performed. This makes it easy for us customers to look at how restaurants are
2204 doing in terms of complying with the food code or keeping up with their food safety habits. In
2205 states such as South Carolina and North Carolina, health inspectors replicate the same idea but
2206 with letter grades, showcasing A, B, or C for the performance of their inspection. When you are
2207 going out to eat and trying to find a place to eat, most people don't bother checking inspection
2208 results because they assume all opened restaurants are "safe". However, 1000 restaurants
2209 were sampled in 2003 and were found to include a whopping total of 1,755 critical violations and
2210 having more than 60 percent of restaurants include at least one critical violation. Many food
2211 establishments will also still operate with the time period to get the violations fixed and/or the
2212 time period between new violations that come up and the next inspection report. For example,
2213 In Washington State, a restaurant was found with five critical violations on Feb 7 and another
2214 inspection report was done on Feb 29, having resolved all issues. That time period with all those
2215 five violations was still being resolved and therefore increased the risk of consumers contracting
2216 a foodborne illness without knowing that the restaurant had operated with five violations. Fast
2217 forward a year later and an outbreak of Norovirus occurred in that same restaurant. All this
2218 could have been prevented with just a simple food safety awareness procedure put in place.
2219 Why is procedure important?

2220 ● Many other non related inspection services require public posting of that inspection. An
2221 example of this is many states require cars to be inspected; inspection stickers are required to
2222 be posted on the windshield of the car.

2223 ● Many foodborne illnesses are harmful to the consumer. A 2005 study found that Los
2224 Angeles county, which had implemented public inspection placards, was found to have "a
2225 significant decrease in foodborne disease hospitalizations in Los Angeles County following the
2226 introduction of grade cards." (2005, Environmental Health)

2227 ● Most states already require inspection results to be posted online or given upon request
2228 within the food establishment. An example of this is Maryland, which requires to give inspection
2229 results if asked and some counties within Maryland have their results posted publicly online.

2230 ● Increases incentives for restaurants to do better causing a positive feedback loop. If a
2231 restaurant has a green or A placard, the restaurant will get more customers, forcing higher
2232 expectations for that restaurant to be maintained at an always healthy and safe standard. If a
2233 restaurant gets down a level, they lose more consumers, and this will force restaurants to try
2234 and act to do better, making better efforts to comply with food safety regulations.
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Proposal for Action: Food

Results to be Expected: Increased robust collaboration between federal and state governments.
Increased consumer satisfaction and food establishment satisfaction; as people are more aware of the food they are eating and well inspected establishments with high grades attract more customers.
Consistency between all states is now more manageable.
Lays out the foundation and precedent for future inspected items that are not food establishments including cars, houses, items under FDA, and etc.
Decreases the risk of foodborne illnesses as it increases incentives for restaurants to do better for a higher grade.



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2256 **Proposal #** 405 **Committee:** K

2257 **Author:** Jericho Nicely **Delegation:** Virginia

2258

2259

2260 **Title:** Experimental College Learning: Work-Based Success

2261

2262

2263 **Major Areas to be Affected:** American college learners, colleges, college educators and staff,
2264 workforce development personnel, and economy

2265

2266

2267 **Justification:** “By almost every measure, U.S. schools are failing to provide the kind of
2268 education our society will need to ensure American leadership in the twenty-first century,”
2269 (Council on Foreign Relations). Currently, U.S. college graduates make 80 percent more than
2270 high school graduates. Earning a college degree is also linked to lower unemployment and
2271 longer life expectancies.

2272 Despite this, 59 percent of those ages 18-29 don’t see college as important. Higher cost of
2273 education, student debt crisis, and recent college scandals have caused doubt in the
2274 importance and value of a college education.

2275 The rate at which student loan debt has risen exceeds tuition costs by 353.8 percent. Even 20
2276 years after completing school, 50 percent of student borrowers owe \$20,000. U.S. schools
2277 spend an average \$30,000 on each student, which is twice the amount of other developed
2278 countries.

2279 This high price has little relationship to the value students derive from their education.

2280 Disinterest in college education is further exacerbated by unequal access to education.

2281 Someone who is on the lowest level of socio-economic status is 60 percent less likely to enroll
2282 in college than those in middle or upper class. Even if they do enroll, they are then more likely to
2283 pursue less than a bachelor’s degree. People of color are less likely to attend selective colleges.
2284 As stated in a report by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce,
2285 “only 7 percent of black freshmen and 12 percent of Latin freshmen attend selective public
2286 colleges, despite making up 15 percent and 21 percent of the college-age population
2287 respectively.” This trend perpetuates poverty in the United States.

2288 This dire issue must be addressed if we are to maintain our economy and national security. One
2289 example is that our GDP, 4 percent of which is spent on defense, would be half what it is today
2290 without higher education. In addition, colleges and universities conduct essential social and
2291 scientific research that is used to enhance national security. It also increases our informed
2292 citizenry, and contributes to educated discourse about major political issues. As it is so
2293 eloquently put by the Council on Foreign Relations, in a report on the U.S. Education Reform
2294 and National Security, “Educational failure puts the United States’ future economic prosperity,
2295 global position and physical safety at risk.” Work-based learning serves both purposes. It can
2296 improve college access, lower the cost of education, and lessen the student debt crisis. These
2297 programs will allow colleges to provide more opportunities for all students at lower costs to both
2298 the students and the institution.

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2301

2302 **Proposal for Action:** Education/College

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- 2305 **Results to be Expected:** '- Increase in soft skills and vocational training for for traditional and
2306 non-traditional college students
- 2307 - Improved employment outcomes for traditional and non-traditional college students
 - 2308 - More diverse and less expensive pathways for secondary education
 - 2309 - Workforce supplied higher skilled workers (attracts businesses that pay higher wages,
2310 raising property value of area and generally boosting economy)
 - 2311 - Increased national security
- 2312
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472 **Proposal #** 400 **Committee:** O

473 **Author:** Makenna Campbell **Delegation:** Virginia

474

475

476 **Title:** Lend Lease: South American Prosperity

477

478

479 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Green Technology, South Americans, Energy Sources, Energy
480 Access, the Environmental Protection Agency, Human Resources, Companies on the
481 Department of Energy's Qualified List of Energy Service Companies

482

483

484 **Justification:** Current non-renewable energy sources – coal, natural gas, and petroleum – are
485 not sustainable and are detrimental to our environment and climate. Transitioning to renewable
486 energy sources, such as wind and solar, contributes to the reduction of global warming.
487 According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 89% of global CO2 emissions
488 came from fossil fuels – and these heightened levels of emissions are major contributors to the
489 increase in global temperatures that is fueling global warming. Promoting the use of green
490 technologies can encourage other countries to transition to them, which would help reduce
491 global warming and promote energy innovation.

492 South America is a fertile ground for the spread of green technology. There are 20 million South
493 Americans who don't have any form of electricity due to their inability to obtain access
494 predominantly due to geographical location where there is no electrical infrastructure. Lower
495 income and class areas, specifically those boarding the Caribbean, are not able to afford these
496 technologies and lack the education to execute the implementation of green technologies. There
497 is no pre-existing energy infrastructure in many parts of South America, and therefore, many
498 expensive costs that come along with uprooting infrastructure would be eliminated such as the
499 labor intensive tasks of removing transformers, powerlines, underground electrical
500 infrastructure. It would be beneficial to implement renewable energy, because resources such
501 as solar and wind can be easily implemented to drastically improve our global climate.

502 According to a report by the Inter-American Development Bank, providing these new
503 technologies can create upwards of 15 million jobs for South Americans.

504 To aid South America and the global climate, it would be incredibly beneficial to enact a lend
505 lease with South America to provide green technology and human resources to construct green
506 technologies and to educate South Americans about its usage. The passage of the Lend Lease
507 Act in 1941 allowed the United States to provide weapons, food, and various war materials to
508 the Allied Powers Britain during World War II to help the war effort. All of the supplies' costs
509 were repaid to the United States within 45 years. This allowed the Allied Powers to access the
510 critical equipment needed to defeat fascism, but also allowed America to have a positive return
511 on investment in the long run – demonstrating the
512 far-reaching benefits of the Lend Lease Act. With a lend lease of green technology to South
513 America, similarly significant benefits can be expected.

514

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517 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Energy

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520 **Results to be Expected:** The environment and trajectory for climate change will move in a
521 positive direction that mirrors a prosperous and innovative society. South Americans who didn't
522 have access to electricity will gain access through green technology and jobs will be created for
523 South Americans.

524

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528 **Proposal #** 413 **Committee:** O
529 **Author:** Audrey Elwood **Delegation:** Washington

530

531

532 **Title:** Legalizing the Act of Natural Organic Reduction or Human Composting

533

534

535 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Morticians, Crematoriums, Public Lands, Soil Health
536 Conservation, Arbor Sectors, Landscaping industries, Will Lawyers, Religious Funeral
537 Industries.

538

539

540 **Justification:** After a person dies, there are typically three options for the body: cremation,
541 burial or donation to science. Most of those options have substantial impacts on the
542 environment. With cremation, harmful smoke is released into the environment; with donation,
543 after the body is done being used, the body is cremated. All options disrupts the ecosystems of
544 the area. By legalizing natural organic reduction, people can have their remains turned into soil
545 on a wider scale and faster than natural burial.

546 Human composting can be used as a carbon sequestration method through a multitude of ways.
547 Through filtering water and adding nutrients, it helps grow trees and other plants that
548 sequester carbon. 1/8 of emissions are released into the atmosphere, when compared to burial
549 and cremation; NOR prevents 1 metric ton of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere from
550 every body. More carbon dioxide that is taken/prevented from entering the atmosphere which
551 contributes toward the delay of climate change.

552

553

554 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Carbon

555

556

557 **Results to be Expected:** If just ten percent of people choose human composting over
558 cremation, we will be preventing 320 million pounds of carbon dioxide from entering the
559 atmosphere. Our soil health will drastically improve due to more nutrients going into our soil,
560 increased soil biodiversity, and overall health of the environment. More land will be available for
561 other purposes (rather than just being cemeteries).

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566 **Proposal #** 415

Committee: R

567 **Author:** Sander Stone **Delegation:** Washington

568

569

570 **Title:** An act to make voting mandatory in federal elections

571

572

573 **Major Areas to be Affected:** All citizens of the United States, all states, all election
574 departments and the federal government.

575

576

577

578 **Justification:** One-third of eligible voters in the United States don't vote in federal elections. I
579 want to propose a solution by mandating that all eligible citizens are required to get registered to
580 vote and to vote in every federal election and if they refuse they will be subject to a fine. In order
581 to enable every citizen the chance to vote, voting day will also be made a national holiday.

582

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585 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Voting

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588 **Results to be Expected:** In Australia, where voting is compulsory, the voting rate is 91 percent.
589 Results should be similar in the United States.

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595 **Proposal #** 411

Committee: V

596 **Author:** Desmond Basa **Delegation:** Washington

597

598

599 **Title:** Restricting the amount of time lobbyists can speak with Congress members or their paid
600 staff

601

602

603 **Major Areas to be Affected:** private corporations, lobbying firms, congressmen, legislation

604

605

606 **Justification:** Many corporations, specifically in the oil, Pharmaceutical, Health insurance,
607 Tobacco, Tech, and Aerospace industries, pay billions of dollars to lobbyists so that they can
608 influence the government. This allows these corporations to maximize their profit and influence
609 policies that would only benefit their bottom line.

610 Because the Supreme Court ruled that corporations can spend as much as they want on
611 lobbying, restricting the amount of time a lobbyist can spend with members of Congress will
612 decrease the amount of influence lobbyists will have over said Congress members or proposals,
613 similar outcomes to restricting gifts and funds from lobbyists to members of Congress. This will
614 allow the U.S. Congress to prioritize policies for the people instead of corporations while still
615 allowing the general population and corporations to still have a say in the judicial system.

616

617

618

619 **Proposal for Action:** Corporations and NFPs

620

621

622 **Results to be Expected:** Lobbyists will have less time to influence members of Congress or
623 their staff which will prevent any and all malfeasance from corporations

624

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628 **Proposal #** 412

Committee: J

629 **Author:** Clyde Carter **Delegation:** Washington

630

631

632 **Title:** Abolishing No-Knock Warrants Nationwide

633

634

635 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The American people, police departments, the court system,
636 criminals

637

638

639

640 **Justification:** No-knock warrants were under public scrutiny during the protests in the summer
641 of 2020 after the death of Breonna Taylor, who was killed when police raided her boyfriend's
642 apartment suspecting that there were drugs on the premises. In the aftermath, Taylor, who was
643 simply an innocent bystander in this situation, was the only person who was killed from this
644 encounter.

645 No-knock warrants are warrants that enable the police to enter a suspect's residence without
646 prior warning or notification of the suspect. In theory, this is a way of securing evidence that may
647 be in a suspect's home before it is tampered with or destroyed. In practice, this often leads to
648 situations in which the resident believes the police to be home invaders and begins to attack
649 them, leading to the death of either the resident, the police or both, especially if the raid is
650 conducted by plainclothes or undercover officers. No-knock warrants are a smaller part of a
651 larger issue that is the militarization of the police that has led to the relationship between the
652 public and law enforcement becoming strained. However, this problem can't be fixed simply
653 through legislation, as there's a large cultural aspect to the issue. Incidents of police brutality,
654 such as those brought on by no-knock raids, leave a scar on the public consciousness and
655 abolishing these warrants is a step towards healing those scars.

656

657

658

659 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Law Enforcement

660

661

662 **Results to be Expected:** A New York Times investigation found that between the years of 2010
663 and 2016, at least 81 civilians and 13 police officers died during no-knock raids. This doesn't
664 include the large number of individuals who sustained serious injuries, such as in an infamous
665 Georgia raid in which an infant suffered extensive burns after a flashbang grenade landed in his
666 playpen. The reason deaths and injuries are so common during no-knock raids is the fact that
667 they create tense and stressful situations on both sides, in addition to the fact that most of these
668 raids are conducted during the early morning, when suspects will most likely be asleep.

669 Oftentimes, suspects will wake up, believing that they are being robbed, grab a weapon, and
670 confront the officers, leading to deaths on both sides. Each and every time a person dies at the
671 hands of these warrants, the further and further we get as a society from being able to fix the
672 relationship between the average citizen and the police. By abolishing the practice of no-knock
673 raids and the usage of no-knock warrants, we avoid people losing their lives unnecessarily due
674 to what is often either incompetence or a misunderstanding. 97 deaths may seem insignificant
675 to some, but they are significant to those affected by these cases, and even more so to those
676 who knew the victims personally.



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682 **Proposal #** 414

Committee: G

683 **Author:** Terra Pilch-Bisson **Delegation:** Washington

684

685

686 **Title:** Carbon Coins -- The Future of Economics & Sustainability

687

688

689 **Major Areas to be Affected:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
690 (UNFCCC), International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Central Banks of nations that are
691 party to the Paris Agreement including the U.S. Federal Reserve,, U.S. Environmental
692 Protection Agency (EPA), U

693

694

695 **Justification:** One of the key takeaways from the IPCC 6th assessment Report (AR6),
696 according to the World Economic Forum, is that “we can still meet climate targets if we
697 completely transform our economic models and outlook on how we interact with Earth's
698 resources.” This take on climate change is highly familiar: the solutions exist, we are simply not
699 utilizing them to their full potential. “Decades ago,” the WEF continues, “we may have been
700 able to reduce fossil fuel emissions or implement natural climate solutions. . . Now, we only
701 have one rational choice: We must rapidly decarbonize our economies and unlock natural
702 climate solutions” (Griscom).

703 In other words, the solutions to the climate crisis entail a multitude of natural and technological
704 innovations and systemic changes, but in order to realize this, massive structural economic
705 shifts are necessary. The concept of using central banks and financial systems' combined
706 worldwide economic influence to aid in the fight against climate change is not foreign nor
707 absurd, but entirely necessary. Christine Lagarde, President of the European Central Bank,
708 agrees that, “climate-related risks can be a source of financial risk . . . it also falls within the
709 mandates of central banks and supervisors to ensure the financial system is resilient to these
710 risks.”

711 This idea is the basis of a new climate policy, called a “carbon reward” or “global carbon
712 reward”. A non-profit project, called the Global Carbon Reward, is developing and
713 demonstrating the new policy with the intention of bringing the carbon reward policy into suitable
714 international forums for policy discussions. The carbon reward will create a new pricing
715 mechanism by combining rewards with existing penalties to advance towards carbon neutrality.
716 The instrument for creating the carbon reward is essentially a new kind of representative
717 currency, called a ‘carbon currency’.

718 Note: all credit for the development of the global carbon reward policy and the logistical
719 workings of the carbon currency go to Dr. Delton Chen, the founder of the non-profit Global
720 Carbon Reward (GCR) project, which is currently working on demonstrating and publicizing the
721 policy. The structure of specific legislative ideas on implementation of domestic and
722 international policy in this proposal are my own, and are purely hypothetical.

723

724

725 **Proposal for Action:** Environment/Carbon

726

727

728 **Results to be Expected:** The desired results of combined United Nations action, legislative
729 actions, and executive international policy will be the direct stimulation of the United States
730 economy, a global shift in economic order to prioritize stakeholders as well as shareholders, and



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731 unprecedented international success towards meeting carbon neutrality goals. These effects will
732 prevent and alleviate future and present climate disasters and grievances and help ensure that
733 the world will not cross over critical thresholds, such as the 1.5 - 2°C goal of the Paris
734 Agreement. Climate success and carbon neutrality will not come without increased socio-
735 economic equality and a shift in perception of the purpose of international economic policies
736 towards advancing human wellbeing rather than just shareholder profit.

737

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741 **Proposal #** 416 **Committee: L**
742 **Author:** Eva Bushman **Delegation:** Wisconsin

743

744

745 **Title:** To require federally funded institutions to refer sexual assault reports to law enforcement

746

747

748 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Title IX institutions and coordinators, law enforcement officers,
749 students and faculty on campuses

750

751

752 **Justification:** Sexual assault is a prevalent issue for young adults, especially on campuses;
753 among undergraduate students, 26.4% of females and 6.8% of males experience rape or sexual
754 assault. However, only 20% of these victims report to law enforcement. Many cite fear of not
755 being taken seriously as a primary reason for their decision. Institutions dealing with the police
756 on behalf of students will increase the likelihood of claims of assault being dealt with properly by
757 law enforcement. Similarly, there have been numerous cases in which institutions deal with
758 cases internally in a manner that does not bring proper justice; this is often done to maintain the
759 outward reputation of the institution. This proposal remedies this by ensuring that these
760 institutions are unable to put their reputation before the wellbeing of their students when it
761 comes to sexual violence.

762

763

764 **Proposal for Action:** Public Safety/Sexual Assault

765

766

767 **Results to be Expected:** Cases of sexual assault on campuses will be dealt with in a manner
768 that is more likely to ensure justice for victims and deter future offenders. Institutions will be
769 forced to address allegations properly regardless of potential impacts on their reputations, and
770 law enforcement agencies will be more likely to take these cases more seriously.

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775 **Proposal #** 417

Committee: C

776 **Author:** Andrea Buyze **Delegation:** Wisconsin

777

778

779 **Title:** An Act to Regulate Tobacco Marketing in Social Media

780

781

782 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The entities that would be affected are social media platforms,
783 FDA, social media users, and tobacco companies.

784

785

786 **Justification:** Even though tobacco companies claim to market their products towards adults, a
787 lot of advertisements are often seen on platforms that minors utilize. There are current laws in
788 place so the FDA can adequately regulate the appearance of tobacco adverts; however, it is
789 clear that this isn't enough. Tobacco companies agreed to cease paying for product placements
790 in movies, TV, and other entertainment venues--but we still see them in social media primarily
791 used by minors. There are some social media platforms that do regulate these actions, but there
792 is not enough hard legislation for the regulation to be effective. Young adults are exceptionally
793 vulnerable to this type of selective advertising, and this is the reason why addiction still remains
794 a problem in our young population, even if it is not the traditional tobacco usage prevalent in
795 past generations.

796

797

798 **Proposal for Action:** NOT SURE-UNCLASSIFIED

799

800

801 **Results to be Expected:** With new national regulations, we can expect to see this addiction
802 decrease, improving the quality of life and physical health of young Americans.

803

804

805

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807 **Proposal #** 420

Committee: C

808 **Author:** Henry Pahlow **Delegation:** Wisconsin

809

810

811 **Title:** A proposal to end European reliance on Russian oil through the use of clean energy

812

813

814 **Major Areas to be Affected:** This proposal would affect the National Security Council, private-

815 sector producers of clean energy, and the American fossil fuel industry.

816

817

818 **Justification:** In recent months, the country of Russia has come under fire for its unjustified

819 invasion of the neighboring country of Ukraine. However, one major enabler of this invasion is

820 the consumption and importation of Russian developed oil and natural gas throughout the

821 European Union. Currently, oil and natural gas account for around half of Russia's exports and

822 contributed around 40% to the nation's budget revenue last year. Based on present market

823 prices, the nation makes around 700 million dollars a day from this industry. Currently, the

824 European receives 40% of its gas and more than a quarter of its oil from Russia. It is imperative

825 for economic and security reasons to end European reliance on Russian oil, but it is also

826 important to make sure that doing so is done through renewable options due to climate change

827 caused by fossil fuel energy.

828

829

830

831 **Proposal for Action:** International Relations

832

833

834 **Results to be Expected:** Members of the European Union will be able to end their reliance on

835 Russian oil and natural gas through the development of cleaner energy technology enabled by

836 grants given by the United States government and partnership with private industry.

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842 **Proposal #** 422

Committee: F

843 **Author:** Yana Zenefski **Delegation:** Wisconsin

844

845

846 **Title:** United States Undisputed Territories: Ending Taxation Without Representation

847

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849 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Polling centers, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Senate,
850 Congressional districts, political parties/organizations, electoral college, Federal Election
851 Commission

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855 **Justification:** Under current law, residents of the United States' populated, undisputed
856 territories of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands are
857 U.S. citizens. However, they lack some basic constitutional rights given to most U.S. citizens,
858 such as voting in presidential elections and being represented in congress. Although they do not
859 have the right to vote in federal elections, the people of these island territories are still subject to
860 most federal laws, pay federal taxes, are expected to register for the military draft, and if allowed
861 by a federal Judge, are even able to run for presidential office like other U.S. citizens. If these
862 citizens move to the mainland, their voices will be heard in national elections - but at home, this
863 right is denied. These undisputed territories are home to roughly 1% of the United States
864 population. Although that might not seem like much, it accounts for more than 3.5 million
865 people; this is equivalent to the population of the five smallest U.S. states combined. Due to
866 paying federal taxes and being expected to follow most U.S. federal laws, it is unfair to the
867 residents of U.S. unincorporated territories to go without voting representation in national
868 elections and in congress.

869

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872 **Proposal for Action:** Elections/Electoral College

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875 **Results to be Expected:** By giving U.S. citizens residing in U.S. unincorporated territories the
876 right to vote in national elections and the right to voting representatives in the U.S. congress,
877 taxation without representation will be eliminated between the U.S. government and U.S.
878 unincorporated territories.

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55th YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

July 2-July 7, 2022

883 **Proposal #** 419

Committee: V

884 **Author:** Mandeep Kaleka **Delegation:** Wisconsin

885

886

887 **Title:** R.O.A.D.W.O.R.K. (Repair Our American Democracy With One Reliable Key)

888

889

890 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Congress, United States Senate, United
891 States Citizens.

892

893

894 **Justification:** The United States Senate is a body that was designed with the intent of
895 protecting the people's liberties. The filibuster has killed its original semblance of democracy --
896 popular opinion seems irrelevant, and political polarization and money dictate the vote.
897 A Princeton study found that "The preferences of the average American appear to have only a
898 minuscule, near-zero, statistically non-significant impact upon public policy." However, this study
899 found that the top 10% of income earners in America still have a major impact. Political
900 influence can be bought, but not freely exercised.

901 It's clear that radical reform is necessary to pave the way to a better democracy.

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905 **Proposal for Action:** Legislative Branch

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907

908 **Results to be Expected:** Because randomly selected citizens will be passing legislation in the
909 Senate rather than politicians, the new legislative body will represent Americans' diversity and
910 broad range of views outside the two dominant parties in our current Senate. In the Council of
911 The People, the popular opinions of Americans will translate to legislation, and trust in our
912 legislative branch will increase. There will be less gridlock because of the filibuster and party-
913 line voting, resulting in more efficiency in passing legislation that helps the American people.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

918 **Proposal #** 421

Committee: T

919 **Author:** Sam Taylor-Feldman **Delegation:** Wisconsin

920

921

922 **Title:** An increase in mental health professionals in the the prison system.

923

924

925 **Major Areas to be Affected:** Areas that will be affected by my proposal are inmates in the
926 prison system as well as the prison system itself.

927

928

929

930 **Justification:** In the U.S. prison population today, an astounding 64% of jail inmates are
931 mentally ill. Those are just the ones on record. 10-25% of inmates suffer from serious mental
932 illnesses such as psychopathic syndrome or schizophrenia. Almost all of these cases are left
933 untreated. Currently only inmates who have a documented health concern or are currently
934 receiving treatment are given psychological evaluations. This does not account for conditions
935 developed in prison such as depression, anxiety and mania.

936

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939 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons/Juveniles

940

941

942 **Results to be Expected:** The results I would expect would be an increase in the happiness of
943 the prison population as well as an increase in jobs in the psychology field as there will be a
944 need for an influx of therapists, counselors and psychologists.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

950 **Proposal #** 418 **Committee: H**

951 **Author:** Julia Hartlep **Delegation:** Wisconsin

952

953

954 **Title:** An Act to Create National Regulations in Relation to Animal Foster Homes

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956

957 **Major Areas to be Affected:** The United States Department of Agriculture

958 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

959 The United States Department of the Treasury (the Internal Revenue Service)

960 Animal rescue shelters/individual foster homes

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962

963 **Justification:** As of now, there are no national laws that regulate animal rescue or foster
964 homes. Some states' legislation on this topic is as unrestrictive as "Foster homes are subject to
965 inspections by the Department of Agriculture." This leaves everything else open to
966 interpretation: what constitutes as a foster home, prerequisites to becoming one, consistency (or
967 even existence) of inspections, and all other things that would ensure the absence of animal
968 abuse. Delaware, the state with the most reported animal abuse instances, is also one of the
969 states with vague legislation surrounding animal fostering and rescue. By regulating this topic
970 nationally, we would be one step closer to preventing these instances from ever happening.

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974 **Proposal for Action:** Animals/Wildlife

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977 **Results to be Expected:** With this new national framework, each individual state has clearer
978 regulations to adhere to. This would increase the uniformity of specifics within the legislation, as
979 well as ensure that certain things are illegal in all parts of the country. The rates of animal abuse
980 in individual states would either remain static or decrease, whereas for our nation as a whole
981 would definitively decrease.

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July 2-July 7, 2022

987 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
988 **Author:** Meryl Li **Delegation:** Media

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991 **Title:**

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994 **Major Areas to be Affected:**

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997 **Justification:**

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1000 **Proposal for Action:** Prisons/Juveniles

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1003 **Results to be Expected:**

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1008 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1009 **Author:** Dakota Rains **Delegation:** Media
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1012 **Title:**
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1015 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1018 **Justification:**
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1021 **Proposal for Action:**
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1024 **Results to be Expected:**
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Proposal #

Author: Sean Ferris **Delegation:** Media

Committee:

Title:

Major Areas to be Affected:

Justification:

Proposal for Action:

Results to be Expected:



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1050 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1051 **Author:** Ann Duan **Delegation:** Media
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1054 **Title:**
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1057 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1060 **Justification:**
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1063 **Proposal for Action:**
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1066 **Results to be Expected:**
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1071 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1072 **Author:** Michael Whitford **Delegation:** Media
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1075 **Title:**
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1078 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1081 **Justification:**
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1084 **Proposal for Action:**
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1087 **Results to be Expected:**
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Proposal #

Author: Claire Runney **Delegation:** Media

Committee:

Title:

Major Areas to be Affected:

Justification:

Proposal for Action:

Results to be Expected:



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1113 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1114 **Author:** Lindsay Powers **Delegation:** Media
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1117 **Title:**
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1120 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1123 **Justification:**
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1126 **Proposal for Action:**
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1129 **Results to be Expected:**
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1134 **Proposal #**
1135 **Author:** Selest Long **Delegation:** Media
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Committee:

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1138 **Title:**
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1141 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1144 **Justification:**
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1147 **Proposal for Action:**
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1150 **Results to be Expected:**
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1155 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1156 **Author:** Jodi Lasher **Delegation:** Media
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1159 **Title:**
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1162 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1165 **Justification:**
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1168 **Proposal for Action:**
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1171 **Results to be Expected:**
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1176 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1177 **Author:** Susanna Johnson **Delegation:** Media
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1180 **Title:**
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1183 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1186 **Justification:**
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1189 **Proposal for Action:**
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1192 **Results to be Expected:**
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Proposal #

Author: Olivia Waycott **Delegation:** Media

Committee:

Title:

Major Areas to be Affected:

Justification:

Proposal for Action:

Results to be Expected:



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1218 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1219 **Author:** Sophie Wang **Delegation:** Media
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1222 **Title:**
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1225 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1228 **Justification:**
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1231 **Proposal for Action:**
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1234 **Results to be Expected:**
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1239 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1240 **Author:** Sindhya Attura **Delegation:** Media
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1243 **Title:**
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1246 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1249 **Justification:**
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1252 **Proposal for Action:**
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1255 **Results to be Expected:**
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Proposal #

Author: Naysah Mbarushima **Delegation:** Media

Committee:

Title:

Major Areas to be Affected:

Justification:

Proposal for Action:

Results to be Expected:



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July 2-July 7, 2022

1281 **Proposal #** **Committee:**
1282 **Author:** Ranyah Bullock **Delegation:** Media
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1285 **Title:**
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1288 **Major Areas to be Affected:**
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1291 **Justification:**
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1294 **Proposal for Action:**
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1297 **Results to be Expected:**
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