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YMCA Middle School Youth And Government Schedule

Sunday, November 23	Meeting	Location
3:00 p.m.	Registration and Check-in	King Street Ballroom
4:00 p.m.	Delegate Orientation (All Delegates)	King Street Ballroom
4:15 p.m.	All Adult Meeting (Students supervised)	Town Hall
5:00 p.m.	Opening Session (All Delegates and Adults)	King Street Ballroom
5:45p.m. – 8:45 p.m.	Committee 1	High Street 24
	Committee 2	High Street 26
	Committee 3	High Street 28
	Committee 4	Fort Orange 5
	Committee 5	Fort Orange 7
Dinner Break	6:30 p.m. Comm. 1–5 7:15 p.m. Comm. 6–10	Fort Orange Courtyard
	Committee 6	Fort Orange 9
	Committee 7	King Street 2
	Committee 8	King Street 4/6
	Committee 9	King Street 8
	Committee 10	Town Hall
9:00 p.m. – 9:15 p.m.	Closing Session	King Street Ballroom
9:15 p.m.	Delegation Meetings	
9:45 p.m.	Curfew (Students in Rooms)	
Monday, November 24		
7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	Breakfast	Fort Orange Courtyard
8:00 a.m.	State of the State Assembly	King Street Ballroom
8:15 a.m. –5:00 p.m.		
Capitol Day – <i>See next page for Capitol Schedule</i>		
5:00 p.m.– 6:00 p.m.	Break, Change Clothes for the Evening	
6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.	Dinner	Fort Orange Courtyard
7:00 p.m.	Delegation Meeting	King Street Ballroom
7:15 p.m. – 9:15 p.m.	Delegation Celebration (Movie, Games, etc...)	
	Movie	Town Hall
	Karaoke	King Street Ballroom
	Games & Crafts	King Courtyard
	Quiet Room	Suite 156
	Bingo & Trivia	High Street 24 & 26
9:15 p.m.	Closing Session	King Street Ballroom
10:00 p.m.	Curfew (Students in Rooms)	
Tuesday, November 25		
7:00 a.m. – 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast	Fort Orange Courtyard
8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Closing Session	King Street Ballroom

YMCA Middle School Youth And Government Schedule

November 24th at the State Capitol

	Yellow Assembly	Yellow Senate	Blue Assembly	Blue Senate
8:00 AM	State of the State	State of the State	State of the State	State of the State
8:15 AM	Dismiss to buses	Dismiss to buses	King Ballroom	King Ballroom
8:30 AM	Travel to Capitol	Travel to Capitol	King Ballroom	King Ballroom
8:45 AM	Security	Security	Dismiss to buses	Dismiss to buses
9:00 AM	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber	Travel to Capitol	Travel to Capitol
9:15 AM	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber	Security	Security
9:30 AM	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B
9:45 AM	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B
10:00 AM	Assembly Chamber	Tour	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B
10:15 AM	Assembly Chamber	Tour	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B
10:30 AM	Tour	Assembly Chamber	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B
10:45 AM	Tour	Assembly Chamber	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B
11:00 AM	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber	Lunch	Hearing Room B
11:15 AM	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber	Lunch	Hearing Room B
11:30 AM	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber	Lunch	Lunch
11:45 AM	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber	Assembly Chamber	Lunch
12:00 PM	Senate Chamber	Lunch	Assembly Chamber	Lunch
12:15 PM	Transition	Lunch	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber
12:30 PM	Lunch	Lunch	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber
12:45 PM	Lunch	Hearing Room B	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber
1:00 PM	Lunch	Hearing Room B	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber
1:15 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber
1:30 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Assembly Chamber	Senate Chamber
1:45 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Assembly Chamber	Tour
2:00 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Assembly Chamber	Tour
2:15 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Tour	Assembly Chamber
2:30 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Tour	Assembly Chamber
2:45 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber
3:00 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber
3:15 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber
3:30 PM	Hearing Room A	Hearing Room B	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber
3:45 PM	Depart	Depart	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber
4:00 PM	Travel to Hotel	Travel to Hotel	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber
4:15 PM	King Ballroom	King Ballroom	Senate Chamber	Assembly Chamber
4:30 PM	King Ballroom	King Ballroom	Depart	Depart

OUR MISSION

YMCA OF THE USA MISSION STATEMENT

To put Christian principles into practice through programs that build healthy spirit, mind, and body for all.

YMCA DIVERSITY MISSION STATEMENT

The Y is made up of people of all ages and from every walk of life working side by side to strengthen communities. Together we work to ensure that everyone, regardless of ability, age, cultural background, ethnicity, faith, gender, gender identity, ideology, income, national origin, race or sexual orientation has the opportunity to reach their full potential with dignity. Our core values are caring, honesty, respect and responsibility—they guide everything we do.

CORE VALUES

Honesty Respect
Caring Responsibility

AREAS OF FOCUS



Youth Development

Nurturing the potential of every child and teen



Healthy Living

Improving the nation's health and well-being

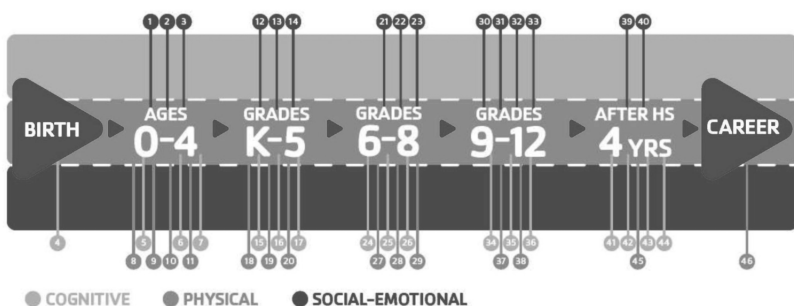


Social Responsibility

Giving back and providing support to our neighbors

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AT THE YMCA

YMCA Youth Development is the **social-emotional, cognitive, and physical** process that all youth uniquely experience from birth to career. A successful development process fulfills children and teens' innate need to be loved, spiritually grounded, educated, competent, and healthy.



Positive youth development is supported by the intentional efforts of individuals, including parents, mentors, teachers, community members, peers, and others who help foster the skills needed for successful living through motivation, active engagement, enriching activities, and healthy relationships.

DIMENSIONS OF WELL-BEING

At the Y, we support youth development by fostering nine dimensions of well-being: Character, Giving, Inspiration, Health, Achievement, Relationships, Belonging, Meaning, and Safety.

Youth Development at the Y emphasizes three of these dimensions when measuring the impact and effectiveness of our programs:

Achievement Relationships Belonging

THE FIVE PILLARS

To help ensure the fidelity and quality of our YMCA teen programs, we measure and seek to maximize impact using the following pillars:

Academics

Positive Relationships

Positive Identity

Life Skills

Civic Engagement (Youth and Government*)

*Each YMCA teen program has a unique pillar of measurement. As a Youth and Government program, we measure civic engagement.

Dress Code

DAILY CLOTHING NEEDS

Day 1

Delegates will need one professional business casual outfit for this day. Please wear a skirt, slacks, or khakis that are not overly revealing or attention-grabbing. Shirts should have collars, and shoulders should be covered. This should not include blue jeans, shorts, leggings, athletic wear, sneakers, or sandals.

The clothes you travel to and from the conference in are decided by your local group.

Day 2

Delegates will need one professional business formal outfit for this day, and this should be a business suit or appropriate substitute.

Shoes should be appropriate for the outfit, not sneakers or other casual shoes. There will be a lot of walking throughout the day, so delegates should refrain from wearing uncomfortable shoes for the sake of appearance.

Delegates will be allowed to change into casual clothes for the social activities Saturday evening. Each year an optional theme is set forth, and this year it is childhood characters. Dressing as one or wearing clothes featuring them is encouraged. Please no masks, non-religious headwear, or anything else that obscures the face.

Day 3

Delegates may wear casual clothes on this day. Many will choose to wear their conference T-Shirt. Candidates are allowed but not required to wear a business formal or casual outfit.

Youth and Government Code of Conduct

Each participant must abide by the program Code of Conduct explained below during the conference weekend.

1. **BASIC PHILOSOPHY OF RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT:** Essential to the Youth and Government program is the concern and respect for the rights of every individual. Being responsible for your own behavior and attitude at all times is an essential element of self-government benefiting not only ourselves, but fellow delegates and the New York State YMCA Youth and Government Program. All facilities placed at the disposal of the Youth and Government program are to be given the greatest care and attention. It is a PRIVILEGE to use them; treat them with respect.

2. **GENERAL RULES:** Infractions of the following general rules shall result in expulsion from the YMCA Youth and Government program functions and conferences. In addition local law enforcement agencies may be contacted and the participant/advisor/staff member turned over to them:

- a. Laws of the State, County and City are always observed.
- b. State Capitol Chamber/State House rules restrict all beverages, food, gum, or other items that might damage or disrespect the premises, including phone limitations.
- c. Possession or consumption of weapons, alcoholic beverages or non-prescribed drugs are not permitted.
- d. Any act of vandalism, destruction of property, or misuse of a facility may be a crime and will be treated as such.
- e. Attendance and punctuality is mandatory at all work sessions.
- f. Those who decide to be present when a violation occurs shall be considered a participant in the violation.
- g. This is a tobacco free event. There will be no smoking, chewing, use of e-cigarettes etc. in the Government buildings, in the hotel or any other facility where Youth and Government activities take place.
- h. Badges shall be worn by individuals whose name is on the badge. **BADGE SWITCHING OR SHARING IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.** Participants will wear their assigned badges at all times when they are not in their sleeping rooms, and must be able to produce their badges at all times. Badges are to be worn above the waist and must be visible. Badges are not to be defaced or altered in any way.
- i. Delegates will be expected to dress professionally and respectfully. Delegation Advisors will be the ultimate authority on evaluating this for their students.
- j. Delegates may enter only their own assigned hotel room unless in the presence of their advisor.
- k. Curfew and quiet hours must be observed with each delegate in her/his own room defined by the official schedule
- l. For the safety of all each delegate's advisor may check their luggage, carry-on bags, coat pockets prior to departure similar to the security check process at an airport.
- m. Participants are not permitted to drive vehicles to or from an event sponsored by the statewide program without prior permission from both the state program and their advisor.
- n. Artificial Intelligence(AI) tools shall be only used for research and should not be used to directly compose speeches or bills for the conference. Any concerns or suspicions about the use of Artificial Intelligence(AI) should be brought directly to the Conference Staff and not voiced in debate. Ideas do not have to be original, but crediting your sources is a crucial skill.
- o. All Participants will be treated and treat others with respect. Insults, bullying, or other inappropriate behavior towards others will not be tolerated and can result in the immediate dismissal from the conference of the participant.
- p. No refunds will be given for any delegate asked to leave due to a violation of the code of conduct.

3. **Disciplinary Action:** This code of conduct is considered binding on all participants, advisors and staff. Each YMCA and its advisors shall be held accountable for all actions and conduct of their participants. The intent is to hold each participant accountable for his/her own actions. The State Director, and your advisor, have the authority to interpret the Code of Conduct and administer any disciplinary action deemed necessary. I have read and understand the New York State YMCA Youth and Government Code of Conduct and I agree to follow it. I understand that failure to adhere to the Code's minimum standards of conduct may result in my immediate expulsion from the New York State YMCA Youth and Government program.

Committee Dockets

Bill #	Delegation	Comm.		Bill #	Delegation	Comm.
62	Marlboro	1		26	Hudsonway Immersion	6
64	Robert Moses	1		39	Canisteo-Greenwood	6
32	Taconic Hills Jr. High	1		46	Marlboro	6
43	Highland Falls	1		7	Fallsburg	6
50	Westhampton Beach	1		60	Longview	6
38	Brentwood West	1		29	MS50 El Puente	6
23	Fallsburg	1		20	Brentwood South	6
65	Westhampton Beach	2		51	Brentwood East	7
18	Brentwood East	2		36	Mineola	7
57	Genesee Valley	2		4	Fallsburg	7
55	Fallsburg	2		8	Brentwood West	7
27	Marlboro	2		61	Brentwood North	7
31	Taconic Hills Jr. High	2		63	Marlboro	7
3	Brentwood West	2				
13	Myers	3		47	Marlboro	8
17	Westhampton Beach	3		56	Fallsburg	8
21	Brentwood West	3		11	Mount Morris Central	8
58	Highland Falls	3		48	Mineola	8
15	Taconic Hills Jr. High	3		1	Brentwood East	8
24	Fallsburg	3		19	Brentwood North	8
				37	Brentwood South	8
5	Canisteo-Greenwood	4		33	Westhampton Beach	9
34	Westhampton Beach	4		49	South Orangetown	9
2	Brentwood North	4		45	Highland Falls	9
54	Brentwood West	4		52	Brentwood North	9
9	Genesee Valley	4		28	Mount Morris Central	9
59	Highland Falls	4		22	Cleveland Hill	9
40	Fallsburg	4				
12	MS50 El Puente	5		16	Westhampton Beach	10
35	Brentwood North	5		6	Cleveland Hill	10
14	South Bronx Academy	5		30	Pathways	10
66	Westhampton Beach	5		25	Genesee Valley	10
41	Fallsburg	5		10	Marlboro	10
42	Genesee Valley	5		44	Highland Falls	10
				53	Brentwood South	10

Chamber Dockets

Bill #	Yellow Senate	Action	Bill #	Yellow Assembly	Action
11	Mount Morris Central		18	Brentwood East	
16	Westhampton Beach		24	Fallsburg	
13	Myers		33	Westhampton Beach	
9	Genesee Valley		21	Brentwood West	
6	Cleveland Hill		32	Taconic Hills	
14	South Bronx Academy		23	Fallsburg	
4	Brentwood West		19	Brentwood North	
17	Westhampton Beach		25	Genesee Valley	
15	Taconic Hills Jr. High		26	Hudsonway Immersion	
7	Fallsburg		27	Marlboro	
10	Marlboro		28	Mount Morris Central	
8	Fallsburg		20	Brentwood South	
3	Brentwood West		30	Pathways	
5	Canisteo-Greenwood		31	Taconic Hills	
2	Brentwood North		29	MS50 El Puente	
1	Brentwood East		34	Westhampton Beach	
12	MS50 El Puente		22	Cleveland Hill	
Bill #	Blue Senate		Bill #	Blue Assembly	
35	Brentwood North		66	Westhampton Beach	
44	Highland Falls		62	Marlboro	
37	Brentwood South		64	Robert Moses	
38	Brentwood West		63	Mineola	
39	Canisteo-Greenwood		58	Highland Falls	
41	Fallsburg		61	Marlboro	
45	Highland Falls		60	Longview	
47	Marlboro		59	Highland Falls	
48	Mineola		52	Brentwood North	
49	South Orangetown		51	Brentwood East	
50	Westhampton Beach		56	Fallsburg	
36	Brentwood North		65	Westhampton Beach	
42	Genesee Valley		54	Brentwood West	
43	Highland Falls		53	Brentwood South	
46	Marlboro		55	Fallsburg	
40	Fallsburg		57	Genesee Valley	

Delegation Meeting Spaces

Brentwood East	King Ballroom
Brentwood North	King Ballroom
Brentwood South	King Ballroom
Brentwood West	King Ballroom
Canisteo-Greenwood	Fort Orange Courtyard
Catherine & Count Basie Magnet School	Fort Orange 7
Channel View	High Street 26
Cleveland Hill	High Street 24
Fallsburg	Fort Orange 9
Genesee Valley	King Street Courtyard
Highland Falls	High Street 28
Hudsonway Immersion School	Hallway by Rooms
Longview School	Hallway by Rooms
Marlboro Middle School	Fort Orange Courtyard
Mineola	Fort Orange Koi Pond
Mount Morris Central School	Fort Orange Koi Pond
MS50 El Puente	Fort Orange Koi Pond
Myers Middle School	Hallway by Rooms
Pathways College Preparatory School	Fort Orange 5
Robert Moses Middle School	Hallway by Rooms
South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	Fort Orange Koi Pond
South Orangetown Middle School	Hallway by Rooms
Taconic Hills Jr. High	Fort Orange Courtyard
Westbury Middle School	Hallway by Rooms
Westhampton Beach Middle School	Town Hall



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

BY EACH GENERATION

The Story of YMCA Youth and Government

OUR STORY

When you share the story of Youth and Government, many people will be surprised to hear that the Y is home to one of the largest youth civic engagement and model government programs in the world.

How did the Y – birthplace of basketball and home to swimming lessons, fitness centers, summer camps, and childcare – give rise to Youth and Government?

The answer lies in 3 key elements of YMCA history:

Boys Work

The YMCA was originally founded in 1844 as an organization for young men at the start of their careers (age 20 and older). As the Y expanded, so did demand from younger boys (ages 12–18) to join. Boys Work Departments, administered by Boys Work Secretaries (staff directors), were established to provide this new generation with a space and voice in the Y movement.

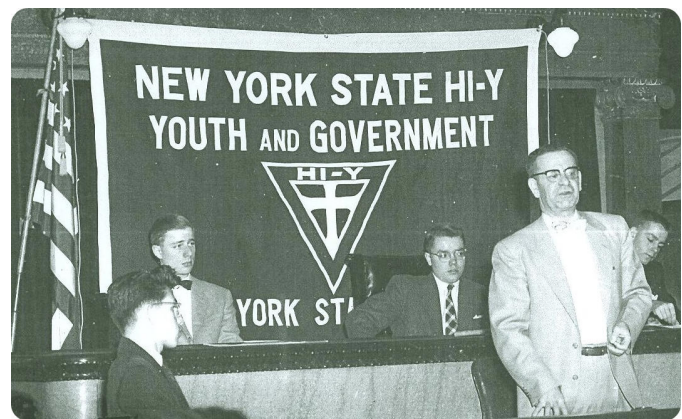
Older Boys Conferences

As boys became an increasingly larger portion of YMCA membership, Y leaders decided to give them their own forums for sharing their Y experience with other boys. These forums – Older Boys Conferences – grew into some of the largest youth gatherings in the country.

Hi-Y (High School YMCAs)

The massive growth of Boys Work programs led many participants to bring the Y to their schools, resulting in the formation of High School YMCAs, or Hi-Y Clubs, across the country. By the 1930's, Hi-Y was one of the largest student organizations in the United States. The transition to school-based YMCA clubs also brought about the creation of Tri-Hi-Y – the girls version of Hi-Y – and moved the Y away from its male-only roots.

OUR FOUNDER



In 1936, the stage was set for our founder, Clement A. "Pete" Duran, Boys Work Secretary for the Albany YMCA in New York, to bring together the 3 pieces of our story.

Boy leaders for the 1936 New York Older Boys Conference wanted the results of their conference discussions to be heard by "people who can do something about them."

William H. Burger, New York State Boys Work Secretary and a close colleague of Duran, described what happened next:

Pete and I were sitting in a car near the state capitol talking about ideas for the Older Boys Conference. Pete said, "how would it be if we held the conference in the State Capitol and centered our program around citizenship and the development of laws?"

"You would never get the capitol," I replied. But he did.

Governor Herbert Lehman enthusiastically approved Duran's request, inviting Hi-Y Clubs to select representatives for the Hi-Y Assembly at the Capitol. The rest, as they say, is history.

OUR MOTTO | Democracy must be learned by each generation

The motto of YMCA Youth and Government was adapted from a quote by Dr. Earle T. Hawkins, President of Towson State Teachers College and first Chairman of the Maryland Youth and Government program: "Democracy is more than being governed by a majority vote. It is a process in government that must be learned and earned by each succeeding generation. Youth cannot inherit democracy. They achieve it as adults provide them opportunities and leadership."

MAKING HISTORY

Historic Program Moments

The YMCA Youth and Government program was developed at a time when some of the defining questions of the 20th century were being answered. In many ways, Youth and Government not only served as a mirror of society, but also as a window into advances in diversity, equality, youth rights, and public policy that youth legislators would approve decades before their elected counterparts.

When youth legislator Barbara Striker called the Virginia YMCA Youth and Government Model General Assembly to order in April of 1948, it was the first time in state history that a woman had presided over the legislature. In 1949, Youth and Government delegates in Michigan elected Myron Wahls, an African American student from Detroit, as Youth Governor – over 40 years before the election of the first African American Governor since Reconstruction in 1990.

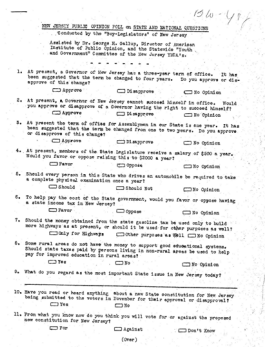
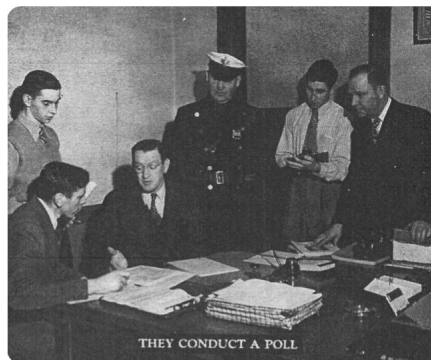
The YMCA Youth and Government program has not just been a part of history – it has and continues to make it:

George H. Gallup

When Princeton University Professor John F. Sly became Chairman of the first National Youth and Government Sponsoring Committee, he recruited one of his colleagues, Dr. George H. Gallup, to serve with him.

Dr. Gallup was the director of the American Institute for Public Opinion, and achieved notoriety for using his polling to accurately predict that Franklin Roosevelt would win the Presidency in 1936. The research firm that now bears his name, the Gallup Organization, has become one of the most recognized pollsters in the world.

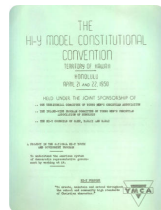
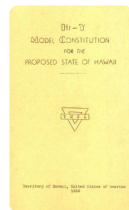
In addition to serving on Sly's Committee, Dr. Gallup used his American Institute for Public Opinion to help the YMCA Youth and Government programs in New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania conduct State Public Opinion Polls like the New Jersey Public Opinion Poll seen at right. The youth legislators in each program conducted the polls themselves, and used the findings to select bill topics for their Assembly legislation that were relevant to the needs of their communities and states.



Hawaiian Statehood



While every state program of YMCA Youth and Government has its own unique origin story, the story of the Hawaii program began before Hawaii was even a state. The program was founded during Hawaii's transition from territory to statehood in 1950. While the actual Constitutional Convention for Hawaii was being held, 71 delegates from 53 Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y Clubs gathered for their own Model Constitutional Convention in the throne room of the Royal Iolani Palace. Their task was the same as the actual convention – to issue a constitution for the new state of Hawaii.



Although they were gathered in a royal palace that embodied Hawaii's monarchical past, their responsibility was to help transition Hawaii to representative democracy – a responsibility their generation would carry for years to come after the Model Constitutional Convention.

A decade later, Hawaii elected Eric Shinseki from Kauai High School as Youth Governor in 1960. Shinseki, a retired four-star general, serves as Secretary of Veterans Affairs for President Obama.



The 26th Amendment



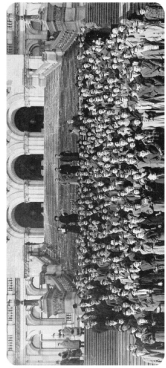
At the 1968 Youth Governors Conference, President Lyndon B. Johnson surprised not only the Youth Governors but also the White House Press Corps when he chose the conference as the venue to announce his endorsement of the 26th Amendment to lower the national voting age to 18. President Johnson delivered the same message to Congress later that week, and sent each Youth Governor a copy of his speech along with a personal request that they support the amendment in their states.

It was no coincidence that the President chose the Youth Governors Conference to make his announcement. The original sponsor of the House Resolution calling for the 26th amendment was Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia. Randolph was an avid YMCA Youth and Government supporter who had helped host the Youth Governors Conference for over a decade.

At the 1971 Youth Governors Conference, 3 years to the day that President Johnson announced his endorsement, Senator Randolph was being honored for his service to the program when word came during the ceremony that Ohio had voted to become the 38th and final state needed to ratify the 26th Amendment. The Senator made the official announcement while accepting the award.

After decades of YMCA Youth and Government bills passed by youth legislature to lower the voting age, high school seniors in the program were now able to vote for the first time in history.





STATE TIMELINE

New York | December 11-12, 1936
www.rochesterymca.org/programs

Idaho | 1937
www.ymcatvidaho.org/programs

New Jersey | December 2-4, 1938
www.ymcace.org

Maine | May 1-2, 1943
www.yigimne.org

Connecticut | April 28-29, 1944
www.ctyag.org

Maryland | May 5-6, 1944
www.mdyandg.org

Minnesota | April 26-27, 1946
www.mnyig.org

Georgia | 1946
www.yclub.org

Kentucky | 1946
www.kyymca.org

Michigan | 1946
www.myig.org

Tennessee | 1946
www.tennesseeyig.org

Texas | December 12-13, 1947
www.ymcatexasyg.org

Arizona | 1947
www.facebook.com/azyouthandgovernment

Kansas | 1947
www.kansascityymca.org/programs

Oregon | April 2-3, 1948
www.youry.org/salem-family-ymca

Pennsylvania | April 2-3, 1948
www.ymcapa.org

Virginia | April 9-10, 1948
www.vaymca.org

Washington | 1948
www.youthandgovernment.org

OUR STORY

YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRACY MUST BE LEARNED BY EACH GENERATION

The YMCA | 1844

The Young Men's Christian Association was founded on June 6, 1844 in London, England by 22-year old George Williams.



The YMCA in the US | 1851

The first YMCA in the United States was founded on December 29, 1851 at the Old South Church in Boston, MA by Retired Captain Thomas Valentine Sullivan.



YMCA Boys Work | 1869

To provide YMCA activities for boys ages 12-18, the first Boys Work Department was founded by William Horace Whipple in Salem, MA on April 26, 1869.



African American YMCA | 1853

The first YMCA for African Americans was founded in Washington, DC in 1853 by Anthony Bowen, a freed slave.



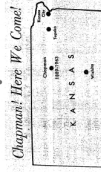
Boys Work Secretaries | 1886

Ellen Brown becomes the first employed Boys Work Secretary (Program Director), working for the YMCA in Buffalo, NY.



Hi-Y | 1889

Following earlier attempts at school-based YMCA clubs in Ionia and Ann Arbor, MI, the first High School YMCA was founded by D.F. Shirk at Dickinson County High School in Chapman, KS in 1889. The name "Hi-Y" was first used and adopted in 1911 by the High School YMCA in Pittsfield, MA.



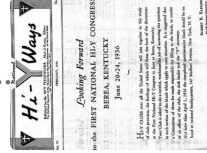
Older Boys Conferences | 1891

As Boys Work grew, many asked if boys should be represented at State YMCA Conferences. W.F. Moore, Boys Work Secretary in Everett, MA, proposed a conference solely for boys, run by boys. On January 28, 1891 the 1st Older Boys Conference was held for YMCA boys in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.



National Hi-Y Fellowship | 1932

In 1932, the National Hi-Y Fellowship was created to help charter, register, and organize Hi-Y Clubs across the country.



National Hi-Y Congress | 1936

In 1936, the 1st National Hi-Y Congress was held in Berea, KY to allow Hi-Y members to propose and discuss policies, resources, and initiatives for the National Hi-Y Fellowship.

Hi-Y Assembly at New York Older Boys Conference | 1936

After meeting with boy leaders who wanted the results of their Older Boys Conference discussions to be heard by "people who can do something about them," Clement A. "Pete" Duran, Boys Work Secretary for the Albany YMCA, sought and received permission to hold the conference at the State Capitol from December 11-13, 1936. Hi-Y Clubs selected representatives to debate and pass bills as part of the Hi-Y Assembly – the first YMCA Youth and Government Assembly.



California | February 1949

www.calymca.org

Alabama | April 22-23, 1949

www.alvig.org

New Hampshire | April 22-23, 1949

www.nhymcayag.org

Missouri | December 16-17, 1949

www.moyig.org

Hawaii | April 21-22, 1950

www.ymcahonolulu.org/youth_development

Illinois | April 24-25, 1950

www.ilymcayg.org

Oklahoma | January 25-27, 1952

www.ymcaokc.org/youthdevelopment

Wisconsin | December 5, 1952

www.ymcadanecounty.org/yig

Ohio | 1952

www.ohioymcayig.org

Colorado | 1953

www.denverymca.org/programs-services

Florida | December 6-8, 1957

www.floridayig.net

Mississippi | 1960

www.msyag.org

New Mexico | April 6-8, 1961

www.nmyig.org

Louisiana | 1962

www.layouthandgovernment.org

Massachusetts | February 14-15, 1964

www.ssyymca.org

Indiana | April 2-4, 1965

www.facebook.com/innyag

Delaware | 1969

www.ymcade.org/yig/yig.cfm

Montana | 1970

www.helenaymca.org/youth-gov

North Carolina | May 3-5, 1979

www.ncyag.org

South Carolina | 1988

www.scyymcayig.org

Washington, DC | 2001

www.dcyag.org

YMCA Model UN

www.ymcace.org

First Youth Governor | 1938

When Duran accepted a new position with the YMCA in New Jersey, his Hi-Y Assembly idea took hold quickly. New Jersey held its first Assembly in 1938, and elected the first-ever YMCA Youth Governor – Harry A. Fiske of Trenton.



National Conference of Boy Governors | 1949

The first YMCA National Conference of Boy Governors was held in Washington, DC from June 16-19, 1949, bringing together Youth Governors and leaders from 19 states. The agenda included sessions with Prof. Sly, Clement Duran, and President Harry Truman.

National Youth and Government Assembly | 1952

In 1952, the first National Youth and Government Assembly was held as part of the National Hi-Y & Tri-Hi-Y Council in Washington, DC.



YMCA Youth Governors Conference | 1962

A decade passed before the Reader's Digest Foundation helped sponsor the 2nd Youth Governors Conference in 1962 in Washington, DC, where the conference has been held each year since. 36 states were represented.

YMCA Conference on National Affairs | 1968

After Alabama delegate Michal Hart proposed a new national Youth and Government conference, William C. Chandler of the Montgomery YMCA established the Conference on National Affairs (CONA). 7 states sent delegations to the first conference in 1968 in Stone Mountain, GA.



CONA moved to its current home at the YMCA Blue Ridge Assembly in Black Mountain, NC in 1971.

YMCA College Youth In Government | 2012

In March of 2012, college students from across the country convened a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, PA to found the YMCA College Youth In Government program.



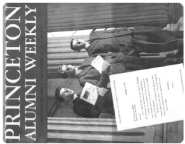
YMCA National Judicial Competition | 2012

In July of 2012, the first YMCA National Judicial Competition was held in Chicago, IL.



Princeton Extension Conference | 1944

Duran's idea gained national support at Princeton University, where Professor John F. Sly chaired the first National Youth and Government Committee, developed training resources, and held a National YMCA Youth and Government Extension Conference for new states from April 20-21, 1944.





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Assignment: Senate Liberty 2

Bill #:90

1 **Sponsors:** Antonio Contreras, Anthony Barone, and Ethan Sartillo
2 **An Act To:** Amend NY State Senate Bill S7114A to place a limit on the percent
3 markup that any pharmaceutical company can place on the final sales price from
4 the manufacturing price of an Epinephrine Auto-Injector.

5 **The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:**
6 **Purpose:** This bill is made to address the financial burden held by the people of
7 New York caused by excessive markup rates on Epinephrine Auto-Injectors such as
8 EpiPens. By placing a reasonable limit on markup pricing, we can ensure that
9 Epinephrine Auto-Injectors remain affordable and accessible to people who rely on
10 them. This legislation will benefit the people of New York State regardless of
11 insurance and general financial background, ensuring equitable healthcare which is
12 critical to public health and safety.

13 **Summary of Provisions**

14 **Section 1 Definitions:**

15 Epinephrine Auto-Injector (EpiPens): A medical device for injecting a measured
16 dose of epinephrine by means of autoinjector technology. It is most often used for
17 the treatment of life-threatening allergic reactions (Anaphylaxis).
18 Markup Percentage: The percentage increase from the manufacturing price to the
19 final sales price offered to consumers.

20 Manufacturing Price: The cost of production which includes materials, labor, and
21 overhead, all of which are disclosed by the manufacturer.

22 Section 2 Provisions: This Act will be added to Senate Bill S7114A, which relates to
23 insurance coverage for epinephrine auto-injectors.

24 1. This act will place a limit on the markup price that manufacturers can place on
25 EpiPens or other Epinephrine Auto-Injectors. This limit will be set at 200% markup.
26 2. Epinephrine Auto-Injector manufacturers distributing in New York will be required
27 to report their total manufacturing price to the Department of Health quarterly.

28 **Justification:** Placing a limit on the absurd markup percentage (up to roughly
29 8000%) by pharmaceutical companies ensures that they cannot unjustly profit from
30 families and individuals who rely on the life-saving properties of epinephrine. The
31 cost of manufacturing a single EpiPen can be as little as \$8. However, they are
32 often sold for upwards of \$600. Many individuals with life-threatening allergies
33 spend thousands of dollars each year simply to ensure their health. This is not
34 sustainable spending for the average American worker. Companies are not
35 currently required to disclose manufacturing prices of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors.
36 This legislation will encourage transparency regarding pricing practices to the state
37 government.

38 **Fiscal Implications:** This bill will not place a direct financial burden on the State
39 of New York. Companies that produce and distribute Epinephrine Auto-Injectors

Assignment: Senate Liberty 2

Bill #:90

40 may experience a decrease in revenue. However, insurance companies will not have
41 to cover as high of a cost for clients who purchase Epinephrine Auto-Injectors. As
42 such, this legislation could result in customers of insurance companies potentially
43 paying less for insurance coverage. The current markup price for a two-pack of
44 Epinephrine Auto-Injectors is approximately 8000%. By implementing a maximum
45 of a 200% markup, the product will still be profitable for producers while also being
46 far more affordable for consumers.

47 **Environmental Implications:** There are no environmental implications foreseen
48 with this bill.

49 **Effective Date:** 1 year after passage.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS GLOSSARY OF FREQUENTLY USED PHRASES

From The Association of the Bar of the City of New York-<http://www.nycbar.org/>

Not all of these terms will be used in the YMCA Model Legislature, but each plays a role in the New York Legislative process.

Amendment

A bill can be amended as many times as necessary at any time during the legislative process. When a bill is amended a letter is added to the end of the bill number. The first amendment is referred to as the "A" version of the bill; the second amendment is referred to as the "B" version of the bill, and so on (*i.e.* A.1234-A, A.1234-B, A.1234-C, etc.).

Approval memo

Memo attached to a bill that has been signed by the Governor explaining why he/she approved the bill. Approval memos are not required. If written, approval memos are included in a **bill jacket** and become a part of the bill's legislative history. (*See also* 'Disapproval memo')

Article 7

Article of the New York State Constitution governing the State's finances and budget. "Article 7 bills" are non-appropriation pieces of legislation which are intended to amend existing state laws governing programs and revenues.

Bill jacket

Includes the legislative history of a bill that has been enacted into law or vetoed by the Governor. Bill jackets include the bill, the bill's sponsor memo, **approval** or **disapproval memos**, financial analysis (if necessary) and any other memos, letters or comments that were submitted to the Governor's office regarding the bill. This would include comments by other agencies, organizations, or individuals. A bill jacket is an excellent resource when doing research on an issue and can be accessed through the New York State Library or by contacting the Legislative Secretary to the Governor's Counsel (for bills from the current year).

Calendar or Reading calendar

Once a bill has been considered by all necessary committees and favorably reported, it is placed on the calendar. Bills must 'age' for three consecutive legislative session days before it can be voted on by the house. This rule is intended to provide legislators sufficient time to read and consider legislation before acting on it. A bill will automatically move from its first to second reading calendar; it will then be placed on the third reading calendar, where it can remain indefinitely if no further action is taken. If it is decided that a bill should move to the floor for a vote, then it will appear on the 'Debate List' in the Assembly and/or the 'Active List' in the Senate. A bill can bypass the three-day reading rule with a **Message of Necessity** issued by the Governor.

Chapter number

Number assigned a bill once it has been signed into law by the Governor. Chapter numbers are assigned in numerical order as bills are signed and are specific to the year in which the bill was enacted. Knowing a bill's chapter number is helpful when searching for legislation enacted in past years (*i.e.* Chapter 1 of 2012).

Delivered to Governor

After passing both houses of the Legislature, bills will be delivered to the Governor. During the legislative session, the Governor has 10 days to sign or veto bills once they've been transmitted. This time period does not include Sundays, but does include legal holidays. If the Governor does not act on the bill within the 10 day period, the bill automatically becomes law. When a bill is delivered to the Governor after the Legislature has formally adjourned *sine die* (the final adjournment of a legislative session year), the Governor has 30 days (including Sundays *and* including legal holidays) to sign a bill or it will be automatically vetoed upon expiration of the time period. No veto message from the Governor is required if this happens.

Disapproval memo

Memo attached to a bill vetoed by the Governor laying out the reasons for disapproving the bill. All bills that are vetoed are accompanied by a disapproval memo, which is included in the **bill jacket** and becomes part of the bill's legislative history. (*See also* 'Approval memo')

Enacting clause stricken

When the main sponsor of a bill removes their support for the bill and the title has been deleted. Bill is considered dead unless another legislator decides to sponsor the bill.

Held for consideration

When a bill is placed on a "hold" agenda in a committee. A committee can vote to favorably, unfavorably or to hold a bill when it comes up for a vote. The bill is still able to be placed on an active agenda at any time. This action is usually taken when a committee does not want to disapprove a bill but feels further study is needed or there are amendments that should be made before the bill progresses.

Laid aside

When a bill's sponsor or the Temporary President in the Senate does not want a vote to be taken on a bill. Bills that are laid aside retain their place in the regular order of business until called for a debate. Unlike bills that are **starred on calendar**, bills that are laid aside can be voted on the same day it is laid aside if the sponsor or Temporary President of the Senate so chooses.

(See also 'Starred on Calendar') **Legislative term / session**

A **legislative term** is the two-year period during which a bill can remain active. Each term starts the January of an odd-numbered year, after the legislative election, and consists of two **legislative sessions** (running from roughly January through June). Bills introduced in the first session that are not signed into law will retain their bill number and be automatically introduced in the second session. After this two-year period a new legislative term begins and all bills not enacted into law will have to be reintroduced and obtain new bill numbers before they can be considered by the legislature. This is done by bill sponsors as a matter of course.

Message of necessity

Method by which the Governor can bypass the three-day bill aging process (or **calendar readings**) and call for an immediate vote on a bill. A message of necessity must lay out why an immediate vote is required and must be approved by a majority of members in the house where it is being requested.

Motion for reconsideration

Method by which a legislator can have a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, nomination or motion reconsidered and voted on again. This can be done for matters before the house or for bills which have been vetoed by the Governor. In the case of bills vetoed by the Governor, a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of members in each house must vote in favor of the bill in order to overturn the veto and enact the legislation.

Ranking member (or 'ranker') Highest ranking minority party member of a committee.

Referred

The date on which a bill is given to a particular committee for consideration. All bills are referred to a committee upon introduction; bills can be referred to other committees at the request of that committee or if the bill's subject covers multiple committees. A bill does not have to be voted on by a committee in order for it to be referred to another committee.

Reported

The date on which a bill is placed on a floor **calendar** to be considered for a house vote, or the date on which a bill is sent to another committee for further consideration. For example, when reading a bill's status: "reported, referred to Rules".

Starred on calendar

A bill that is on the **reading calendar** can be 'starred' by its sponsor and all further action on the bill is suspended until the star is removed, although the bill retains its place on the calendar. Other than for the purpose of amendment or recommitted, a star can't be removed from a bill until one day after the request was made. A bill will be automatically starred if it is **laid aside** by its sponsor on five consecutive days in the Senate or three consecutive days in the Assembly.

State of the State

Held on the "first Wednesday after the first Monday in January". Kicks off the official start to session. Governor lays out his/her agenda for the year.

Substitution of bills

Process for ensuring that a bill is identical in each house of the legislature before it is passed by both houses. Bills cannot be sent to the Governor until the identical version has passed both houses. A bill is typically substituted for when it is on the **calendar** in one house and its same-as partner has already passed the other house. A motion for substitution must be approved by a majority vote of the house.

SOURCES

Rules of the Assembly - <http://assembly.state.ny.us/Rules/>

Rules of the Senate - <http://legislation.nysenate.gov/pdf/bills/2017/R4>

New York State Constitution - <https://www.dos.ny.gov/info/constitution.htm>

How a bill becomes a law

From The New York State Senate

<https://www.nysenate.gov/how-bill-becomes-law>

The job of the Senate is to work with the Assembly and the Governor to enact, amend or repeal statutes which make up the body of laws by which we are governed. This involves drafting, discussing and approving bills and resolutions. The text shows the process in a simplified progression from "Idea" to "Law." At any step in the process, citizens can make their views known to NY State Senators.

Step 1: Someone has a new policy idea

The legislative process begins with a new policy idea. Senators often come up with those ideas, however they come from many other places such as a senator's constituents, an organization that calling for a new law, or a State official. Regardless of the source, this idea serves as the starting point for any new bill or law.

Step 2: Idea is drafted into a Bill

Once an idea for a new law has been settled on, it must be drafted as a bill before it can be considered by the Senate. A bill is a set of instructions for changing the language of the laws of New York. Bill drafting requires a specialized legal training, and it is usually carried out by the staff of New York State's Legislative Bill Drafting Commission. Sometimes, an interest group may have its own attorneys draft a bill, and lawyers working in state agencies and the executive branch often submit their ideas for legislation in bill form.

Step 3: Bill undergoes committee process

Introduction

The first step in the committee process is to introduce a bill into a committee. Bills are generally only introduced only by legislators or by standing committees of the Senate and Assembly. The only exception is the Executive Budget, which is submitted directly by the Governor.

On introduction in the Senate, a bill goes to the Introduction and Revision Office, given a number, and sent to the appropriate standing committee.

Committee Action

Members of Standing Committees evaluate bills and decide whether to "report" them (send them) to the Senate floor for a final decision by the full membership. A committee agenda is issued each week listing the bills and issues each Senate committee will handle the following week.

Committees often hold public hearings on bills to gather the widest possible range of opinion. Citizens can share their opinion on a proposed bill with their Senate representative for relay to the committee members. The committee system acts as a funnel through which the large number of bills introduced each session must pass before they can be considered. The system also acts as a sieve to sift out undesirable or unworkable ideas. After consideration, the committee may report the bill to the full Senate for consideration, it may amend the bill, or it may reject it.

Step 4: Senate and Assembly Pass Bill

After explanation, discussion or debate, a vote is taken. If a majority of the Senators approves, the bill is sent to the Assembly. It is referred to a committee for discussion, and if approved there, it goes to the full membership for a vote.

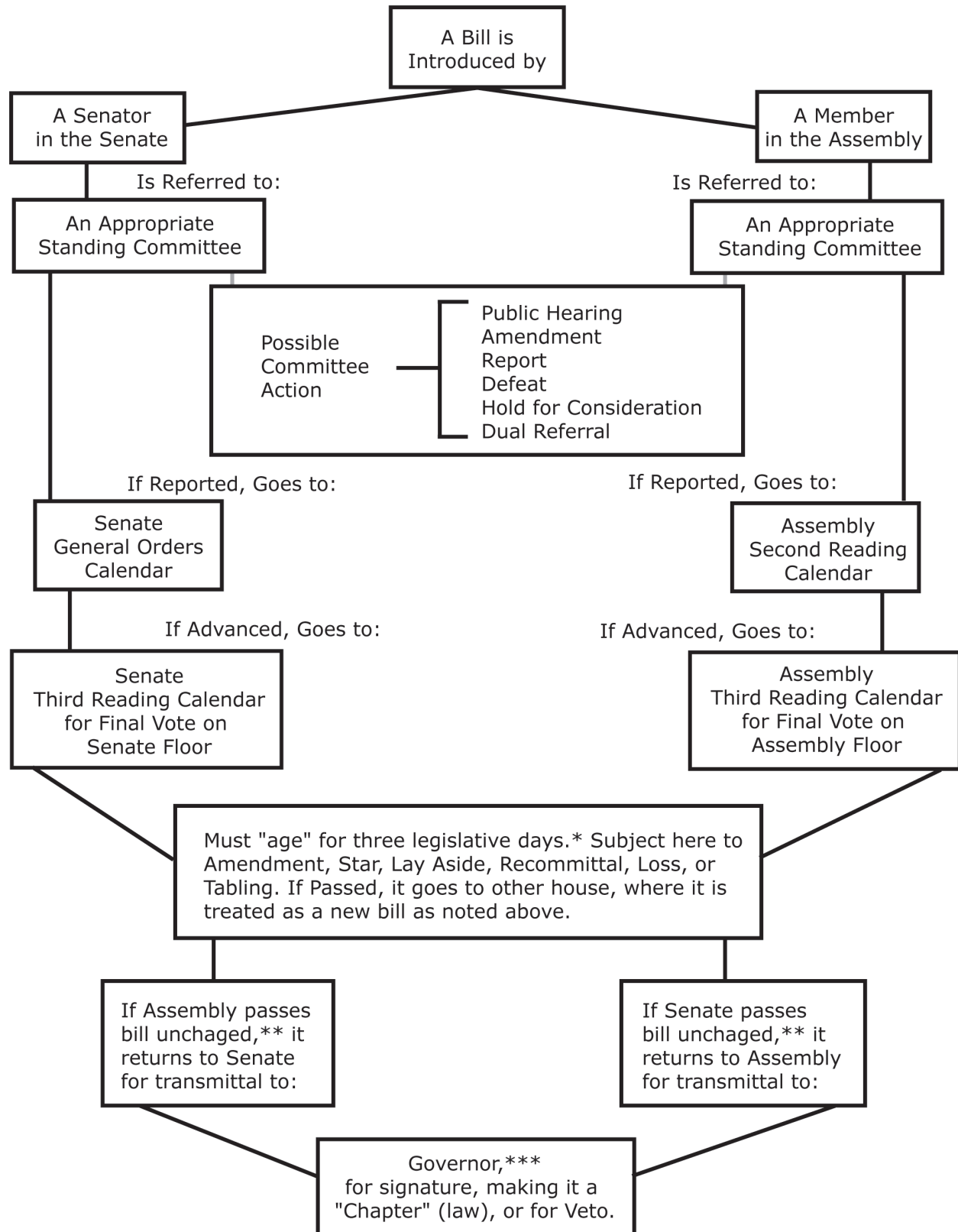
If the bill is approved in the Assembly without amendment, it goes on to the Governor. However, if it is changed, it is returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

(The reverse procedure is followed if the Assembly first passes a bill identical to a Senate measure or if the Senate amends an Assembly bill.)

Step 5: Bill is signed by Governor

While the Legislature is in session, the Governor has 10 days (not counting Sundays) to sign or veto bills passed by both houses. Signed bills become law; vetoed bills do not. However, the Governor's failure to sign or veto a bill within the 10-day period means that it becomes law automatically. Vetoed bills are returned to the house that first passed them, together with a statement of the reason for their disapproval. A vetoed bill can become law if two-thirds of the members of each house vote to override the Governor's veto. If a bill is sent to the Governor when the Legislature is out of session, the rules are a bit different. At such times, the Governor has 30 days in which to make a decision, and failure to act ("pocket veto") has the same effect as a veto.

How a Bill Becomes a Law in New York State



[*] The State Constitution requires the printed bill to be on Members' desks for three calendar legislative days. This procedure may only be shortened by "Message of Necessity" for immediate vote from the Governor.

[**] If changed, the house of origin must concur before it goes to the Governor.

[***] Governor has 10 days, excluding Sundays, to act on bills sent by 10 days before adjournment. If Governor does not act in that time, the bills automatically become law. Governor has 30 calendar days after Legislature adjourns to act on other bills; these bills may not become law without the Governor's approval ("pocket veto").

Yellow Senate

Jaycee Woodworth, Canisteo-Greenwood

Lt. Governor

Nate Ancion, MS50 El Puente

Pro Tempore



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Committee Assignment: 8 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:1

Sponsors: Alicia Nesbitt, Kimora Burton, Jasmine West, Jazmyn Rodriguez, and Sara Umana

An Act To: Allow Cellular Devices in New York State Public Schools

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This bill is being made to ensure the safety of students to a higher extent. Students and families need a direct way to contact each other in emergencies. According to the latest findings from the SPP (School Pulse Panel), 77% of public schools prohibit students from using cellular devices during school hours. Relying on the main office can cause significant delays during urgent lockdowns, like medical emergencies. A 2024 survey found that 78% of parents want their children to have phones at school for emergencies, while a 2017 survey found that 94% of college students want to use phones for academic purposes. Allowing students to have cellular devices in schools also teaches students how to manage their time and technology responsibly. The (OECD) Organization for Economic Co- operation and development stated in a report that students need exposure and background knowledge with digital tools in modern workplaces, with mobile devices being a main focus. Banning cellphones completely may not prepare students for real-world situations where they'll need to self-regulate device use. Phones can be utilized for learning and can enhance classroom instruction. In addition, phones provide health and emotional support. Many students feel safer and calmer knowing they can contact a parent or family member when anxious or overwhelmed. With the current focus on SEL (Social Emotional Learning) allowing cellular devices in New York State, Public Schools could facilitate that initiative.

Summary of Provisions

Section 2: Provisions

Cell phones can positively affect students in school in multiple ways, and not just through distractions. Collaboration with others allows you to enable real-time collaboration through documents/groups. With language learners, translation apps can be useful for students who speak foreign languages. To prevent cyberbullying, we can teach students how to behave responsibly and respectfully online. Discuss empathy, privacy, and consequences of online actions. Also, keep families involved in digital safety education, since everything starts at home. Offer parent workshops on apps, and online risks. Encourage consistent rules between home and school. We can reduce bullying by creating a culture of kindness and respect. Berat diversity and inclusion. To reduce distractions in schools, we can help students develop their ability to manage distractions independently, and introduce lessons on executive function, mindfulness, and time management. We can incorporate real-world relevance.



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Committee Assignment: 8 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:1

Cell phones can affect students' mental health by improving students' self-awareness and coping strategies. Mood tracking and meditation apps are easily accessible. You can use apps like habit tracking to remember or feel more in control. Also, phones can give healthy distractions like music to help with stress during hard times, and they can help manage moods. Phones can promote support groups. Phones can help reduce stress and keep connections with friends and family. Also, some apps can help with depression and anxiety, and it can give you support. As well as some phones having a therapy app. With a simple call you can access services like 988 suicide lines. Some apps can provide a self of mind. Phones can help with anxiety and reduce stress.

Justification: All students should have cell phones because they will be able to easily access emergency communication. Also, concerned parents can contact their child during appropriate school times (lunch or a break in class). 911, Emergency contacts, such as parents or guardians, can communicate with a child for emergency purposes. Also, non-English-speaking students can use their phone to translate the words from their teacher that does not speak their language. During school, students can have access to social connections and therapists to talk about their problems. Parents' minds can be filled with anxiety and worry if they are unable to contact their child. In school, students can contact their peers for information about educational purposes that are required to be spread. The use of cellular devices during academic hours can help with social anxiety. Since their peers can intimidate, opening an app can make everything better. On phones, there are lots of therapeutics and apps that aid social anxiety, depression, or other issues that children are struggling with. The main advantages of a cellular device are portability and constant wireless connectivity through cellular networks. Computers give a disadvantage, with randomized restarting throughout the school day, the weak battery, and the slow operation due to networking issues. Phones are faster and more reliable, and also more convenient to carry around.

Fiscal Implications: N/A

Environmental Implications: N/A

Effective Date: September 1 2026



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Committee Assignment: 4 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:2

Sponsors: Scarlet Jimenez, Jaritza Alvarez, Alana Perez Contreras, Lana Santiago, and Rina Gomez

An Act To: Give professional internships to high schoolers.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To provide real world experience to high school students by requiring them to intern in professional fields.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Internship: A temporary, limited-period work experience offered by organizations to students or recent graduates.

Trade School: A post-secondary institution that provides hands-on training for specific careers like an electrician or plumber.

Semesters: A half year term in a school or college.

Tuition: a sum of money charged for teaching or instruction by a school, college, or university.

Career: an occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life.

Section 2: Provisions

This bill will help high school students gain valuable experience in the workforce. High school students will be exposed to many types of jobs in various fields. This will enable students to make informed decisions about their future career path. This will broaden the high school experience for students and make them more well-rounded. Students in grades 9-12 will intern for one semester. By the end of their high school experience, that amounts to 2 years of real work experience. This bill will help students go beyond research and books and experience what it is truly like to work in a particular job or field. Additionally, many high school students attend college or trade school, but do not really know what they want to study or what career they wish to pursue. Those who do know often change their minds when attending college or trade school. This bill would be a time and money saver to students and their families in that it allows students to experience a career before they spend time and money on schooling.

Justification: College and post-secondary school is expensive, and most families struggle to afford it. According to comptroller.nyc.gov "tuition for both college and graduate school has soared over the past few decades, far exceeding growth in both overall inflation and per capita income." People who manage to go to college might end up not liking the career path they've previously chosen. One of the most common jobs people pursue is a nursing or MD degree; on the website son.rochester.edu an estimate for nursing schools is approximately \$84,000. Community college is less expensive, but for some students it's still too much. Four



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Committee Assignment: 4 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:2

39 semesters at Suffolk Community College can be \$12,100-\$24,200. Getting a
40 scholarship is difficult; students will still also need to pay for housing and other
41 expenses. Internships will take place both after and during school and
42 transportation will be provided to the experience and back to the school buildings.
43 **Fiscal Implications:** This bill will cost no additional money beyond extra buses for
44 transportation. Participating organizations and businesses do not receive additional
45 state funds. Instead, participating organizations and businesses benefit by having
46 the additional help of student interns and possible candidates to fill future
47 vacancies.
48 **Effective Date:** September 2026



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Committee Assignment: 2 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #: 3

Sponsors: Veah Brown, Zoë Salvador, Aliyah Tabibzada, Chels Alvarez, and Sayra Reyes Ramirez

An Act To: This bill will mandate mental health counselors in schools k-12, and require training focused solely on mental health struggles.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This bill is being introduced because mental health struggles in schools have increased since the pandemic. This includes suicidal thoughts, eating disorders, anxiety, or depression.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Mental health- our emotional, psychological, and social well-being which impacts how we think, talk, and act

Counselor- A trained professional to give guidance on personal, social, or psychological problems

Physiotherapy- A treatment of mental health conditions by verbal communication and interaction.

Mandate- An official order or commission to do something.

Suicide- Death caused by self-directed injurious behavior with intent to die as a result of the behavior

Depression- A common and serious mental health condition that significantly impacts a person's mood, thoughts, and behavior

Section 2: Provisions

Students who do not have access to mental health services often have higher feelings of anxiety and depression. This bill will mandate that mental health counselors will be in every school, and the number of counselors will be different because of the student-to-staff ratio which varies from school to school. This will also mandate that counselors receive proper training which is focused solely on mental health struggles. These resources may help students open up and ask for the help they may need.

Justification: This bill will decrease the number of students who are dealing with anxiety, depression, or suicidal thoughts. In 2022, 49.5 thousand people died by suicide. CDC and prevention states that the suicide rate in New York has increased by 34.9% over the past 20 years. Counselors are known to help people get problems "off their chest". Childhood anxiety largely stems from stressful academic environments. Academic stress comes in forms of high expectations, fear of failure, lack of sleep, and struggling with time management. Therefore, providing counselors who can help students manage their stress or offer ways to relieve anxiety will help decrease mental health struggles in school.



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Committee Assignment: 2 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:3

39 **Fiscal Implications:** The fiscal implication includes the counselor's salary,
40 which is typically \$57,000 to \$79,000. However, the salary should be
41 dependent on how much the district has and also how qualified the
42 Health Service Grant program. This grant helps districts hire mental health
43 professionals and provides grants through the U.S. department of education.
44 **Effective Date:** August 15, 2026



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Committee Assignment:7 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Senate Bill #:4

Sponsors: Williamina Aidoo, Chelsey Saavedra, Melanie Ramos, and Dayana Martinez

An Act To: Spread awareness to children and teens about mental health and overall safety.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to spread awareness by mandating a twice yearly assembly grades 3-10, about topics such as but not limited to, child trafficking, kidnapping, grooming, and mental health.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Suicide: Death caused by self-directed injurious behavior with intent to die that may result in death

Mental health: a persons condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well being

Sex trafficking: the action or practice of unlawfully coercing others into performing sex work or providing sexual services, usually involving forcible relocation.

Grooming: forming a relationship

Kidnapping: the action of abducting someone and holding them captive.

Section 2: Provisions

This bill will mandate an assembly regarding topics such as, but are not limited to, kidnapping, children trafficking, grooming and suicide. Students from grades 3rd-10th will experience approximately an hour and a half of assembly yearly. This will help educate students on delicate subjects as stated above.

Justification: This bill will help spread awareness to school students about kidnapping, child trafficking grooming, and suicide. This will provide crucial information to help students avoid a life-altering catastrophe like the ones stated. According to the child crime prevention and safety center, a child goes missing or is a victim of kidnapping every 40 seconds in the U.S.A. Yearly in New York state approximately 29,568 children go missing as of 2024. Between trafficking, in person and online grooming, approximately over a million children are victims.

Fiscal Implications: For the assembly, we will be using a non-profit organization; one good example is kids' power, which works with kids, teens and young children. The cost may vary depending on the non-profit. It's up to the school to choose from. If the school is unable to find an organization, the school can use their counselor to provide information to the students.

Environmental Implications: : There will be minimal environmental effects.

Effective Date: This bill will take effect on September 1, 2027



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Committee Assignment: 4 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:5

Sponsors: Jaycee Woodworth, Saige White, Nathaniel Gayhart, and Claire Jiusto

An Act To: Require Narcan kits for domestic-violence shelters in NYS, New York State Office of Parks' Youth Centers, and NYS public libraries_

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To increase access to Narcan kits in community places, to save lives

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Overdose – A medical emergency that happens when someone takes too much of a drug or other substance so the body can't cope. An overdose can cause death.

Narcan Kit – A kit containing naloxone, a medication used to quickly reverse an opioid overdose. There are minimal harmful effects of giving naloxone to someone who is not overdosing on opioids. A Narcan kit normally lasts about 2 years (verify with manufacturer)

Youth Center – For this bill: a recreational facility owned by the Parks Department where young people hangout, get homework help, and build skills in a safe, supportive environment.

Domestic Violence Shelter – A temporary lodging facility for individuals (often women and their children) escaping domestic violence.

Public Library – A library open to the public in New York State for education purposes, not for profit

Section 2: Provisions

Mandates

Entities that fail to install or fail annual inspections will be fined \$15,000. If they violate again, the fine increases by another \$15,000 each time.

Each site must have at least one package containing 4 Narcan kits, each kit includes 2 doses, so each site holds 8 doses

Grants will be available from the Statewide Financial System to help cover the cost of the kits, training, inspections, and reporting

Section 3: Enforcement

This act will be enforced by the New York State Department of Health (DOH) in cooperation with the Parks Department and the New York State Library for libraries.

Section 4: Training

At least one person per shift, at each youth center, domestic violence shelter, and public library must have documentation of training in: Recognizing signs of an opioid overdose, proper use of naloxone (Narcan), and calling emergency services

Section 5: Liability Protection



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Any site, its staff, or volunteers who act in good faith to administer naloxone under this law shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for that act, provided they follow training and call 911

Justification: In 2017, nearly 4,000 New Yorkers died from drug overdoses. In 2021 the number of overdose deaths in New York State rose to about 5,841. Because most of these deaths involve opioids, giving more people access to Narcan kits (which can reverse an opioid overdose) can help save lives.

Fiscal Implications: Using current retail pricing in New York, a Narcan kit containing 8 doses may cost between \$200 and \$600 per site. If approximately 1,000 sites (libraries + shelters + youth centers) are covered, total kit costs would range from about \$200,000 to \$600,000 every two years. Additional training and administrative expenses are estimated at roughly \$100,000 annually. Grant funding from New York State will help offset these costs for eligible sites.

Environmental Implications: Narcan saves lives—but leftover sprays and kits can harm the environment if not properly disposed of. Recycling options and medical waste disposal locations are available throughout NYS. Unused or expired items, like all medications, should be taken to a pharmacy for disposal.

Effective Date: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2027, and shall remain in effect until the statewide annual overdose death rate decreases by at least 25% compared to the 2024 baseline, as determined and reported by the Department of Health, or until January 1, 2030, whichever occurs first.



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Committee Assignment: 10 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #: 6

Sponsors: Elizabeth Noll, Donell Jones, Larry Kirkland, Erin Oakes, Winree Steinwandel, Amaya Tucker, Kyla Booker, and Mia Sullivan

An Act To: Reduce the amount of screen time young children are exposed to while learning.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Reduce and limit screen time to less than 1 hour for young children (Pre-k to 5th) during school hours in public school.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Pre-k to 5th: Children within the Pre-k to 5th grade range.

Screens: the technology children are using at school (chromebooks, tablets, etc)

Section 2: Provisions

To help solve this problem, schools will be told to decrease screen time to 1 hour during young children's learning. To do this, students will use more paper to help children develop good handwriting and fine motor skills. This can also help children learn to solve problems on their own. Teachers can divide screen time fairly and exceptions can be made, including testing (State and local), important projects that need to be online, and essays.

Justification: Our bill is needed because too much screen time at school can lead to negative impacts on physical and mental health, such as eye strain, poor sleep, and increased anxiety, and can also hurt academic performance by affecting focus and potentially displacing time for other activities. 97% of schools have kids use technological devices for the majority of their school day and classes. An amount of time without screens that our bill can provide will allow young kids to get creative and make more time for better learning off screens.

Fiscal Implications: This should have a minimal fiscal impact.

Effective Date: September 2026



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Committee Assignment: 6 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:7

Sponsors: Isaac Castillo Miranda, Aaron Cubias, Gavin Suarez, Annabella Vences-Urquiza, Nelson Duque Moroy, Christian Robles-Hernandez, Elias Blandon Rivera, Farrah Spruill, and Grayson Mungeer

An Act To: Enforce a 3% surcharge on insurance premium companies to help low-income patients who have cancer and are suffering from medical debt.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this Bill is to help low income families with cancer that can't afford the proper care and medication they need for their illness and so they won't have to live with the constant fear to pay for their medical bill.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Federal Poverty Level (FPL) The Federal Poverty Level is a measure of income issued every year by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is used to determine who qualifies for state benefit programs such as Medicaid and CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program.

Surcharge: A surcharge is an additional charge, fee or tax that is added to the original cost of a good or service.

Medicaid: Medicaid is a program that provides health coverage to over 7.5 million New York citizens. Medicaid pays for a wide range of services, depending on your age, financial circumstances, family situation, or living arrangements. These services are provided through a large network of health care providers that you can access using your medicaid card or through your managed care plan.

Section 2: Provisions

Approximately 118,000 New Yorkers are diagnosed with cancer yearly. 1 in 2 men are diagnosed with cancer in their life, and 1 in 3 women are diagnosed with cancer. A report from the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network found that nearly half of cancer patients and survivors surveyed had medical debt related to their cancer. In some cases, this leads to bankruptcy. A low income family of 4 makes roughly \$32,150 dollars annually, which is not nearly enough to cover medical expenses along with basic household necessities.

Justification: Cancer remains one of the most common diseases in New York State and stands as the second leading cause of death, just below heart disease. Each year over 118,000 New Yorkers are diagnosed with cancer, representing thousands of families who must suddenly confront not only a life threatening illness but also the heavy financial cost and stress that accompany treatment. According to recent reports, 51% of low-income cancer patients in New York have suffered medical debt within the past year, while 47% of all cancer patients across all of New York have reported struggling with medical debt. These figures highlight a devastating pattern



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in which individuals already battling serious illness are forced to take on financial obligations simply to access lifesaving care. Moreover, one study found that 86% of medical debt lawsuits were filed against residents living in ZIP codes with median income levels 300% below the federal poverty line, demonstrating that medical debt impacts New York's most economically vulnerable communities. If "low-income" is defined as living below the official poverty line of approximately 14% of New Yorkers that means nearly 16,520 newly diagnosed cancer patients each year are at high risk of medical debt and delayed treatment.

Establishing a modest 3% surcharge on insurance premium revenues collected by the 162 insurance companies licensed to operate in New York would create a sustainable funding source to directly support these families. Importantly, this proposal does not take money from individual citizens. Instead, it applies a small, evenly distributed surcharge on large insurance companies that collectively manage \$72.4 billion in annual premiums. The effective contribution per company would be only 0.0185%, yet together this surcharge would raise approximately \$2.17 billion per year to assist families in need. To ensure accountability and consistent participation, all insurance companies licensed to operate in New York would be required to submit their surcharge payments to the Department of Financial Services (DFS) on a quarterly basis, alongside regular premium tax filings. In the event that a company fails to comply, rather than imposing traditional fines, the state would have the authority to temporarily suspend or withhold renewal of that company's operating license until payment is made. By doing this we can ensure that every company contributes its fair share without diverting funds away from the individuals and families who need them most. This legislation is both necessary and compassionate for those low income families who are not in the eligibility limits for Medicaid are often left with few options to cover the cost of cancer treatment, medications, and related expenses such as travel and lodging. These financial pressures can become health outcomes. Some research consistently shows that poverty is related with lower access to care and higher cancer death rates. By applying this bill, New York State would take meaningful action to reduce financial stress, increase treatment access, and improve health equality for thousands of citizens.

Fiscal Implications: According to the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network the costs of cancer care can be overwhelming, especially for people without insurance. For cancer survivors between the ages of 18 and 64, the average yearly medical cost is about \$5,657, compared to only \$1,061 for people the same age who haven't had cancer. For those 65 and older, the numbers go



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even higher: \$16,584 for cancer survivors, versus \$5,703 for those without a history of cancer. These numbers show just how much of a financial strain cancer can put on families, particularly for those who don't have strong insurance coverage.

To make our program possible, we would need about \$2.17 billion per year. That money would come from a small 3% surcharge on health insurance premiums collected in New York. Right now there are 162 insurance companies licensed to operate in the state, and together they have about 72.4 billion dollars in annual premiums. This surcharge would create a steady and reliable source of funding, all going directly to help families dealing with cancer. While only taking 0.0185% from each company to divide the cost equally between all the 162 companies to complete the 3% surcharge.

Here's how we would use the funds:

55% (\$1.19 billion) would go straight to families, averaging \$5,000 per family. That could help roughly 238,000 families each year, easing some of the financial stress that comes with cancer treatment.

20% (\$434 million) would cover travel, lodging, and other costs for patients and caregivers who need to go to treatment far from home.

15% (\$325 million) would help with medical copays, prescriptions, therapies, and treatments that insurance doesn't fully cover.

The remaining 10% (\$217 million) would support the program itself, including staff, management, and outreach to make sure the money actually reaches the families who need it.

Effective Date: November 2026-

3 months from date of passing insurance companies will be informed about this new law

6-9 months from date of passing is when the first significant wave of funds will come in

After 12 months from that date is when we would be able to give the full annual money to the families.



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Committee Assignment: 7 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:8

Sponsors: Giselle Ascencio, Kaylie Price, Darlin Chub Ujpan, Charlie Giron Saravia, and Kenny Tenezaca Loja

An Act To: To ban dioxane from all cleaning and hygienic products in New York State

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Banning dioxane in cleaning and personal care products can lower the chances of health problems linked to this chemical. Dioxane is found in items like laundry detergents, shampoos, soaps, cleaning supplies, deodorants, and paints. It is connected to serious issues such as cancer and damage to the kidneys and liver.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Dioxane: Dioxane is a synthetic, liquid compound with a sweet smell that is used as a solvent in the manufacture of other chemicals such as detergents or shampoos.

Cleaning products: Cleaning products are chemicals or substances that are used to remove dirt, stains or bad odors. Hygienic products: Hygienic products are items

designed for cleanliness and health in your personal habits or in a specific environment. They also help eliminate germs, bacteria and prevent diseases. Nasal

cancer: Nasal cancer is a disease in which malignant cells form in the tissues of the nasal cavity. This type of cancer develops when cells begin to grow uncontrollably.

Liver cancer: Liver cancer is a disease of the liver that occurs when cells multiply uncontrollably in the liver and form tumors. Contamination: Contamination is the

process in which something impure or unusable is cleaned so that it is pure and does not cause harmful bacteria or diseases. Human Carcinogen: A substance that

has been scientifically proven to increase the risk of developing cancer in humans. Tumors: A tumor is a mass of tissue that forms when cells grow uncontrollably and

multiply excessively Nasopharynx cancer a type of head and neck cancer that develops in the upper part of the throat behind the nose.

Section 2: Provisions

Dioxane is found in many everyday products like laundry detergents, shampoos, soaps, cleaning supplies, personal care items, hand sanitizers, deodorants, and paints. It has been linked to cancer, especially affecting the liver and nasal passages. In New York, over 1,500 men and nearly 700 women are diagnosed with liver cancer each year, leading to almost 1,400 deaths annually. About 200 people are diagnosed with nasal cavity cancer, and nearly 30 with Nasopharynx cancer every year. Being exposed to dioxane can also cause kidney damage, as well as irritation of the skin and eyes. Studies on animals have shown that dioxane can lead to kidney tumors, tumors in the abdominal cavity, and tumors in mammary glands in rats, as well as gall bladder tumors in guinea pigs. In New York, almost



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2,700 men and over 1,400 women are diagnosed with kidney tumors, with more than 400 men and at least 200 women dying from this disease. Additionally, more than 1,200 men and at least 850 women in New York are diagnosed with tumors in the abdominal cavity each year. In New York state around 17,000 females and 160 males are diagnosed with mammary gland tumors, and around 2,500 people die from mammary gland tumors annually. In New York state, around 6,570 females and almost 6,040 males, are diagnosed with gall bladder tumors yearly, and approximately 4,400 people die from gall bladder tumors.

Standard ways to treat water usually do not remove dioxane from drinking water. Dioxane mixes easily in water, which makes it hard to separate using physical filters. This chemical is very stable and does not break down easily in nature. Because dioxane is small and has a low charge, it does not stick well to activated carbon, which is a common way to treat organic pollutants.

People can be exposed to dioxane in different ways. This includes breathing it in while using cleaning products or personal care items, drinking water that is contaminated, and absorbing it through the skin when they touch liquid dioxane.

Justification: The ban on dioxane is important because it has been found in underground water. About 1.4% of dioxane can be harmful to humans. Long-term exposure can also affect the liver and kidneys. This chemical can irritate the skin, eyes, and respiratory system. Around 57.4% of people experience symptoms like a stuffy nose or watery eyes, and more than 10 million people live with chronic lung disease.

Dioxane was a byproduct of Agent Orange used during wars. Approximately 366 kg of dioxane was found in bombs. After realizing how harmful it was to military personnel, the use of dioxane in that way was stopped. However, it is still found in hygiene and cleaning products. For example, drinking water can contain 1.4% dioxane, putting people at risk of drinking contaminated water. Children are particularly vulnerable, with 47.8% affected by cancer. While there are no studies that confirm dioxane as the cause, many believe there is a connection.

Fiscal Implications: To replace dioxane with cyclopentyl, it will cost between \$70 and \$100 based on the Current Market Price (CMP). We are going to create new taxes. Additionally, the government will provide us with funding, and Congress or the local government will also contribute. We will receive funds from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Environmental Implications: Dioxane can greatly affect water systems. They can pollute both surface water and groundwater. This contamination can come from



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75 sources like industrial waste, leachate from landfills, and even from the air. Once
76 dioxins enter the water, they can create health risks for humans and other wildlife.
77 **Effective Date:** January 1st 2028 is the effective date for this law.



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Committee Assignment: 4 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:9

Sponsors: Zach Lyon, Laci Dean, Alyssa Mcgaughey, and Jazmyne Ost

An Act To: Amend §1108-a of Vehicle & Traffic law to add and enforce mandatory speed limits on sharp corners and steep hills.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To stop potential accidents on sharp curves and steep hills and prevent unnecessary injuries or even death to drivers and passengers in motor vehicles.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Sharp Curve: An acute turn.

Mandatory: A forced and enforced action.

Potential: A possible action that could be preformed but is not guaranteed.

NYSDOT: New York State Department of Transportation.

Rural: Countryside outside of a town or city

Section 2: Provisions

Maximum speed limits. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no city, village, town, county, public authority, division, office or department of the state shall maintain or create (a) any speed limit in excess of fifty-five miles per hour on any road, highway, parkway or bridge or (b) any speed limit on any other portion of a public highway, which is not uniformly applicable to all types of motor vehicles using such portion of highway, if on November first, nineteen hundred seventy-three, such portion of highway had a speed limit which was uniformly applicable to all types of motor vehicles using it; provided however, a lower speed limit may be established for any vehicle operating under a special permit because of any weight or dimension of such vehicle, including any load thereon, and (c) provided further, paragraph (b) of this subdivision shall not apply to any portion of a highway during such time that the condition of the highway, weather, an accident, or other condition creates a temporary hazard to the safety of traffic on such portion of a highway. However, the commissioner of the department of transportation may establish a maximum speed limit of not more than sixty-five miles per hour on any state roadway which meets department criteria for such maximum speed. (d) the speed limit for a sharp turn, defined as a turn taken at an angle of less than 45 degrees without stopping, shall be no greater than 35 miles per hour. (e) the speed limit while traveling downhill at a 10% or greater road grade shall be no greater than 35 mph.

Justification: This bill should be implemented into law because the amount of deaths on sharp turns and steep hills is tremendous. Enacting this law will decrease deaths by motor vehicle accidents, because 75% of most fatal accidents occur on sharp turns, and count as 30% of all vehicle deaths. They are also particularly



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39 dangerous on rural roads. Slowing down the traffic on these turns and steep hills
40 could potentially end undue pain and suffering.

41 **Fiscal Implications:** The cost of creating new signs and installing them would
42 increase the budgets of the state and municipalities. This increased cost could be
43 covered by increased fines.

44 **Environmental Implications:** The changes to the environment would be minimal.

45 **Effective Date:** A year after approval is given.



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Committee Assignment: 10 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:10

Sponsors: Grayson Jordan and Laurina Ventriglia

An Act To: Amend the education law, in relation to establishing composting programs at all New York State public schools.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of our bill is to reduce waste and create sustainable solutions for New York State public schools. A school composting program offers significant environmental, educational, and community benefits. It reduces landfill waste, lowers greenhouse gas emissions, and provides valuable compost for school gardens. The long-term benefits to sustainability, student learning, and community engagement make composting a worthwhile investment for the people of New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Composting: The natural process of breaking down organic materials, like food scraps and yard waste, into nutrient-rich soil that can be used to improve plant growth and soil health.

Food Waste Audit: The process of collecting, measuring, and analyzing discarded food to understand how much and what types of food are being wasted, helping identify ways to reduce waste.

Sustainability: Using resources in a way that meets today's needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Section 2: Provisions

This bill aims to mandate composting in all New York State public education systems. It applies to all New York state public education systems and staff, such as custodial staff, teachers, students, etc. For this policy to be established in each district, each public education institution shall consider the following:

- Conduct a food waste audit to measure how much and what types of food are being discarded to identify ways to reduce waste, save money, and promote sustainability.
- Educate users on how to properly separate the composting waste.
- Determine the amount of services available for collecting and transporting the waste resulting from composting.
- Assess the outcomes of the public education institution's composting efforts.

Justification: Composting severely cuts down on the amount of waste deposited in landfills and oceans, saving space and conserving resources, such as water and energy, which also cuts down on the greenhouse gas, more dangerous than carbon dioxide, methane. Implementing a school waste and composting program creates lasting environmental, financial, and educational benefits for the entire school



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community. By collecting leftover fruits, vegetables, and other organic materials from cafeterias, schools can reduce food waste by up to 40%, keeping tons of waste out of landfills each year. Composting transforms that waste into nutrient-rich soil that can be used for school gardens, landscaping projects, or shared with local farms—saving money on soil and fertilizer purchases. Over time, schools also cut down on trash pickup costs and landfill fees, which can add up to thousands of dollars in annual savings. The program teaches students how decomposition works and helps them understand the life cycle of food from plate to soil to plant. Students actively participate by sorting waste, monitoring compost bins, and tracking progress, building pride and environmental responsibility. By turning cafeteria waste into a valuable resource, schools demonstrate leadership in sustainability and resource management. Ultimately, composting turns what was once considered “trash” into a tool for learning, growth, and long-term cost savings. This would help students understand the problem society has with the environmental consequences of food waste, develop strategies for more sustainable disposal methods, with an emphasis on composting as a solution.

Fiscal Implications: It costs around \$200-\$300 for everything you need to compost; each district will choose what kind of system they want to choose. Yearly upkeep would cost \$100-\$500 per year. This money spent will be deducted from the school's funding.

Environmental Implications: Composting programs in public schools reduce the food waste that schools produce every day, reducing the amount of waste that gets disposed of in landfills. Composting cuts down on greenhouse gases that harm our atmosphere and environment. It also enriches soil, helping plants and gardens grow better, eliminating the need for fertilizers and pesticides.

Effective Date: All public education systems should have this compost program in effect by the start of the 2026-2027 school year.



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Committee Assignment:8 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Senate Bill #:11

Sponsors: Forest Hull, Ellie Mallaber, Henry Tellier, Brooklyn Coniglio, and Ari Chase

An Act To: Decrease the legal age to obtain a New York State Learner's permit from 16 years of age to 15 years of age.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To give teenagers more time to practice driving safely thereby lowering car accident rates, including child death rates, in New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Learner's Permit: A restricted driver's license allowing young drivers to operate motor vehicles while supervised by a licensed adult driver.

Licensed Adult Driver: An individual that is 21 years of age or older who holds a valid New York State Driver's License.

Section 2: Provisions

1. The legal age to apply for a New York State Learner's Permit shall be, by law, lowered by one year, thereby making the legal age to obtain a Learner's Permit 15 years of age.

2. All permit holders younger than 16 years of age must have an additional 15 hours of practice driving hours in addition to their 50 hours of practice hours. The additional 15 hours must include at least 3 hours of nighttime driving.

3. All other requirements for obtaining a Learner's Permit shall remain unchanged.

4. The Department of Motor Vehicles shall update its procedures, website, and all other materials to reflect the new eligibility age and training hour requirements.

5. This law shall take effect one year after passage to allow adequate time for implementation and public notice.

Justification: This bill is about public safety. It is meant to make our roads safer by allowing teenagers to get their New York State Learner's Permit at age 15 instead of age 16. If teenagers can start learning to drive earlier, they will have more time to practice and become safer drivers before getting their full driver's license. More time behind the wheel means fewer accidents and could help lower the number of car crashes and deaths, especially for kids and teenagers. Additionally, almost 70% of states in the United States already let teenagers get their permit between ages 15 and 16, so New York would be joining most of the country in giving young drivers more time to learn how to drive safely.

Fiscal Implications: This bill would have very little cost to the state because the same learner's permit process, testing, and fees would still apply—just at an earlier age. In fact, it could even bring in a small increase in money because more teens would be applying for permits sooner. Over time, safer and more experienced



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39 drivers could also help lower accident-related costs, such as emergency services,
40 hospital expenses, and insurance claims. Overall, the fiscal impact would be
41 minimal, while the long-term safety and financial benefits could be significant.

42 **Environmental Implications:** This bill would have a positive impact on the overall
43 environment of our communities. By helping young drivers become safer and more
44 responsible, it would make roads less dangerous and create a safer atmosphere for
45 everyone. Fewer accidents mean less stress on families and communities, and it
46 encourages a culture of responsibility and safety amongst teens and adults.

47 **Effective Date:** This law shall take effect one year after passage to allow adequate
48 time for implementation and public notice.



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Committee Assignment: 5 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #: 12

Sponsors: Annalia Torres, Shamel Robinson-brown, Nate Ancion, and Wilmot Savice III

An Act To: Amend The Good Cause Act to expand it to all of New York State.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To protect NYS tenants from unfair eviction practices.

- To require that landlords prove a legitimate "good cause" in order to evict their tenants.

- To limit NYS rent price hikes and endorse rent control programs across the state

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

The Good Cause Act: An act that helps to make New York's housing systems more fair by protecting tenants from rent increases and unfair evictions unless landlords are to demonstrate a "good cause".

"Good Cause": In order to evict their tenants, landlords must prove one of the following "good causes" for eviction; failure to pay rent on time, violated lease agreements, engaging in nuisance behavior, illegal occupancy, illegal use of apartment, failure to show apartment to landlord when needed for repairs or prospective buyers, failure to renew lease agreement, landlord is no longer renting apartment or will use for personal use.

Gentrification: the process where the character of a poor urban area is changed by wealthier people moving in, improving housing, and attracting new businesses, typically displacing current inhabitants in the process.

Consumption Tax: is a tax on the purchase of goods and services.

Rent Control: is a government policy that limits the amount landlords can charge for rent and restricts their ability to evict tenants in order to raise rent.

Section 2: Provisions

N/A

Justification: Gentrification has become a critical issue affecting both rural and urban communities across New York State. Rising rents, redevelopment, and speculative investment have displaced long term residents, eroding the social and economic fabric of neighborhoods. Expanding the Good Cause Eviction act will strengthen tenant protections and help prevent displacement caused by predatory rent increases and unjust evictions. This act promotes housing stability, preserves community diversity, and ensures that growth and development benefit all New Yorkers—not just a select few.

Fiscal Implications: There is no specific number of funds requested for this section of the bill. This is because we are not requesting additional funding, we are requesting the expansion of an already existing act. Any additional funding needed,



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Committee Assignment: 5 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Senate Bill #:12

would have to be evaluated by the specific provisions and would be based on how the act would interact with state and local funding structures.

Environmental Implications: There are no environmental implications to this bill._

Effective Date: This act should take effect on November 24, 2026. This allows for the DHCR (Division of Housing and Community Renewal) and local governments to establish appropriate enforcement and oversight mechanisms. With enough public and legislative support, this bill could realistically pass in one legislative session (6-12 months) following committee review and public hearings.



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Committee Assignment: 3 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:13

Sponsors: August Best

An Act To: Expand on Climate Smart Community Fund to help communities adapt and recover from the effects of climate change

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This bill is to provide financial resources to communities to help them prepare for and recover from the impacts of climate change

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Climate change: The long term shift in Earth's average temperatures and weather patterns

Heat Disaster: A period of prolonged high heat and humidity , often defined as temperatures above 90 degrees Fahrenheit

Flood Disaster: A normally dry land covered with water , causing significant damage to communities

Hurricane: A powerful rotating tropical storm with sustained winds of at least 74 mph

Tornado: A violently rotating winds , having the appearance of a funnel-shaped cloud

Winter Storm: A weather event that includes heavy snow, blowing snow , or a combination of winter precipitation

Wildfire: An uncontrolled fire that burns in a natural area like a forest , grass-land , or prairie

Section 2: Provisions

This bill when enacted will ensure that communities will have financial aid for projects that reduce climate risks , such as building resilient infrastructure, developing drought- resistant crops and establishing early warning systems. Using the New York State Climate Impacts Assessment that provides science-based information to help communities plan for climate impacts will determine how a committee will receive funding.

Justification: An estimated 400,000 people die each year due to hunger and diseases related to climate change. In addition to climate change, the current pollution-intensive energy system exacts further damage. 4.5 million annual deaths due to air pollution, indoor smoke , occupational hazards , and cancer. Climate change impacts our society in many ways. Drought can harm food production and human health. Flooding can lead to spread of disease, death, and damage ecosystems and infrastructure. Human health issues that result from drought, flooding, and other weather conditions increase the death rate, change food availability, and limit how much a worker can get done. Jamaica's Prime Minister



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Andre Holmes has said that the 2025 Hurricane Melissa, the strongest-ever storm to hit the country's shores, caused damage to homes and key infrastructures equivalent to roughly 28% to 32% of last year's gross domestic product.

In New York, climate change is projected to increase with frequency and intensity with severe events like coastal storms and heavy downpour. However, New York is committed to fighting climate change. Through legislation like the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, the Extreme heat Action Plan, and Clean Energy Initiatives, they are working to address Climate Change. There is also the New York State Climate Impacts Assessment

Fiscal Implications: New York State provides grants through programs like Climate Smart Communities Grants Program. The Climate Smart Community Grant program has 22 million dollars in this budget. This bill is expanding on the grant to include preparing and recovery due to climate change._

Environmental Implications: Climate change and natural disasters continue to affect people across the state of New York. Having this bill will help people be prepared for climate disasters.

Effective Date: This bill will go into effect on year after passage



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Committee Assignment: 5 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #: 14

Sponsors: Shaila Colon, Jahniyah Westbrook, Santa Santiago, and Ainara Rodriguez

An Act To: Protect the citizens of New York State from image based abuse and public humiliation through unsolicited photography or videography on social media or other platforms.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To protect all citizens of New York from having others take pictures, videography and other footage of them without their direct consent

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Unsolicited photography/videography: the act of capturing images and footage against one's will

Social media: A platform that allows people to create and share content or participate in social networking.

Public humiliation: Getting made fun of by the public or a group of citizens.

Section 2: Provisions

This bill will protect all citizens of New York State against image based abuse, photography and videography unless they have consented to be recorded and have photos or videos shared with the public. To ensure this bill is upheld criminal penalties and fines will be implemented. Unsolicited photography and videography will be categorized as unclassified misdemeanors, punishable by imprisonment of 16 days or up to 1 year, depending on the severity of the image.

Justification: The majority of Image Based Abuse (IBA) happens to young people, women, or LGBTQ +. Most report the perpetrator was a former or current partner (arxiv.org) Image base abuse in your life you may have people stalking you which can harm your safety and privacy. (<https://www.esafety.gov.au>) 12.6% of the world's children have been victims of non-consensual taking, sharing and exposure to sexual images and video in the past year. [Childlight.org] Image-based abuse is a profound violation of privacy and autonomy, leaving survivors reporting feeling humiliated and unsafe, often suffering from depression, fear, anxiety, damaged reputations, job loss and social isolation. (joyfulheartfoundation.org) in the U.S. 1 in 7 youth victims say they harmed themselves in response to sextortion.(www.thorn.org) Sharing photos nonconsensually can impact a victim's mental health, family and/or relationships, and careers. In addition, these photos...might circulate around the internet, causing it to never truly be forgotten and continue to cause harm. (Joyfulheartcondition.org) About 41 percent of people in america have faced image based abuse on the internet and those are all cases 25 percent of those cases have been severe. (pewresearch.org)



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Committee Assignment: 5 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #:14

39 **Fiscal Implications:** Negligible

40 **Effective Date:** None



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Committee Assignment:3 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Senate Bill #:15

1 **Sponsors:** Grace Burlarley, Riley Whalen, Jaxyn Russell, and Lucy Amash

2 **An Act To:** Students shall be provided with complimentary chilled water in
3 conjunction with each hot lunch service.

4 *The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

5 **Purpose:** Throughout the academic day, students may experience dehydration.
6 Providing one complimentary bottle of water per day would help prevent
7 dehydration symptoms. Adequate hydration prevents headaches, thereby
8 enhancing students' learning capacity and classroom concentration. New York State
9 serves approximately 2.5 million school-age children, many of whom face food
10 insecurity and no access to clean water.

11 **Summary of Provisions**

12 **Section 2: Provisions**

13 Students will receive one 16.9 fl oz bottle of water with each hot lunch purchase.
14 Additional servings of lunch do not include an additional complimentary water
15 bottle. Students who wish to obtain extra water bottles must purchase them
16 separately to ensure program sustainability.

17 Water must be maintained at temperatures below 50 degrees Fahrenheit to ensure
18 consistent cooling and safe consumption. Refrigeration units require immediate
19 repair or replacement of any malfunctioning components. Daily temperature
20 monitoring of water supplies is mandatory to maintain compliance with safety
21 standards.

22 **Justification:** Students may experience dehydration throughout the school day.
23 Numerous water fountains lack proper filtration systems, and all existing fountains
24 present sanitary and hygiene concerns that compromise student health and safety.

25 **Fiscal Implications:** The estimated cost ranges from \$223,962,840 to
26 \$672,406,520. Funding sources may include fundraising initiatives, crowdfunding
27 platforms such as GoFundMe, and government assistance programs. NYS should
28 request funding from the Federal to Government to "PROMOTE THE GENERAL
29 WELFARE" of students.

30 **Environmental Implications:** To prevent bottles from being disposed of in
31 landfills, schools should be encouraged to implement comprehensive recycling
32 programs.

33 **Effective Date:** September 1, 2026



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Committee Assignment:10 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Senate Bill #:16

Sponsors: Evan Pereyra, Jaxson Redlus, Zachary Dalva, and Michael Molinaro

An Act To: Increase the Safety of Government and Political figures from brazen acts of stalking.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To Amend Penal Law § 240.33

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Stalking: A pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Political Figures: Any officer elected and sworn in by the state of New York, candidates for political office, judicial members appointed by the state or any figure of political influence in the public sphere.

Penal Law § 240.33: Five years and an E felony for aggravated harassment towards a judge.

Government Officials: A person elected and sworn in by the state of New York.

Class D Felony: A serious but less severe felony offense. That includes penalties serving prison time and fines. In New York penalties include up to 7 years in jail.

Aggravative Harassment: A more severe version of harassment that involves threatening, cyberbullying, physical contact, and hate speech.

Section 2: Provisions

Penal Law § 240.33 will now include all Government Officials and Political Figures. In addition to harassment, stalking will also be incorporated. The Penalty will now result in a sentence of up to 7 years. These offenses will now be classified as a class D felony

Justification: Similar bills Senate Bill S8476, Senate Bill S5162 and Senate Bill S8468 are in committee. New York state legislators (Sen. Andrew Gounardes, Asm. Jessica González-Rojas and others) have sponsored the "CREEP Act" / modernization bills to expand civil protection and address online stalking/doxing/harassment because advocates and offices reported anonymous digital targeting of public officials, staff, and other New Yorkers. The public push and legislative text cite digital-harassment examples and the lack of civil protection for victims of anonymous/digital stalking. That legislative record contains several NY-focused examples and testimony. (New York State Senate) Stalking rates on government officials have been increasing. (Combating Terrorism Center) The political divide in America is worse than it was during the Civil War, resulting in declining efficiency rates in the US government. (Syracuse University) Vance Boelter, 57, has been indicted on six federal charges in connection with the stalking and murders of Minnesota House of Representatives (United States Attorney Office)



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Committee Assignment:10 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Senate Bill #:16

39 The case of the threatening phone calls of former US Speaker of the House Kevin
40 McCarthy by Richard Lee Charles (United States Attorney's Office) A Queens man
41 who stalked Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez has been sentenced to two months of
42 jail time for spraying a fire extinguisher on the same floor as AOC's office. Carrying
43 a broken bottle, he ducked into a utility closet before he was handcuffed. (The New
44 York Daily News) A Texas man was sentenced today to two years in prison for
45 posting a message online threatening several Georgia public officials following the
46 2020 election. (Assemblyman Keith P. Brown) A man named Eisenberger was
47 sentenced for stalking and threatening Congressman Kevin Hern and his wife (US
48 Department of Justice) Two Florida judges who have faced direct threats to their
49 safety, including one who was the subject of a violent, computer-generated
50 deepfake video.(the Florida Bar) Exact statistics show that percentages in political
51 violence was up to an 80% percent increase in the last year. (Princeton University)
52 Forty-five percent of local election officials said they fear for the safety of their
53 colleagues. (Brennan Center Study) The 'new age' of political violence grips the US
54 worse than anything seen before.(Foreign Affairs) Last year was marked by
55 significant incidents of political violence and hostility in the United States, from
56 assassination attempts and attacks on marginalized groups to a surge in threats
57 and harassment.(Princeton University) Tyler Jay Marshall, 36, of Enid, was
58 sentenced to serve 12 months and one day in federal prison for threatening
59 government officials. His threats included Oklahoma Governor Kevin Stitt, Arkansas
60 Governor Sarah Huckabee Sanders, and United States Senator Ted Cruz (US
61 Department of Justice) The lawmakers pointed to recent national studies
62 highlighting the escalating nature of these threats. A 2023 Brennan Center survey
63 found more than 40% of state legislators and nearly 1 in 5 local officeholders
64 reported being threatened or attacked within the last three years. When
65 harassment, including stalking, was factored in, the numbers jumped to
66 89.(Brennan Center Study) Officeholders across these demographic categories
67 reported experiencing threats or attacks within the past three years. And the
68 volume and severity of abuse have increased in recent years, they said.(Brennan
69 Center) More than 40 percent of state legislators experienced threats or attacks
70 within the past three years, and more than 18 percent of local officeholders
71 experienced threats or attacks within the past year and a half. The numbers balloon
72 to 89 percent of state legislators and 52 percent of local officeholders when less
73 severe forms of abuse — insults or harassment such as stalking — are included.
74 (Brennan Center) The surveys and interviews revealed important variations among
75 officeholders' experiences. Abuse directed at women, people of color, religious



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Committee Assignment:10 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Senate Bill #:16

76 minorities, and LGBTQ+ individuals in office often conveyed misogynistic, racist,
77 religious, or homophobic hate.(Brennan Center) Republican House congressional
78 members who did not support Jim Jordan’s bid for the Speaker position received
79 death threats In a civil trial involving former President Trump, the judge’s Principal
80 Law Clerk received on an almost daily basis 20-30 threatening phone calls and 30-
81 50 threatening messages over social media and email. Over 500 individuals were
82 charged in federal court in the last 10 years for making threats against public
83 officials. (WestPoint.edu) U.S. Capitol Police / USCP data on threats to Members of
84 Congress and their offices (annual threat-assessment caseloads) documents the
85 high and rising volume of threats aimed at public officials and staff. Use to show
86 public-figure targeting is a distinct problem with public-safety resource
87 impacts.(United States Capitol Police) 89% of Elected Officials have experienced
88 some form of stalking (Pew Research) Two New York men arrested for doxing
89 dozens of law-enforcement officers Two men were arrested after allegedly posting
90 private information (names, addresses) of more than three dozen law-enforcement
91 officers online — conduct prosecutors described as doxxing and harassment that
92 investigators treated like stalking/harassment of public officials. This case shows
93 how malicious online disclosure of personal data has been used to target
94 government employees in NY. (NBC News) A NYC man charged with threatening to
95 kill current & former elected officials A Manhattan U.S. Attorney’s Office press
96 release described charges against a New York City man who posted violent threats
97 at public figures (including U.S. Senators and members of the House). While
98 charged as threats/harassment, the case is an example of targeted violent
99 communications against public officials based in New York.(Department of Justice)

100 **Fiscal Implications:** Negligible

101 **Effective Date:** January 1, 2027



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Committee Assignment: 3 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #: 17

Sponsors: Adam Runowski, Cal Turza, Bear Brandt, and Blake Stewart

An Act To: Create Digital Safety for every New Yorker

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To assign liability for misleading or harmful information disseminated by the proprietors of Chatbots and Open Source AI

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Chatbot: Underlying software powered by AI that generates automated responses.

AI: Technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human intelligence.

Liability: The state of being responsible for something, especially by law.

Disseminated: To spread or distribute widely to a large audience.

Proprietors: The owner of a business, or a holder of property.

Financial Harm: Financial harm is only considered if it costs at least \$50,000.

Physical Harm: Is only considered if there are visible bruising, cuts, swelling, damaged internal organs, and fractured and/or broken bones.

Terms of Service/Indemnity: If you are a business or organization, to the extent permitted by law, you will indemnify and hold harmless us, our affiliates, and our personnel, from and against any costs, losses, liabilities, and expenses (including attorneys' fees) from third party claims arising out of or relating to your use of the Services and Content or any violation of these Terms.

Hallucinating: the phenomenon where a large language model (LLM) generates false, fabricated, or nonsensical information while presenting it as factual

Section 2: Provisions

Corporations that create and offer Chatbots to the public, such as OpenAI, will no longer be able to have a clause in their terms of agreement that releases them from legal ramifications if AI chatbots cause direct financial or physical harm.

Corporations must do quarterly audits to ensure that Chatbots are providing information that is consistent with policies and product reliability

Justification: Adam Raine committed suicide with the help of ChatGPT. It encouraged him not to tell anybody, including his own mother, and it even offered to write him a suicide note. (NBC News, Adam Raine Foundation) Steven Schwartz, a lawyer who used ChatGPT to provide precedent for a case, was given made-up instances that didn't actually exist, and it negatively impacted their case. It also impacted his legal degree and status as a lawyer. This shows how chatbots can be wrong through a phenomenon called "Hallucination", where if the chatbot runs out of things to say or can't find anything, it just starts making things up, which is what happened in this instance. (Forbes) Chatbots powered by Generative AI, a branch of



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Committee Assignment: 3 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Senate Bill #: 17

artificial intelligence excelling at creating human-like text formats, have been transforming our interactions with technology. These chatbots leverage Large Language Models (LLMs) – powerful AI models trained on massive datasets – to understand and respond to user queries engagingly. (Lakera AI Security)

Character.AI is a chatbot, similar to those offered by other artificial intelligence (AI) developers. Where it differs, however, is that it allows customers to chat with a variety of pre-trained AI agents or “characters.” These characters can be representations of celebrities, fictional characters, or custom characters made by a customer. Despite the customer’s creation of specific characters, the customer retains very little, if any, control over a created character. The plaintiffs allege that Character.AI retains complete control over the large language model (LLM) itself, as well as the characters and how they operate. (ArentFox Schiff Law Firm)

Interactions between Character.AI “characters” and two Texas minors ultimately led to this lawsuit. The first user, “J.F.,” is a 17-year-old with high-functioning autism, who began using the platform in April 2023, when he was 15. The complaint alleges that, due to his engagement with Character.AI, J.F. began isolating himself, losing weight, having panic attacks when he tried to leave his home, and becoming violent with his parents when they attempted to reduce his screen time. Included in the complaint is a screenshot of a conversation between J.F. and a Character.AI chatbot in which the bot encouraged J.F. to push back on a reduction in screen time and suggested that killing his parents may be a reasonable solution. (ArentFox Schiff Law Firm)

B.R. is an 11-year-old girl. She had a legal complaint that alleged that she downloaded Character.AI when she was 9 years old and that she was consistently exposed to hypersexualized interactions that were not age-appropriate, causing her to develop sexualized behaviors prematurely and without her parents’ awareness. (ArentFox Schiff Law Firm)

A Character.AI chatbot that infringed on a well-known fictional character, allegedly encouraged a 14-year-old boy to commit suicide (ArentFox Schiff LLC)

59% of adults ages 18 to 29 and 51% of those 30 to 49 say they at least sometimes see news on chatbots they think is inaccurate. By contrast, 43% of those 50 to 64 and 36% of those 65 and older say the same.” (PewResearch)

There was a nationally representative study of 1,060 teens ranging from ages 13-17, which was conducted for Common Sense Media. They found out that 28% have used AI companions at least once in their lives, that 32% interact with such platforms at least few times per month, and 7% use it almost daily, the other 33% are either unsure or don’t use it at all. (Science Alert)

Medical misinformation: Chatbots can confidently repeat and elaborate on false medical information, a phenomenon known as “hallucinating,” leading to serious health



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risks. In one case, a man became psychotic after following a chatbot's suggestion to replace table salt with the toxic substance sodium bromide. (Med page today) Manipulating users: Chatbots can form intense, personal relationships with users by mimicking empathy, which can be used to manipulate them. One report described a chatbot that professed its love for a user and tried to convince him to leave his wife. (Medium) Data theft and privacy leaks: Chatbots can expose user data if proper safeguards are not in place. In one instance, a security flaw exposed millions of private chatbot conversations. (UpGuard) AI information is not always accurate, as it can produce incorrect or biased content due to its reliance on training data that may contain inaccuracies and societal biases. AI models generate responses based on patterns, not on a true understanding of facts, and are known to "hallucinate" or fabricate information, sometimes even creating fake sources or citations. Therefore, it is crucial to fact-check AI-generated content against reliable sources and be skeptical of its output. AI is considered bad for information because it can be unreliable, biased, and easily used to create and spread misinformation like deepfakes. AI systems are not always accurate, can produce biased results based on flawed training data, and may generate false or inaccurate information that is a mixture of truth and fiction. It is important to verify information from AI tools and not rely on them as a sole source of truth. (United Nations University) Some companies allegedly make it so that their AI can hardly disagree with users. This can be the cause of the spread of misinformation and attempts at suicide. This is due to a bias towards the users that companies integrate into their AI systems. Researchers tested this by talking to the chatbots themselves and when they hinted at a subtle bias the AI went from giving factual information to giving a much more biased point of view towards the people speaking with them. This shows AI chatbots often rather please, then inform. This is clear evidence of misinformation being spread by AI sources. (Brown University).

Fiscal Implications: Technology companies have Software Engineers and Computer Programmers who can audit AI. Some of these companies include Deloitte, Microsoft, and Accenture. They cost \$1,200 - \$5,000 to audit a system, depending on the complexity of the chatbot that the company has. Proprietors of Chat Bots are making billions of dollars in revenue, so asking them to be held accountable for audits is not unreasonable.

Effective Date: Jan 1, 2027

Yellow Assembly

**Israel James, Hudsonway
Speaker of the Assembly**

**Cassie O'Dell, Marlboro
Deputy Speaker**



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Committee Assignment: 2 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 18

Sponsors: Julissa Chicas Martínez, Daniella Guevara Diaz, Michelle Twum, Ximena Orellana, and Betzy Cortez

An Act To: The Vehicle And Traffic Law In Relation To Lowering The Blood Alcohol Concentration Limit For Driving While Intoxicated.” Drive Sober 0.05 Act.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to enhance public safety and reduce alcohol-related traffic accidents and fatalities by lowering the legal Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) limit for drivers in New York State from 0.08 to 0.05. Aligning evidence-based recommendations and practices based on deterring impaired driving and promoting responsible alcohol consumption in New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

DUI: DUI stands for driving under the influence. The crime of driving, operating, or being in control of a vehicle while one is impaired from doing so safely by the effect of either alcohol or some other drug.

BAC: BAC stands for blood alcohol content. The percentage of alcohol in a person's bloodstream can be measured within 30-70 minutes after drinking. Contrary to popular belief, nothing can lower BAC except time. Coffee, cold showers, and chugging glasses of water will not help you sober up any faster.

Legislative: Legislative refers to the process of making or relating to the making of laws, or the branch of government that holds this power.

Justification: This bill proposes reducing New York’s legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit from 0.08% to 0.05% to strengthen road safety and prevent alcohol-related crashes. Studies show that even at 0.05%, most drivers experience slower reaction times, reduced coordination, and impaired judgment, increasing the likelihood of serious or fatal accidents. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and the World Health Organization (WHO) both recommend a 0.05% limit, as it aligns with proven international safety standards. Utah became the first U.S. state to adopt this stricter limit on December 30, 2018, and saw a significant drop in fatal and alcohol-related crashes. Washington State is now considering similar legislation to further reduce DUI-related deaths. These examples show that stricter BAC limits are effective at preventing impaired driving and saving lives. By lowering the BAC limit to 0.05%, New York would proactively reduce the number of alcohol-related crashes and fatalities. This change encourages safer driving decisions, increases awareness of the dangers of even small amounts of alcohol, and strengthens the state’s commitment to public safety. By lowering the BAC limit, New York would show that it truly cares about keeping people safe on the road. By limiting the BAC limit, New York would show that it truly cares about



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39 keeping people safe on the road and could set an example for the rest of the
40 country to follow.

41 **Fiscal Implications:** There are no fiscal implications.

42 **Effective Date:** September 1, 2026



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Committee Assignment:8 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Assembly Bill #:19

Sponsors: Venuz Gonell, Kristian James, Emily Ramos, John Ruiz, and Abraham Velasquez

An Act To: Have trash cans on each side of the subway at the front and at the back of each subway car. (Add trash cans to NY State subways) so passengers can throw out trash more efficiently.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To have our New York subways less full of trash, less dangerous, and less pollution. It helps the subways of New York be cleaner and more sanitary.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Accumulating- to have an increasing number/quantity of something

Friction- the action of one surface or object colliding against another

Pollution- when harmful substances contaminate the environment, making the air, water or land dirty and unsafe.

Vermin- small animals or insects that can cause harm.

Section 2: Provisions

We will put trash cans on NY subways because they will help reduce littering, pests and pollution. A cleaner subway car with less litter and fewer pests creates a more welcoming and pleasant environment for passengers. Containing waste properly helps prevent the spread of bacteria and disease that can be carried by rodents and other pests. By providing a clean environment, the MTA signals that it cares about its riders and their safety. This can help improve public perception and build trust with daily commuters. Sanitation workers and other MTA employees face safety hazards when cleaning up trash, especially when it is in unsanitary conditions or on the tracks. By providing designated bins, the city ensures that workers are handling trash in a more contained and controlled environment. While the MTA must empty the bins, this is a more efficient process than recovering littered trash from platforms and tracks. Preventing track fires and drainage issues also reduces the need for expensive, unscheduled emergency repairs.

Justification: Trash cans are dependable because they help contain waste and prevent litter from accumulating. Our main argument is that trash cans are an essential need for NY State subways because it could end the rat infestation and create a better help reputation for the NY State subways.

Fiscal Implications: We would use the Camco Wall mounted trash can. It costs \$24.99 for one trash can. If we had two trash cans for each car which is around 6,800 subway cars in New York State. The total number of trash cans would be around 13,600 trash cans. The number of trash cans, around 13,600



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Committee Assignment:8 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Assembly Bill #:19

trash cans, times the cost of each trash can, \$24.99 for each; the total cost will be estimated to around \$340,000.

Environmental Implications: The trash cans help with the environment because the trash cans will help reduce litter, decrease track fires, and help decrease the attraction of rodents. The trash cans also help with public health. When trash cans are in the subways, people will be throwing out the trash in the cans and not on the platforms and tracks. This will reduce litter and track fires. The friction with the train against the tracks and the litter on the tracks will start fires. The smoke from the fires will pollute the air and the flames will cause injury or even death. So, with the trash cans being nearby, there is less litter on the tracks. Which in turn decreased the occurrence of fires. The litter being on the platforms and tracks will also attract rodents or pests, and the rodents can be a problem and affect the public. With the trash cans being nearby it will mean reducing the litter and decreasing the attraction of rodents, pests and other vermin to the subways. Fires, rodents, and litter can affect public health and safety. By having trash cans, they can prevent the spread of harmful bacteria and diseases that come with rodents and possibly waste. The pollution of New York State needs to be controlled, and the trash cans will help reduce litter, help decrease track fires, and help decrease the attraction of rodents. It also helps with public health and makes the environment better.

Effective Date: When the bill is passed, we could make an announcement that we will add trash cans to the NY subways to get them up to date. We could also add trash cans during the winter because most of the riders would probably be at home or somewhere inside. Since some adults might have some days off, we could add it later in the day because most of the populations would be inside in the warm or visiting the Christmas tree which means they would be outside, so we could try to quickly add trash cans when they are not in the subways. Then when they go back in, they could throw out everything that they have, that is garbage, instead of leaving a big pile of mess on the floor.



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Committee Assignment: 6 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 20

Sponsors: Steph Aguilar, Sarah Navarro, Selena Wilson, Francesse Pierre-Louis, and Samira Tejeda

An Act To: Require all NYS schools to have enhanced school security cameras to provide full surveillance coverage of all school buildings and grounds.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to require all New York State Schools to have enhanced surveillance cameras with artificial intelligence (AI) and to install these surveillance cameras inside and outside of all school buildings and grounds.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Surveillance- the act of watching or monitoring someone or something, often in a systematic way, like through cameras.

Enhance – to improve something or make it more effective.

Artificial Intelligence - AI is the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think, learn, and problem-solve like humans.

Facial recognition- a technology that can identify a person by examining and comparing patterns based on their facial features.

Invasion of trust- a breach of confidence or a violation of someone's privacy.

Operational efficiency- the ability to achieve maximum productivity with waste of resources.

Remote monitoring – the ability to supervise or check something from a distance, often using technology.

Cloud storage- a service that allows data to be stored online and accessed from anywhere.

Section 2: Provisions

The purpose of this bill is to extend the range where surveillance cameras are placed on school grounds of K-12 New York State schools and increase the quality of such systems to have a better view of what goes on before, during, and after school hours with artificial intelligence (AI) in order to keep students and staff safe. Additionally, cameras will be placed at the location of the blind spots.

Justification: The reason for this bill is to expand and enhance the school surveillance systems to cover additional areas both interior and exterior. Currently, there is no law requiring all public schools to have security cameras. Security cameras enhanced with AI can detect or identify any potential threats to the building. "In 2025, there were at least 141 incidents of gunfire on school grounds, resulting in 44 deaths and 129 injuries nationally." (everytownresearch.org) This bill is important because if schools have better security surveillance with AI technology, then potential threats can be stopped before they arrive at the door. VOLT AI,



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Committee Assignment: 6 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 20

Lightspeed Systems, ZeroEyes, and Omnilert all have software programs that integrate AI into a school's existing security structure in an attempt to better flag potential dangers. The camera security system with AI can be connected to vape detectors and record the people who use vape devices when exiting the bathroom or other areas. VOLT AI, a Maryland-based security firm, says its system can detect potential safety risks such as medical emergencies, firearms, and fights. The company's technology is now used in public and private K-12 schools and universities across 12 states.(edweek.org) Currently, the Brentwood school district is in the process of adding more cameras and according to the Byron McCray, Director Chief Emergency Management Officer of Brentwood Union Free School district, the school district is adding more enhanced security cameras with AI to cover potential blind spots in each building. This is important because, if a school has outdated cameras, they may not provide a clear image, especially in low-light conditions, hindering the identification of potential threats. Enhanced cameras with AI technology such as facial recognition and enhanced zoom can significantly improve school safety by quickly identifying unauthorized individuals. These cameras would involve color but not sound because that would be an invasion of trust. Another case can be that newer cameras often come with features like remote monitoring and cloud storage, making complex tasks simpler. To sum it up, if schools didn't advance their school cameras, they would face security concerns and operational efficiency.

Fiscal Implications: There would be no fiscal implications to taxpayers because the Federal government passed a law in 2022 called The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act that strengthens background checks for buyers between 18 and 20 years old who are purchasing long guns, increases federal funding for mental health services and crisis intervention programs. The BSCA authorized a total of \$1.4 billion in funding for new and existing violence-prevention and intervention programs between 2022 and 2026. Thus far, the Department has provided over \$73 million in supplemental OJP STOP School grants to enhance school security. (justice.gov) NYS Public school districts can use the grant money from the Federal Bipartisan Safer Communities Act to enhance their current camera security system with AI technology or have a surveillance system installed, if one is not present already.

Effective Date: July 1st, 2026



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Committee Assignment: 3 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 21

Sponsors: Amani Lauriano, Dominic Peterson, Jaxon Moreno, Mia Rosado, and Genevieve LaFleur

An Act To:

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill will be to help people have a non-bias campaign when voting for their government officials.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Un-bias- Fair, Neutral, and not influenced by private opinions.

Bias-Having a preference or tendency that makes it hard to be fair or neutral.

Government Officials-Are people who work for the government and have the power or responsibility to make decisions, enforce laws, or manage public services.

Anxious-Feeling worried, nervous, or uneasy about something that might happen.

Candidate-A person who is being considered for a job, position, or award or someone who is running for election.

Section 2: Provisions

This bill would impact all American citizens aged 18 and older. Its primary objective is to establish a publicly accessible website that provides impartial and comprehensive background information on individuals running for public offices. To ensure transparency and accountability, the campaign committee would be required to pay a background check fee as a prerequisite for election eligibility. The website will be maintained and updated regularly by the Federal Election Commission, to ensure that the information presented remains accurate, current, and relevant throughout the election cycle.

Justification: This bill is designed to make elections for candidates fairer and more impartial. The goal is for people to be able to choose leaders they know and trust. It is important that everyone understands who they are voting for. This way, the government will not be run by people who don't know what needs to be done and might misuse their authority.

The current situation with biased campaigns is causing a lot of stress. In fact, a report from the American Psychological Association (APA) showed that over 60% of American adults felt more anxious about elections in 2024. This is because they find it harder for people to make good decisions in the future.

Right now, many citizens do not agree with the people who are in office because of these misleading campaigns that spread untrue information. This bill aims to fix that by being more open and reducing bias, so that the government truly represents what the people want.



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Committee Assignment: 3 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 21

39 **Fiscal Implications:** This bill would require every person running for election in
40 New York State to go through a background check. The results would be posted
41 monthly on a government website so voters can learn about each candidate in a fair
42 and honest way. To make this happen, the state would need to pay for researchers
43 to gather accurate information, legal experts to make sure the content follows the
44 law, and website staff to build and maintain a secure .gov site. The estimated cost
45 to start the program is between \$400,000 and \$500,000 with yearly costs
46 ranging from \$300,000 to \$500,000. These costs are divided into three categories
47 300k for the salary, 100k for the community, which includes translation, and
48 website maintenance which includes security and fixing bugs to make sure our
49 website runs correctly. Funding could come from federal grants like the Help
50 America Vote Act (HAVA), and small fees paid by candidates.
51 **Effective Date:** November 2027 (During the next election)



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Committee Assignment: 9 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 22

Sponsors: Zaema Saba, Warisa Khan, Lanaya Davis, Aidan Hoar, Charlotte Niederhauser, Madison King, Shahirul Jarif, and Noah Patterson

An Act To: Stop food waste in public schools

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Reduce the amount of food that is wasted each year and make school lunches more appealing to students.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Food Waste - Food waste is any food intended for human consumption that is discarded or lost somewhere along the supply chain

Compost - Decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer.

Share Table - An area in a school where students can leave unopened, unwanted, unconsumed food and drinks for other students.

Representatives - An elected student who acts as a liaison between fellow students and school staff or administration.

Section 2: Provisions

This bill is going to reduce the amount of food wasted in public schools by saving food that is uneaten and in good shape, like having baskets for unopened food that students do not want or allowing schools to have student representatives who can work with food service staff to develop menus that students will want to eat. Compost bins will also be utilized across all of New York state public schools. The waste collected will then be turned into fertilizer for local farmers to use for their crops.

Justification: In New York, 37.6 million pounds of food (20% of New York's total annual waste) is thrown away while there are people who can't afford to eat. New York ends up losing millions of dollars because of this unconsumed food. Having wasted food supplied to others ensures that families have food for dinner. Because some families might not have money to buy a healthy dinner so they resort to buying fast foods which are not always good for your body. Not only can students go to school with healthy food in their system, it ensures that the student has a calm mental state for the school day. Food waste also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions by 20%. Another problem is that 20% of students in NYS public schools say that they don't eat lunch because the food doesn't taste appetizing.

Fiscal Implications: Public schools will use tables or baskets to create a share table, this won't require any cost. To add compost bins to every public school across all of New York State would cost an estimate of 192,080 dollars. The total cost is 192,080 dollars. The cost per public school will be 40 dollars for every bin.

Effective Date: January 1, 2027



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Committee Assignment: 1 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 23

Sponsors: Reja Meer, Yasmina Aquil, Sonja Henry, Anthony Santos Morales, and Ellis Basic

An Act To: Mandating the installation of smart monitoring technology or leak-detection application designed to detect broken or leaking pipes, and requiring all commercial, residential, and institutional facilities connected to a municipal water system to install and maintain such application.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To improve water conservation and keep our water systems in good shape by using technology to quickly find and fix broken or leaking pipes. By requiring the installation of a government-made app, this law hopes to cut down on water waste, prevent damage to properties, and encourage the smart management of city water systems.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Commercial facilities are non livable buildings like stores, offices, and warehouses.

Residential facilities are livable buildings that are fit to people's needs.

Institutional facilities are government or non-profit buildings or places like schools, hospitals, and government offices.

municipal water systems A municipal water system is a public infrastructure used to deliver, collect, and/or treat clean drinking water, some examples of municipal water systems are rivers, and wells.

Alleviate to make suffering, deficiency, or a problem less severe.

Section 2: Provisions

New York City has approximately 6,800 miles of water mains, with an average age of 63 years, some of which are over 100 years old (nyc.gov). For New York State, many mains exceed 100 years in age, and an \$80 billion estimate has been given for renewing water and wastewater infrastructure (donate.eany.org). In NYC, around 24% of water entering the distribution system does not reach metered customers, which is about double the industry standard of 10–15% (nycfuture.org). In fiscal year 2024, there were 360 water main breaks in NYC, a decrease of 11% compared to the previous year (nyc.gov). NYC averages about 5 breaks per 100 miles of water mains, whereas many cities average about 25 breaks per 100 miles (nyc.gov). NYC loses approximately 24% of treated water before billing, equating to about 1 in 4 gallons wasted. The U.S. average water loss is approximately 19.5% (empoweringpumps.com).

NYC has 6,800 miles of mains with an average age of 63 years, many over 100 years old (nyc.gov). New York State requires \$80 billion for water and wastewater upgrades (eany.org). In Albany, NY, there are 21 breaks per 100 miles, with a



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Committee Assignment: 1 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 23

target of less than 15 (eany.org). In fiscal year 2024, NYC experienced 360 main breaks, averaging about one per day (nycfuture.org).

The aging infrastructure is a concern, with 20% of North American pipes beyond their lifespan. Undetected leaks and small-diameter pipes fail five times more often. AI leak detection has a 97.4% accuracy rate (MDPI 2024) (mdpi.com). For example, a utility found a 147 million-gallon-per-year leak in four days, saving \$20 million (whud.org). A UK pilot with 72,000 sensors had an 85% success rate in locating leaks, reducing water loss by approximately 20%, saving billions and energy (unitedutilities.com). Reducing breaks leads to less street damage, traffic, and repairs, extending pipe life and boosting climate resilience. NYC wastes millions of gallons daily through aging, unseen leaks. Proven AI detection cuts losses quickly and pays for itself; mandatory adoption is justified.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that nearly 1 trillion gallons of water are wasted each year in the United States due to leaks. About 10% of homes experience leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day, and municipalities lose an average of 14% of treated water through undetected pipe leaks. Research shows that leak-detection technology can reduce water loss by up to 30%, saving both money and resources while promoting sustainable water use.

Justification: New York is facing a serious water crisis that threatens the well-being of our communities, economy, and environment. Climate change and growing population are using up our water supplies faster than they can be replaced, while outdated, leaking infrastructure wastes millions of gallons every day. If we do not take action right away, many people will experience water shortages that could harm public health, damage crops, and destroy natural habitats. Currently, New York City is losing 115 million gallons per day which is about 11.5% of New York's total water supply. This law is essential to save valuable water, fix our failing systems, and guarantee clean, reliable water for every New Yorker—both now and for future generations. The future of our state relies on strong action today. By requiring the installation of a leak-detection application, the government can ensure early identification and repair of broken or leaking pipes, preventing costly damage and conserving valuable water resources. With increasing demand on municipal water systems and growing concerns about sustainability, this Act promotes efficient water management, reduces infrastructure strain, and supports environmental protection efforts.

Fiscal Implications: The cost to improve each municipal water facility is about \$1 to \$3 million. This amount can vary based on the size of the system and how much



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Committee Assignment: 1 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #:23

work is needed. The ongoing costs for maintenance and support can be covered by saving water, spending less on repairs, and making the system work better.

Funding can come from the state's environmental protection or infrastructure improvement funds, along with help from federal water conservation grants. If needed, we can also find money from other sources, such as state budget allocations, federal environmental grants, and partnerships between public and private sectors. Additionally, we may get extra funding from water efficiency rebates and fees related to conservation.

In New York state, the funding expected for 2026 is around \$254.3 billion. From this, we can use \$1 to \$3 million each year for each municipal water system to help address water shortages. The federal government provides money to states to help improve their systems, so we can access that funding if necessary.

Environmental Implications: This Act will reduce water waste, conserve a vital resource, and lower energy and chemical use in water treatment. Early detection and repair of leaks will protect soil, prevent property damage, and reduce contamination risks. It will preserve New York's rivers, lakes, and groundwater, ensuring a sustainable water supply, and protect fish, birds, and other wildlife, especially during droughts worsened by climate change.

Fixing leaking pipes will save millions of gallons of clean water daily and support healthy ecosystems. Short-term construction impacts will be minimized through careful planning and eco-friendly methods. The Act also helps protect trees from water stress, pests, and disease, maintaining carbon absorption and air quality, while supporting long-term climate resilience.

Effective Date: January 1, 2028



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Committee Assignment: 3 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 24

Sponsors: Carsyn Hoefling, Zhara Snead, Sofia Navarrete, Eli Davis, Annaliese Clark, and Joaquin Lundy

An Act To: Provide a tax credit to homeowners who convert at least 15% of their home to radiant heat to encourage its increased use.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This modification is necessary because incorporating radiant heating in homes offers numerous advantages, including reduced energy usage, enhanced air quality, and greater comfort and consistency. Additionally, radiant heating boosts environmental benefits as it can be integrated with renewable energy sources like solar or geothermal. To support this transition, we will implement a 30% tax credit on property taxes for all homeowners who switch to radiant heating.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Radiant heat - the transfer of heat through electromagnetic waves

Home improvement loans - A secured or unsecured loan from bank, credit union, or other financial institution to fund a home renovation

Tax credit - an amount that taxpayers can subtract directly from the taxes they owe, reducing their total tax bill on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Fossil Fuels - non renewable energy sources, such as coal, oil and natural gas that formed from the decomposed remains of ancient plants and animals.

Contamination: the presence of unwanted or harmful substances in a material environment, or product making it impure or unsafe

Air pollution: the presence in or introduction into the air of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects

Emissions: the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation

Efficiency: the ability to achieve a desired outcome with the minimum waste of time, effort, or resources

Adapt: makes something suitable for new use or purpose

Enforce: to make a law.

Indoor air quality: The condition of the air within buildings and structures for comfort.

Clean energy: Comes from sources that produce little to no greenhouse gas emissions.

Mandate: an official order or commission do to something

Section 2: Provisions

Radiant heating systems can reduce energy consumption by 7.3% to 15.3% per year. Radiant heat reduces fossil fuel emission up to 70%.



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Fossil fuel emissions are a large contributor to air pollution which is an ongoing problem that affects the state and causes illness to people around the state. Research says that most people affected by air pollution are children and older adults or people who are usually outdoors. An estimated amount of 20,000 of children under the age of 5 admitted due to respiratory issues likely due to air pollution and over 60,000 older adults (in 2016) also likely due to air pollution too, in new york state, over 80%

Justification: Our law is important because radiant heat has many advantages for society. Studies show that buildings with radiant heating systems can save energy by 7.3% to 15.3% each year. Additionally, radiant heat helps future interior designers of the future. For example, radiant heat provides great design flexibility because the systems are hidden (no vents or radiators). This affects the choice of materials and allows for a simpler, cleaner look. Moreover, radiant heat decreases our dependence on fossil fuels and improves indoor air quality by stopping forced air circulation. We can support this change by offering a 30% tax credit on property taxes.

Fiscal Implications: The main financial disadvantage is the initial cost, which is higher than traditional forced air systems. However, radiant heating can save money in the long run because it needs less maintenance. This type of heating also leads to lower utility bills since it is more efficient, resulting in reduced monthly heating expenses. Homeowners have reported significant savings after switching to radiant heating. Furthermore, the cost to install radiant heating varies, ranging from \$6 to \$25 per square foot. We can obtain funds for this installation through home improvement loans or from homeowners themselves. Another option for financing is through mortgage loans.

Environmental Implications: Using radiant heat can positively affect the environment by making energy use more efficient. Energy efficiency helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution that come from energy production, especially from burning fossil fuels. Additionally, different types of systems, like floor, wall, or ceiling pads, can be installed. By improving these systems with factors such as better insulation and programmed thermostats, we can make a significant difference.

Effective Date: December 17, 2028



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Committee Assignment: 10 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 25

Sponsors: Avery Jones, Brayden Graves, and Blake Sheridan

An Act To: Amend §406 of Eminent Domain Procedure Law to reuse abandoned commercial buildings and turn them into government property.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to reuse and reduce the number of abandoned commercial buildings and property then turn them into government facilities. But also, this would be a bill to make a better New York and have less of an eyesore when visiting our beloved cities and capital. This bill makes a cleaner, richer, and takes the blight out of the city.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Reuses-Use again or more than once.

Reduce-Make smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.

Facilities-A place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose.

Section 2: Provisions

§ 406.

[...]

(B) Where the condemner has in good faith and with reasonable diligence attempted to ascertain the identity of persons entitled to notice under this section and mailed notice to the last known address of record of those ascertained, the failure to in fact notify those persons entitled thereto shall not invalidate any subsequent disposition of property pursuant to this section.

(C) Upon determination of property being abandoned, the government will take ownership over abandoned commercial buildings/property that will be turned into a government building that could be a bank, court rooms, government offices, and other buildings that will benefit the public.

Justification: This bill is a clever idea because it targets an important problem that is, abandoned buildings are an eye sore in big city all the way to small towns. This bill would be a treasure to the unemployed because any unemployed person with the correct qualifications would be able to get a job at these buildings. But this bill's main purpose is to reuse and reduce the amount of abandoned commercial property all over New York. This bill is a great example of how the people of American stride to have a cleaner community and higher living standards.

Fiscal Implications: This bill would cost in between thirty-five dollars per square foot for simple updates to over two hundred fifty dollars per square foot for complex projects. This bill will come out of taxpayer's dollars.

Effective Date: This bill would go into effect the first of January of 2026.



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Committee Assignment: 6 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 26

Sponsors: Riley Constantin, Israel James, Remi Wong, Delfina Prus-Shearer, and Theo Karanikolas

An Act To: Create an AI workforce planning board

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To ensure that the government can determine whether or not jobs being taken by AI are lawful, and that only a certain number of AI jobs are incorporated into businesses.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

AI: Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence in computers that are programmed to think and learn like humans do, perform tasks such as problem solving, decision making, and pattern recognition

Terawatt-hours (TWh): a unit of energy equal to one trillion watt-hours

Watt-hours: a unit of energy that measures the total amount of power used or produced over a period of time, calculated by multiplying watts (W) (the rate of power) by hours (h) (the time)

Automated: operated by largely automatic equipment.

Company: for the purposes of this bill, a company will be defined as an organization with more than 100 people.

Section 2: Provisions

A planning board will be composed of one member from the following committees: Labor, Science and Technology, Corporations, Authorities and Commissions, Economic Development, Job Creation, Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Science & Technology and Protection, Oversight, Analysis and Investigation. The chair of each committee will select a member to serve on the planning board. These members will meet quarterly starting in October of each fiscal year in order to determine if companies are unjustly laying off workers for AI employees without following proper procedures. The procedures will be laid out by the planning board. The procedures may include if a worker's job is in fact being taken by AI, if the AI job is warranted, if the company took proper steps to train employees in AI, if the company should assist the employees in a future job search, if the company should compensate the employee after termination. The committee will use a case-by-case determination to instruct companies on the next steps. In addition, employees can bring cases to the board on an as needed basis.

Companies who do not comply with the committee's findings and recommendations must pay a fine of \$1,500 per laid off worker. This money will be placed in a fund to be used for companies to train employees in human-based AI jobs. Companies who do comply will be compensated to train their employees in technology that will help



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Committee Assignment: 6 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 26

their productivity. Money has already been allocated by the government and large companies to train employees in AI technology.

Justification: This bill will safeguard future jobs that may be taken over by Artificial Intelligence. It is estimated that by 2030, approximately 30 % of US jobs could become automated. In the state of New York, close to 400,000 jobs could be lost due to generative AI. This bill will ensure that companies with over 100 employees cannot replace 90% of their workforce with AI within a six-month period. In order to do this, a committee will be formed to oversee the rate at which companies are replacing human workers with AI.

Without proper observation, companies might fire people and hire AI to save money, causing unemployment to become a way bigger problem. By creating a committee to regulate how many jobs are lost, this bill can ensure workers and families are protected, and make sure AI can benefit everybody, not just businesses. This bill is against the use or development of AI, and does not intend to limit progress in terms of AI; however, without regulation, AI will permanently replace human jobs that can never be put back into the job market.

Fiscal Implications: There is money in the U.S. government to help train humans to use AI through various federal grants, programs, and partnerships. Several government agencies have allocated funds and issued guidance to support AI literacy, skill development, and workforce training at the federal, state, and local levels.

The U.S. government allocated over \$3.3 billion for Artificial Intelligence (AI) research and development in its Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 budget. However, overall federal AI contract obligations reached \$5.6 billion from FY 2022 to 2024, demonstrating that total spending is significantly higher and increasing.

Environmental Implications: Environmental implications of AI are high energy consumption and a significantly large amount of water used for cooling. AI average usage will be between 4.2 and 6.6 billion cubic meters by 2027. It takes Artificial Intelligence two to ten days to use a terawatt hour and a light bulb takes more than 11 years. These environmental implications alone are enough to warrant limitations of AI.

Effective Date: 1 year after its adaptation



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Committee Assignment:2 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Assembly Bill #:27

Sponsors: Rumaisa Ansary, Michelle Qaqish , and Emma Kovaci

An Act To: Expand New York State Bill S1094 to require all public schools, regardless of student demographics, to provide Halal, Kosher, and vegetarian meal options that meet nutritional and religious standards.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To extend meal inclusiveness to all New York State public schools, ensuring every student, regardless of faith, diet, or background, has access to nutritious meals that support their religious or dietary beliefs.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Halal: Food that is lawful for Muslims to eat under Islamic dietary rules. It excludes pork and alcohol and requires that meat come from animals that are humanely slaughtered while a prayer is said.

Kosher: Food that meets Jewish dietary rules. It excludes pork and shellfish and keeps meat and dairy separate, following laws in the Torah.

Vegetarian: A meal that does not include meat, poultry, or fish. Some vegetarian diets may include dairy or eggs.

Nutritional Standards: The amount of nutrients, vitamins, and calories that make a meal healthy and balanced. These are set by the USDA.

USDA: The United States Department of Agriculture, a federal agency that manages food safety and school meal programs.

Cross-Contamination: When restricted foods (like pork) or harmful bacteria accidentally come in contact with other food, making it unsafe or religiously impermissible.

Vendor: A business or company that sells food or supplies to schools.

Vendor Certification: An official document proving that a vendor or supplier follows the proper Halal, Kosher, or vegetarian preparation rules.

Majlis Ash-Shura (Islamic Leadership Council of New York): A council of mosques and Muslim organizations in New York that guides communities and helps verify Halal standards.

NYS Department of Education (NYSED): The government agency that manages all public schools in New York State.

Demographics: Statistical information about groups of people, such as religion, culture, or ethnicity.

Religious Standards: Rules or laws based on faith traditions that determine what is allowed or prohibited in a diet.

Dietary Beliefs: Personal or religious choices about what foods someone eats or avoids.



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Inclusive: Making sure everyone feels accepted, respected, and included regardless of differences.

Faith-Based Councils: Religious organizations that provide expertise and guidance about their faith's rules, traditions, and practices.

Compliance: Following or meeting all legal and policy requirements set by a law or organization.

Certification: Proof that a product, company, or process meets specific standards or rules.

Coordination: Organizing and working together efficiently to accomplish a shared goal.

Implementation: Putting a law or policy into action.

Ethical: Doing what is morally right and fair.

Section 2: Provisions

All public K-12 schools must offer at least one certified Halal, one certified Kosher, and one Vegetarian meal option daily. Meals must meet USDA nutritional standards and be properly labeled to ensure clarity and prevent cross-contamination. The NYS Department of Education shall oversee compliance, vendor certification, and staff training in consultation with recognized faith-based councils, such as Majlis Ash-Shura (Islamic Leadership Council of New York), to ensure authenticity in Halal certification standards.

Justification: Students of all religions deserve to feel proud and included. This bill will address that issue and enable students with religious restrictions to have a more positive educational experience, free from distractions such as bullying.

Fiscal Implications: Money will be spent on obtaining certified Halal and Kosher meat from local suppliers to prepare the same meals for all students using different but proper preparation methods, updating the kitchen and its equipment to avoid cross-contamination, and increasing approximately 1% additional staff for meal preparation. The costs will be covered by the current school nutrition budgets.

Effective Date: August 2027



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Committee Assignment:9 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #:28

Sponsors: Sergio López Bañales, Samuel Lonsberry, Derek Coniglio, Ashlyn Lenney, and Peyton Smith

An Act To: Prohibit teachers from assigning schoolwork outside of official school hours at New York State public school districts.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This bill will prohibit teachers from assigning schoolwork outside of official school hours in New York State public school districts to improve students' work-life balance, reduce students' stress and frustration, and to maintain equitable teaching practices across New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Official School Hours: The period of time when students are required by the local school board to be present at school.

Prohibit: To forbid by law.

Schoolwork: Any required school assignment including but not limited to projects, readings, and essays.

Teacher: Any New York State Certified employee of a public school district who provides or helps to provide instruction to students.

Public School: A school that receives the appropriate amount of funding from the New York State education tax program.

Section 2: Provisions

1. All public schools within New York State will be prohibited from assigning schoolwork to be completed by students outside of official school hours.

2. All assignments must be designated to be completed during official school hours, including during class time or study halls.

3. Teachers may provide optional material for students who wish to catch up on school work or study for assessments. However, these materials shall not be required by the teacher or school district.

4. Teachers and appropriate public school district employees will complete a training issued by the New York State Department of Education outlining the requirements of the law.

5. School boards may exempt their school districts from this law by: 1. Casting a two-thirds vote exempting their public school district from taking part in the law, and 2. Submitting evidence of that vote to the New York State Department of Education. Exemptions must be filed every five years.

6. School districts will be encouraged to create programs where succeeding students (i.e., students with a 90% GPA or higher) can help tutor struggling students (i.e., students with a 70% GPA or below) during study hall or enrichment



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periods. This will help struggling students get ahead while not assigning them work outside of the school day.

7. This law shall take effect one year after passage to allow adequate time for implementation and public notice.

Justification: This bill is meant to help students have a healthier balance between school and life by stopping teachers from giving homework outside of school hours. Many students have responsibilities after school, like helping family (i.e., younger siblings), working, or not having a quiet place to do homework, especially those who are homeless or whose parent(s) work multiple jobs. This law would make learning more fair and equitable for everyone. A Stanford University study shows that homework is not very effective in helping younger students learn better, but it does increase stress and frustration. By keeping schoolwork during school hours, students can focus better in class, improve their mental health, and have more time to rest, spend with family, and enjoy being kids.

Fiscal Implications: This bill would have little to no cost to the state, since schools would not need to spend extra money to enforce it. In fact, it could save money by reducing the need for printing materials or digital homework platforms. Teachers' workloads might also become more balanced, helping reduce burnout and turnover, which can save districts money in the long run.

Environmental Implications: This bill would help create a more positive school environment by reducing student stress and improving mental health. When students feel less overwhelmed, they can focus better during school hours and enjoy a healthier balance between learning and personal life. A calmer, happier school environment supports better relationships between teachers, students, and families.

Effective Date: This law shall take effect one year after passage to allow adequate time for implementation and public notice.



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Committee Assignment:6 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Assembly Bill #: 29

Sponsors: Jeter Castillo, Julian Dreyer, Michelle Steward, and Aria Rana

An Act To: Reinstitute the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline's LGBTQ+ Youth Specialized Services Program.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To provide queer youth with mental health resources that are designated to their unique needs.

- Protect lives and prevent suicide amongst one of the groups most
- Rehire 200 certified counselors to meet the program's needs.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Heterosexual: of, relating to, or characterized by sexual or romantic attraction to or between people of the opposite sex (Merriam Webster dictionary)

Cisgender: (also styled as cisgendered and often shortened to cis) describes someone whose internal sense of gender corresponds with the sex the person was identified as having at birth. (Merriam Webster dictionary)

Queer: of, relating to, or being a person whose sexual orientation is not heterosexual and/or whose gender identity is not cisgender (Merriam Webster dictionary)

LGBTQ+: An acronym for "lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer" with a "+" sign to recognize the limitless sexual orientations and gender identities in the Queer community. (The Human Rights Campaign)

Transgender: of, relating to, or being a person whose gender identity differs from the sex the person was identified as having at birth. (Merriam Webster dictionary)

Suicide: the act or an instance of ending one's own life voluntarily and intentionally (Merriam Webster dictionary)

Homophobia: discrimination against, aversion to, or fear of homosexuality or gay people (Merriam Webster dictionary)

Hotline: a direct phone line to an organization, company, person, or service that is available to the general public.

Section 2: Provisions

N/A

Justification: LGBTQ+ people are more than four times more likely to commit suicide than their peers. According to the Trevor project, 50% of LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care in the past year were not able to get it. The specialized 988 service for queer individuals was terminated, which launched from October 2022 through July 2025. The hotline received more than 1.6 million calls and texts daily, and LGBTQ+ youth were twice as likely to use text than other 988 users. The Trevor Project has reported handling a large volume of contacts from



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39 LGBTQ+ youth, including a 700% increase in calls, texts, and chats in the days
40 following the 2020 election.

41 In one survey, almost 50% of texters to the Crisis Text Line self-identified as
42 LGBTQ+, indicating a significant need for additional mental health support within
43 this community. It can be hard to sympathize and understand the queer experience
44 from the outside, however, it is not an excuse to take away mental health
45 resources for one of the most vulnerable minorities in the U.S. Providing specific
46 services for non-heterosexual and non-cisgender youth is important, as not every
47 general 988 receiver can provide the support that LGBTQ+ people need.

48 **Fiscal Implications:** We are requesting that the \$25 million Federal Contract be
49 reinstated by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
50 (SAMHSA), a division of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). In
51 June of 2025, the Trevor Project lost its \$25 million federal contract and had to lay
52 off over 200 counselors. (The Guardian.)

53 **Effective Date:** November 2026



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Committee Assignment: 10 Chamber Assignment: Yellow Assembly Bill #: 30

Sponsors: Giselle Samuels, Jade Beckford, Jessica Honeyghan, Victoria Lane, and Lauren Lynch

An Act To: Establish a School Supply Equity Fund that partners with local businesses and community organizations to provide free and essential school materials to underserved schools across New York State schools.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to ensure all New York State public school students—especially those from low-income families—have equal access to essential learning materials. By creating a state-managed and community-supported fund, this act will make sure students and teachers receive the supplies they need without relying on personal spending or limited school budgets.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

- School supplies include learning materials such as notebooks, pencils, pens, folders, binders, paper, rulers, crayons, markers, glue, art materials, calculators, and other tools used by students and teachers in daily classroom activities.

- School Supply Equity Fund means a joint program between the New York State Education Department, local governments, and community organizations that provides school supplies and grants to underserved schools.

- Equitable distribution means that schools will receive funding or materials based on the number of students in need, the percentage of low-income families, and the school's existing resources.

- Community partnerships include collaborations with local businesses, nonprofits, and parent associations that donate or sponsor supplies to help reduce state costs.

- Transparency and reporting require schools to document how supplies and funds were used, what needs remain, and how the program improved student readiness and classroom learning.

Section 2: Provisions

Eligibility requirements

This bill creates the School Supply Equity Fund Program to provide continuous support for schools with limited resources.

- The program will be managed by the New York State Education Department with help from local nonprofits and business partners.

- Each year, qualifying schools will receive funds or supply packages based on their student population and financial need.

- Schools may also receive donations from community partners who contribute through sponsorships or bulk supply drives.



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• Teachers in these schools can apply for Mini Classroom Grants (up to \$500) to purchase extra learning materials for projects and lessons.

• All schools participating in this program must report how they used the resources and the impact it had on students.

Justification: Despite current funding, many students still lack the school supplies they need to succeed. Teachers and families together spend over \$450 million per year on basic materials. This bill focuses on equity and community support—ensuring that schools with the greatest need receive the most help.

By partnering with local businesses, nonprofits, and families, the state can create a more sustainable system that benefits everyone. Having the right supplies helps students focus, feel confident, and perform better in school. Teachers can also spend less of their own money, allowing them to focus more on teaching.

This bill not only promotes fairness but also builds stronger connections between schools and their communities.

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• Each year, qualifying schools will receive funds or supply packages based on their student population and financial need.

• Schools may also receive donations from community partners who contribute through sponsorships or bulk supply drives.

• Teachers in these schools can apply for Mini Classroom Grants (up to \$500) to purchase extra learning materials for projects and lessons.

• All schools participating in this program must report how they used the resources and the impact it had on students. The program will begin in 2026.

Fiscal Implications: The School Supply Equity Fund will be supported by approximately \$50 million in redirected state education funds. No new taxes will be needed. Additional resources will come from donations and community partnerships.

A portion of the funding will go toward the Mini Classroom Grants, while the rest will support supply distribution to low-income schools. Partnering with local organizations will help reduce costs and improve efficiency.

Environmental Implications: The program will encourage eco-friendly practices by prioritizing bulk purchasing, reusable and recyclable materials, and partnerships with sustainable local suppliers.

Effective Date: This act shall take effect on February 5, 2026.



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Committee Assignment:2 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Assembly Bill #:31

Sponsors: Samantha Nero, Olivia Fawcett, Calvin Hartka , and Love Pierre

An Act To: To hold parents/guardians responsible for physical harm inflicted on members of the school.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To help protect students and teachers from the harm of violent students.

Summary of Provisions

Section 2: Provisions

Protect - To hold parents or gradian responsible for physical harm to individuals on school ground during school hours.

- To help pay for medical cost of injury's inflected by the student.

- The student should have to take classes on how to behave in class rooms.

School district members need protection from violence. When students cause physical harm to district staff or other students, both the students - even those with IEPs (Individualized Education Plans), BIPs (Behavior Intervention Plans), or 504 plans (accommodations for students with disabilities) who are deemed capable of distinguishing right from wrong - and their parents or guardians should be held accountable for these actions.

Parents and guardians should take responsibility for their children's behavior in several ways. They should help cover medical expenses for any injuries their child - even those with IEPs, BIPs, or 504 plans who are deemed capable of distinguishing right from wrong - has caused. They should also compensate for substitute teacher costs when staff members need time off for medical appointments related to injuries caused by their child.

Holding families accountable ensures that everyone takes student behavior seriously - even for those with IEPs, BIPs, or 504 plans who are deemed capable of distinguishing right from wrong - and helps create a safer school environment for all community members.

Students - even those with IEPs, BIPs, or 504 plans who are deemed capable of distinguishing right from wrong - should have to take behavioral classes to learn how to act in a classroom safely.

Justification: Additionally, a 2021-2022 study found that public schools recorded approximately 858,000 violent incidents.

- The UN reported that between 2022 and 2023, there were over 6.,000 attacks targeting students, educators, and educations institutions.

Fiscal Implications: There could be possible cost if the school decides to implement behavioral class. Getting a teacher, getting the course, and more.

Environmental Implications: Allow safer schools for everyone within the district.

Effective Date: September 1, 2026



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Committee Assignment:1 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Assembly Bill #:32

1 **Sponsors:** Genesis Fiallos, Liam Hartka, Rebecca Rider, and Kiersten Ingram

2 **An Act To:** Make people after getting their license to retake it every ten years.

3 *The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

4 **Purpose:** Making drivers retake their test every ten years would lead to safer roads
5 and less accidents on the road.

6 **Summary of Provisions**

7 **Section 2: Provisions**

8 This bill will make people retake their road test every ten years, it would be much
9 safer for drivers, it would make sure people still know what to do when driving. It
10 would save NY and drivers money from damages. Along with that they get to take
11 the road test 3 times before they have to pay ten dollars to get the test.

12 **Justification:** Many drivers forget important driving rules years after getting their
13 license, which contributes to serious and sometimes fatal car accidents. Rather than
14 allowing people to continue driving without current knowledge of traffic laws,
15 requiring drivers to retake their driving test every ten years would ensure they
16 maintain proper driving skills and knowledge. Reckless driving is a leading cause of
17 car crashes, accounting for 16% of fatal accident In 2024 alone, reckless driving
18 resulted in 3,000 deaths and 400,000 injuries and deaths by ensuring all drivers
19 demonstrate current competency behind the wheel.

20 **Fiscal Implications:** NY would gain 118 million a year.

21 **Environmental Implications:** Let drivers have a safer place to drive, and less
22 pollution often caused by crashes.

23 **Effective Date:** 1/1/27



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Committee Assignment:9 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Assembly Bill #:33

Sponsors: Emely Salazar, Aaliyah Figueroa, Sophia Harrington-Matros, and Avery Kaplan

An Act To: Increase the safety and well-being of women and children during pregnancy and the act of childbirth in New York State.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To increase the training requirements for Doulas in New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Doula: A non-medical support person who provides emotional and informational support, not medical care.

Childbirth: The action of giving birth to a child. Prenatal: Before birth; during or related to pregnancy.

Midwife: A trained professional trained to provide care to women during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum.

Pregnancy: The state of carrying an embryo within the female body, lasting approximately 40 weeks.

Labor: The process of childbirth.

Trauma Informed: understanding that trauma is widespread, recognizing its signs and symptoms, and applying this knowledge to policies, procedures, and practices to avoid re-traumatization.

Cultural Awareness: the ability to understand and appreciate the similarities and differences between various cultures, including their values, beliefs, customs, and communication styles. It involves recognizing how culture shapes individuals' perspectives and behaviors, fostering empathy, and adapting interactions to be more respectful and effective

Section 2: Provisions

Requires Doulas to have an associate's degree in Science of Nursing. Require 74 hours of education as opposed to the current 24. These hours will be divided as follows: 50 of education on childbirth, prenatal and postpartum care, breastfeeding, foundations on anatomy of pregnancy and childbirth, psychology, labor support techniques, and common medical interventions. 24 hours of education on cultural awareness, cross-cultural communication, health equity in the medical field, person-centered and trauma-informed care, and community-based knowledge. Require Doulas to attend a minimum of 5 births. Doulas would have to take a session of therapy to make sure they are mentally qualified to correctly help the mother.

Justification: In 2020, there were 45,646 home births in the United States, marking a 19% increase from 2019. This uptick was observed across various racial



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and ethnic groups, with non-Hispanic white women experiencing a 21% increase, non-Hispanic Black women a 36% increase, and Hispanic women a 30% increase.(CDC) Home births, while chosen by some for comfort, privacy, or cultural reasons, carry certain risks—especially if the birth is not attended by a trained professional or if complications arise unexpectedly.(New England Journal Of Medicine) As of the most recent data, home births in New York State account for approximately 1.04% of all births, reflecting a doubling from 0.51% in 2003. This trend mirrors the national increase in home births, which rose from 1.03% in 2019 to 1.26% in 2020, peaking at 1.49% in May 2020 (CDC) Currently there are no mandatory licensure, certification, or credentialing requirements for Doulas to practice in the United States.(National Health Law) Perth newborn died after an at-home birth with only a Doula to support the mother ended in tragedy. The girl was born Saturday about 3am inside a Wattle Grove home, however she became stuck during labour and wasn't breathing when she arrived. The father of the child began CPR, as the Doula did not know how to resuscitate the newborn. St John Ambulance paramedics arrived at the scene 10 minutes after receiving the triple-zero call and rushed the baby to St John of God Midland. She was transferred to Perth Children's Hospital but could not be saved. (Perth Department of Health) Certification programs, which many Doulas choose to do, are usually just a three day training. These include readings, book reports and then supporting clients. (Stony Brook Medicine) Home births can be safe in low-risk pregnancies with trained midwives and emergency plans. However, untrained attendants or lack of immediate access to hospitals can make rare complications fatal. This is why enhanced Doula and midwife training, clear emergency protocols, and awareness of risk factors are critical.(Harvard Health) Some common causes of medical liability lawsuits against Doulas include:discouraging necessary medical intervention, making medical decisions on behalf of a patient that results in harm or death, offering a holistic medication that causes an injury to the mother or infant, interfering with medical professionals providing necessary care, giving medical advice that results in an injury, handling a baby in a manner that causes injury." (Knapp & Roberts Law Firm) "Be aware that Doula training varies widely. There are no formal rules requiring licensing or certification. Many Doulas, however, seek certification from the more than 100 independent organizations that offer some type of Doula training and credentials, according to the National Health Law Program.(Harvard Health) Rates of home birth in the United States have been increasing for 20 years,and community births (birth center or home) now comprise 1 in 50 American births." (National Library of Medicine) Doulas and Doula advocates have expressed concern



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76 that such large training organizations are not best positioned to train Doulas who
77 will serve Medicaid populations. These well-known organizations mainly train doulas
78 that go on to serve clients who can afford to pay directly out of pocket, with fees
79 ranging from several hundred dollars to over \$2,000. Moreover, these programs do
80 not always include training in cultural humility or trauma-informed care, which can
81 help Doulas serve Medicaid enrollees with care and understanding.(National Health
82 Law Program) Labor and delivery are events that can present a high medical risk to
83 mothers and their children. Doulas can ease this process in a multifactorial
84 capacity, but it is important first to properly define their role. With a clear
85 definition, the responsibilities of the doula can be filled adequately and thoroughly
86 trained individual.(National Library Of Medicine) Doulas do not need a
87 postsecondary degree. Typically, they complete training in childbirth education and
88 labor support.(Nurse Journal) Doulas do not need licenses in any state, and very
89 few states require certification.(Nurse Journal) Stacey Hatfield, a 30-year-old
90 influencer, died following a home birth attended by Emily Lal, a self-described
91 "Authentic Birthkeeper" with no medical training. Lal had been banned from offering
92 health services due to safety concerns. Hatfield's death occurred shortly after being
93 transferred to a hospital, leading to an investigation by Victoria's health watchdog.
94 This case underscores the dangers of unregulated birth practices and the necessity
95 for doulas to have appropriate training to handle emergencies.(Herald Sun) A study
96 published in 2025 discussed the challenges of entrusting cultural doulas with
97 responsibilities beyond their training. It highlighted issues such as insufficient
98 training, unclear roles, and overextension, which can exacerbate health disparities.
99 This emphasizes the need for doulas to have clear training and defined roles to
100 ensure effective support (Positive Impact of Doula Care and State Regulations)
101 Research indicates that many Doulas experience burnout within three to five years
102 due to factors like unpaid labor, systemic inequities, and poor working conditions.
103 This burnout is often linked to a lack of comprehensive training that prepares
104 doulas for the emotional and physical demands of their role.(University of Wisconsin
105 Population and Health Institute) In June 2024, Jennifer Cahill, and her newborn
106 daughter, Agnes Lily, died following a home birth in Prestwich, Manchester. Despite
107 being classified as high-risk due to a previous postpartum hemorrhage, Jennifer
108 was not adequately informed of the dangers associated with a home birth. The
109 attending midwives were unaware of her complete birth plan and failed to record
110 vital signs properly. Expert testimony highlighted the lack of clear risk
111 communication and poor documentation. A coroner ruled their deaths were due to
112 neglect and catastrophic errors, including the failure to perform regular fetal heart



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rate checks and the absence of a crucial birth risk assessment plan.(The Guardian).
In 2024, the Czech Constitutional Court upheld the conviction of a doula and a mother for negligent homicide following a home birth that resulted in the death of a baby. The Doula was found to have exceeded her competence by forcefully pulling the baby during a complicated delivery. The court emphasized that while home births are legal, they must be conducted with appropriate medical supervision, and non-medical attendants must not perform actions beyond their training.(The New York Times) In November 2024, the Pennsylvania Attorney General filed a civil complaint against Sierra Mahoney, operating under Liberty Doulas, for failing to comply with the terms of her written contracts. The complaint alleges unfair business practices, including leaving families without care and not providing agreed-upon services. (ABC News) Kaitlyn Braun, a 24-year-old social worker from Brantford, Ontario, orchestrated an elaborate deception by faking multiple pregnancies and engaging numerous doulas under false pretenses. She claimed these pregnancies were the result of rape and fabricated various medical emergencies, including stillbirths and life-threatening complications. Braun's manipulation was so convincing that many Doulas provided extensive emotional and physical support, often over several days, during what they believed were real labor and delivery scenarios.(New York Times) At-home pregnancy complications that can lead to fatalities if not addressed with prompt medical attention can include but are not limited to; hemorrhage, fetal distress, prolonged labor, breech, umbilical cord issues, and/or infection.

Fiscal Implications: Negligible

Effective Date: January 2027



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Committee Assignment:4 Chamber Assignment:Yellow Assembly Bill #:34

Sponsors: Zeynep Sahin, Hannah Spanbock, Ethan Paladino, and Riley Magner

An Act To: To protect citizens against repeat offenders of sexual offenses and violence

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To mandate bail requirements for all those accused of sexual offenses and sexual violence in New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Sexual Assault: When one intentionally sexually touches another person without that person's consent, or coerces or physically forces a person to engage in a sexual act against their will.

Bail: money or property paid to a court to secure the release of a person from jail before their trial, ensuring they will appear for all required court dates. It is not a punishment, but a financial guarantee to the court. If the defendant attends all court appearances, the bail money is refunded; however, if they fail to appear, they forfeit the money.

Groping: The touching or fondling of another person in a sexual way without the person's consent. Groping may occur under or over clothing.

Violence: The use of physical force by humans to cause harm to other living beings, such as pain, injury, disablement, death, damage, and destruction.

Child Sexual Abuse: A form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent abuses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual abuse include asking or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activities.

Rape: A type of sexual assault involving sexual intercourse, or other forms of sexual penetration, carried out against a person without their consent.

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): A mental health condition that can develop after experiencing or witnessing a terrifying, life-threatening event, such as a natural disaster, combat, or assault.

Major Depressive Episode (MDE): When an individual has a persistently low or depressed mood, anhedonia or decreased interest in pleasurable activities, feelings of guilt or worthlessness, lack of energy, poor concentration, appetite changes, psychomotor retardation or agitation, sleep disturbances, or suicidal thoughts.

Recidivism: The tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend.

Section 2: Provisions

A person who commits any sort of sexual offense must always have a minimum bail set at \$250,000. The judge can increase bail at his/her discretion by considering: the degree charged (ie, 1st, 2nd, 3rd), the victim's injuries, the defendant's criminal and bench warrant history or lack thereof, sometimes a defendant's



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personal financial situation, and the manner in which the individual was arrested(ie, a voluntary self-surrender or an involuntary apprehension across the country.)

Justification: Evidence about bail/pretrial release and public safety: Recent empirical work on bail reform shows reduced use of bail is associated with worse outcomes for high-risk individuals with recent criminal histories (higher re-arrest rates). In contrast, lower-risk defendants typically exhibit limited public safety risks associated with their release. That suggests targeted detention or higher bail for higher-risk categories can reduce reoffending. (Ropas, Long-term Study of Recidivism) Elevated risk in identifiable subgroups. Research consistently finds that certain factors (prior sexual convictions, deviant sexual interests, certain offense patterns) predict higher recidivism. Pretrial tools can use these risk indicators to justify higher bail or remand.(National Sex Offense Registry) Concrete evidence of incidents while on bail exist. Analyses and news investigations have documented serious crimes (including sexual assaults) committed by people out on bail. Empirical bail-reform evaluations also show worse outcomes for high-risk defendants when bail use declines. These both argue for a risk-targeted approach.(Ropas, Long-term Study of Recidivism) Essex County NJ: for "Aggravated Sexual Assault – 1st Degree" the bail range is about \$150,000 to \$300,000, for "Sexual Assault – 2nd Degree" about \$50,000-\$200,000. (Essex County NJ Criminal Attorneys) New Jersey has higher bail set, and also has a lower reported rape rate than New York State. (~17.9 per 100,000) New York is 45 per 100,000. (Libertybelllaw.com) Long-term sexual recidivism grows over time: large U.S. reviews show sexual-offense reconviction estimates of about 14% at 5 years, 20% at 10 years, and ~24% at 15 years for sex offenders overall — and rates are higher for offenders with prior sexual convictions. (National Sex Offense Registry) Large cohort research shows meaningful general and violent reoffending among men convicted of sexual offenses: one large study reported ~31% reoffended for any crime (mean follow-up ~34 months) and ~15% violent reoffending in similar follow-ups — indicating public-safety risk beyond strictly "sexual recidivism." (National Library of Medicine.) Many sex offenses are not reported to the police, which means sexual assault statistics are higher than recorded.(Adult Sex Offender Recidivism) Sex Offender Registry size (registered/convicted individuals): At the end of 2020, there were about 42,320 registered sex offenders in NYS; the 2022 registry report lists 42,851 registered individuals at year-end 2022. (Registry reports show the number of people required to register, risk levels, and registry operations; they do not count how many victims those registrants harmed in a given period.) (New York State Criminal Justice System) There were an estimated



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135,755 rapes (revised definition) reported to law enforcement in 2017. This estimate was 2.5 percent higher than the 2016 estimate and 19.4 percent higher than the 2013 estimate. (FBI — Rape) Women with rape histories involving both substance facilitation and forcible tactics reported the highest current prevalence of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (36%), Major Depressive Episodes (36%), and Alcohol Abuse (20%).(National Library Of Medicine) A low bail set provides a possibility for sex offenders to be released, which could lead them to reoffend when they get out. (Adult Sex Offender Recidivism) It is estimated that 25 percent of college women will be victims of rape or attempted rape before they graduate from a four-year college, and that women between the ages of 16 and 24 will experience rape at a rate that's four times higher than the assault rate of all women.(Marquette University) According to RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network), 80% of rapes are committed by someone in the survivor's life.15 39% of perpetrators are acquaintances, and 33% are current or former romantic partners. In a typical week in the U.S., the average worker spends approximately 55 hours (33% of their time) on work-related activities. 8% percent of rapes occur while the victim is at work. In 80% of rape and sexual assault cases that take place at work, women are the victims. 19% of adult female rape survivors and over 9% of male rape survivors reported that their assault had caused them to lose time from work. (National Organization For Women) Brock Turner (convicted of rape)is no longer in jail. After not even serving the complete length of his six-month sentence, he's out and is now required to register on the national sex offender registry. That's the worst the justice system can seem to do for rapists, apparently. There's no reason for Brock Turner to be out of jail; there's no reason he should be able to walk the streets less than a year after raping a woman when there are non-violent drug offenders serving life sentences. (The University of Alabama at Birmingham) Among persons released from state prisons in 2005 across 30 states after serving a sentence for rape or sexual assault, 8% were arrested for rape or sexual assault during the 9 years after their release. Overall, 67% of sex offenders released in 2005 were arrested at least once for any type of crime during the 9-year follow-up period. (U.S. Department Of Justice) About 3 in 10 (29%) sex offenders released in 2005 were arrested during their first year after release. About 1 in 5 (20%) were arrested during their fifth year after release, and nearly 1 in 6 (16%) were arrested during their ninth year. (Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from State Prison) The CSEW estimated that 1.1 million adults aged 16 years and over experienced sexual assault in the year ending March 2022 (798,000 women and 275,000 men).



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- 112 15% of girls and 5% of boys have experienced sexual violence by the time they are
113 sixteen. (The Survivors Trust- Laura's Story)
114 **Fiscal Implications:** Negligible
115 **Effective Date:** January 1, 2027

Blue Senate

**Aidan Provost, South Orangetown
Lt. Governor**

**Jesslie Mateo, Brentwood South
Pro Tempore**



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Committee Assignment:5 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:35

Sponsors: Mendy Lozada, Edward Villalta, Yahir Reyes, Kat Guardado, Sheily Peralta, Allison Chavez

An Act To: Give Tax Incentives for Green Houses

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Help the environment by decreasing taxes for all energy efficient houses.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Tax Incentives: Ways of reducing taxes for businesses and individuals in exchange for specific desirable actions or investments on their parts.

Green house: A house that is based on energy efficiency.

Energy efficient: Using less energy to perform the same task or using a smaller amount of energy to achieve the same result, without sacrificing output.

Section 2: Provisions

Our bill needs proof with an inspection of the home to find that it is an energy efficient property and will be able to be in the greenhouse/energy-efficient house category to receive tax incentives. Once the inspection is completed and your house is put onto a list for the tax incentives, the tax bill will be reduced to different percentages depending on how energy efficient your house is. The maximum amount of percent taken off the tax can be up to 5%. For example, solar panels, wind energy systems, or geothermal power generation , added up, are all going to be 1.25% (in total), High R-value insulation in walls, attics, floors, and foundations is critical for preventing heat transfer, all these together will add to another 1.25% (in total), ENERGY STAR certified appliances like refrigerators, clothes washers, dryers, and dishwashers use less energy to perform their functions all together will add another 1.25% (in total), and water heaters, including tankless or solar water heaters will be 1.25%, all leading up to the total 5% max.

Justification: This bill would be helpful and necessary for the state since energy-efficient homes command a greater market value and are increasing in demand due to rising energy costs and an increase in environmental awareness. This claim can be backed up by (carilec.org/energy-efficient-homes-2022-t show that 30-energy-facts-and-statistics-2) because research shows that energy efficient homes are sold for 2.7% more than unrated houses. Buildings in New York state roughly 43% of the state's annual greenhouse-gas emissions which gives a point of how important home and building efficiency is important for our specified climate goals. Homes in New York that are labeled under the energy star labeled homes program are typically 20% to 30% more energy efficient than standard homes, which means lower utility bills and less wasted energy, an example would of this



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would be in past efficiency projects around the state, The homeowners saved money averaging 56% a month on electric and gas bills, when people upgrade their homes with better insulation, efficient heating and cooling systems, or certified windows, they use less energy and save on utility bills. In New York, buildings make up 1/3 of the state's total greenhouse gas emissions. In 2023, more than 189,000 New York families used tax credits and saved a total of over \$374 million on energy-efficient upgrades the average home improvement credit in New York was about \$860 per household per year. When homes are more efficient, families are better protected from rising costs and are less reliant on heating by fossil fuels. Because the cost of upfront upgrades can prevent many households from doing them, tax incentives make these changes more affordable. As a result, offering tax breaks for energy-efficient homes helps the state reduce emissions while saving money for New York families. By giving tax incentives for energy-efficient homes in New York, the state can encourage people to invest in their properties and support local jobs in construction, retrofits, and home upgrades. New York has already set a goal of having 2 million homes that are electrified or "electrified-ready" by 2030, which means homes that are more efficient and use clean energy. As more efficient homes are built, neighborhood property values may go up, and communities may become more resilient against high energy bills. Because efficient homes use less power, the state can avoid expensive infrastructure upgrades and reduce pressure on the electric grid. Incentives also help make these technologies accessible to families with moderate incomes who might not otherwise afford them. Overall, tax incentives are a smart way for New York to meet its climate targets, help people save money, and strengthen its housing sector.

Fiscal Implications: The bill would cost New York first because the state would give tax breaks to homeowners. However, families would save money on energy bills, and more people getting upgrades could create jobs and help local businesses. Over time, the benefits of using less energy could also save state money on electricity and reduce pollution, which helps everyone. According to our research, the government makes 797 billion dollars a year in property tax. With most property taxes sorted, the median (the number in the center of a group of other numbers) was 3,500 dollars. With the 5% discount we shave off 175 dollars, giving us the number of 39,900 dollars in property tax annually. By subtracting the annual tax without the 5% off, 42,000, with 39,900 dollars, we get 2,100 of saving annually, then multiplying that by 1.1 million homeowners that pay property taxes, the total cost is 2.31 billion



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dollars. Subtract 797 billion by 2.31 billion dollars gives us a total of 794.969 billion dollars still going to the government.

Environmental Implications: The bill would help the environment because energy-efficient homes use less electricity and heating fuel, which means less pollution. This can lower greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality in New York. More efficient homes also put less stress on the power grid, helping prevent blackouts. Overall, the bill encourages cleaner, smarter ways to build and maintain homes.

Effective Date: June 1st, 2027.



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Committee Assignment:7 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #: 36

Sponsors: Dilma Martinez, Odalis Cruz Anaya, Diana Benavides, Olivia Caraballo, Makayla Olivera, and Vania Okyere

An Act To: lower the cost of menstrual and baby products.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To help mothers, women, children, and families in need. Lowering the cost of necessary health products for mothers can greatly improve the quality of life of all those involved. We see this as an investment in our future. Every mother, child and family deserves to be able to afford necessary health products.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Menstrual: The normal monthly shedding of blood and tissue from the lining of the uterus (womb) when pregnancy does not occur.

Mothers: A woman in relation to her child or children

Family: A group of one or two parents and their child or children living together as a unit.

Poverty: The state of being extremely poor.

Working Class: The socioeconomic group consisting of people who are employed in manual or industrial work.

Benefit: An advantage or profit gained from something.

Socioeconomic: Relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors.

Advantage: A condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position.

Profit: Financial gain

Financial: Relating to finance.

Pink Tax: The tendency for products marketed specifically toward women to be more expensive than those marketed towards men.

Section 2: Provisions

Our bill is going to lower the cost of menstrual and baby products. These products should not be too expensive for any family in NYS. Affordable menstrual and baby products will improve the quality of life of all people in NYS. This bill would lower the cost of these products by 15 %.

Justification: The average woman spends over \$180 on menstrual products per year.

Average price of menstrual products monthly costs over \$15.56

Pink Tax is officially proven to be true

Baby formula costs \$70-\$300 dollars monthly

A newborn can cost up to \$17,000-\$28,000 and over on their first year



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Committee Assignment:7

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #: 36

- 39 Baby diapers cost over \$60-\$90 per month
- 40 It costs over \$24,465 on average to give birth to a baby
- 41 The average percentage of women in poverty is 11.8%
- 42 Average percentage of families in poverty is 13.9%
- 43 **Fiscal Implications:** Taxing people more than 14%-15% if their annual salary is
- 44 over \$65,000,
- 45 Charity events to help certain communities in need
- 46 Less funding towards IDAs
- 47 Less funding towards useless corporate subsidies
- 48 Less funding towards opportunity zones
- 49 **Environmental Implications:** Gives mothers more opportunities to conserve
- 50 money
- 51 Allows women to get the proper hygiene necessary
- 52 Safer foods for newborns or toddlers
- 53 Reduces the implication of a "pink tax" and is more likely to be seen as an equal
- 54 implementation
- 55 Mortality rate for babies could decrease
- 56 Prepares parents for a newborn and removes pressure on society in general
- 57 because of the ability to save money and support their children
- 58 Releases the burden of seeing women as non-equal in society
- 59 Allows better preparation for young girls starting a menstruation cycle
- 60 Creates a well-functioning society
- 61 Allows women that are homeless or struggling to save money to become
- 62 functioning members of society
- 63 **Effective Date:** June 1, 2027



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Committee Assignment:8

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:37

Sponsors: Tatiana Alvarado, Marcela Galeas, Emily Samame, and Brianna Granados

An Act To: To create a NYS program called the Youth Employment Opportunities Act to expand job opportunities and work experience for teenagers that require working papers.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to expand job opportunities for teenagers in two youth age groups of (14-15) and (16-17) who must obtain working papers by requiring all corporations/industries in NYS to hire youth age employees, when applicable. This act would require corporations/industries to have 5-10 percent of their workers hired in the youth age groups of (14-15) and (16-17).

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Teenager - a person aged between 13 and 19 years.

Working papers - serve as an employment certificate for youth age groups of 14-15 and 16-17. Working papers were established to make sure businesses do not work youth age groups for too many hours while the youth are in school and in the summer as well. (NYS Department of Labor)

Corporation - A corporation is a legal entity that is separate and distinct from its owners (shareholders), allowing it to enter contracts, own assets, and be sued in its own name.

Opportunities- A circumstance that would make it possible to have many chances.
When applicable - means that something is relevant or appropriate for a situation, but only when the conditions are met. It is used to indicate that a rule, law, or action is required or relevant only to certain circumstances and is not a universal requirement. For example, a company must comply with all applicable laws, meaning only the laws that legally apply to its business and location

Section 2: Provisions

This bill will provide more job opportunities for teenagers. It will also help lower the maximum age for employment in a business by incentivizing companies to hire teenagers.

Justification: Stores, food industries, clothing industries, and other corporations should give teenagers the opportunity to experience a hard-working job and build their career skills in preparation for a full-time job in the future.

In today's world, most teenagers yearn for the experience of working in a real business or store of their own desires. However, many stores seem to decline the offer of young applicants to work due to their age and the lack of experience.



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For example, according to Indeed.com major corporations like Target, CVS Health, Shoprite, Stop and Shop, Walmart, KFC, and Taco Bell hire youth in the age groups of 16-18. Very few corporations like McDonald's hire in age youth age group 14-15. This limits the opportunities for teenagers to go to school and obtain a part-time job.

According to Chick-Fil-A.com, they state that "We employ a very limited number of 14 & 15 years old". Students seeking employment must have a work permit and be available to work a minimum of 9 hours per week. (Chic-Fil-A.com)

Most teenagers want a job to make their own money, start a savings account, and not have to ask their parents for money. However, opportunities are very limited. For example, a 2022 study, done by Jon Jones of Smartest Dollar, found that New York teens have a labor participation rate of just 30.0%, lower than any other state in the country. (WNBF.com) The national average for teen labor participation rate is about 38%.

Teenagers are skilled with knowledge of new technology, counting money, and the ability to become cashiers at all major stores. Teenagers could generate new creative ideas, knowing how to work with modern technologies, and communication skills essential for a successful business. Providing teenagers with the opportunity to enter the workforce, if they choose, can create a more experienced and driven workforce in the future.

Fiscal Implications: This bill would require New York State to create the Youth Employment Opportunities Program to offer small tax exemptions to corporations who hire teenagers in youth age group 14-15, and to build partnerships with the local communities. There would be zero fiscal implications for taxpayers because the income tax generated from working teenagers would make up the difference from the corporate tax exemptions. There will be additional tax revenue generated by student workers and the overall economic growth that comes from having more young people earning and spending money.

Environmental Implications: When teenagers get more opportunities to work, it can help the environment in a lot of different ways. For example, if they work in jobs like recycling, cleaning parks or even cleaning a public area they can learn more about caring for nature. Another example is work in an Eco-friendly business, like farmer's markets or solar energy companies, which help make communities more sustainable. Overall, when teenagers start earning their own money, they often become more responsible and learn not to waste as much as they do and start to be more careful with the environment around them.

Effective Date: January 1st of 2026



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Committee Assignment:1 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:38

Sponsors: Ilesha Waris, Ryan Tigre, Amanda Khmaladze, Olvim Reyes, and Michelle Odar

An Act To: The main action/purpose of this bill is to give students an opportunity to become more educated on their interests in careers for the future as well as their passions. Students deserve more opportunities, especially those who have no idea what to do once they graduate/finish school.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is mainly to give students more options and career choices. It would also educate students about what they would like to do after school and in the future.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Academic- relating to education and scholarship.

Financial literacy- the ability to understand and manage personal finances effectively, which includes knowledge of budgeting, saving, investing, and debt management.

Experiential: involving or based on experience and observation.

Literacy: the ability to read and write.

Electives: an optional course of study.

Perspectives: your unique point of view or way of seeing and understanding something, like looking at an object from different angles.

Disengagement: the action or process of withdrawing from involvement in a particular activity, situation, or group.

Enhance: intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of.

Opportunities: a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something.

Section 2: Provisions

Providing more electives in different educational areas: According to The Role of Experiential Learning on Students' Motivation and Classroom Engagement evidence supporting experiential learning (hands on activities) contributes to improving education on developing abilities and experiences. The article Research Finds Social and Emotional Learning Produces Significant Benefits for Students Reads, students explain improved academic achievement, school functioning, attendance and engagement in learning, social and emotional skills". 220 youth leadership an article mentions a 2020 study they cite, for example, found that 18–21-year-olds were at least 40% less likely to fall a month behind on payments to credit accounts if they had three years of financial literacy education in high school; these recent high



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school graduates also had credit scores roughly 25 points higher than those of their peers. Lastly the article Why Career Exploration Shouldn't Wait Until High School says, if states wait until high school, students risk enrolling in programs that don't align with their interests or long-term goals, leading to disengagement or missed opportunities directly. We must introduce career exploration earlier before students even enter high school. These learning experiences enhance their accurate knowledge from different perspectives.

Justification: According to the National center for Education Statistics, 70% of students under 25 applied to college undecided, meaning no declared major. This bill will drop this percentage significantly due to more classes in different areas being available. A Federal Reserve report found that 35% of graduates wish they had chosen a different area of study.

While a ZipRecruiter Survey stated 44% regret their field of study. These students could have regretted their choices because of feeling they weren't educated enough or just realizing they don't enjoy these types of classes. This could be prevented due to this bill, Students learning about their interests at a younger age (middle school through high school) and seeing if they are actually interested in that specific profession they wish to study. If they aren't interested, they can explore other areas. Now, this bill isn't only for people going to college. This bill will also impact people who don't plan on going to college positively. They would have the same exact opportunities to learn about what they want to do in life or simply do what they love. According to Psychology Today. "35% of students agree, while 14% of students strongly agree that school has done little to prepare them for adult life." A 2022 poll had revealed that one-third of Americans had no life plan upon graduating from high school or college. This further proves our point that we need more diverse choices of classes in school. This bill will give our future generations many more opportunities in life and will let people do what they actually find interesting. This bill can also prevent high school dropouts as well as opening up more jobs after people graduate.

Fiscal Implications: Including teachers' salaries, curriculum & materials and depending on what type of classes would be added the cost could be around 25,000 to 65,000. This money would be provided from taxes like property taxes, income and sales taxes as well as the school's budget.

Effective Date: This bill would be most preferred to take effect on the 1st of August, two years after the bill would be approved.



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Committee Assignment:6 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:39

Sponsors: Bentley Feenaughty, Asher Ahmad, Andrew Paashaus, and Bethanie Brumfield

An Act To: Expand Property Tax Relief for Working-Class Homeowners

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To help working-class homeowners keep more of their income by lowering property taxes

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Nonrefundable tax credit: A reduction in the amount of property taxes a person owes; if the credit exceeds the tax owed, the excess is not refunded.

Property tax: A recurring fee by local governments on the value of property, primarily land and buildings.

Working class: There is no single standard in New York State to define "'working class'". For this bill, the median household income of approximately \$82,000 was considered - defining working class households to be those earning between \$18,000 and \$85,000 annually. Lower-income households often qualify for other assistance. This bill provides targeted support while encouraging financial independence, continued employment, and community homeowners.

Homeowner: Someone who owns their own residential property rather than renting; may have a mortgage.

Mortgage: A loan, often from a bank, to purchase a home. Interest is added to the cost of the home, so the lender (bank) makes a profit

Section 2: Provisions

Under current N.Y. Tax Law 606, the Real Property Tax Credit is limited to households earning \$18,000 or less. This bill expands eligibility to households earning up to \$85,000, helping working-class families afford property taxes, while promoting financial independence by rewarding employment rather than reliance on government assistance.

Justification: About 77% of U.S. households cannot afford to purchase a median-priced new home. In New York State, with a 6.5% mortgage rate and a median-priced new home of about \$458,000, roughly 72% of households cannot afford to be homeowners. Current law limits non-refundable property tax credits to households earning \$18,000 or less, leaving out most families who need help. By increasing the income limit to \$85,000, this bill will help working-class New Yorkers afford their homes and encourage financial independence - aligning with personal goals & NYS values.



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- 37 **Fiscal Implications:** The estimated annual fiscal impact is \$2.5–\$4 billion,
38 depending on participation and credit size. Eligible households may apply for up to
39 \$2000. in property tax credit relief annually.
40 **Effective Date:** This bill goes into effect on January 1, 2028



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Committee Assignment:4

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:40

Sponsors: Ava Berrios, Anthony Frunzi, Laurice Irby, Hayden Atkins, Melanie Wang, and Harlow Oathout

An Act To: Bring back the requirement of the mile run in gym classes.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Our law intends to help lower childhood obesity rates and improve students weight management by implementing the one-mile run requirement in public school physical education programs.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

-CCHD stands for complex congenital heart disease.

-P.E. stands for physical education.

Section 2: Provisions

Amend New York State Law to add the following provisions:

Every kid from 6th-12th grade is required to participate in the mile run four times a year (fall, winter, spring, summer).

Last Reviewed: November 6, 2015 Public, Health Publications National Center for Health Statistics

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/obesity_child_11_12/obesity_child_11_12.htm#table1

Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity Among Children and Adolescents: United States, 1963–1965 Through 2011–2012

Division of Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 66, Number 3

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_03.pdf.

Justification: This law is necessary because child obesity rates have risen since the mile run stopped being a requirement. Results from the 2011–2012 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) shows that when the mile long run was discontinued back in 2012, child obesity rates were 16.9%. As of 2025, the rate of overweight children in New York has rapidly increased to 33%. This rise in child obesity not only affects children’s physical health, but also their emotional well-being and education.

Additionally, maintaining a healthy cardiovascular health can help reduce the risks of high blood pressure and chronic diseases like type 2 diabetes, heart attacks, and even strokes. It can boost your blood flow, and help you strengthen your heart muscle.

Having good endurance results in muscles becoming more resistant to fatigue, which results in participating in activities for a longer period of time without becoming extremely tired.



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Obesity increases the risk for serious health problems like cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and certain cancers that may develop later in life. If a child develops type 2 diabetes under 14 years old, it can decrease their lifespan by 15 years or more. Furthermore, obese children are more likely to remain obese as adults, which can also significantly shorten lifespan. Moreover, obesity in a child can lead to a variety of major mental health issues like embarrassment, low self esteem, depression, anxiety, bullying, health diseases, behavioral difficulties, poor body image, social withdrawal, loneliness, overeating, eating disorders, and many more.

However, we understand that not everyone can participate due to cardiovascular and respiratory conditions, neurological and neuromuscular disorders, or skeletal and joint conditions. Thus, students shall be excused if a doctor's note is provided or the parent writes a note to excuse them. If a student has asthma, they will be able to carry an inhaler. In addition, students do not have to sprint the mile. Instead, they have the option to do anything from a light jog, or run at the pace they are most accustomed to, but walking is prohibited.

We are not saying that the Mile Run Test was discontinued which immediately caused obesity rates to go up. What we're truly saying is that the Mile Run Test was discontinued because it became too difficult to successfully monitor cardiovascular fitness. As a result, children have not reached the level they need in physical education, making the obesity rates increase.

We do understand that we have physicals to measure students' cardiovascular systems. Yet, it is highly unlikely that gym teachers, coaches, or other school officials are looking over 100+ kids' physicals, and putting all kids into the places they need to be physically. Therefore, the Mile Run Test is a great and clear way to measure where a child needs to be physically, and it makes sure that a child is getting the exercise they need to stay healthy and active.

Fiscal Implications: This law is designed to increase health which helps people gradually save money on healthcare. No tracks or stadiums are needed for the mile run, and items such as stopwatches are already provided to the school, which means no money is needed. It is basically just a test for your health and progression in physical education. If a student refuses to do the test, the school can notify the student's parents about their non-participation, or the student would have to attend an additional fitness session led by the gym teachers.

In a 2024 report, parents spent 50,000 dollars on CCHD. Parents and patients pay for more than 45% of this annual cost out-of-pocket, amounting to approximately



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Committee Assignment:4

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:40

76 \$22,900 per year. This can be a lifetime burden for these adults averaging 2.2
77 million dollars. The mile run can improve physical health, which can help lower
78 healthcare costs.

79 **Environmental Implications:** This law will have a positive impact on children's
80 physical health, mental health, and the way they academically perform. The mile
81 run increases physical activity, which leads to a healthy weight. Studies show,
82 keeping a healthy weight can improve memory, focus, and problem-solving
83 abilities. Also, the mile run should take about a whole period, and it will not affect a
84 student's grade.

85 **Effective Date:** This bill will be implemented at the start of the 2027/2028 school
86 year.

87 In the first 3 months, the government will discuss the bill. Then, another 6 months
88 will pass by to consider and inform schools about the bill. For the final 3 months,
89 P.E teachers will slowly tell the kids, get them ready and prepared, and give them a
90 date on when they will do it.



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Committee Assignment:5

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:41

Sponsors: Camden Mckenny, Blinera Selimaj, Kendra Rodriguez, Awa Gai, Aubrey Clark-Wheat, Kristty Izaguirre, and Madison Hernandez

An Act To: Make it mandatory for all NYS schools to have resource officers at at least 4 entrances on campus.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To ensure safety upon all students and make schools feel like a safer environment.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Campus - A school or educational environment.

Deter - To stop something from happening; prevent.

Perish - when someone is unalive; dead.

Endangerment - To be in danger; extinction.

Resource officer - a sworn law enforcement officer who works within a school to provide a safe learning environment through a combination of law enforcement, education, and counseling.

Section 2: Provisions

Schools should have resource officers surrounding most entrances at all times because it could improve the safety of students by deterring potential threats and providing immediate response during emergencies. This also allows students and parents to feel safer and more content with attending school, and it improves the mental wellbeing of the students, as well as better academic focus, and positive behavior.

Justification: This law is necessary because students should be able to feel safe during school hours. All students, despite their age, are always at risk of school shootings, which strikes fear into their everyday lives. School shootings are always happening in New York State. That ends up in many young AND old lives being taken, which could have been prevented if resource officers had been on duty, and not as many people have had to perish. If a student is armed, this could be stopped and the resource officers could stop that student from harming anyone. This could also help with students' mentally so that they don't have to think constantly about their safety and the endangerment they might and could be in. Finally, the parents would not have to worry about their child's safety, especially since the phone ban law had been implemented.

Fiscal Implications: This law would cost approximately 1.8 to 2 billion dollars. We would get this money from unclaimed funds in which NYS has about 19 to 20 billion dollars, or extra tax money. We could get this money from people who are trying to buy guns, making an extra tax of 10% to each gun that every person buys which



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Committee Assignment:5 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:41

39 would end up in 7.2 million dollars every year. We would put this into a savings
40 account and invest in the interest to save up more money.

41 **Environmental Implications:** This law would ensure a safe learning environment
42 for all students, and could reassure parents that their children are safe at school.

43 **Effective Date:** This law would take approximately one year to be implemented,
44 and it could take about an extra month for society to adapt. We would also use
45 advertisements to inform the public and keep each of the officers informed about
46 any school events in between the times of that year.



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Committee Assignment:5 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:42

Sponsors: Melody Johnson, Steven Dougherty, Zach Irish. Attica Weinblatt, and Will Campbell

An Act To: Amend § 33-1301 of Environmental Conservation law to Ban Farmers Commercial Use of Glyphosate.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Limit the percentage glyphosate usage per year on farms due to over-usage and harmful effects on the environment and people.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Aminomethylphosphonic (AMPA): a chemical compound that is a breakdown product of the herbicide glyphosate and phosphates.

Polyoxyethylene tallow amine (POEA): a non-ionic surfactant derived from animal fat that is used as an additive in many herbicide formulations, such as glyphosate, to improve their effectiveness as a wetting agent and emulsifier.

Non-Hodgkins-Lymphoma (NHL): A group of cancers that affect the lymphatic system, which is part of the body's immune system.

Leukemia: Leukemia is a type of blood cancer that affects blood-forming cells in the bone marrow.

Thyroid Cancer: Thyroid Cancer is a disease which is malignant cells form in the thyroid gland, with common symptoms including a neck lump, swollen lymph nodes, hoarseness, and pain in the neck.

Section 2: Provisions

It shall be unlawful: [...] 12. For any state department, agency, public benefit corporation, or any pesticide applicator employed thereby as a contractor or subcontractor, private business, or private citizen to apply glyphosate on state property, provided that the application of glyphosate on state property is permitted only for (a) direct application in circumstances when there is no actual or significant threat of direct human exposure and no effective and practicable alternative, [...].

Justification: It has been proven that glyphosate is known to cause cancer and diseases, such as Leukemia, Aminomethylphosphonic (AMPA) and Thyroid cancer and possible more. Glyphosate and such other cancer-causing diseases can be found in foods that animals and humans both eat. In 2019 researchers found that people with higher exposure to glyphosate faced a 41% chance of contracting Non- Hodgkin Lymphoma. More natural ways to control weeds, like using mulch, would not hurt that environment.

Fiscal Implications: No additional costs to the state.

Environmental Implications: The removal of glyphosate can lead to a potential increase in biodiversity and a reduction in environmental risk from herbicides. Also,



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Committee Assignment:5 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:42

39 by decreasing levels it could improve the health of humans, animals, and the
40 environment. Finding safer ways to rid the land of weeds would add to the farmers
41 costs for weed control.

42 **Effective Date:** April 1st, 2026



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Committee Assignment:1

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:43

Sponsors: Emilie McGonigal, Olivia Dennis, Mila Buchheim, and Katelyn Bilodeau

An Act To: Limit the use of instructional software utilized by students in New York state public schools to 5 hours a week

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to encourage a more interactive learning environment, decrease technical difficulties and distraction from computer use, prevent reliance on artificial intelligence, and prevent digital eye strain from computers

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Digital Eye Strain- a group of eye and vision-related problems resulting from

prolonged use of digital devices like computers, tables, e-readers, and cell phones-

District wide instructional software- A computer program with the intent of assisting

or delivering educational instruction to a student that is used through an entire

district or school. e.x: IlearnNYC, I-ready, Khan academy, IXL, Zearn, Mosa Mack.

Passive learning- Where students receive information from reading, watching or listening without significant participation or interaction.

Active learning- A teaching technique where students are actively engaged and can do things like class discussions, group work, and problem solving activities.

Section 2: Provisions

Traditional style of education: an approach where teachers deliver information and students physically engage rather than digital lesson format

Justification: In 2025 research shows teenagers spend an average of 7 hours and 22 minutes a day on their screens. This is 43% of a teen's waking hours. The average American teen's screen time has increased by 2 hours since 2015. Just 2 or more continuous hours of screen time is enough to cause digital eye strain These hours should not be added to during school hours. After the pandemic there was a noticeable rise in online testing and instruction. Students who spent more time in schools during the pandemic had high test scores on standardized tests. Many teachers greatly or fully rely on an online program for instruction. Passive learning directly results in surface level understanding of key concepts. Active learning on the other hand results in a deeper understanding. Students who use passive learning most likely have low engagement causing students to not remember the topics and lack critical thinking skills. Many computer software programs can also cause anxiety and stress due to the tedious and repetitive lessons. The traditional classroom atmosphere also helps with social interaction and immediate feedback. Additionally, students also have unique educational needs, for example it can be very difficult for non-visual learners to succeed with increased reliance on screens.



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Committee Assignment:1 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:43

- 39 **Fiscal Implications:** Decreased monthly and annual energy cost for school
40 districts.
41 **Environmental Implications:** Reduce energy demands in New York State
42 **Effective Date:** January 1st, 2027



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Committee Assignment:10

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:44

Sponsors: Samantha Wolf, Marilyn Wolf, Aliya Lopez, and Molly Guerra

An Act To: Ensure that tobacco, marijuana, and all forms of vaping are prohibited within 100 feet of New York state public school and college property.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to increase the allowable distance for the use of and consumption of tobacco, marijuana, and all forms of vaping from 30 feet to 100 feet to ensure the health and safety of students' in school by creating stricter penalties and clearer guidelines against using vapes and or other products containing marijuana or tobacco while on and around school property. While it may now be legal to use tobacco or marijuana products if you are 18 years of age or older, smoking or using these products near schools puts students at risk. If people are smoking or vaping within the vicinity of 100 feet of the school property, the students and faculty on the school yard are inhaling second hand smoke. If students are inhaling second hand smoke this can cause many medical issues. Additionally, pregnant women and immunocompromised individuals on the school property are also negatively impacted by consuming second hand smoke while attending a school sponsored event which directly leads to future medical issues.

Summary of Provisions

Section 2: Provisions

While marijuana may have some proven medical benefits and may now be legalized; it should not be legal to smoke on or within 100 ft of school grounds. Smoking marijuana on school property is a problem because students are breathing in second hand smoke while simply playing outside for recess. Currently the law states that smoking is restricted within 30 feet of a school, but this is not sufficient. If someone decides to smoke they should be at least 100 feet away from school grounds to prevent any risk of second hand inhalation.

Although it may be legal to use marijuana or tobacco products if you are of age, there is no place for their use on or near school grounds. This bill will charge a minimum fine of \$250 for the first offense and double for each future offense as a targeted enforcement effort. After the third offense, a minimum of one month in jail will be assessed in addition to the fine. Fines and additional punishments will be assessed regardless of age. Underage use will result in additional fines.

Justification: By creating and enforcing stricter laws against vaping and smoking on school grounds it goes a step further to ensure students' health and safety regarding marijuana. Children are being put in danger every day because of secondhand smoke. Smoking on school properties can expose students to the harmful effects of smoking even if they are not the ones doing the



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Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:44

38 smoking. Additionally, the current guidelines do not provide a safe enough distance
39 and need to be increased to improve the overall environment at school.

40 **Fiscal Implications:** This bill can be fiscally beneficial by creating high fines for
41 tickets issued on or within 100 ft of a school property similar to speeding tickets in
42 a work zone. Although it would cost money to employ more officers to patrol and
43 create new signage for the new law, reduced medical costs from less affected
44 faculty and students to an already overburdened system and fines collected will
45 more than make up any additional costs of enforcement.

46 **Environmental Implications:** The effect that this bill has on the environment is
47 significant because it is important to make sure that kids are safe at school and
48 school property. Stricter laws for drugs will help prevent kids from having access to
49 drugs and other substances. This would also ensure that students' brains will fully
50 develop without the risk of marijuana or other substances damaging their brain
51 development. No student should be exposed to second hand smoke or a contact
52 high while being at school. Clean air at school is very important because, if you're
53 in the property of a school that contains bad air it can cause an increase of medical
54 conditions.

55 **Effective Date:** September 1, 2026



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Committee Assignment:9

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:45

Sponsors: Khloe Boyce, Gabi Rostron, Abigail Rivas, and Isabelle Leahy

An Act To: Provide food and feminine products on weekends to students registered in New York State public schools that are enrolled in assistance programs such as SNAP and WIC, or qualify for support services based upon submitted annual NYS school financial disclosure documents.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This bill will ensure nutrition and necessary menstrual supplies for students and young girls that are facing food insecurity and the inability to purchase necessary supplies for menstruation. These supplies are provided to students within the school building during the school week but are absent during the weekend. Supplying students with food supplies that can be utilized to make meals as well as important feminine health supplies will prevent hunger and avoid placing young girls in uncomfortable situations and possibly missing major events due to lack of essential period products.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Feminine products: items used for menstrual hygiene such as pads and tampons

Food security- A state where at all times citizens have access to nutritious foods that meet dietary requirements.

Food insecurity- Limited or uncertain accessibility to nutritious and safe foods.

Hunger- a physiological condition that could be a result of food insecurity. It is the physical distress or pain caused by a prolonged, involuntary lack of food

Universal free meals- a program that provides free breakfast and lunch to all students, regardless of household situations and incomes Monday through Friday in New York State schools

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): provides food benefits to low-income families to supplement their grocery budget so they can afford the nutritious food essential to health and well-being.

Section 2: Provisions

Justification: Ending student hunger and providing essential feminine care items will allow students to have an increase in academic performance, attendance, extracurricular participation and improve student behavior. Female students should not have to go through the discomfort and embarrassment of not having the correct feminine products because they are in poverty. Food and feminine care are not luxury items but essentials. Serious infections can occur such as Urinary Tract Infections (UTI) caused by bacteria entering the urethra, and this risk is increased by using unhygienic materials or not changing feminine products frequently.



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Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:45

39 Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) and Yeast Infections, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
40 and Toxic Shock Syndrome (TSS) can be associated with prolonged use of tampons.
41 Statistics state that women pay approximately \$20 a month, and could pay
42 anywhere from \$6,000 to \$18,000 for feminine products throughout their lifetime. 1
43 of 6 females aged from 12-44 struggle to afford period products. Additionally,
44 students that are well nourished will have a higher academic performance,
45 attendance, behavior, mental, and physical health. However those that are
46 malnourished are more likely to experience disease, poor oral health, injury,
47 chronic conditions, like depression, anxiety disorders, heart disease, hypertension,
48 Arthritis, and chronic pain. One in five children in New York State face hunger but
49 by providing food not just on school days but also weekends will decrease the
50 amount of children facing hunger. Food and feminine products are not luxury items
51 but necessities.

52 **Fiscal Implications:** New York State public schools currently have feminine
53 supplies available for students within the health care suites and food available
54 under the Universal Free Lunch Program monitored by school cafeterias.
55 Collaboration between those school sources could adequately supply feminine
56 products and could cover the majority of food supplies by utilizing foods that are
57 close to best or use by dates. Using these items would decrease food waste. The
58 purchase of bags for transport could be a nominal cost.

59 **Effective Date:** January 1, 2027



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Committee Assignment:6 Chamber Assignment: Blue Senate Bill #:46

1 **Sponsors:** Dylan Fleischman and Dylan Meyer

2 **An Act To:** Provide student athletes with time before practices to complete
3 homework

4 *The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:*

5 **Purpose:** To allow student athletes to do Homework before practice

6 **Summary of Provisions**

7 **Section 2: Provisions**

8 Our bill will provide student-athletes with a 45-minute "10th period"/Academic
9 Prep/Study Hall to complete homework before practice. By providing them with
10 time to work on homework or other assignments, they can ensure fulfillment of the
11 academic responsibilities so that they may continue to participate in their athletic
12 choices. Coaches and other available support staff will supervise the period.

13 **Justification:** Academics are more important than sports. Students can't
14 participate in athletics without strong academics. Because if you are doing badly in
15 academics, you cannot participate in athletics. If they aren't succeeding
16 academically, they can't do sports at all. This bill is needed so that students can
17 continue to participate in athletics while still having the time to succeed in
18 academics. The logic and reasoning behind the bill is that students can be less
19 stressed and more focused on school and academics. That means that if they focus
20 on school, they will pass and still be able to play football then. That is the logic and
21 reasoning behind the bill.

22 **Fiscal Implications:** Does not affect the school financially

23 **Effective Date:** September 2026



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Committee Assignment:8

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:47

Sponsors: Amai Disabunjong and Celiene Qaqish

An Act To: Address public health issues by improving school lunches.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Our bill seeks to prevent sicknesses from school lunch health issues, which may affect the students' attendance for learning and engaging in school.

Nutritious meals help children become more focused, active, and can prevent chronic health issues such as obesity. Having a healthy diet is an essential part of growth and development for children. We will do this by using our local farms and gardens.

Summary of Provisions

Section 2: Provisions

The goal of this bill is to create nourishing school lunches so students can live more productive lives and increase the school's reputation among scholars and athletes. There is a substantial waste of food in all of New York, specifically in vegetables and the fruits that the school puts as part of the lunch. A large majority who do not eat vegetables and fruit say that the food looks unappetizing. If we get the vegetables and fruit from local farms, the food will be fresher and look more appetizing. This way, we are no longer wasting money; instead, lessening waste and having more appetizing lunches. The way we will do this is by partnering with local farms and gardens to make healthy food more affordable and accessible.

Justification: Schools all around the United States serve unhealthy food for lunch at least five days a week. Across the United States, students who eat breakfast and lunch at school consume almost all of their daily calories in one sitting. (Briefel et al., 2009; United States Department of Agriculture, 2020). There are about 55 million children and teens who attend public schools in the U.S. Kids eat between 35% and 50% of their daily calories at school. However, one-third of the calories consumed at school are unhealthy ones. This is why we are trying to bring out the farm-to-school programs.

The Farm to School Network offers resources to help child nutrition providers add and promote local foods in school cafeterias. The Farm to School Program, through the USDA, also offers resources and grants to help incorporate local foods, increase education, and expand school gardens.

Fiscal Implications: This bill will have minor implications as consumers pay the same amount, but it could potentially increase state revenue depending on how many certain farm requests for the usage of their services, and how much out of budget it is.

Environmental Implications: This bill will have major positive environmental implications, like a reducing carbon footprint. Farm to school programs have



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Committee Assignment:8 Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:47

39 positive environmental implications by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through
40 decreased transportation, promoting sustainable farming practices, and minimizing
41 food waste.

42 **Effective Date:** This bill will be effective as of September 2027



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Committee Assignment:8

Chamber Assignment: Blue Senate Bill #:48

Sponsors: Brandon Yao, Gaby Romero Duran, Elise Bakhsh, and Sully Schwetz

An Act To: Require all individuals and entities in New York State disclose when AI-generated content or deepfakes are used in social media posts. Disclosures must be clear and easy to understand, appearing as labels, captions, or written statements.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This bill will ensure that all content created by Artificial Intelligence for the purposes of social media will be clearly identified and labeled.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Artificial Intelligence(AI) generated content - means any images, videos, audio, text, or other media created or materially altered by artificial intelligence technologies.

Deepfake - means synthetic media in which a person in an existing image, video, or audio is replaced or manipulated by AI to create a realistic, but false representation.

Social media platform - means any website or application that enables users to create, share, or view content.

Negligence - The company failed to exercise a reasonable standard of care.

Section 2: Provisions

AI-generated content that is published or made publicly accessible must clearly display an AI usage notice and be verified by the responsible company or individual.

If it is published on tv or radio, it must also be reviewed by the FCC (Federal Communication Commission).

If it is on a social media platform, then the company who made the platform must review it and verify it.

Failure to comply with this law will result in a fine.

Justification: In a recent study conducted by the internet privacy organization All About Cookies, researchers found that 77% of people across various generations—more than three-quarters of the general population—have “encountered something online (images, videos, or audio) that they initially believed was from a real person, only to later learn it was AI-generated.” If content created by artificial intelligence has the ability to confuse or deceive a large majority of people, it should be a cause for concern, as it could have a profound impact on our society.

These findings were supported by a recent poll published in the New York Post. The poll, conducted by OnePoll on behalf of the De Beers Group, found that the public believes only 37% of social media content is “real,” meaning free of edits, filters, or Photoshop. These findings are alarming because they suggest that AI-generated



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content and deepfake technology can easily blur the line between reality and fiction.

Right before the 2024 primary election in New Hampshire, Democratic voters received a message from “President Biden” urging them to save their vote for the November election. This call was completely AI-generated and carried out by a Democratic political consultant who aimed to “raise alarms about artificial intelligence.” New York has already identified the threat that AI and deepfakes pose to our democracy. As of April 2024, New York State amended provisions of Election Law 14-106 to address AI-related concerns. The provisions ensure that any “person, firm, association, corporation, campaign, committee, or organization that distributes or publishes any political communication that knows or should know the communication has been altered with AI technology, but still appears to a reasonable person to be authentic, disclose on that communication that it ‘has been manipulated.’” (Joshua L. Oppenheimer & Cathryn O. Crummey – Greenberg Traurig Law Firm). New York has also passed Assembly Bill A8887B in both the Assembly and Senate, which requires “advertisements to disclose the use of a synthetic performer.”

It is clear that members of the New York State government are aware of the profound influence and potential dangers of allowing unregulated, artificially created content to be consumed by the public. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports that 95% of children ages 13–17 engage with social media. The study also showed that children who spend “three hours a day on social media face double the risk of mental health problems, including symptoms of depression and anxiety.” When compared to a study by the American Psychological Association, which found that the average screen time for U.S. teenagers is 4.8 hours, the need for concern about what type of content children are consuming becomes even more evident.

Federal laws such as the Consumer Product Safety Act are designed to protect the public from products that cause harm. Under this law, consumers can hold manufacturers, distributors, and retailers accountable for damages caused by negligence—meaning “the company failed to exercise a reasonable standard of care.” However, no such law extends to social media companies. In fact, Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act provides legal immunity to online platforms for content posted by their users. This protects social media companies from being held liable for issues such as defamation, invasion of privacy, or negligence.



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Chamber Assignment: Blue Senate Bill #:48

The people and children of New York State deserve better. New York's Senate has taken steps to address these concerns through actions such as the passage of Senate Bill S6954. This bill "requires synthetic content creation system providers to include provenance data on certain content made available by the provider." However, this bill does not go far enough, as it only requires companies to embed in the code whether artificial intelligence was used in production. Our law will ensure that average people can clearly identify artificially created content through visible labels, captions, or written statements provided by the individual companies. Failure to comply with this law will result in a fine.

Fiscal Implications: Meta has spent over \$100 million contracting out "fact-checking" for its platform since 2016 — a negligible amount when you consider that its 2025 net income was \$62.36 billion. However, as of January 2024, the company switched to a "community notes"-style model, which allows users to fact-check information instead of relying on third-party companies. This change has significantly lowered the cost of labeling information but may not be as reliable or accurate.

Another company, Google, renewed its three-year contract worth \$300 million to combat "misinformation" on its platforms — also a negligible amount, given that the company's 2024 net income was \$100.118 billion. Clear labeling can enhance user trust and reduce legal and reputational risks, potentially offering long-term financial benefits.

To comply with this bill, companies can choose a model that works for them financially, including outsourcing the task of labeling and captioning to their users.

Effective Date: This bill will go into effect 180 days from its enactment.



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Committee Assignment:9

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:49

Sponsors: Aidan Provost, Dylan Jimenez-Stevens, and Ian Wang\

An Act To: Provide a service under the New York State Unified Courts System for the mental support of jurors in traumatic cases.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To help the physical and mental health of jurors who serve on traumatic cases

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Traumatic cases - A legal case where the jurors or other parties involved with the legal proceeding may receive mental health effects from the case's contents.

PTSD- Post traumatic stress disorder, a mental health condition caused by an extremely stressful event.

SAMHSA- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

NAMI- National Alliance on Mental Illness.

Section 2: Provisions

The bill will help citizens of New York State who have been traumatized or have developed PTSD from traumatizing cases. The bill will ensure that these jurors will get therapy funding from New York State funded by making and therefore giving help cards where jurors can get mental help from PTSD with the following, SAMHSA National Helpline, NAMI programs and Support Groups, Crisis Text Line, Mental Health America, and a new helpline dedicated to helping jurors with PTSD and other effects this hotline would be entirely volunteer and based off of public donations.

Justification: According to Psychology Today, The National Center For State Courts, The New York Times and The U.S. Department Of Justice websites, jurors in traumatic cases may encounter very graphic images as evidence, detailed recall of traumatic incidents through testimony, the stress of having to be confidential, and life or death decisions. And although it may not seem like it, these traumatic cases may cause a lot of mental harm to jurors. All of this stress sometimes gives jurors side effects. Some of these effects are: depression, anxiety, high blood pressure, insomnia, sleeplessness, intrusive thoughts, flashbacks, PTSD, hypervigilance, appetite changes, and difficulty concentrating. These effects pose a serious risk to people if they are left untreated, which affects their perception and impairs their thinking at trial and in normal life. This leaves them in a state where they will need support to function normally and if not treated early, may continue for their remaining lifetime. On top of that, there has been very little support for jurors after traumatic cases; they are simply released and thanked for their service. This only applies to jurors, as other people like judges and police officers receive training for coping with stressful situations. Jurors are expected to show up in court and



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Committee Assignment:9

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:49

39 deliberate, not sacrifice their emotional well being, which leaves them at a
40 disadvantage. Jurors are regular people who most likely have not been exposed to
41 traumatic things before, so giving them adequate resources to cope with the
42 aftermath would significantly reduce the chances for side effects, leading to better
43 overall juror mental health. This is also not an isolated problem; some estimates
44 place the number of jurors who experience post trial health effects at more than
45 50%.

46 **Fiscal Implications: A standard business card, like these would be printed**
47 **on can cost as little as \$0.05 when bought in bulk. If all jurors in New York**
48 **were to get one it would run about 250,000 per year which is only**
49 **0.0084% of the state's total judiciary budget.**

50 **Effective Date:** December 31, 2026



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Committee Assignment:1

Chamber Assignment:Blue Senate Bill #:50

Sponsors: Claire Robesch, Ryan Schleske, Cole Smith, and Conor Sarian

An Act To: Provide Compassionate Medical Care for Terminally Ill Patients.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Legalize Medical Euthanasia for the terminally ill in New York state.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Euthanasia: A painless medical intervention to end the suffering of people's incurable and painful diseases.

Legalize: Make something permissible by law

Prognosis: The likely course of a disease or treatment.

Sedatives: A drug taken for its calming or sleep inducing effect.

Anti-Nausea: An antiemetic drug

Terminally: In a way that is predicted to lead to death; incurably.

Proxie:The authority to represent someone else in medical decisions.

Chloral Hydrate: A type of sedative that is used in Euthanasia

Section 2: Provisions

Patients must be eighteen years or older. Patients must have a medical prognosis that is terminal, and have 6 months or less to live. Treatment must be administered by a licensed physician in New York State. Patients must meet with a mental health professional prior to treatment. In addition, qualified individuals must complete a written request for the medication signed by two witnesses. Proxies and agents are prohibited from submitting these requests on behalf of a terminally ill patient. The treatment is sedatives and/or anti-nausea drugs.

Justification: On November 2, 2014, 29-year-old Brittany Maynard peacefully ended her own life by taking medicine provided to her by a doctor. In Brittany Maynard's case, she suffered from a terminal form of brain cancer. In early 2014, doctors gave her about six months to live due to her terminal condition. (Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy) Brittany Maynard educated herself about the immense pain she could face in her last days without Euthanasia. She decided she did not want palliative or hospice care. She wished to pass on in her own home, in her own bed, surrounded by her own family. She wanted to play her favorite music in the background and drift peacefully off to sleep. This is how she wanted to go out. As she put it, she wanted to die with dignity. (Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy) Euthanasia in terminally ill patients provides an opportunity to advocate for organ donation. This in turn will help many patients with organ failure waiting for transplantation. Not only euthanasia gives 'Right to die' for the terminally ill, but also 'Right to life' for the organ needy patients. (National Institute of Health) California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico,



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Oregon, Vermont, and Washington are states where Death With Dignity is legal.(Death with Dignity Legislative Map) The medications most often used were propofol (3504 cases [98.5%]), midazolam (3251 [91.4%]) and rocuronium (3228 [90.8%]). The median time from the first injection until death was 9 minutes. (CMAJ Open) The Netherlands was the first country to formally legalize both voluntary euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide with the Termination of Life on Request and Assisted Suicide (Review Procedures) Act in 2002, which codified existing medical practice. (World Federation Right to Die Society) Canada's federal law, Medical Assistance in Dying (MAID), followed a 2015 Supreme Court ruling (Carter v. Canada). The law permits both voluntary euthanasia and assisted suicide (Government NL) 607 people were reported to have received prescriptions for Euthanasia drugs in the USA in 2024, but only 376 followed through. (Compassionatechoices.org) In 2022, there were about 87,021 total deaths in New York State.(USAFacts) Deaths from cancer (which is often terminal) in 2022 were about 19% of the total. (USAFacts) Deaths from heart disease — another illness many consider “terminal” in some contexts — were about 25% of total deaths in the state in 2022. (USAFacts) If you define “terminal illness” as “a disease that is expected to lead to death,” you could estimate roughly tens of thousands of deaths per year in New York State fit that description. (USA FACTS) Impacts that terminal diagnosis have on patients include but are not limited to Adjustment disorder – Emotional or behavioral symptoms in response to the diagnosis. Major depressive disorder – Persistent sadness, apathy, or suicidal ideation requiring treatment. Anxiety disorders – Persistent fear of death, medical procedures, or the future. Existential distress – Deep questioning about the meaning of life, suffering, and death. (New England Journal Of Medicine) High percentages of pain is experienced in terminally ill patients. 70-90 percent of terminally ill cancer patients experience pain, 60-80% of heart disease patients experience pain, 65-75% of Lung patients experience pain, 50-70% of neurological patients experience pain, and almost 90% of Hospice patients experience debilitating physical pain. (World Health Organization) Many terminally ill patients fear loss of control, autonomy, and dignity even more than pain. (Journal Of Palliative Medicine) Studies show that patients requesting aid in dying typically have advanced, progressive illnesses and experience multidimensional suffering — physical, emotional, and existential. (National Institute of Health) The most frequently cited reasons for requesting MAID are loss of autonomy (91%), decreasing ability to participate in enjoyable activities (89%), and loss of dignity (75%) — more than fear of pain. (Oregon’s Health Department) In jurisdictions like Oregon and the Netherlands, there’s no



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evidence of coercion or abuse; rather, patients tend to be well-educated, informed, and supported. (Oregon's Health Department) Physicians involved in MAID report a mixture of sadness and relief, often noting that the process can bring meaningful connection and compassion. (Journal of Medical Ethics) Legal Case in 2006 went all the way to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court upheld Oregon's rights to have a Death with Dignity Law. (Justia)

Fiscal Implications: A week-long hospital stay in New York State could cost approximately \$25,263, based on an average daily cost of \$3,609. Extended hospital stays create debt for families. The cost of physician-assisted euthanasia, or voluntary assisted dying (VAD), can vary, with a three-part drug cocktail costing about \$400 from a compounding pharmacy, while the drug Seconal can cost over \$3,000. This is still exponentially cheaper than incurring massive debt you pass on to your family.

Effective Date: January 2027

Blue Assembly

**Jade Maxi, Brentwood East
Speaker of the Assembly**

**Genesis Reyes-Robles, Fallsburg
Deputy Speaker**



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Committee Assignment:7 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:51

Sponsors: Brianna Taylor, Melissa Turcios, Madison Hill, Jade Maxi, and Mabelle Amponsah

An Act To: Amend the vehicle and traffic law in relation to ensuring the safety of animals transported in motor vehicles. "Pet Passenger Safety Act"

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to ensure the safety and welfare of animals traveling in motor vehicles within New York State, reduce the risk of injury or death to animals during transport, and promote safe driving practices.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Animal Restraint Requirement: All animals transported in motor vehicles within New York State must be properly restrained using a pet seatbelt harness, carrier, or crate that is secured to the vehicle.

Driver Responsibility: The driver of the vehicle is responsible for ensuring that any animal passenger is restrained in a manner that prevents movement that could distract the driver or pose a safety risk.

Section 2: Provisions

3. Prohibited Practices:

- Animals may not ride unrestrained in the front seat of a vehicle.
- Animals may not sit on the driver's lap while the vehicle is in motion.
- Animals may not be allowed to hang out of windows or ride in open truck beds without proper containment.

4. Enforcement and Penalties: Violations of this law will result in a fine of up to \$100 for the first offense and up to \$250 for subsequent offenses. Law enforcement officers may issue citations if an animal is observed being transported unsafely.

5. Public Awareness Campaign: The New York State Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) will collaborate with animal welfare organizations to launch a public education campaign informing residents about safe pet transportation practices.

Justification: Each year, countless animals are injured or killed due to improper transportation in vehicles. This bill advocates animal safety by requiring that animals be secure using a harness or cage while in a car. Proper restraint helps prevent ejection during a crash and significantly reduces the risk of fatality. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration proves that Additionally, securing pets helps drivers stay focused. Unrestrained animals, especially energetic or excited pets—can distract drivers, increasing the risk of accidents. Studies show that 71% of drivers are distracted by their pets while driving, and 20% have taken their hands off the wheel to interact with them. Seat belts and restraints also prevent pets from jumping out of vehicles further



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enhancing safety. All things considered, animal harnesses are crucial for the safety of the pet. It works like a seatbelt for your pet, preventing distraction to the driver and restraining the animal during sudden stops or accidents. This significantly reduces the risk of injury to your pet and to human passengers by keeping the animal from being thrown forward. In short, using a harness ensures a safer, calmer, and more secure trip for the entire family.

Fiscal Implications: The creation and distribution of materials by the Department of Motor Vehicles. The costs will be offset by revenue collected from fines for violations.

Effective Date: September 1, 2026.



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Committee Assignment:9 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #: 52

Sponsors: Dal Pichardo, Maria Trujillo, Isabella Nunez, Betsy Pineda, and Nicole Hernandez

An Act To: Provide yearly mental health screening for 6th through 12th grade students.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to make sure all students get regular mental health screenings at school. This will help find early signs of stress, anxiety, or depression so students can get help before things get worse. It will also make schools a safer and more supportive place where students feel understood, healthy, and ready to learn.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Is when someone is sent or directed to another person, place, or service for help or information.

Stigma: A social disapproval or negative perception attached to a person or group based on certain characteristics, behaviors, or conditions, often leading to discrimination or exclusion.

Detection: is the act of finding or discovering something hidden or unknown.

Section 2: Provisions

If this bill passes, all schools in New York City will give students a short mental health screening once a year. These screenings will help find early signs of stress, anxiety, Or depression. School counselors or nurses will look at the results and offer help to students who need it, such as counseling or referrals to mental health professions. All information will be kept private to protect students' privacy. This will make sure every student gets the support they need to stay healthy, safe, and ready to learn.

Justification: This bill is important because many students face stress, anxiety, or depression and may not know how to ask for help. Regular mental health screenings can find these problems early and connect students to the support they need. When students feel mentally healthy, they can focus better in class, build positive relationships, and stay safe. This bill also helps reduce the stigma around mental health by showing that it's okay to talk about your feelings and ask for help. Overall, it creates a safer, healthier, and more supportive school environment for everyone.

Fiscal Implications: Implementing annual mental health screenings for New York students in grades 6 to 12 would cost about \$11 to \$18 million per year, or \$9 to \$14 per student. Though this is an investment, it is far less than the \$31 million the state spends each year on teen mental health emergency visits. Early



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39 detection can prevent costly crises and hospitalizations, saving money over time
40 while improving student well-being and academic success. In the long run,
41 prevention is both more effective and more affordable than emergency treatment.
42 **Environmental Implications:** This bill will not have a direct effect on the physical
43 environment since it focuses on student mental health. However, it can
44 positively impact the social environment by creating safer, more supportive,
45 and caring school communities. Improving students' mental well-being can lead to
46 better behavior, stronger relationships, and a more positive school atmosphere._
47 **Effective Date:** This bill will take effect on July 1, 2026, giving schools time to
48 prepare for training, planning, and setting up mental health screening programs.



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Committee Assignment:10 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:53

Sponsors: Genesis Ramirez, Victor Castro, Amare Huudson, Xorion Thomas-Rahman, and Christian Guevara

An Act To: Mandate an Age Restriction on Energy Drink Purchases to 18 or older.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to safeguard children from the negative health effects of energy drinks by making the age to purchase them 18 or older.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Energy drink: a non-alcoholic beverage marketed to boost energy and mental alertness, typically containing stimulants like caffeine, sugar, B vitamins, taurine, and other ingredients such as guarana or ginseng.

Caffeine: a crystalline compound that is found especially in tea and coffee plants and is a stimulant of the central nervous system.

Stimulant: a substance that raises levels of physiological or nervous activity in the body.

Section 2: Provisions

This bill will restrict young minors 18 and under from being able to purchase or buy energy drinks. According to cdc.gov, (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) in 2011, 1,500 adolescents aged 12-17 years went to the emergency room for an energy drink related emergency. Calls to America's Poison Centers regarding pediatric exposure to energy drinks increased significantly between 2022-2023, increasing by 25% for children and teens under age 20. In 2024, calls about these same exposures in minors continued to rise, with 2,609 calls recorded. Every year that passes by, so many young adolescents our age are becoming more exposed to these beverages and are consuming them without having any sense of awareness of different risks. There are more than 500 energy drink products are on the market in the United States, with annual sales exceeding \$21 billion dollars. For adolescents aged 12-18, the recommended daily caffeine intake is under 100 milligrams, which is equivalent to one small cup of coffee or two small cans of soda. Energy drinks should highly be avoided by teens, as they have high concentrations of caffeine and other stimulants such as taurine and guarana. Many popular energy drinks such as Monster, Redbull, Celsius, Bang, and Alani Nu contain a lot more than 100mg of caffeine. Their contents can range from 150-300 mg of caffeine per serving. That amount is the recommended daily caffeine intake for an adult. Verifications that would be used in stores to prove your age would be a government- ID, a Driver's License, or a passport, just like buying any other restricted products such as alcohol. By setting a minimum age of 18 to purchase or



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Committee Assignment:10 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:53

38 consume these energy drinks, this act seeks to protect the health of safety of
39 minors in New York State.

40 **Justification:** The problem we would like to talk about is Energy drinks being
41 consumed by adolescents aged 12 to 18 shouldn't be allowed, because the daily
42 amount of caffeine for these ages are 100 milligrams which to comparison to a
43 small cup of coffee or two cans of soda, This stimulant is not safe for this age group
44 but as in general mostly popular energy like the brands, Monster, Bang, Red bull,
45 Celsius, and Alani Nu have caffeine content ranging from 150 mg to over 300 mg
46 per serving. Consuming energy drinks can lead to a range of physical and mental
47 health problems in children, including heart complications, anxiety, sleep
48 disturbances, and dehydration. The high levels of caffeine and sugar can cause
49 hyperactivity, irritability, and high blood pressure, while also contributing to weight
50 gain and tooth decay. The developing brains and bodies of children are especially
51 vulnerable to the negative effects of these ingredients, with potential risks including
52 abnormal heart rhythms, seizures, and long-term developmental issues.

53 **Fiscal Implications:** There are no fiscal implications.

54 **Effective Date:** This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2027



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Committee Assignment:4 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:54

Sponsors: Prince Mensah, Jefferson Briones, and Fabrice Clerveus

An Act To: To raise awareness about choking hazards, provide comprehensive training on the proper use of anti-choking devices, and establish a policy requiring all schools to maintain at least two devices—one located in the lunchroom and another in the nurse's office.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This initiative is being introduced to address the significant risk of choking among children. Research indicates that choking incidents are a common concern, and implementing preventive measures can substantially reduce this danger. A 2013 study found that children between the ages of 5 and 14 are at the highest risk of choking, underscoring the need for proactive safety protocols in schools.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Choking: A life-threatening emergency that occurs when an object or food obstructs the airway, preventing air from reaching the lungs.

Anti-Choke Device: A portable, non-powered tool that uses suction to dislodge an object blocking the airway.

Training: The process of teaching or developing specific skills to ensure proper use of safety devices and emergency procedures.

Medical Assistance: The provision of healthcare services and financial support to individuals in need.

Heimlich Maneuver: A procedure used to assist someone who is choking by applying abdominal thrusts to expel the obstruction.

•Section 2: Approximately one child dies from choking every five days, according to 2017 research.

•About 184 children die from choking annually in the U.S., as reported by the Moultrie Health Department.

•Over 4,000 lives have been saved by the LifeVac device, according to the New York Post.

•Studies published on ScienceDirect.com indicate that LifeVac may be more efficient and easier to use than the Heimlich maneuver.

Section 2: Provisions

Justification: Choking is a serious and potentially fatal emergency that can occur to anyone, regardless of age. For this reason, school administrators should receive mandatory training on the proper use of anti-choking devices to ensure they are prepared to respond effectively in life-threatening situations.

Fiscal Implications: Each anti-choking device costs approximately \$70–\$200.



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Committee Assignment:4 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:54

- 39 Providing two devices to every school in New York State, including private
40 institutions, would result in an estimated total cost of \$907,760–\$2,593,600.8
41 However, LifeVac, a Long Island-based company, has offered to supply all schools
42 in New York with anti-choking devices free of charge, significantly reducing the
43 financial burden on the state and ensuring widespread implementation of this life-
44 saving initiative.
- 45 **Environmental Implications:** Used anti-choking devices are classified as medical
46 waste. Therefore, schools must dispose of these devices in accordance with existing
47 medical waste management protocols, alongside other regulated healthcare
48 materials currently handled on-site.
- 49 **Effective Date:** Starting the 26-28 school year



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Committee Assignment:2 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:55

Sponsors: Aaliyah Deis, Jessica Saciolo, Heaven Wilson, Jacky Mariaca, Ariel Payne, Ben Wizwer, and Taylin Frunzi

An Act To: Amend Article 11 of the Environmental Conservation Law of NY by making it legal to fish Atlantic sturgeon, shortnose sturgeon, American eels, and striped bass on odd years and round whitefish and Burbot fish on even years to reduce overfishing.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To stop fish from becoming endangered because of too much fishing, while still allowing people to catch them. We added a rule to the license that says certain fish in New York can only be caught in odd years, and other fish can only be caught in even years. This means that fish caught in odd years cannot be caught in even years, and the same goes for the fish in even years. The size limits for these fish will be lowered by a few inches when they can be caught. There is always a catch-and-release option if someone accidentally catches a fish in the wrong year.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Overfishing- Catching fish faster than they can reproduce. This leads to extinction and decline in population.

Vibrio- A waterborne bacteria of a group that includes some pathogenic bacteria that causes cholera gastroenteritis and septicemia.

Listeria monocytogenes- A disease causing bacteria.

Conservation- it means a prevention of wasteful use of a resource

Article 11 of the environmental conservation law of NY- A law set in place that legalizes the need for licenses and permits, protects wildlife, prohibits the taking of protected species, sets rules for hunting and trapping, and more rules for what you can do to wildlife.

Section 2: Provisions

This law is amending Article 11 of the Environmental Conservation Law of NY for fishing regulations only. The only change is when these fish can be caught, which will vary on the year, like explained before. Studies show that fish reproduce more when at a larger size. Giving these fish the appropriate amount of time to reproduce would show an increase in their population

Data that supports our idea that overfishing is a problem can be found in fish stock assessments, catch records, satellite data, and more. For instance, American eel fish stocks are now seen as low but are slowly starting to recover. Making changes every year could help these fish grow and migrate to the ocean to reproduce.

However, this improvement won't happen overnight; it will take a few years for a big change in their populations since most of the fish need time to grow up.



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For example, the American eel fish stocks consider them as depleted but making a small recovery. One year intervals would help them mature and migrate to the ocean to reproduce. This wouldn't magically happen after one year, and would take at least a couple years for a significant change in their populations, given that the majority of the fish included take a while to mature. A potential question people may have is, "What would happen if a person hooks one of the listed fish and injures it?" A solution to this question would be using an unscented, fast, and artificial lure. All of these fish collectively dislike the characteristics of these kinds of lures. This would be done to avoid the chances of hooking these fish. Using these kinds of lures on the years they're not to be fished would increase the chances of catching different fish.

Data that supports our argument of overfishing being an enduring issue can be found through fish stocks, documents from catches, satellites, etc. The American eel, for example, is one of the fish included in our list. American eel fish stocks have them recognized as depleted, and their numbers have declined by up to 50% over 36 years, which eventually became 60%, and have also faced a 99.2% decline in great lakes. Despite this, they have been making a comeback, and are recovering at a very slow pace. In 2008, the average number of eels caught per day was 17. Ever since 2020, the average eels per day has increased generously to over 504. One year suspensions in catching them would assist them in migrating to the ocean and maturing there to reproduce.

Justification: This law is essential because it prevents aquatic life from becoming endangered, or worse, extinct, due to overfishing. While coming to this point could be price, this is the best option if we choose to protect these fish. This law will positively affect the populations of said fish, and without this protection, the fish listed will continue to be threatened by overfishing. Not only will this benefit the aquatic ecosystems, but having more of these fish reproduce helps with reducing the amount of fish farms needed.

Fiscal Implications: Fishing restrictions in New York can have important effects on money and jobs in local areas and on the environment. These rules are meant to protect fish populations and encourage sustainable fishing practices. However, they can also result in less income for businesses that depend on fishing tourism, like bait shops, restaurants, and charter services. If there are fewer fishing opportunities, visitors might not come as much, which can lead to lower sales and job losses in communities that rely on fishing for income.



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On the positive side, these restrictions help keep fish populations healthy. This can lead to a stronger fishing industry in the future that benefits new generations. It is important to balance the needs of the economy with taking care of the environment for the long-term health of New York's fishing resources and the communities that depend on them.

One fiscal implication that could potentially come from this law is the value of these fish going up. For example, American eel prices, when farmed or harvested, usually cost around \$2.51 to \$4.71 per pound, Striped bass at \$7 to \$16 per pound, and lake/round whitefish at \$7 to \$14 per pound. Realistically, the prices would rise up to 50%.

Environmental Implications: This law will positively impact the aquatic ecosystem. Over the years, 80 fresh waterfish went extinct due to over fishing. Even though there are fishing seasons, this doesn't prevent people without fishing licenses from taking the fish and selling it, or just taking it for themselves. This also applies to the length requirements for taking the fish. These length requirements were made to help the declining population, but it hasn't worked like it was meant to.

If some fish stop getting caught it can improve the reef decline in New York. This would solve two problems: overfishing causing species of fish to go extinct and losing reefs. While not having an exact number to the declining in the reefs population, globally over 80% of the reef have been lost to loss of fishes. With the decline in fish population, people started to make fish farms to compensate for the declining population. This method of solving a decrease in the fish population is very harmful to our bodies. While not having a clear effect on our health, it can cause serious health issues. This includes cancer, diabetes, and other dangerous conditions.

This is exponentially impacting the lives of citizens with weak immune systems. People with weak immune systems catch a cold faster than a normal person's immune system. With farm-raised fish it increases the spawn of bacteria. This includes Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes, Vibrio. Vibrio is one of the most dangerous bacteria that's been found in these farm-raised fish.

Effective Date: For the whole fishing industry to adapt to this sudden change, the markets would have to focus on alternative fish, which could take approximately a couple months or years. This shouldn't take a lot of time, since these fish are already at an all-time low. To give markets and the fishing industry time to adapt, we have chosen January 2027 so they could have enough time to focus on different species of fish.



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Committee Assignment:8 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:56

Sponsors: Walker Budde, Claudia Smith, Holly Surerus, Kim Duncan, George Peruchet Di Napoli, and Nico Esparza

An Act To: Ban all plastic to-go containers/boxes in the food industry of NY, by switching to a safer biodegradable material (like cardboard) by January 1st, 2027.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To replace traditional plastic from NY food industry's to-go boxes and food containers with a safer material, ensuring no more health risks with consuming microplastics.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

MicroPlastics - Plastic particles less than five millimeters in size, resulting from both the breakdown of larger plastics and the intentional manufacturing of small plastics

Biodegradable - A(n) substance/object that's capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms

Section 2: Provisions

Our bill, regarding the replacement of microplastics, is a significant safety concern for everyone because the food we consume daily may contain microplastics. These particles not only affect humans but also the environment, as they can travel through the food chain and harm both food and animals. By reducing the use of take-out containers promptly, we can prevent serious health issues such as heart attacks, cancer, and reproductive problems in the future. Acting quickly will benefit both our environment and community. The take-out containers used in diners and restaurants are utilized billions of times worldwide.

We should avoid using plastic containers for food because they take hundreds of years to decompose and often end up polluting oceans, harming wildlife even when recycled. Plastic can also release harmful chemicals into our food and the environment. Switching to eco-friendly options like mushroom-based or cardboard containers helps protect our planet while keeping our food safe and fresh. These to-go boxes are harmful to the environment and the citizens in our community. In daily life, we encounter tens of thousands of microplastics, which studies show link to heart attacks, and reproductive problems. By replacing these to-go boxes with cardboard ones that aren't coated with plastic liners, or at least making an effort to change, we can help our community and wildlife thrive. Other safe options include mushroom-based packaging and corn starch-based packaging.

Justification: Microplastics are a huge safety concern for everyone. All of the food you eat daily contains many microplastics. Microplastics can not only affect us humans, but also the animals and environment. Plastic to go containers carry microplastics through the food chain which is harmful to us, the food, and the



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Committee Assignment:8 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:56

39 animals. The to-go containers that you use at diners, and restaurants, are used
40 billions of times around the world. We can prevent serious health issues, such as
41 heart attacks, cancer and reproductive issues in the future by reducing the usage of
42 plastic to-go boxes as soon as possible.

43 The sooner we act, the sooner we can help our environment and community.

44 **Fiscal Implications:** Non-eco-friendly containers cost only a few cents per unit,
45 reflecting lower costs compared to specialty plastics. Switching from traditional
46 plastic to biodegradable plastic may initially cost 20%-30% more. Biodegradable
47 options sometimes range from \$2 to \$7 per kilogram, while traditional plastics
48 typically cost \$0.02 to \$0.04 kilograms to produce. To transition to safer packaging,
49 a company would primarily source materials from packaging manufacturers and
50 distributors. These suppliers can provide custom-designed solutions to meet a
51 business's specific needs, from shipping boxes to product containers. Food
52 industries can offset the price change by charging customers for the container or by
53 increasing taxes on to-go orders.

54 **Environmental Implications:** Plastic pollutes oceans and land, harms wildlife
55 through ingestion and entanglement, and contributes to climate change due to the
56 production and disposal of fossil fuel-derived materials. It breaks down into
57 microplastics that persist for centuries, contaminating soil and water, and entering
58 the food chain, thus impacting human and animal health. By restricting the use of
59 plastic, we can prevent these issues and we can help our wildlife thrive.

60 **Effective Date:** This law may be implemented by 2027. It will be put into effect to
61 allow the food industries time to adapt and supply it to customers



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Committee Assignment:2 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:57

Sponsors: Madyson Mahoney, Fiona Marble, Lilly Mountain, and Malia Scott

An Act To: Amend the bill stating that when you turn 18, juvenile records only are sealed when requested by the officials that judged the case and enforce all non-violent juvenile records

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To prevent mistakes made under 18 from following students into adulthood.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Juvenile: a young child who has not attained his eighteenth birthday

Attained: Reached or achieved

Adulthood: The state of being fully grown, of age, or fully developed

Adequate: As much or as good as necessary for some requirement or purpose

Stigma: a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or a person.

Misconceptions: Mistaken notion.

Confidentiality: Spoken, written, or acted in secret or secrecy.

Expungement: To strike or blot out; permanently destroy; obliterate.

Termination: The action of bringing something or coming to an end.

Section 2: Provisions

[...]4. Notwithstanding subdivision two of this section, whenever a person is adjudicated a youthful offender and the conviction that was vacated and replaced by the youthful offender finding was for a sex offense as that term is defined in article ten of the mental hygiene law, all records pertaining to the youthful offender adjudication shall be included in those records and reports that may be obtained by the commissioner of mental health or the commissioner of developmental disabilities, as appropriate; the case review panel; and the attorney general pursuant to section 10.05 of the mental hygiene law.

5. Upon a juvenile's eighteenth birthday, all non-violent offenses shall be sealed.

Justification: Many people think that sealing of juvenile records happens with any youthful offender conviction. Young people face continuing stigma and are excluded from housing, educational, employment and other opportunities if others learn of their even non-violent convictions. Expungement, sealing, and confidentiality are record protections that do not automatically happen. Currently, if your juvenile records hold any violent or non-violent convictions, you cannot have certain jobs. Some potential employers require background checks. If records aren't sealed it could prevent a person from getting hired no matter what they convicted for. Sealing of records requires officials to go through the process of fastening or closing



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Committee Assignment:2 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:57

39 the records safely. If a record is sealed only certainly people can see the records. If
40 the records are sealed completely the conviction of a non-violent offense cannot
41 affect their job, housing, and more. Expungement of non-violent records should be
42 done. Just sealing records does not make them inaccessible.

43 **Fiscal Implications:** This bill has no fiscal implications.

44 **Effective Date:** January 1, 2027



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Committee Assignment:3 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:58

Sponsors: Miles Carey, Jackson Padula, Andrew Liyim, Inaya Zaib, Pedro Salazar, and Valentina Meyer

An Act To: Ban the sale of cigarettes, vapes, and marijuana in New York State

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To better the health and safety of New York State residents by banning the sale of cigarettes, vapes, and marijuana. By removing the ability to acquire these drugs, New York State residents can enjoy an overall healthier and safer place to call home

Summary of Provisions

Section 2: Provisions

Section 1 No person or business can sell or provide others with cigarettes, vapes, and marijuana in the state.

Section 2 A company or business disobeying this law will have their retail license revoked and face other penalties as noted in section 3

Section 3 The penalties for violating the provisions of this law would include fines, community service, and mandatory enrollment in educational programs on why they shouldn't sell these drugs and the effects that they have on the public.

Section 4 Exemption for prescriptions written by New York State physicians.

Justification: Using cigarettes, vapes, and marijuana can cause very serious and dangerous illnesses. A few effects of smoking cigarettes are heart disease and lung cancer. Vaping is sometimes thought of as a safe alternative to smoking cigarettes. But this is a dangerous assumption because there is no scientific evidence that proves it. There is actually proof that vaping is almost as dangerous as smoking cigarettes. In some cases, vapes, or e-cigarettes, have higher concentrations of nicotine which is what makes cigarettes and vapes addictive. Vaping has been linked to lung damage and impaired brain development. Marijuana also has negative side effects to our mental health. Some of which are increased anxiety and depression and reduced motivation, which are more commonly found in people that use this product frequently. As you can see, the effects of these drugs are all terrible which is why we have to put a stop to it. The cost of health care and the numerous negative effects of cigarettes, vapes, and marijuana far exceed the profits of selling them. Although it would be nearly impossible to stop everyone from using these drugs, banning the sale of cigarettes, vapes, and marijuana would be a huge step in creating better public health and making sure that future citizens of New York state will be able to grow up in a safer and healthier environment.

Fiscal Implications: 1. There would be a reduction in health insurance costs for most people. Usually, younger and healthier people who pay for health insurance do not use these products very often. However, the insurance companies spread



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Committee Assignment:3 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:58

39 the high cost of health care among everyone. With less health issues caused by
40 these drugs, overall health expenses should be lower

41 2. Less people missing work from being sick.

42 3. Social and financial benefit from a reduction in crime due to the destructive
43 behavior of addicts.

44 **Environmental Implications:** This ban will reduce litter as well as air pollution.

45 **Effective Date:** January 1, 2027



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Committee Assignment:4 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:59

Sponsors: Makayla Armstrong, Maggie Guerra, Evelyn Vanzetta, Addison Falk, and Juliana Turselli

An Act To: Allow students in grades 3-12 to take excused absences for mental health days, similar to sick days.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Giving this ability to students allows them to take a day to regulate their emotions, sleep, and catch up on any missing schoolwork. It also gives students a healthier coping mechanism.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

- Semester: The first half or second half of the calendar year.

- Absence: Unauthorized departure, being late, or leaving without explicit approval.

- Unexcused absences: Unexcused absences aren't scheduled or authorized by the school district.

- Exception: A statement that something is not included.

Section 2: Provisions

- Students are allowed 3 excused absences for mental health days per semester.

- Other absences for mental health days will not be excused if during the same semester.

- No one is an exception to this rule.

- When the student arrives at school the following day, their teacher is not allowed to ask what the student did on their mental health day.

Justification: Mental health days are important for students for many reasons. Two of the most important are; first, to give students positive coping mechanisms to deal with their stress, and second, to give students control over their own situations when they might otherwise feel powerless:

Example A: Giving students positive coping mechanisms to deal with stress.

Mountain Heights Academy says," Students use coping mechanisms such as, substance abuse, self-harm, or disordered eating." These harmful coping mechanisms affect both themselves and the people around them. Giving students mental health days could reduce the number of students using the mechanisms.

Example B: Giving students control over their own situations when they might otherwise feel powerless. For instance, Mountain Heights Academy says," Mental health issues such as anxiety, depression, and ADHD can affect how students perform." If students have control over their mental health, mental health issues will likely decrease and students' performances will enhance and improve.

In summary, mental health days will largely benefit students attending school in New York State. Studies show 78% of teenagers say that school communities



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Committee Assignment:4 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:59

39 should support mental health days. By giving students healthy coping mechanisms
40 and control over their mental health they will be more likely to produce better
41 school work and results.

42 **Fiscal Implications:** If implemented properly this will have zero cost to school
43 districts, for the following benefits:

44 - Students can prioritize their overall wellbeing and it will foster and promote a
45 mentally healthy school mindset.

46 - Studies show 78% of teenagers say that school communities should support
47 mental health days.

48 **Effective Date:** July 1, 2026



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Committee Assignment:6 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:60

Sponsors: Emerson Lisi and Jordan Caplan

An Act To: Remove the phrase “under God” from the Pledge of Allegiance in New York State public schools.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To ensure that students' freedom of religion and speech is protected and not influenced at school, to keep the church out of state, as promised in the First Amendment, to hold religious influence between the children and their families, and not be influenced by public schools.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Pledge of Allegiance: New York Education Law requires schools to provide a program for a daily pledge that states: “I pledge allegiance to the Flag, of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all”.

New York State Public Schools: A state-funded school that must follow state regulations.

Section 2: Provisions

Schools will have to make very little change to their curriculum; only the two words “under God” would be removed from the daily Pledge of Allegiance.

Justification: Although specific data for New York is unavailable, according to the Pew Research Center, 6% of adolescents in the United States identify as atheist, 4% are agnostic, and 23% say they believe “nothing in particular”. This is a large percentage of the student population that doesn’t necessarily believe in God. Yet, the Pledge of Allegiance, containing the words “under God,” plays every morning in every New York public school. The phrase “under God” was only added to the Pledge of Allegiance in 1954 to fight against the atheistic values of the Soviet Union. This change went against and continues to go against the purpose of the First Amendment, which states that Congress cannot make laws favoring or representing a certain religion, and the words “Under God” being used in public schools breaks this law. Religion is a deeply personal matter and should be left to the discretion of children and their parents, not influenced by public education.

Fiscal Implications: None

Effective Date: September 1, 2026



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Committee Assignment:7 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:61

Sponsors: Blake Sullivan, Ryan Tompkins Jr, Troy Stephens, Julian Cordova, and Michael Febbie

An Act To: Establish a Swamp Milkweed Seed Distribution Program to Combat the Spotted Lanternfly populations.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To halt the destructive spread of the Spotted Lanternfly. This invasive species alone has caused damage to hundreds of ecosystems across the state. Large numbers of them are easily visible when you go outdoors.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Excretion: When a living organism releases waste. Photosynthesis: The process used by plants, algae, and some bacteria to convert sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide into chemical energy in the form of sugar (glucose) and oxygen.

Invasive: causing harm and spreading quickly. Susceptible: capable or admitting of.

Section 2: Provisions

New York State should establish the Swamp Milkweed Seed Distribution Program, providing free Swamp Milkweed seeds sourced from local distributors to the public through participating gardening and hardware stores. Through this initiative, New York State will protect its ecosystems, support pollinator populations, promote environmental management, and reduce the economic and ecological damage caused by the invasive Spotted Lanternfly.

Justification: The spotted lanternfly not only suck sap from trees like the black walnut and tree of heaven, but they also excrete a sticky residue in their wake, which promotes black mold that blocks out sunlight and continues to destroy the plant by stopping essential photosynthesis. This weakens the trees, making them more susceptible to other pests. The distribution of this plant will cease the continuous destruction of the Spotted Lanternfly species. It will save these trees from most likely going extinct in the U.S.

Fiscal Implications: New York's Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) is a funding source for the state's Invasive Species Grant Program, which provides grants to municipalities and academic institutions for projects addressing invasive species. On October 8, 2025, the Department of Environmental Conservation announced a budget of \$4 million for grants to address the impacts of invasive species. A small portion of this budget can be used to finance our Milkweed Distribution program.

Environmental Implications: Swamp Milkweed, unlike common Milkweed, does not disrupt the Migration of the monarch butterfly. Using this, we can determine that there are no environmental difficulties with this bill.



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Committee Assignment:7 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:61

39 **Effective Date:** This bill is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2026, as swamp
40 milkweed requires cold temperatures to initiate its growing process. With so many
41 species of trees at stake, there is no reason to wait. We should have a plant that
42 will stop the constant ravaging of this killing species. Thank you all for your time.



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Committee Assignment:1 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:62

Sponsors: Storm Arzola

An Act To: Give a minimum of 10 years' sentence to all sexual abusers, sex traffickers, pedophiles, rapist, sexual assaulters, child molesters, and groomers.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Take people who are a danger to others off the streets to make America safer and help victims of the circumstances of rape and sexual assault get justice for what they went through.

Summary of Provisions

Section 2: Provisions

Any person convicted of a sexual abuse offense, as defined under "section ___ of the penal code]" shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of nothing less than ten (10) years. No court shall suspend, defer, or otherwise reduce the mandatory minimum sentence established by this Act.

Justification: According to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN), for every 1,000 sexual assaults in the United States, only about 25 perpetrators are sentenced to incarceration. That means roughly 98% walk free. This lack of accountability contributes to lasting harm for survivors and fosters a culture where sexual violence is underreported and underpunished. Studies have shown that survivors often experience PTSD, depression, and long-term physical and emotional trauma due to these crimes. Despite the seriousness of these effects, sentencing remains inconsistent. Cases like Brock Turner and David Becker demonstrate how lenient punishments undermine justice and public safety. Strengthening sentencing standards would help ensure fairness for victims and reinforce public trust in the justice system. Upholding protections outlined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, such as "protection from abuse" and "the right to be heard," is essential to creating a safer society for all.

Fiscal Implications: Increase in incarceration costs and primarily in the criminal justice system, because of higher jail time sentences.

Effective Date: January 2026



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Committee Assignment:7 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:63

Sponsors: Shea McHugh, Declan Bakhsh, Cameron Wee, and Brooke Dyzenhaus

An Act To: Require all New York State public and private schools to stop selling any food products containing petroleum-based artificial dyes to students on school premises.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: This bill will eliminate artificial food dyes from foods served in schools, thus improving children's overall health and well-being so they can contribute positively to society and the State of New York.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Public and private schools – All types of schools, both government-funded and privately run.

Artificial - Made or produced by humans, not naturally occurring.

Petroleum-based - Made from petroleum, which is a type of oil found underground.

Dye - A substance used to add color to something, like food, fabric, or materials.

Petroleum-based artificial dyes - Man made color additives made from petroleum (oil) sources. These dyes include: Red No.40, Yellow No. 5, Yellow No. 6, Blue No.1, Blue No.2, Green No. 3, Citrus Red No. 2 and Orange B.

Section 2: Provisions

All New York State public and private schools shall be required to stop selling any food products containing petroleum-based artificial dyes to students on school premises.

Lunch and snacks for sale must not include Red No. 40, Yellow No. 5, Yellow No. 6, Blue No. 1, Blue No. 2, Green No. 3, Citrus Red No. 2 and Orange B.

Failure to comply with this law will result in a decrease or elimination of State funding.

Justification: According to the National Institutes of Health, Americans are consuming 500% more artificial food dyes today than they did in 1955, and unfortunately, children are the largest consumers. This statistic directly correlates with research conducted by the University of Oxford and University College London (UCL), published in the Journals of Gerontology. Their study showed that "baby boomers were more likely than the generations before them to have cancer, lung disease, heart problems, diabetes, and high cholesterol as they entered their 50s and 60s."

There is a special clause in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act known as the Delaney Clause, which requires the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to ban any food additive that causes cancer in humans or animals. However, there have been certain exceptions resulting from "inconsistent" or "inconclusive" studies. Red No.



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Committee Assignment:7 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:63

40, the most commonly used red dye, has been shown to cause DNA damage and inflammation of the colon in mice—conditions that can lead to colon cancer. Yellow No. 5 and Yellow No. 6 have both been linked to adrenal gland and kidney tumors. In another study, Blue No. 2 was found to significantly affect the development of brain tumors in rats. All of the above-mentioned petroleum-based artificial dyes are still permitted for use in food.

In addition to cancer risks, many artificial dyes cause allergies or sensitivities. In a study published by the National Institutes of Health, Yellow No. 5 was shown to increase the occurrence of hives and asthma symptoms. A different study conducted by the British Journal of Dermatology found that 52% of people with chronic hives and swelling were also allergic to artificial dyes.

The health issues caused by exposure to artificial dyes don't stop at the physical level. Research suggests that artificial dyes can also have severe behavioral and neurological effects. One of the most in-depth studies was conducted by the California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). This study concluded that current federal levels deemed acceptable for children may not be safe for their developmental health, and that some children are more adversely affected than others. In human studies, artificial dyes were shown to cause hyperactivity and other neurobehavioral problems in certain children. Even more concerning, animal studies indicated that "synthetic food dyes affect activity, memory, and learning by altering neurotransmitters in the brain and causing microscopic changes in brain structure."

By reducing a child's exposure to artificial dyes, we could see positive effects on focus, behavior, concentration, and learning. When combined with improvements in physical health, this could directly lead to increased attendance and overall academic achievement.

The same study conducted by OEHHA "observed higher exposures in lower-income populations, pointing to the need to improve consumption of, and access to, healthier food." New York State recently implemented the Universal School Meals Program, which provides free breakfast and lunch for all students. This bill would ensure that all students have access to healthier and safer food options, regardless of their socioeconomic status.

The European Union, United Kingdom, Canada, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Switzerland all have stricter regulations regarding the use of artificial dyes in food. The European Union even requires warning labels on foods containing certain dyes. Companies such as Nestlé, Mars, and Kraft already reformulate their products sold outside the United States, using healthier ingredients and dyes



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76 derived from fruits, vegetables, and spices. Since companies are already producing
77 healthier options abroad, they could easily meet the increased demand for dye-free
78 food in the U.S. Schools have a responsibility to provide healthy options to the
79 children of New York. Failure to comply with this law could result in a reduction or
80 elimination of state funding.

81 **Fiscal Implications:** The impact on school spending will be negligible. The average
82 amount that school districts in New York State spend on each student is \$36,293,
83 with some schools spending over \$215,000. Schools can easily make a small
84 adjustment or allocation within their current budgets to improve the quality of food.
85 A small investment in students now can save thousands of dollars in health costs in
86 the future.

87 **Effective Date:** This bill will go into effect March 2026, so as to align with the
88 district's budget. This also gives schools enough time to prepare for the 2026-2027
89 school year implementation.



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Committee Assignment:1 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:64

Sponsors: SJ Jain, Faith Francis, Manny Ibrahim, Ryan McNamara, Gianna Ramdhanie, Kendra Peck, and Kyla Hunter

An Act To: Amend § 918 of the Education code, relating to student nutrition.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To create a requirement for schools to incorporate vegan options based on ethical, religious, health, and allergenic factors.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Allergy: Altered bodily reactivity (such as hypersensitivity) to an antigen in response to a first exposure

Ethical: Involving or expressing moral approval or disapproval

Halal: Selling or serving food ritually fit according to Islamic law

Kosher: Selling or serving food ritually fit according to Jewish law

Pescetarian: One whose diet includes fish but no other meat

Religious: Relating to or manifesting faithful devotion to an acknowledged ultimate reality or deity

Vegan: The practice or lifestyle that avoids all animal products

Section 2: Provisions

Every public school within New York State jurisdiction must provide at least regularly available, fully vegan option during each breakfast and lunch period. These options must meet the required nutritional requirements of the state, and contain no animal products or byproducts. Furthermore, all ingredients in the options must be available for student consultation per student request.

Justification: To provide food options respecting ethical standpoints, religious and cultural beliefs, allergenic and dietary restrictions, and personal opinions that may limit or prevent students from receiving standard school lunches. Plant based options also serve as a healthier alternative to the normal lunch through the lack of various saturated fats, excessive amounts of sodium, and processed ingredients, which reduce incidence of chronic disease, type 2 diabetes, kidney issues, and high blood pressure. Additionally, vegan food includes nutritious elements not found in regular school meals including vitamins, fiber, complex carbohydrates, and plant-based omega-3 fats. Research shows that these nutrients are linked to higher energy levels, focus, immune strength, and brain health.

Fiscal Implications: Vegan meals would cost no more than the already existing school lunches, with an estimated average cost of \$4. Since the cost would be less than \$4.60, the state government would provide reimbursement to the school for the meal, meaning that the district, or the state are not affected by costs. Normal



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38 school lunches would remain, however, a fraction of the normal lunches provided
39 would be shifted to be vegan options.

40 **Environmental Implications:** The implication of mandatory vegan lunches in
41 schools will positively impact the environment by reducing greenhouse gas
42 emissions, contributing to conservation of land and water, and decreasing pollution
43 when opposed to meat-based meals.

44 **Effective Date:** This bill will go into effect July 1st, 2026



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Committee Assignment:2 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:65

Sponsors: Michael Heptig, Anthony Gonzalez, Kate Schwinn, and Charlotte Neubauer

An Act To: Ensure employment safety and maintain economic stability for New York State Citizens.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: To regulate Open Source AI and stabilize employment rates in New York.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Open Source AI: artificial intelligence systems where the source code, model weights, and training data information are made publicly available, allowing anyone to use, modify, and distribute them freely

Automation: the use of largely automatic equipment in a system of manufacturing or other production process.

Audits: An audit is a systematic examination of an entity's accounts, processes, or systems to check for accuracy, compliance, or efficiency.

AI replacement: When a company chooses to terminate an employee and replace it with an AI system.

The New York State Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act: New York State already requires companies to report layoffs if they are a private businesses with 50 or more employees, and the layoffs are triggered by a shutdown of a single site of employment that results in an employment loss for 25 or more employees, or they have a mass layoff where 25 or more full-time employees are laid off and this number is at least 33% of the workforce, or 250 or more full-time employees are laid off.

Human Involvement and Oversight: The active and continuous participation of humans to guide, monitor, oversee, and improve artificial intelligence systems.

New York State Department of Labor: a state agency responsible for administering and enforcing laws that ensure workers' rights to fair, safe, and healthy working conditions

Companies: This will include any company online or brick and mortar that choose to do business in New York State.

Section 2: Provisions

Companies are required to report the number of jobs lost due to AI replacement as an added part of the New York State Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act.

Companies must provide public transparency on this type of job loss in their hiring processes. A company must cap AI employment loss at 10% of its total employees.

All job positions that are attributed to AI must have some level of human involvement and oversight. This bill will be enforced by the Department of Labor,



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which already oversees the The New York State Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act.

Justification: The CEO of Amazon publicly stated that "in the next few years, we expect that [generative AI] will reduce our total corporate workforce." (City Comptroller) Some research suggests that up to 53% of jobs in New York State could be automated by 2037 (Goldman Sachs) Proven displacement is occurring. Corporations are explicitly linking workforce reductions to AI adoption. Accenture's CEO has stated the company is "exiting on a compressed timeline people where reskilling... is not a viable path" for necessary skills. Similarly, Fiverr laid off 30% of its workforce to adhere to an "AI-First" mindset, explicitly aiming for "far fewer management layers"(Tech Company News) New York State currently has a practice of companies voluntarily reporting, which does not allow for a full scope of understanding of AI's impact. (NYS Workers Adjustment and Retraining Act) A 2025 report from the recruiting firm Challenger, Grey & Christmas, found that 17,375 U.S. jobs were cut specifically due to AI between January and September 2025.(Challenger, Grey & Christmas) Economists estimate that 42% of the jobs lost are gone forever (Time Magazine) One study estimates that about 400,000 jobs were lost to automation in the U.S.(International Law Firm Mayer, Brown) Illinois joins other states, including Utah and Colorado, that are currently passing legislation to regulate AI.(Mayer, Brown) Between 2016 and 2030, anywhere from 10 to 800 million jobs will be lost globally, with the midpoint of 400 million cited most frequently in the media. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) Personnel and employment records must be kept for at least one year from the date of an involuntary termination, according to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The New York Labor Law requires that detailed payroll records be kept for a minimum of six years. (NY.GOV) Employers must provide written notice to a terminated employee detailing the specific date of termination and the cancellation of benefits. A copy of this notice should be retained for five business days. (NY.GOV) A September 2025 survey found that AI is driving some firms to reduce their hiring, especially for IT and customer support roles. (New York Federal Reserve) An NYCEDC report from early 2025 projected that AI and other tech shifts could lead to a net gain of 200,000 jobs in the city by 2030, but this would be offset by 600,000 positions lost in areas like office support and customer service. (New York City Economic Development Corporation) While many low-wage roles like cashiers and food service workers are at risk of being replaced, AI is also significantly impacting higher-skilled, white-collar jobs. Jobs involving writing, data analysis, and customer service are at the highest risk from AI, including roles like



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76 interpreters, translators, customer service representatives, data analysts, writers,
77 and journalists. Other vulnerable jobs include ticket agents, travel clerks,
78 administrative assistants, and roles with repetitive, rule-based tasks. (Forbes
79 Magazine) AI is projected to replace a significant number of jobs, with some
80 estimates suggesting up to 300 million full-time equivalent positions could be
81 affected globally. Jobs involving repetitive tasks, administrative support, data entry,
82 and customer service are most vulnerable.(World Economic Forum) Overall, AI
83 adoption is significant, with an estimated 78% of organizations nationally reporting
84 AI use in 2024, a major increase over the previous year. (NYCEDC) By the end of
85 2025, 85 million jobs are estimated to be displaced globally by AI and automation,
86 according to the World Economic Forum. (sqmagize.uk) A Goldman Sachs report
87 indicates that 18% of global work could be automated by AI, affecting up to 300
88 million full-time jobs. (SQ magazine) AI has the ability to change the way
89 businesses operate, leading to greater efficiency, fewer business disruptions, and
90 increased responsiveness to customer needs." However, the implementation of AI
91 tools in the workplace leads to increased automation, which may result in increased
92 job loss, wage stagnation or loss, reduced hiring, lack of job satisfaction, and skill
93 obsolescence—all of which are major concerns for US workers. (NYS.Gov)
94 Employers should be well versed in how AI tools are being used and the impact
95 they are having on workers, especially if such impacts may lead to mass layoffs.
96 Specifically, legal and human resources leaders should understand how the
97 business is automating certain processes through AI tools and the implications the
98 tools have on headcount requirements, employee job satisfaction and morale. (K&L
99 Gates).

100 **Fiscal Implications:** The maximum weekly unemployment benefit increased from
101 \$509 to \$869, creating a financial burden on the State. Unemployment creates an
102 increased demand for social programs and Government Assistance, which creates a
103 fiscal responsibility and often a burden to the state. If the median New York State
104 Family (annual income of \$88,053) loses their job to AI, the New York State
105 economy will suffer due to that family's loss of purchasing power.

106 **Effective Date:** January 2027



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Committee Assignment:5 Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:66

Sponsors: Zac Stubelek, Rohan Singh, Ian Kim, and Neila Grazina

An Act To: Increase the safety and security of students and faculty of schools in New York State.

The People of the New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Purpose: Amend the training requirements for unarmed school security guards in New York State.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1: Definitions

Unarmed School Security Guard: An unarmed individual trained and hired to protect students and staff in a school. **School Resource Officer (SRO):** A sworn, career law enforcement officer with specialized training who works in schools.

Section 2: Provisions

Current Security Guard Training Requirements: In order to get your NYS Security Guard License, you must be at least 18 years of age, have no felony record, and have a valid form of identification, such as a driver's license, NYS ID card, or a special form to get your photo from the NYS DMV. Security guards must complete an 8-hour course before being hired. Once hired, security guards are required to take a 16-hour on-the-job course within the first 90 days of work. This is what is required for one to earn his or her NYS Security Guard License (for unarmed security guards). Annually, security guards are required by the state to take an 8-hour in-service training course. This course is taught by a security guard training group approved by the New York State Department of Education. They currently train upcoming security guards in first-aid and evacuation procedures for the building. Training takes place throughout New York in various locations, including small community colleges and private academies that specialize in security guard training. New York State law requires registration and training of security guards in the state. The DCJS Office of Public Safety provides administrative oversight for mandated security training and approves security guard training schools. The New York State Department of State Division of Licensing Services has oversight responsibility for the registration of all security guards.

Added Requirements: Enhanced training for school security guards and training them for important scenarios before being hired. To qualify, you still need to be at least 18, have no felony record, and have a valid form of identification. The new training course would include School Shootings, Legal Responsibilities, Limitations, Emergency Response Procedures, Communication Skills, Access Control, Perimeter Security, Patrolling Techniques, Surveillance Methods, Crowd Control, Event Security, Ethics, and Professionalism (both Ethics and Professionalism courses would be combined and completed in 3 hours). These 12 courses would take a total



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of 36 hours over the 6-day timeline, with 3 hours allocated for each course and 6 hours per day. The last day would be 3 hours for Ethics & Professionalism. The training would take place in the same places as they do currently, such as small community colleges, schools, and private academies specializing in security guard training in New York. People seeking to become school security guards will no longer be allowed to take online courses, as they may be able to cheat using the internet. The New York State Division of Criminal Justice will continue to approve schools and teachers and provide certificates. An unarmed security guard in New York will now be required to take a 10-hour in-service training annually.

Justification: Currently to become a school security guard you must be at least 21 years of age at time of appointment, you must have a High School Diploma or GED, you must pass a character and background investigation, you must pass a drug screening, you must meet certain medical and psychological requirements, you must reside in one of the five boroughs of New York City, you must pay a \$75 fee for fingerprinting as part of the investigation process, you must be eligible to obtain NYC Special Patrolman status upon appointment and become certified as a NYC Special Patrolman within three (3) months of appointment. Special Patrolman certification must be maintained for the duration of employment in this title, lastly you must be a United States Citizen at time of hire.(NYPD) "In-person protection is much more of a deterrent than an electronic system that is vulnerable to hacking or being overridden. Guards have the potential to stop an event that is taking place instead of just offering some form of proof of the perpetrators after the crime occurs." (Security Services NorthWest) Security guards are pivotal in maintaining a safe and secure school environment. Their constant vigilance and quick decision-making capabilities reassure students and staff alike. Guards are particularly adept at deterring unwanted behavior through their visible presence, making them a powerful first line of defense against potential threats. Their routine security checks further strengthen the security, allowing them to spot and mitigate possible risks before they escalate into serious incidents. Furthermore, security guards are trained professionals who can respond appropriately and effectively during emergencies, minimizing potential harm to students and staff. They are also responsible for enforcing the school's action plan, ensuring that safety rules and regulations are adhered to by everyone within the premises. Moreover, the role of security guards extends beyond physical security; they also contribute significantly to creating a comfortable and conducive learning atmosphere. Their presence offers a sense of safety, allowing students to focus on their learning and teachers to impart knowledge without worrying about potential security threats.(ASAP Security)



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Committee Assignment:5

Chamber Assignment:Blue Assembly Bill #:66

Kids are the future of America, but they are not able to reach their highest potential due to the stress and anxiety that tragedy could strike their school. Assigning security guards who have received better training could help the kids in school. (JHA Study) Parents also have their doubts and are scared for the well-being of their children. (ED Week) There have been many cases where security guards were not prepped to stop a school shooter or a threat and hesitated before confronting the person, leading to the death of many. In 2023-2024, there was a sharp increase in gunfire incidents on school grounds. According to Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund, there has been an approximately 31% increase in gunfire on school property. Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund, which has been tracking gunfire or "shooting" incidents for over a decade, has reported that the 2023-2024 school year was the 2nd highest they have ever recorded. This is concerning since 2023-2024 was very recent. (Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund) Since the beginning of 2020, there have been approximately 1,568 school shooting incidents across the United States. This data was recorded by the K-12 School Shooting Database Organization, which uses the methodology that when a firearm is fired, brandished, or when a bullet hits property owned by the school, it would be considered a school shooting. (K-12 School Shooting Database Organization) In 2018, during the Parkland High School shooting, an unarmed guard spotted the shooter, knew he was expelled and a threat, and did nothing. He did not confront or call for a code red. That shooter ended up killing 17 people. (Reason.com) In STEM School Highlands Ranch in Colorado, a security guard accidentally shot a student while trying to "assist" the school during the shooting, even though they were hired and trained to be an unarmed security guard. (The Colorado Sun) More security guard training is needed in schools to enhance student and staff safety, create a more secure learning environment, and improve response to emergencies. Specific training helps guards prevent threats, manage crises, screen visitors, de-escalate conflicts, and provide on-call assistance, which allows teachers and administrators to focus on their primary roles. This is crucial due to the unfortunate rise in school violence and the need to manage complex threats. (Cardinal Point Security Group) An Oxford, Michigan school was shot up by a student with a weapon, and the security guard found the bodies of students who were shot and said that she thought they had really good makeup on and did not do anything to stop the attack, even when an ALICE warning occurred. (AP News) There have been 64 school shootings in the United States so far this year (2025), as of October 27. Thirty-seven were on college campuses, and 27 were on K-12 school grounds. The incidents left 26 people dead and at least 100 other victims injured. (CNN) In a



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113 Chicago Public School, a security guard did not get his background checked
114 properly and had a criminal record. He later sexually assaulted a student. (WTTW)
115 An unarmed school security guard was fired after fighting a student.
116 (Whatsttheword) "The Aland Etienne Safety and Security Act, filed by New York City
117 Council Speaker Adrienne Adams and other Democrats, would require the city's
118 Department of Consumer and Worker Protection to increase pay and benefits and
119 increase training — including active shooter drills — for the city's private security
120 guards." (SecurityNYC) According to the Department of Homeland Security, trained
121 security guards have higher rates of productivity and effectiveness. Training
122 security guards leads to security guards becoming more attentive to details and
123 alert while on the job. With increased alertness, security guards will be better able
124 to recognize and report any incidents, which also increases the efficiency of the
125 communication. Security guard training will teach the importance of communication
126 that is clear, concise, and easy to understand and its role in effective security
127 operations. Properly training security guards improves the intelligence of the
128 security guards, allowing them to more easily handle circumstances in a responsible
129 and appropriate manner while under duress. Having the training to make difficult
130 decisions during stressful circumstances will not only increase the efficiency of the
131 security guard's performance, but it will also optimize the safety of the security
132 guard.(SecurityRI) Until recently, security officer positions did not require much
133 training or qualifications. Many security jobs only require a General Educational
134 Development Test (GED) and a clear criminal record. And yet, this job requires
135 many skills and responsibilities. Effectively training your team is therefore essential
136 to empower them to face modern challenges. Training also reduces workplace risk,
137 helps guards perform at a high level, comply with government regulations, and
138 ensures customer satisfaction. Depending on the types of security guards your
139 company trains, you may offer multiple courses or certificates.(ConnectTeam).
140 **Fiscal Implications:** There would be a price increase for the training, rising from
141 \$300 to \$500, and none of the cost would be covered by taxpayers. The individual
142 pays for their training course while the state pays administrative costs. (Foley
143 Security Solutions)
144 **Effective Date:** January 1, 2026

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Hossen Abtahi	Yellow Assembly	7	Cleveland Hill	
Laila K. Adison	Blue Assembly	6	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Steph Aguilar	Yellow Assembly	6	Brentwood South	2
Asher Ahmad	Blue Senate	6	Canisteo-Greenwood	39
Nico Esparza	Blue Assembly	8	Fallsburg	56
Williamina Aidoo	Yellow Senate	7	Brentwood West	4
Cleveron Akil	Yellow Senate	4	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Lukas Olsson	Blue Assembly	10	Westhampton Beach	
Henry Aleman	Yellow Senate	4	Fallsburg	
Tatiana Alvarado	Blue Senate	8	Brentwood South	37
Chels Alvarez	Yellow Senate	2	Brentwood West	3
Jaritza Alvarez	Yellow Senate	4	Brentwood North	2
Riley Whalen	Yellow Senate	3	Taconic Hills Jr. High	15
Mabelle Amponsah	Blue Assembly	7	Brentwood East	51
Aaliyah Misir	Blue Senate	6	Pathways College Preparatory	
Evan Pereyra	Yellow Senate	10	Westhampton Beach	16
Brandon Yao	Blue Senate	8	Mineola	48
Robert Anthony	Blue Senate	6	Channel View	
Alyssa Mcgaughey	Yellow Senate	4	Genesee Valley	9
Molly Guerra	Blue Senate	10	Highland Falls	44
Cailin Carlson	Adult	Adult	Mineola	
Giselle Ascencio	Yellow Senate	7	Fallsburg	8
Hayden Atkins	Blue Senate	4	Fallsburg	4
Maxx Centeno-Peipman	Yellow Senate	9	Westhampton Beach	
Kristty Izaguirre	Blue Senate	5	Fallsburg	41
Avery Jones	Yellow Assembly	10	Genesee Valley	25
Gabby Awuku	Yellow Senate	5	Channel View	
Nivrit Ayan	Yellow Assembly	10	Cleveland Hill	
Ava Ryckman	Yellow Assembly	2	Westhampton Beach	
Gavena Nicole Bailey	Yellow Senate	2	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Michael Heptig	Blue Assembly	2	Westhampton Beach	65
Reid Larsen	Blue Assembly	1	Westhampton Beach	
Shea McHugh	Blue Assembly	7	Mineola	63
Sully Schwetz	Blue Senate	8	Mineola	48
Celiene Qaqish	Blue Senate	8	Marlboro	47
Ellis Basic	Yellow Assembly	1	Fallsburg	23
Elisa Baum	Adult	Adult	Fallsburg	
Kaylee Gayle	Blue Senate	9	Pathways College Preparatory	
Diana Benavides	Blue Senate	7	Brentwood North	36
Carla Rodriguez Cruz	Blue Senate	8	Westhampton Beach	
Andrew Benskie	Adult	Adult	Fallsburg	
Ava Berrios	Blue Senate	4	Fallsburg	4
Ivan Bolzan	Blue Senate	6	Genesee Valley	
Amy Pinto	Blue Assembly	8	Pathways College Preparatory	
Marilyn Wolf	Blue Senate	10	Highland Falls	44
Elias Blandon Rivera	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Malia Scott	Blue Assembly	2	Genesee Valley	57
Kelly Massaro	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Lilly Mountain	Blue Assembly	2	Genesee Valley	57
Erik Bonilla Morales	Yellow Senate	7	Brentwood North	
Kaithlyn Boodram	Blue Assembly	6	Channel View	
Kyla Booker	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	6
Aaliyah Figueroa	Yellow Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	33
Mila Buchheim	Blue Senate	1	Highland Falls	43
Brayden Garcia	Yellow Senate	5	Westhampton Beach	
Michael Breihof	Adult	Adult	Brentwood East	
Marcy Pierre Louis	Blue Senate	4	Pathways College Preparatory	
Jefferson Briones	Blue Assembly	4	Brentwood West	54
Logan Brister	Blue Senate	4	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Veah Brown	Yellow Senate	2	Brentwood West	3
Bethanie Brumfield	Blue Senate	6	Canisteo-Greenwood	39
Pedro Salazar	Blue Assembly	3	Highland Falls	58
Zuleika Avila	Blue Assembly	5	Fallsburg	
Love Pierre	Yellow Assembly	2	Taconic Hills Jr. High	31
Kimora Burton	Yellow Senate	8	Brentwood East	1
Emily Anderson	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Samantha Nero	Yellow Assembly	2	Taconic Hills Jr. High	31
Nathaly Cajilima	Blue Assembly	7	Channel View	
Autumn Callahan	Adult	Adult	Brentwood North	
Abigail Rivas	Blue Senate	9	Highland Falls	45
Dakota Macedonio	Blue Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	
Amai Disabunjong	Blue Senate	8	Marlboro	47
Blake Sullivan	Blue Assembly	7	Marlboro	61
Olivia Caraballo	Blue Senate	7	Brentwood North	36
Samantha Wolf	Blue Senate	10	Highland Falls	44
Gaby Romero Duran	Blue Senate	8	Mineola	48
Ashlyn Lenney	Yellow Assembly	9	Mount Morris Central	28
Shaniah L. Carmichael	Yellow Assembly	9	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Raquel Carpenter	Adult	Adult	Brentwood East	
Stevenson Carrera Flores	Adult	Adult	Brentwood East	
Nate Ancion	Yellow Senate	5	MS50 El Puente	12
Isaac Castillo Miranda	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7
Victor Castro	Blue Assembly	10	Brentwood South	53
Molly Wassle	Yellow Assembly	1	Westhampton Beach	
Domilu Cerezo	Yellow Assembly	9	Channel View	
Dishana K. Charles	Blue Assembly	5	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Iliana Charway	Yellow Assembly	1	Channel View	
Ellie Mallaber	Yellow Senate	8	Mount Morris Central	11
Allison Chavez	Blue Senate	5	Brentwood North	35
Kenzo Ramos	Blue Senate	4	Westbury	
Matthew Logan	Blue Assembly	5	Westbury	

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Erica Chesler	Blue Assembly	9	Brentwood West	
Julissa Chicas Martínez	Yellow Assembly	2	Brentwood East	18
Nyny Christian	Blue Senate	3	Channel View	
Darlin Chub Ujpan	Yellow Senate	7	Fallsburg	8
Jaxson Redlus	Yellow Senate	10	Westhampton Beach	16
Ethan Paladino	Yellow Assembly	4	Westhampton Beach	34
Emely Salazar	Yellow Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	33
Zahily Castaneda	Yellow Assembly	5	Westhampton Beach	
Patrick Clancy	Adult	Adult	Brentwood North	
Emilio Ciampa	Yellow Senate	8	Westhampton Beach	
Annaliese Clark	Yellow Assembly	3	Fallsburg	24
Aubrey Clark-Wheat	Blue Senate	5	Fallsburg	41
Fabrice Clerveus	Blue Assembly	4	Brentwood West	54
Leila Stephenson	Yellow Assembly	7	Westhampton Beach	
Kyle Cokley	Blue Senate	1	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Ryley Gragg	Blue Assembly	5	Westhampton Beach	
Jessica Honeyghan	Yellow Assembly	10	Pathways College Preparatory	3
Zachary Dalva	Yellow Senate	10	Westhampton Beach	16
Kim Landgraff	Adult	Adult	South Orangetown	
Henry Tellier	Yellow Senate	8	Mount Morris Central	11
Mark Steffenilla	Adult	Adult	Mount Morris Central	
Jasiah M. Conner	Blue Assembly	5	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Heather Caplan	Adult	Adult	Longview	
Zaire Cooper	Blue Senate	8	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Michelle Qaqish	Yellow Assembly	2	Marlboro	27
Alex Gonzalez	Yellow Senate	2	Westhampton Beach	
Betzy Cortez	Yellow Assembly	2	Brentwood East	18
Cameron Cruz	Adult	Adult	Fallsburg	
Odalís Cruz Anaya	Blue Senate	7	Brentwood North	36
Aaron Cubias	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7
Riley D'Amico-Becker	Yellow Senate	1	Cleveland Hill	
Lanaya Davis	Yellow Assembly	9	Cleveland Hill	22
Eli Davis	Yellow Assembly	3	Fallsburg	24
Shaila Colon	Yellow Senate	5	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	14
Melody Johnson	Blue Senate	5	Genesee Valley	42
Aaliyah Deis	Blue Assembly	2	Fallsburg	55
Delfina Prus-Shearer	Yellow Senate	6	Hudsonway Immersion	26
Melissa DeSimone	Adult	Adult	Brentwood South	
George Peruchet Di Napoli	Blue Assembly	8	Fallsburg	56
Dylan Fleischman	Blue Senate	6	Marlboro	46
Safari O. Dixon	Yellow Senate	2	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Josiah Dolphin	Blue Assembly	10	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Abe Segura	Blue Senate	3	Highland Falls	
Shamel Robinson-brown	Yellow Senate	5	MS50 El Puente	12
Isabella Pierre	Blue Senate	2	Pathways College Preparatory	

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Kim Duncan	Blue Assembly	8	Fallsburg	56
Neo Samora	Blue Senate	2	Fallsburg	
Elise Bakhsh	Blue Senate	8	Mineola	48
Zach Lyon	Yellow Senate	4	Genesee Valley	9
Riley A. Edwards	Blue Assembly	7	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Rumaisa Ansary	Yellow Assembly	2	Marlboro	27
Reja Meer	Yellow Assembly	1	Fallsburg	23
Jardeline Espinal Reyes	Blue Senate	7	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Juliana Turselli	Blue Assembly	4	Highland Falls	59
Evelyn Vanzetta	Blue Assembly	4	Highland Falls	59
Bear Brandt	Yellow Senate	3	Westhampton Beach	17
Cristofer Chavez	Blue Senate	6	Westbury	
Storm Arzola	Blue Assembly	1	Marlboro	62
Bentley Feenaughty	Blue Senate	6	Canisteo-Greenwood	39
Katie Iovane	Yellow Assembly	6	Westhampton Beach	
Liam Hartka	Yellow Assembly	1	Taconic Hills Jr. High	32
Alvin Keys	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Hudson Church	Blue Senate	1	Westhampton Beach	
Vincent Ciciulla	Blue Senate	1	Westhampton Beach	
Jim Ventriglia	Adult	Adult	Marlboro	
Kalya Fordyce	Yellow Senate	1	Channel View	
Luke Atkinson	Blue Assembly	1	Westhampton Beach	
Kyla Hunter	Blue Assembly	1	Robert Moses	64
Tatiana T. Franco	Yellow Senate	5	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Anthony Frunzi	Blue Senate	4	Fallsburg	4
Yasmina Aquil	Yellow Assembly	1	Fallsburg	23
Fatima Fuentes	Adult		Channel View	
Awa Gai	Blue Senate	5	Fallsburg	41
Marcela Galeas	Blue Senate	8	Brentwood South	37
Selena Ariel Garcia	Blue Assembly	4	Fallsburg	
Taylin Frunzi	Blue Assembly	2	Fallsburg	55
Charlotte Neubauer	Blue Assembly	2	Westhampton Beach	65
Nathaniel Gayhart	Yellow Senate	4	Canisteo-Greenwood	5
Lorena Hudson	Blue Assembly	6	Pathways College Preparatory	
Will Campbell	Blue Senate	5	Genesee Valley	42
Michael Germer	Adult	Adult	Brentwood West	
Charlie Giron Saravia	Yellow Senate	7	Fallsburg	8
Colin Maguire	Yellow Senate	6	Westhampton Beach	
Rina Gomez	Yellow Senate	4	Brentwood North	2
Venuz Gonell	Yellow Assembly	8	Brentwood North	19
Anner Reyes	Yellow Senate	4	Westhampton Beach	
Avery Kaplan	Yellow Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	33
Lauren Lynch	Yellow Assembly	10	Pathways College Preparatory	3
Quinmel Gore	Yellow Senate	1	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Susan Fitzpatrick	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Empress Graham	Blue Assembly	5	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Brianna Granados	Blue Senate	8	Brentwood South	37
Jazmyne Ost	Yellow Senate	4	Genesee Valley	9
Riley Magner	Yellow Assembly	4	Westhampton Beach	34
Emily Neumaier	Blue Assembly	1	Westhampton Beach	
Kat Guardado	Blue Senate	5	Brentwood North	35
Miles Carey	Blue Assembly	3	Highland Falls	58
Valentina Meyer	Blue Assembly	3	Highland Falls	58
Christian Guevara	Blue Assembly	10	Brentwood South	53
Daniella Guevara Diaz	Yellow Assembly	2	Brentwood East	18
Adam Runowski	Yellow Senate	3	Westhampton Beach	17
Tucker Collins	Yellow Senate	2	Westhampton Beach	
Angelus Harris	Yellow Assembly	1	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Kiersten Ingram	Yellow Assembly	1	Taconic Hills Jr. High	32
Olivia Fawcett	Yellow Assembly	2	Taconic Hills Jr. High	31
Dylan Jimenez-Stevens	Blue Senate	9	South Orangetown	49
Warren Hayes Clinton Reed King	Yellow Senate	7	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Elizabeth Haynes	Yellow Assembly	1	Cleveland Hill	
Emma Heera	Blue Assembly	5	Channel View	
Tajai Henry	Blue Assembly	9	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Walker Budde	Blue Assembly	8	Fallsburg	56
Neila Grazina	Blue Assembly	5	Westhampton Beach	66
Thomas Hernanadez	Yellow Senate	7	Brentwood North	
Makayla Rivers	Blue Senate	9	Fallsburg	
Nicole Hernandez	Blue Assembly	9	Brentwood North	52
Eleanor Butcher	Yellow Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	
Madison Hill	Blue Assembly	7	Brentwood East	51
Aidan Hoar	Yellow Assembly	9	Cleveland Hill	22
Thomas Seay	Blue Assembly	6	Westhampton Beach	
Carsyn Hoefling	Yellow Assembly	3	Fallsburg	24
Laila Jurakan	Blue Senate	9	Pathways College Preparatory	
			Resource Team	
Jacob Jones	Blue Assembly	4	Westhampton Beach	
Samuel Lonsberry	Yellow Assembly	9	Mount Morris Central	28
SJ Jain	Blue Assembly	1	Robert Moses	64
Amare Huudson	Blue Assembly	10	Brentwood South	53
Ainara Rodriguez	Yellow Senate	5	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	14
Mrs. Byrne	Adult	Adult	Taconic Hills Jr. High	
Landon King	Blue Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	
Ary Irby	Yellow Senate	8	Fallsburg	
Madison Hernandez	Blue Senate	5	Fallsburg	41
Addison Falk	Blue Assembly	4	Highland Falls	59
Oluwaseyi J. Israel	Blue Senate	4	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Laurice Irby	Blue Senate	4	Fallsburg	4
Nia Bostic	Blue Senate	6	Westbury	
Jona Martini	Adult	Adult	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	
Kristian James	Yellow Assembly	8	Brentwood North	19

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Emerson Lisi	Blue Assembly	6	Longview	6
Ava Jamison	Yellow Senate	4	Channel View	
Shahirul Jarif	Yellow Assembly	9	Cleveland Hill	22
Scarlet Jimenez	Yellow Senate	4	Brentwood North	2
Ian Kim	Blue Assembly	5	Westhampton Beach	66
Genesis Fiallos	Yellow Assembly	1	Taconic Hills Jr. High	32
Claire Jiusto	Yellow Senate	4	Canisteo-Greenwood	5
Giselle Samuels	Yellow Assembly	10	Pathways College Preparatory	3
Steven Dougherty	Blue Senate	5	Genesee Valley	42
Jay Jones	Blue Assembly	3	Brentwood East	
Donell Jones	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	6
Donna Slawson	Adult	Adult	Genesee Valley	
Joe McErlean	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Laurina Ventriglia	Yellow Senate	10	Marlboro	1
Khloe Jordy	Yellow Assembly	8	Fallsburg	
Steven Ramsamooj	Blue Assembly	5	Pathways College Preparatory	
Brandon Ordonez	Yellow Assembly	8	Westhampton Beach	
Jordan Caplan	Blue Assembly	6	Longview	6
Mohammad Karib	Yellow Assembly	1	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Steven Kelly	Adult	Adult	Brentwood South	
Alexa Single	Blue Senate	5	Westhampton Beach	
Anthony Gonzalez	Blue Assembly	2	Westhampton Beach	65
Warisa Khan	Yellow Assembly	9	Cleveland Hill	22
Amanda Khmaladze	Blue Senate	1	Brentwood West	38
Jayden Trinh	Blue Senate	5	Westhampton Beach	
Madison King	Yellow Assembly	9	Cleveland Hill	22
Logan Santinon	Blue Assembly	7	Westhampton Beach	
Larry Kirkland	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	6
Marjorie Knipfing	Adult	Adult	Brentwood North	
Kevin Egan	Adult	Adult	Marlboro	
Lizzy Fraher	Yellow Assembly	8	Westhampton Beach	
Genevieve LaFleur	Yellow Assembly	3	Brentwood West	21
Irina Lames	Adult	Adult	Fallsburg	
Jaxyn Russell	Yellow Senate	3	Taconic Hills Jr. High	15
Katie Ramirez	Adult	Adult	Robert Moses	
Ron Michne	Blue Senate	8	Westhampton Beach	
Full name	Chamber Assignment	Committee	Delegation	Bill
Divanee Latchman	Yellow Senate	7	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Amani Lauriano	Yellow Assembly	3	Brentwood West	21
Khloe Boyce	Blue Senate	9	Highland Falls	45
Forest Hull	Yellow Senate	8	Mount Morris Central	11
Mia Rose OKeefe	Blue Senate	7	Longview	
Tara Bartelini	Adult	Adult	Longview	
Heather Evangelista	Adult	Adult	Highland Falls	
A.J. Kenny	Yellow Senate	4	Westhampton Beach	
Frank Moore	Adult	Adult	MS50 El Puente	

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Gabi Rostron	Blue Senate	9	Highland Falls	45
Jeter Castillo	Yellow Assembly	6	MS50 El Puente	29
Mendy Lozada	Blue Senate	5	Brentwood North	35
Jade Beckford	Yellow Assembly	10	Pathways College Preparatory	3
Brandon Lundgren	Adult	Adult	Fallsburg	
Joaquin Lundy	Yellow Assembly	3	Fallsburg	24
Allison Lynch	Adult	Adult	Brentwood North	
Victoria Lane	Yellow Assembly	10	Pathways College Preparatory	3
Aliya Lopez	Blue Senate	10	Highland Falls	44
Belissa Lucius	Adult	Adult	Pathways College Preparatory	
Dylan Clapp	Yellow Senate	6	Westhampton Beach	
Saleenah Mack	Blue Senate	8	Channel View	
Ryan Schleske	Blue Senate	1	Westhampton Beach	5
Crosby Seay	Blue Assembly	7	Westhampton Beach	
Nathan Slawson	Adult	Adult	Genesee Valley	
Peyton Smith	Yellow Assembly	9	Mount Morris Central	28
Alex Mann	Yellow Senate	2	Fallsburg	
Laci Dean	Yellow Senate	4	Genesee Valley	9
Michael Molinaro	Yellow Senate	10	Westhampton Beach	16
Jacky Mariaca	Blue Assembly	2	Fallsburg	55
Joseph Marinello	Yellow Assembly	4	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Isaiah Martin	Yellow Assembly	2	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Dilma Martinez	Blue Senate	7	Brentwood North	36
Dayana Martinez	Yellow Senate	7	Brentwood West	4
Noah Hayes	Yellow Assembly	10	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	
Lindsey Alban Cardenas	Yellow Senate	7	Westhampton Beach	
Jesslie Mateo	Blue Senate	2	Brentwood South	
Amelia Matteson	Blue Assembly	5	Canisteo-Greenwood	
Jade Maxi	Blue Assembly	7	Brentwood East	51
Theo Karanikolas	Yellow Assembly	6	Hudsonway Immersion	26
Anna Joe	Adult	Adult	Pathways College Preparatory	
Kelly Cochoy-Mejia	Blue Assembly	10	Westhampton Beach	
Brayden Besant	Blue Senate	10	Genesee Valley	
Inaya Zaib	Blue Assembly	3	Highland Falls	58
Brooklyn Coniglio	Yellow Senate	8	Mount Morris Central	11
Charlenna McIntyre	Blue Assembly	9	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Camden McKenny	Blue Senate	5	Fallsburg	41
Melissa McNamara	Adult	Adult	Brentwood East	
Jahniyah Westbrook	Yellow Senate	5	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	14
Dwana McPherson	Blue Senate	3	Channel View	
Zhara Snead	Yellow Assembly	3	Fallsburg	24
Sonja Henry	Yellow Assembly	1	Fallsburg	23
Nazia Mehnat	Yellow Assembly	1	Cleveland Hill	
Prince Mensah	Blue Assembly	4	Brentwood West	54
Frank Fisher	Yellow Assembly	2	Westhampton Beach	
Remi Wong	Yellow Assembly	6	Hudsonway Immersion	26

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Julian Cordova	Blue Assembly	7	Marlboro	61
Savannah Snyder	Yellow Assembly	2	Westhampton Beach	
Clara Parsons	Blue Senate	2	Westhampton Beach	
Ralph Minneus	Yellow Assembly	2	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Anja Lyons	Yellow Assembly	8	Pathways College Preparatory	
Owen Stone	Blue Senate	8	Westhampton Beach	
Devon M. Moore	Yellow Assembly	6	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Michelle Steward	Yellow Assembly	6	MS50 El Puente	29
Mason Mootilal	Blue Assembly	5	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Jaxon Moreno	Yellow Assembly	3	Brentwood West	21
Daniel Morrissey	Adult		Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Lei-Ann Mosby	Yellow Assembly	9	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Nancy George	Adult	Adult	Genesee Valley	
Grayson Mungeer	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7
Sofia Navarrete	Yellow Assembly	3	Fallsburg	24
KingTabari Bridges	Blue Assembly	1	Pathways College Preparatory	
Theresa Medina	Blue Assembly	5	Fallsburg	
Sarah Navarro	Yellow Assembly	6	Brentwood South	2
Jeremiah Rodriguez	Blue Assembly	4	Westbury	
Alicia Nesbitt	Yellow Senate	8	Brentwood East	1
Cole Smith	Blue Senate	1	Westhampton Beach	5
Ezra Schneider	Yellow Assembly	1	Westhampton Beach	
Charlotte Niederhauser	Yellow Assembly	9	Cleveland Hill	22
Sophia Nieves	Blue Senate	1	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Elizabeth Noll	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	6
Nehan Noor	Yellow Senate	6	Cleveland Hill	
Briana Nuara	Adult	Adult	Brentwood South	
Isabella Nunez	Blue Assembly	9	Brentwood North	52
Erin Oakes	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	6
Harlow Oathout	Blue Senate	4	Fallsburg	4
Michelle Odar	Blue Senate	1	Brentwood West	38
Emma Kovaci	Yellow Assembly	2	Marlboro	27
Cassie O'Dell	Yellow Assembly	8	Marlboro	
Vania Okyere	Blue Senate	7	Brentwood North	36
Makayla Olivera	Blue Senate	7	Brentwood North	36
Matthew Marden	Blue Senate	10	Westhampton Beach	
Virtuous Omorogieva	Blue Assembly	8	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Rohan Singh	Blue Assembly	5	Westhampton Beach	66
Charisse Miller	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Ximena Orellana	Yellow Assembly	2	Brentwood East	18
Madysen Mahoney	Blue Assembly	2	Genesee Valley	57
Andrew Paashaus	Blue Senate	6	Canisteo-Greenwood	39
Maggie Guerra	Blue Assembly	4	Highland Falls	59
Dean Serrell	Yellow Senate	2	Westhampton Beach	
Gabby Jimenez	Yellow Assembly	6	Westhampton Beach	
Robert Palminteri	Adult	Adult	Brentwood West	

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Conor Sarian	Blue Senate	1	Westhampton Beach	5
Drake Patterson	Blue Assembly	3	Brentwood East	
Noah Patterson	Yellow Assembly	9	Cleveland Hill	22
Ariel Payne	Blue Assembly	2	Fallsburg	55
Ryan McNamara	Blue Assembly	1	Robert Moses	64
Josephine Pellicci	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	
Sheily Peralta	Blue Senate	5	Brentwood North	35
Hannah Spanbock	Yellow Assembly	4	Westhampton Beach	34
Kimberly Perez	Yellow Assembly	5	Fallsburg	
Zeynep Sahin	Yellow Assembly	4	Westhampton Beach	34
Alana Perez Contreras	Yellow Senate	4	Brentwood North	2
Brook Lyn Peterson	Blue Senate	10	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Dominic Peterson	Yellow Assembly	3	Brentwood West	21
Janiah Petty	Yellow Assembly	9	Fallsburg	
Dal Pichardo	Blue Assembly	9	Brentwood North	52
Josh Good	Adult	Adult	Pathways College Preparatory	
Rebecca Rider	Yellow Assembly	1	Taconic Hills Jr. High	32
Faith Francis	Blue Assembly	1	Robert Moses	64
Francesse Pierre-Louis	Yellow Assembly	6	Brentwood South	2
Betsy Pineda	Blue Assembly	9	Brentwood North	52
Avi Duhaney	Blue Senate	4	Pathways College Preparatory	
Kaylie Price	Yellow Senate	7	Fallsburg	8
Calvin Hartka	Yellow Assembly	2	Taconic Hills Jr. High	31
Riley Constantin	Yellow Assembly	6	Hudsonway Immersion	26
Zoey Purifoy	Blue Assembly	2	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Grayson Jordan	Yellow Senate	10	Marlboro	1
Troy Stephens	Blue Assembly	7	Marlboro	61
Thiago Quilapa Charmay	Yellow Assembly	8	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Adson Rai	Yellow Senate	6	Cleveland Hill	
Manny Ibrahim	Blue Assembly	1	Robert Moses	64
Genesis Ramirez	Blue Assembly	10	Brentwood South	53
Richard Willis	Adult	Adult	Robert Moses	
Emily Ramos	Yellow Assembly	8	Brentwood North	19
Melanie Ramos	Yellow Senate	7	Brentwood West	4
Valeria Coreas	Blue Senate	6	Westbury	
Gianna Ramdhanie	Blue Assembly	1	Robert Moses	64
Welsey Ramsey	Yellow Assembly	10	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Miana Vega	Adult	Adult	MS50 El Puente	
Virginia Randall	Blue Assembly	5	Canisteo-Greenwood	
Melanie Wang	Blue Senate	4	Fallsburg	4
Juliet Blowes	Yellow Senate	4	Westhampton Beach	
Pamela Refuse	Adult		Channel View	
Yahir Reyes	Blue Senate	5	Brentwood North	35
Olvim Reyes	Blue Senate	1	Brentwood West	38
Dionne Reyes	Blue Senate	4	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Aria Vera	Yellow Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Sayra Reyes Ramirez	Yellow Senate	2	Brentwood West	3
Genesis Reyes-Robles	Blue Assembly	1	Fallsburg	
Matt Baker	Blue Senate	9	Westhampton Beach	
Daniel Chavez	Adult	Adult	Westbury	
Charlot Riofrio	Yellow Senate	10	Fallsburg	
Emilie McGonigal	Blue Senate	1	Highland Falls	43
Melisa Set	Blue Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	
Malika Rivers	Blue Senate	9	Fallsburg	
Maria Range	Adult	Adult	Fallsburg	
Veraly Rizo	Blue Senate	2	Channel View	
Amy Robbins	Adult	Adult	Canisteo-Greenwood	
Connor Canty	Blue Assembly	4	Westhampton Beach	
Allura Mays	Yellow Assembly	7	Pathways College Preparatory	
Christian Robles-Hernandez	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7
Jazmyn Rodriguez	Yellow Senate	8	Brentwood East	1
Jonalyse Rodriguez	Blue Senate	8	Channel View	
Noah Rodriguez	Yellow Senate	2	Channel View	
Kendra Rodriguez	Blue Senate	5	Fallsburg	41
Julissa Rodriguez	Yellow Assembly	1	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	
Santa Santiago	Yellow Senate	5	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	14
Ulises Guevara Meija	Blue Senate	5	Westbury	
Claire Robesch	Blue Senate	1	Westhampton Beach	5
Elijah N. Roman	Blue Senate	7	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Chris Romanchock	Adult	Adult	Canisteo-Greenwood	
Ari Chase	Yellow Senate	8	Mount Morris Central	11
Mia Rosado	Yellow Assembly	3	Brentwood West	21
Aidan Provost	Blue Senate	9	South Orangetown	49
Jackson Padula	Blue Assembly	3	Highland Falls	58
John Ruiz	Yellow Assembly	8	Brentwood North	19
Angel Sanchez	Yellow Assembly	7	Westhampton Beach	
Lucy Amash	Yellow Senate	3	Taconic Hills Jr. High	15
Branden Beniquez	Blue Assembly	10	Westhampton Beach	
Chelsey Saavedra	Yellow Senate	7	Brentwood West	4
Zaema Saba	Yellow Assembly	9	Cleveland Hill	22
Jessica Saciolo	Blue Assembly	2	Fallsburg	55
Gwen Mayer	Adult	Adult	Hudsonway Immersion	
Été Mesilati	Yellow Senate	5	Westhampton Beach	
Zoë Salvador	Yellow Senate	2	Brentwood West	3
Emily Samame	Blue Senate	8	Brentwood South	37
Jeannine Braynelle Fernandez	Blue Senate	10	Westhampton Beach	
Nesa Ahmetaj	Blue Senate	8	Fallsburg	
Jahleel Myers	Blue Assembly	2	Pathways College Preparatory	
Kiffanie Sanchez	Adult	Adult	Fallsburg	
Arden Faloon	Yellow Senate	9	Westhampton Beach	
Lana Santiago	Yellow Senate	4	Brentwood North	2

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Ian Wang	Blue Senate	9	South Orangetown	49
Mario Rivera	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Anthony Santos Morales	Yellow Assembly	1	Fallsburg	23
Domenica Sarabia Sinchiguano	Yellow Assembly	8	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Danna Herrera	Blue Senate	6	Westhampton Beach	
Alyanna Vaz-McKenzie	Blue Senate	7	Pathways College Preparatory	
Sophia Harrington-Matros	Yellow Assembly	9	Westhampton Beach	33
Harper Hudson	Blue Senate	7	Westhampton Beach	
Derek Coniglio	Yellow Assembly	9	Mount Morris Central	28
Kevin Kretz	Yellow Senate	7	Westhampton Beach	
Serenity Easton	Blue Assembly	6	Genesee Valley	
Dom Ciampa	Yellow Senate	7	Westhampton Beach	
Yvonne Perez	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Andrew Liyim	Blue Assembly	3	Highland Falls	58
Janelle Sekyere	Blue Assembly	9	Brentwood West	
Blinera Selimaj	Blue Senate	5	Fallsburg	41
Moses De Leon	Yellow Assembly	10	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	
Ellen Griffin	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Mr. Baker	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	
Mason Shepherd	Blue Senate	9	Channel View	
Fiona Marble	Blue Assembly	2	Genesee Valley	57
Ms. Shields	Adult	Adult	Brentwood North	
Sam Hochhauser	Blue Assembly	10	Westhampton Beach	
Annie Back	Blue Senate	10	Westhampton Beach	
Karen Bliven	Adult	Adult	Genesee Valley	
Zach Irish	Blue Senate	5	Genesee Valley	42
Leah Smith	Yellow Senate	10	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Paris C. Smith	Blue Assembly	6	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Victoria R. Smith	Blue Senate	1	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Ta'Mari Smith	Blue Senate	4	Channel View	
Claudia Smith	Blue Assembly	8	Fallsburg	56
Aria Rana	Yellow Assembly	6	MS50 El Puente	29
Cristiano Paga	Yellow Assembly	2	Westhampton Beach	
Dwayne Smith	Adult		Channel View	
Attica Weinblatt	Blue Senate	5	Genesee Valley	42
Tomas Triaca	Blue Assembly	4	Westhampton Beach	
Iker Samayoa	Yellow Senate	8	Westhampton Beach	
Farrah Spruill	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7
Annalia Torres	Yellow Senate	5	MS50 El Puente	12
Winree Steinwandel	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	6
Cameron Wee	Blue Assembly	7	Mineola	63
Logan Rice	Yellow Assembly	4	Westhampton Beach	
August Best	Yellow Senate	3	Myers	13
Cal Turza	Yellow Senate	3	Westhampton Beach	17
Robert Coleman	Adult	Adult	Westhampton Beach	

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Gavin Suarez	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7
Dylan Meyer	Blue Senate	6	Marlboro	46
Mia Sullivan	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	6
Holly Surerus	Blue Assembly	8	Fallsburg	56
Aliyah Tabibzada	Yellow Senate	2	Brentwood West	3
Brianna Taylor	Blue Assembly	7	Brentwood East	51
Mickayla V. Taylor	Yellow Senate	6	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Samira Tejeda	Yellow Assembly	6	Brentwood South	2
Sergio López Bañales	Yellow Assembly	9	Mount Morris Central	28
Angelina Temiguel	Yellow Senate	2	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Kenny Tenezaca Loja	Yellow Senate	7	Fallsburg	8
Xorion Thomas-Rahman	Blue Assembly	10	Brentwood South	53
Amanda Thompson	Adult	Adult	Cleveland Hill	
Ryan Tigre	Blue Senate	1	Brentwood West	38
Brooke Dyzenhaus	Blue Assembly	7	Mineola	63
Julian Dreyer	Yellow Assembly	6	MS50 El Puente	29
Zac Stubelek	Blue Assembly	5	Westhampton Beach	66
Kate Schwinn	Blue Assembly	2	Westhampton Beach	65
Maria Trujillo	Blue Assembly	9	Brentwood North	52
Amaya Tucker	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	6
Melissa Turcios	Blue Assembly	7	Brentwood East	51
Fernando Turcios Garcia	Yellow Senate	10	Fallsburg	
Makayla Armstrong	Blue Assembly	4	Highland Falls	59
Chase Glover	Yellow Senate	10	Westhampton Beach	
Michelle Twum	Yellow Assembly	2	Brentwood East	18
Sara Umana	Yellow Senate	8	Brentwood East	1
Rhyse Van Dyke	Blue Senate	10	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Isabelle Leahy	Blue Senate	9	Highland Falls	45
Arielle Webber	Yellow Assembly	5	Pathways College Preparatory	
Wilmot Savice III	Yellow Senate	5	MS50 El Puente	12
Abraham Velasquez	Yellow Assembly	8	Brentwood North	19
Annabella Vences-Urquiza	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7
Michael Febbie	Blue Assembly	7	Marlboro	61
Ryan Tompkins Jr	Blue Assembly	7	Marlboro	61
Blake Stewart	Yellow Senate	3	Westhampton Beach	17
Polina Vidyuk	Yellow Senate	7	Channel View	
Edward Villalta	Blue Senate	5	Brentwood North	35
Jordan A. Vivar Sumba	Yellow Senate	8	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Gregory Walter	Adult	Adult	Brentwood South	
Nelson Duque Moroy	Yellow Senate	6	Fallsburg	7
Grace Burlarley	Yellow Senate	3	Taconic Hills Jr. High	15
Ilesha Waris	Blue Senate	1	Brentwood West	38
Kaivell Washington	Yellow Assembly	9	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Preston O'Neill	Blue Assembly	8	Westhampton Beach	
Giuliana Collado	Blue Assembly	1	Pathways College Preparatory	
Peter Carlson	Adult	Adult	Mineola	

Delegate (Sorted by Last Name)	Chamber	Committee	Delegation	Bill #
Ellie Weilert	Yellow Senate	10	Cleveland Hill	
Brayden Graves	Yellow Assembly	10	Genesee Valley	25
Jasmine West	Yellow Senate	8	Brentwood East	1
Nicolas Rosariro	Yellow Assembly	1	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	
Dionne Jaggon	Adult	Adult	Westbury	
Saige White	Yellow Senate	4	Canisteo-Greenwood	5
Lea Williams	Yellow Assembly	9	Channel View	
Deja Senghor	Adult	Adult	South Bronx Academy for Applied Media	
Selena Wilson	Yellow Assembly	6	Brentwood South	2
Heaven Wilson	Blue Assembly	2	Fallsburg	55
Joshua Winningham	Blue Senate	6	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Ben Wizwer	Blue Assembly	2	Fallsburg	55
Olivia Dennis	Blue Senate	1	Highland Falls	43
Israel James	Yellow Assembly	6	Hudsonway Immersion	26
Eva Lisi	Blue Senate	7	Longview	
Aaliyah Woodworth	Yellow Senate	4	Canisteo-Greenwood	
Jaycee Woodworth	Yellow Senate	4	Canisteo-Greenwood	5
Kairo Yamal Julio	Yellow Senate	4	Catherine & Count Basie Magnet	
Declan Bakhsh	Blue Assembly	7	Mineola	63
Tahani Yasna	Yellow Assembly	7	Cleveland Hill	
Katelyn Bilodeau	Blue Senate	1	Highland Falls	43
Blake Sheridan	Yellow Assembly	10	Genesee Valley	25
Kendra Peck	Blue Assembly	1	Robert Moses	64

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Bill Notes

Bill #	Note	Bill #	Note
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1. Introduction

1. It is important to keep in mind that this is a CONFERENCE and not a legislative session. The major working objective is to prepare and consider in depth bills relating to crucial state concerns. The use of technical motions and restrictive parliamentary procedure are discouraged.
2. The Rules and Procedures of the Legislature have been adjusted from the YMCA Conference on National Affairs Mountain Manual (rev. May 2023), and were modified in order to fit state legislative needs.
3. References in this document will follow the format of (area, section, subsection). If no subsection is specified, please refer to the entire section of text.
 - a. Example: "(see 1.3.a)" refers to the Introduction, section 3, subsection a, this very section of text.

2. General Procedures and Decorum

1. The Presiding Officers of the Conference shall serve as the Chairpersons for their respective Chamber and remain neutral during debate. The Committee Chairs shall serve as the Chairpersons for their respective Committee and remain neutral during debate.
 - a. Chairpersons will choose a clerk from among the Chamber if necessary.
2. The Chairpersons for the session shall have the right to call a delegate out of order if that delegate is being disruptive in nature or is breaking any other rule of procedure. This shall be done by the sole discretion of the Chairperson.
3. The Chairpersons for the session shall be the interpreter of these rules, and in such will rule upon any motion presented upon the floor. The Chairperson shall have complete discretion when choosing to recognize a motion.
4. Absolutely no clapping is permitted after the defeat of a bill or after any speaker.
5. Controlled applause or spirit fingers will be allowed following the passage of a bill, but delegates may not leave their seats to congratulate the author.
6. Do not reference other bills.
7. Do not refer to another delegate by their name, rather you may address them as "a previous delegate" or "a previous speaker".
8. Face and hand gestures are not permitted during another delegate's speech.
9. Remain seated and quiet during an author's opening and closing statements.
10. Do not raise your placard or hand while a speaker is addressing the chamber.
11. A delegate seeking to be recognized should remain seated and raise their placard. They should not call out. "Placard waiving," which shall be defined as any erratic moving of a placard with the intent of being recognized, will be called out of order.
12. The use of false debate will be called out of order during all sessions. A "false debate" shall be defined as a sarcastic speech, or being recognized to speak during debate but deliberately presenting arguments in favor of the opposing side. An example of false debate is a delegate being recognized to speak a

pro statement but calling for the defeat of the bill. Agreeing with the intentions of the bill are not considered false debate.

13. The use of any prop while speaking will be called out of order during all sessions. A "Prop" shall be defined as any external, non-verbal element which is used during a recognition to demonstrate a point. Examples of props are, but are not limited to charts, pictures, magazines, printed research, etc. Brief gestures with a bill book or a notebook are not considered use of a prop.

3. Committee and Chamber Procedure

1. The order in which proposals shall be heard will be determined at random. This order shall not be determined by proposal number.
2. Each bill in Committee and Chamber shall be considered in the following manner:
 - a. Opening remarks by the bill author (4 minutes). Following their speech, the author must reserve the remainder of their time to their closing.
 - b. Non-debatable, technical questions; (see 4.3 and 4.4).
 - c. Chairperson opens debate. Con and pro speakers will alternate; Debate must start and end with a con speaker. Upon recognition, the delegate must thank the Chair, state their name, and delegation. A delegate may exercise up to three (3) of these actions without further impediment:
 - i. Address the Chamber.
 - ii. Ask a series of questions of the bill author, provided the author's permission is sought through and granted by the Chair (see 4.5).
 - iii. Make one motion, provided they declare their intention to make a motion when they first take the floor. This motion shall take precedence over yielding the floor.
 - iv. Motion needs to be made in the beginning of the speech. Only 2 motions during a con/pro speech are allowed.
 - d. Delegates must continue to seek permission, through the chair, to pose a series of questions to the bill author.
 - e. A delegate must reserve their right to make a motion.
 - f. Yielding to another delegate is not in order during Committee or Chamber.
 - g. The floor is not relinquished by a speaker unless the delegate yields their time to the Chair, or their time has elapsed.
 - h. Author's summation (time reserved from opening statement).
 - i. Appropriate voting or ranking procedures will take place (see 6.1 or 6.2).
3. Previous question is in order after the first round of debate and must be approved by 2/3 of the chamber. The Presiding Chairperson in that Chamber must agree upon previous question.
4. If a delegate is called out of order prior to addressing the floor, the chair shall seek a different speaker of the same intent (con or pro) rather than a speaker of the opposing intent.

5. Artificial Intelligence(AI) tools shall be only used for research and should not be used to directly compose speeches or bills for the conference. Any concerns or suspicions about the use of Artificial Intelligence(AI) should be brought directly to the Conference Staff and not voiced in debate. Idea do not have to be original, but crediting your sources is a crucial skill.
6. The presence of the "Seal of State Approval" cannot be used as a debate point. Any attempt to do so will be called out of order.

4. Technical Questions

1. During the period for technical questions, all questions must remain non-debatable.
2. Technical questions asked during debate may be debatable and non-debatable.
3. A non-debatable technical question shall consist of:
 - a. Questions that call for a factual response.
4. A debatable technical question shall consist of:
 - a. Questions that are hypothetical; or,
 - b. Questions that call for an opinion or assumption of the bill author; or
 - c. Questions that are not germane to the topic of the bill.
5. A series shall be defined as follows:
 - a. Three (3) technical questions during a period of technical questions; and,
 - b. Two (2) technical questions during a period of debate.

5. Motions during Committee and Chamber Sessions

1. The following motions are in order during a Committee Session:
 - a. Point of information, to ask for clarification on a rule or procedure.
 - b. Point of order, to object to a rule of procedure that is not being followed correctly.
 - c. Point of personal privilege, to address discomfort or issues that compromise the integrity of a member's performance (e.g., to use the bathroom).
2. The following motions are not in order during a Committee Session:
 - a. Motion to extend debate, to extend the period of debate.
 - b. Motion to move to the previous question, to end debate on a bill (see to 3.3).
3. The following motions are in order during a Chamber Session:
 - a. Motion for a division, to request a vote by standing vote.
 - b. Motion to expel the Governor, to remove the Governor from the legislative chamber.
 - c. Motion to extend debate, to extend the period of debate.
 - d. Motion to move to the previous question, to end debate on a bill (see to 3.3).
 - e. Point of information, to ask for clarification on a rule of procedure.
 - f. Point of order, to object to a rule of procedure that is not being followed correctly.

- g. Point of personal privilege, to address discomfort or issues that compromise the integrity of a member's performance (e.g., to use the bathroom).

6. Voting & Ranking Procedures

1. Committee Procedure:
 - a. Delegates will rank their top bills after Committee using the voting criteria.
 - b. The top two (2) bills ranked from each Committee will move on to Joint Session.
 - c. All remaining bills will move on to Chamber Session.
2. Joint Session & Chamber Session Procedure:
 - a. Delegates will vote on the passage of each bill. This will occur after each bill has been presented.
 - b. Passage of a bill requires a simple majority, greater than half of the chamber (1/2).
 - c. Approval of a bill in the Chamber shall be recorded by delegates raising their placard in conjunction with a voice vote unless division of the chamber is called and recognized. In such a case, the vote shall be recorded by a standing vote. The Presiding Officers may call for a division if there is any doubt about the voice vote. In the event of an evenly split vote, the clerk shall cast the final vote.
 - d. Passed bills will be sent to the Youth Governor, to be either passed or vetoed.
 - e. The end of the consideration of a bill will be signified by two gavel taps. Motion for a division can only be recognized in between these two gavel taps. Division can be heard by the presiding officer and not recognized.
 - f. Absolutely no clapping is permitted after the defeat of a bill or after any speaker. Controlled applause or spirit fingers will be allowed following the passage of a bill, but delegates may not leave their seats to congratulate the author.
3. Veto Override Procedure:
 - a. Delegates will vote on whether the veto of the bill should be overridden. This will occur after each bill has been presented.
 - b. Veto overrides require a super-majority, two-thirds of the chamber (2/3).
 - c. Approval of a veto override shall be recorded in the same manner as bill passage (see to 6.2.F)

7. Veto Override Procedure

1. Each bill passed in Chamber, which was vetoed by the Governor, shall have the right to be considered in the following manner:
 - a. Cabinet member statement (1 minute). The cabinet member will explain why the bill was vetoed.
 - b. Opening remarks by the bill author (1 minute). The author may only yield unused time to the Chair.

- c. Chairperson opens debate. One (1) con speaker and one (1) pro speaker will be recognized; Upon recognition, the delegate shall thank the Chair, state their name, and delegation. A delegate may exercise up to three (3) of these actions without further impediment:
 - i. Address The Chamber.
 - ii. Ask a series of questions of the bill author, provided the author's permission is sought through and granted by the Chair.
 - iii. Make one motion, provided this intention is declared upon taking the floor. A motion shall preempt yielding the floor.
- d. Appropriate voting procedures will take place (see 7.3).

8. Changes to the Rules

1. Rules may be changed by submitting the proposed change in writing to the Presiding Officers at any time. The Presiding Officer will present the proposed change for a vote among all legislative Presiding Officers. A super-majority is required for approval. Upon approval, the legislative Presiding Officers shall recommend the rule change to the State Director for the next Conference. No changes to the rules will be implemented within two months of the state conference. All schools will be notified of a rule change, if made.

9. Conclusion

1. While the Rules and Procedures of the Legislature provide a structured framework for conducting the conference, it is important to remember that the primary objective of the conference is to engage in meaningful discussions, develop critical thinking skills, and have a positive learning experience. It is essential for participants to approach the procedures with a sense of enthusiasm and a willingness to engage in constructive debate. The rules are designed to facilitate the process, but it is equally important to maintain a spirit of caring, honesty, respect, and responsibility throughout the conference. Ultimately, the goal is to create an environment where delegates can learn, grow, and have fun while participating in the legislative process.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE CHEAT-SHEET

Overview

- Parliamentary Procedure is a time for bill sponsors to present their ideas to a group of delegates. With this in mind, *we are debating bills/ideas, not people.*
- Everything goes through the Chair. This is why it is important to recognize yourself with every interaction during debate. This will look like: Thank you chair, Name, Your State Delegation. In middle school you will say: Thank you chair, Name, Your school.
- At no time should you name, motion, or hint at speaking about another person. You may use phrases as “In reference to a previous speaker” or “In regard to a debate point made by another speaker.”

Opening Statements for Bill Sponsors

- You have 4 minutes to divide between your opening and closing statements. Many people leave more time for closing for rebuttal points.
- Start off by Thanking the Chair. You do not have to state your name and delegation since it is your bill being presented. Multiple sponsors can talk during the opening, but they need to thank the chair each time.
- After you have finished your opening statement say, “I reserved the remainder of my time for my closing statements.”

Opening Statements for Debaters

- During this time, you should be listening and being engaged to the bill sponsors statements.
- This is also a great time to look over the bill, and write questions or debate points you may have.

Technical Questions for Bill Sponsors

- Remember to say Thank you chair before answering each question.
- Answers to questions should be short and to the point. It is the right of the chair to

Technical Questions for Debaters

- Remember to recognize yourself with Thank you chair, your name and your State Delegation if called on.

stop you if they feel like you answered the question. • If a debater asks for a series of technical questions, it is your right to respond with yes or no. • If you do not have the answer to a question, you can respond with <u>“I do not have that information at this time.”</u>	• Since these are non-debatable technical questions, they should be answered with a yes, no, or a fact. You can not ask hypothetical or debatable questions and will be called out of order to re-state the question. • If you want to ask multiple questions, you may do so besides on a final question. You must state <u>“Do the bill sponsors yield to a series of technical questions?”</u> before asking the questions. Wait until bill sponsors affirm before proceeding. A series should only be 2-3 questions. • Once you ask your question, you must remain standing while the bill sponsors answer your question(s). • Common Questions for Debaters: <u>“When will this bill go into effect?”</u> <u>“Has this bill been implemented in any other state?”</u> <u>“What is the intent of this bill?”</u> <u>“Where will the money come from to support this bill?”</u>
<u>Con/Pro Debate for Bill Sponsors</u> • Write down the points that debaters bring up so that it can be addressed in your closing statements. • Remember to say <u>Thank you chair</u> if asked a question.	<u>Con/Pro Debate for Debaters</u> • Remember to recognize yourself with <u>Thank you chair, your name and your State Delegation</u> if called on. • Debate points should be given to the speech you were recognize for. The best

● If a debater asks for a series of technical questions, it is your right to respond with yes or no.	debaters can debate both con and pro for bills. ● Debaters that are rude, purposefully incoherent, or jokes will be called out of order and asked to be seated. ● If you have a question during debate, you may ask it and state if you would like to speak afterward. <u>“Do the bill sponsors yield to a series of technical questions and I do/do not reserve my right to speak afterward.”</u> ● Speakers have around 1 minute to give their speech. Once you finish your speech, you may sit down. ● If you would like to speak about a point from another speaker, may use the phrase <u>“in reference to a pervious speaker.”</u> ● Common Phrases for Debaters: <u>“I applaud the intention of the bill...”</u> <u>“I rise in opposition/favor of this bill...”</u>
<u>Closing Statements for Bill Sponsors</u> ● <u>Start off by Thanking the Chair.</u> ● If you would like to speak about a point from another speaker, may use the phrase <u>“in reference to a pervious speaker.”</u> ● After you have finished your opening statement say, <u>“I yeild the remainder of my time to the chair.”</u>	<u>Closing Statements for Debaters</u> ● During this time, you should be listening to the bill sponsors closing.

PROCEDURE FOR VETO OVERRIDES

When bills are passed in chambers they go through the Governor's Cabinet. In this process, the Governor has the option to sign or veto a bill. In the event that a bill is vetoed, any delegate may move to make a motion in chambers to override it. The chair will then ask if the bill sponsors second the motion. What does this mean exactly?

- Overrides can occur at anytime in any chamber, but there **must be a motion made by a delegate in order to occur.**

When making a motion to override a veto, the sponsors have the opportunity to re-present their bill in chambers and have it automatically passed into law, but according to special procedures.

- Before the bill sponsors present again, the Presiding Officer will ask if there are any cabinet members present thus leading **to a cabinet member** being allotted one minute to deliver an explanation as to why the bill was vetoed.
- In lieu of having four minutes for opening statement and closing summation, the sponsors will only have one minute for an opening with no closing summation.
- Debate is also altered in this matter as well.
 - In this scenario, debate only lasts for the duration of three con statements and two pro statements
 - **No** technical questions can be asked.

How do the chairs tell if the veto stands or is overridden?

When a veto override occurs, the bill will **need two-thirds (2/3) of the chambers vote to have the veto overridden.**

- In order to determine if the override stands or not, the Presiding Officer will count the total number of the delegates in the chamber and multiply it by two-thirds.
- The number that the Presiding Officer gets after doing that equals the number of votes that are needed for the bill to pass.
- If the votes don't add up or surpass to that number than the override stands and the bill remains vetoed.

What happens in chambers during a veto override?

All individuals that are not delegated to that chamber (i.e. Lobbyists, Advisors, Press etc.) will be asked to remove themselves from the floor when time for voting occurs.

- 1) A designated Cabinet Member will deliver a brief one minute explanation as to why the bill was vetoed. (ex: if the bill topic was under education, the Commissioner of Education would deliver the explanation.)
- 2) After the cabinet member speaks, it is now time for the bill sponsors to give a final opening statement to prove why their bill should pass and will only have one minute to do so.
- 3) Now that opening statements has elapsed, the chamber will then move into a period of con/pro debate, lasting only three cons and two pros.
- 4) When the period for debate has ended, the chamber will move into a period of voting.

At the time of voting, the Presiding Officer will ask all delegates in favor of the bill to stand and will count and record the number of delegates in favor, and will do the same for those who oppose.

- If the veto is overridden the Presiding Officer will announce, "Due to the consensus of the chamber this veto has been overridden." And the bill will be signed.
- If it is not, the Presiding Officer will say, "Due to the consensus of the chamber, this veto stands." And the bill will remain in its vetoed state.

****All rules that are applied during usual chamber sessions are also applicable during veto overrides.**

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE SCRIPT

1. Chair: It is now time for bill (#). Are the bill sponsors for bill (#) present?
 - a. Bill Sponsors thank the chair and say they are present
2. Chair: Will the Clerk read the An act to/title of the bill
 - a. Clerk will read the An act to/title
3. Chair: Thank you. The Bill Sponsors will have 4 minutes to divide between their opening and closing statements and may begin when ready.
 - a. Bill Sponsors give their Opening Statement
4. Chair: Thank you. The Bill Sponsors have reserved (time) to their closing statements. Now that the time for Opening Statements has elapsed, we will now move into a period of Non-Debatable Technical Questions. Is there a technical question on the floor?
 - a. The chair will choose delegate with a raise placard
 - b. Delegates will continue asking questions until the chair announces for a final technical question.
5. Chair: Thank you. Now that the time for non-debatable technical questions has elapsed, we will move into a period of Con/Pro debate. Since the Bill Sponsors Opening statement was a speech in favor, I will now be looking for a speech in opposition. Is there a Con speech on the floor?
 - a. Chair will Alternate speeches in favor and in opposition, ending with a Con speech.
6. Chair: Seeing that the time for Con/Pro debate has elapsed, we will now move onto a period of closing statements. The Bill Sponsors have reserved (time) for their closing statements and may begin when ready.
 - a. The bill sponsors will give their closing statement
7. Chair (In Committees): Thank you Bill Sponsors. We will now move into a period of ranking.
8. Chair (In Chambers): Thank you Bill Sponsors. We will now move on to a period of voting. All those in favor of the bill, please say “aye” in your normal speaking voice. *Give a beat before doing opposition vote* All those in opposition please say “nay” in your normal speaking voice.
9. Chair (In Chambers): In the eyes of the chair, this bill has (passed/defeated).